

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, October 20, 1876

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1876. Friday, 20—St. John Cantius, Confessor. Saturday, 21—Office of the Immaculate Conception. St. Hillarion, Confessor. SS. Ursula and Companions, Martyrs. Sunday, 22—TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.—Patronage of the Blessed Virgin. Monday, 23—Of the Feria. Tuesday, 24—St. Raphael, Archangel. Wednesday, 25—SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, Martyrs Thursday, 26—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Czar of Russia is preparing another autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria. Serbia and Montenegro have both rejected the proposed armistice, and the Porte has issued another scheme of reforms, chiefly legislative. The Turks have again crossed the Drina, and additional troops have been sent into Bosnia, the rapid spread of the insurrection necessitating such a step. An official denial is given to the rumor that the Czar contemplates abdicating the throne of Russia. General Martinez Campos, the new Captain General of Cuba, left Santander on Saturday last en route for Cuba. A Berlin despatch says all the powers except Russia have received the Porte's proposal favorably, the protest against the influx of foreign volunteers being regarded as a direct indictment of the Russian policy. The Montenegrin official journal declares that Montenegro will not accept either armistice or peace except in concert with Serbia, because Montenegro, like Serbia, is bound to continue the war until the liberation of the Christians is accomplished. Count Von Arnim's sentence will involve the forfeiture of his title and the sequestration of his property. The resignation of the Duke of Abercorn of the position of Viceroy of Ireland, is confirmed, the Duke of Marlborough succeeding him. Orders have been issued for the immediate razing of all fortifications in the Basque provinces that are not occupied by Spanish troops. The civil war in San Domingo still continues, and trade is completely at a standstill, though hopes are entertained of Espallat's ultimate success. Moukhtar Pasha now has free communication with Ragusa, from which place he is receiving large supplies of provisions. The London Times says it appears certain that, if Turkey does not accept the proposals of the powers, Russia will intervene. That journal thinks the situation critical, and says Germany alone has the power to stop a war in Europe, the consequences of which would be more disastrous than ever previously experienced. The two expeditions sent by the Egyptian Government to Abyssinia, one twelve months ago, and the second at the beginning of this year, were surprised in the passes by the Abyssinians, and massacred wholesale. The trouble between the employers and operatives in the Yorkshire cotton mills threatens to result in a lockout of some 7,000 workpeople, unless an amicable arrangement can be arrived at. The Columbus monument was unveiled at Philadelphia on Thursday of last week by Governor Hartranft. The officers at New York seized \$20,000 worth of diamond jewelry that a lady passenger on the Abyssinia was attempting to smuggle through the Custom House. The conference between the representatives of Ontario and Quebec, in reference to the Confederation assets, was concluded Saturday, and the whole case is to be submitted to the Privy Council. Men are at work reopening the channel leading to the booms above the Chaudiere, necessitated by the unusual shallowness of the water this season. The improvements will cost \$3,000, and are being carried on at the expense of the lumbermen. Gold has been discovered near Big Harbor, Victoria county, Cape Breton. It is embedded in thin layers, and not as it generally exists in the gold fields of Nova Scotia proper. A monument to the late Hon. Edward Whalen is to be erected in Prince Edward Island. A. E. Forget, of Montreal, has been appointed Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories. From the Medical evidence adduced at the inquest on the body of the late Mr. Wynyard, it seems that the deceased lived some time after he shot himself, his death being indirectly caused by exhaustion and exposure, the verdict rendered by the jury being to that effect. D. Cassett and Robert Robertson, said to be residents of Canada, were thrown from the Buffalo train on the Pennsylvania Railroad last Sunday night and killed. Six inches of snow fell in Quebec on Saturday, bringing sleighs into general use in that city. The contracts for the erection of the new Town Hall, Sarnia, have been awarded it will cost between \$13,000 and \$14,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As we have here in Lower Canada, perfect freedom of education and our money and taxes are used in our public school system for the education of our children according to our own ideas and our own beliefs, it would almost appear superfluous to speak upon the question, and to enunciate the principles, which should govern a Christian nation upon the subject, the rights which we claim, and which we must defend and uphold, if we have any respect for our manhood, any love for our holy religion, any affection for our children. And yet we must not neglect the subject, we must not allow our enemies to publish day by day their fierce attacks against our public schools, else they will persuade thousands that if we do not answer, it is because we have no answer to give; we have rights, and we must defend them; we are subject to continual attacks and we must be ready to repel them; we have gained our liberties, and we must not allow the slightest infringement upon them, for with Junius we must never forget that the "Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance." By what right does the State claim public education? what results can it boast of, in countries where it has the exclusive control? What is the duty of the State? To regulate the conduct of its citizens so that the liberty of each does not infringe upon the liberty of the others? This is the modern idea upon the subject, and it is not far from being right, though in the days of old, when faith had more influence and there prevailed higher notions upon man, his duties and his rights, it was held that not merely to defend the subject from the enemy of others but to assist him in all things, to protect from the possibility of falling into crime and sin, was the high privilege and duty of the governing classes, for then it was conceived that all power came from God and coming from Him, it should aid man to attain his final end, the possession of God Himself. But now "laissez faire" is the grand principle, let man have every freedom, freedom in trade, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, freedom in everything; that grand word is now in the mouth of every one; it covers every true effort of patriotism as well as every attempt of oppression and tyranny; in the name of freedom Italy despoils the convent and churches founded centuries ago for the good of humanity, and a Bismarck with the same audacity under pretext of protecting the freedom of the German nation from the encroachments of Rome, passes laws exiling the wisest and best of the land; well might Madame Roland exclaim: "Oh! Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" and it is under the same sacred banner that the state dares to step in and deprive fathers of the right to educate their children in the ways of their ancestors; the people must be taught every art and science which can make a nation great and happy, say our modern statesmen, and it is the duty of every government to furnish the means of acquiring such knowledge; if the people object and refuse to accept of the terms offered by the state, then they must be compelled. But if a father believes that this education furnished by the state, in place of making his child happy and virtuous, only tends to increase his wants and desires, and gives him only the power to make money and gain power without learning the proper use of them; if such education being without God or Creed is more injurious than beneficial, yet he must, according to modern statecraft, crush all his scruples, and his child must learn all the arts to make a successful merchant, a clever lawyer, a smart business man, even if all his success, his cleverness and smartness should only make him the more clever rogue. What are the results of these common schools? Do the men of to-day educated some years ago in these schools prove better men and more virtuous citizens than were their fathers who learned in their father's home or at the schools presided over by their pastors? Read the history of the last few years in the United States; open the New York journals that are sold daily in our streets; and what do we see, and what do we read? accounts of crime of every species, not brutal savage crime, the result of passions run wild, but cool, calculating crime, crime requiring a skillful hand and educated brain, deception carried on for months, and years, quietly, silently, dexterously, with every forethought every precaution, and you will see the result of common school education. Let us resist to the bitter end every attempt to introduce the system into our own country, let us unite with all prudent men of every race and every creed, and let our schools, each and every one of them, be under the fostering care of religion, and whilst we teach our children to be good men of business, do not forget first and above all to be virtuous citizens.

ON THE WAR PATH!!!

The incubations of our daily religious contemporary, on a great many subjects, would be highly amusing were it not for the spirit of malice and hatred that underlies them. For some time past, the conduct of the French Canadian Liberals has not been at all to its liking. The Witness has come to the conclusion, that they are a crouching, cringing pack, not one whit in advance of their Conservative opponents, and far behind the party, which it is pleased to style Ultramontane. It deplores the fact that their hostility to the clergy is not more manifest; they are accused of being neither more nor less than a time-serving, place-hunting, hungry lot, fearing their own shadows, and as will, as the veriest Tory in the land to bow in subservient obedience to the dictates of that hideous monster the Romish priesthood. In this sad plight our religious friend turns in disgust from the so-called Liberal combination, possessing not one of the attributes of the noble band who under that name flourish in France, Italy, and other countries. They show no symptoms of a willingness to despoil Catholic institutions in the immediate future, to deprive the clergy of their tithes, nor to effect any of those reforms so dear to the hearts of the fanatical crew who believe in the gospel, political and religious, as preached by the Witness. What is to be done under such distressing circumstances? The position is a trying one, and a remedy sharp and decisive is needed. Not at all daunted by the scorn

and derision with which friend and foe greeted the advice lately given to the reorganization of the Liberal Conservative party in the Dominion, our contemporary again strikes out boldly in the political arena. This time it produces a brand new platform, to be adopted by a political party, the very name of which is kindly provided, lest the difficulty of choosing an appropriate and euphonious nom de guerre should in any way retard the formation of the gallant band—a gallant band! alas! one that is destined to overthrow the power of the Hierarchy and to emancipate at once and for ever the downtrodden sons of this benighted priest-ridden Province. The argus-eyed writer in the Witness gravely informs its readers that the Catholic Church is literally quaking and trembling in its shoes at the very mention of such an organization, and that the clericals are boiling over with rage at the prospect of the formation of this grand phalanx—which by the way, we forgot to mention, are to rejoice in the appellation of the "CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY." We may be mistaken, but having scanned the situation with great care, we are forced to confess that we have failed to discover any particular manifestations of terror on the part of the Bishops or even of the Catholic press of this Province at the threatened calamity, and so long as the party referred to is confined to the columns of our venacious contemporary—where it is likely to remain for sometime to come—we cannot conceive why they should get excited over it. The comical part of the business is that those more particularly interested in the matter seem to overlook it altogether. The Catholics as well as the vast majority of the Protestants in this Province being level-headed, intelligent people, are perfectly satisfied to let well enough alone, and to continue in the peaceful tenor of their ways. The Witness alone finds cause for weeping and wailing, and has made up its mind that *volens volens* the people of this Province have to be regenerated. Well, we can afford to await the full development of the political revolution which our contemporary has in store for us, and we shall not close these observations without, in the most generous manner, assuring the Witness that the very mention of its distinguished patronage cannot fail to endear the *Constitutionalists* and their programme to the people of this Province, and we are confident the candidates of the new party need only mention the talismanic name of their founder to be received with open arms in every constituency in the land!!!

PERSECUTE.

Saul! Saul! Why dost thou persecute me? In the long vista of years, which reaches from the day that the youthful persecutor was thus miraculously addressed on his way to Damascus down to the present, innumerable have been the religious despots, blinded by a demonic frenzy, who have continued with like views the journey of the intercepted youth. Like Saul they have made themselves conspicuous in opposing the promulgation of the doctrines of Jesus Christ, and in exterminating its accepters; but like him how very few have hearkened to that monitor, "Why dost thou persecute me?" How astonishing to find in this enlightened age of ours mortals, believing in immortality, with the full historical light of nearly nineteen centuries shining before them, still actuated with a hope of success in crushing forever that structure of which Jesus Christ is the basis, and to which in His unerring design He has promised eternal duration. What infatuation! Ah foolish persecutors are you more powerful or possessed of more inventive genius for constructing articles of torment than your predecessors were, or do you in your blindness imagine that the decrees of an all powerful God are repealable? Have you conceived anything more destructive to Christianity than that which has been used by a Nero, a Domitian, a Decius, or a Julian? Have you anything in view more appalling than prisons, stripes, wild beasts, melted wax, boiling pitch, fire, racks, and iron hooks to tear the flesh off Catholic bones? Persecutor beware in time. Do you gain or does the church lose by persecution? Assuredly not! It is to the church what the pruning knife is to the vine, it divests it of every unproductive branch; persecution as well as being a sign of the veracity of the church, is also the test of the sincerity of its victims because with them there is no escape but by direct apostasy. Persecution has been notably beneficial to the indifferent children of the church in all ages, and as a proof, from the many admissible, the more impressive because the more contiguous, we may take indifference in the neighboring Republic in the days when Know-Nothingism was rampant, the awakening of many from the spiritual lethargy into which they had subsided gave an impetus to Catholicism, which has had no equal, nor precedent on this continent. Then persecutors labor earnestly while yet you can, use every means that satanic ingenuity devises for you, we true children of Holy Church defy your most strenuous efforts. We have sweet and implicit confidence in Him who said: "Behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." We know that Our Church will not swerve before Bismarckian principles in the Old world, nor Grantism, nor Douglassism, *a la Colonne Francaise*, in the new, and in coming years, when the historian shall chronicle events of the past, he must relate how the Rock of Rome, the Pillar and Ground of truth, has witnessed unmoved the futile efforts of equally misguided men impelled by like propensities. Pax.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

And so George Washington Stephens wants to have a House of Lords in the City Council. It would sound well, "His Lordship George Washington: We would inform your Lordship that you are lying under a mistake," but perhaps the title would be too grand for the country, seeing that even our modest Senators at Ottawa have not had the courage to assume the name and that is saying a good deal; nor would it be honorable to do, as it is already granted to the aforesaid modest Senators, and is claimed by the equally diffident Legislative Councilors at Quebec, notwithstanding the protests of the English Law Officers of the Crown; these pug-nillious gentlemen would wish that even our high and mighty Lieutenant-Governor should have no

other title added as a handle to his name than that of "His Honor," as if he was a mere Police Magistrate. What should we give the members of our Civic Upper House? Let us see some few years ago a Reverend Mr. Blank, from a Rural Parish, assisting at a Convocation, complained after dinner to his assembled friends, that the ordinary members of the clergy were not designated by a sufficiently exalted title by being called merely the Reverend Mr. so and so; whilst others were dignified as the Right Revd, the Very Revd, etc. "Very true," replied a Bishop present, "suppose we add to your names: Rather, the Rather Rev. Mr. Blank. How would you like that?" Somehow the gentleman did not appreciate the proffered honor and dropped the subject. If such a prefix might suit our future venerable Legislators: It would not be very inappropriate, we think, if we would say, "The Rather Honorable George Washington." What say you, gentlemen? However there is a great deal of truth in the remarks made by the gentleman; some change must be effected to stop extravagance, or else it will be impossible to live in Montreal, but of that more anon.

IRISH OPINION.

We notice, in some of our exchanges, complaints that the members of the British Parliament, representing Irish constituencies, have in many instances, "not as yet shown any disposition to present themselves to their constituents." This is much to be regretted. The members of the Home Rule party especially, a movement that has taken so strong a hold on the minds and affections of the people, should not be remiss, in so important a duty, as that of giving to their constituents an account of their stewardship. Their earnestness of their exertions, in that respect, could not fail to be rewarded. Many public meetings have, no doubt, taken place in various parts of Ireland, and the leaders have given a good account of themselves and their colleagues. The eloquent and reassuring utterances of the great orators of the party, to a great extent, find their way to the masses through the columns of the national press; but there still remains room for complaint, if the representatives of the various constituencies fail to meet their electors in so important a crisis. In this city, the Montreal branch of the Home Rule League, is making active preparations for its winter meetings. At a session of the council, held a short time ago, it was resolved to send a remittance to the parent association at an early date. The amount will not be large owing to the stringency of the times, but it will serve at least to show that the friends of the cause on this side of the Atlantic are still alive to the importance of countenancing the movement.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The result of the recent State Elections in the neighboring Republic, has given rise to great speculations as to the turn things are likely to take in the struggle for the Presidency, to be held early next month. That Ohio should have given so slim a majority to the Republicans, where Mr Hayes was really in his stronghold, has been a source of satisfaction to the Democrats, who are jubilant over their own success in Indiana, which was the chosen battle ground of the two contending parties. No doubt the influence thus operated by the approaching election for the Presidency on State elections is not always of a salutary kind, and, as has been already well observed, the actual issues in these contests are lost sight of in the great party struggle, which acts as a forecast of what will take place in November. The chances of the Democratic candidate appear in the ascendant. The Republicans have adopted a ruse by which to draw off votes from their opponents, especially in New York, by setting up an independent ticket known as the Greenback Party, with a nominee for the Presidency, Mr. Peter Cooper, and Mr. Carey for Vice-President. Some of the Irish journals appear to favor this combination; but it is not likely that so clumsy a device can have any success. The movement is vigorously denounced by the most influential Catholic journals in the City of New York. The party organs, both Democratic and Republican, have made such minute calculations demonstrating the certainty of success in the forthcoming struggle as to bewilder the outside observer. Figures, they say, cannot lie, but a very short space of time will be sufficient to establish that, amongst our American consins, somebody's arithmetic has been woefully at fault.

THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

The position of affairs in the conflict now progressing in the Insurgent provinces on the continent of Europe is daily becoming more serious and the prospects of a general war which it was hoped might be averted are just as foreboding as ever. Day after day the cable brings us intelligence in which the hopeful signs of a peaceable solution of the pending difficulties seem to grow dimmer and the prospective rejection of the proposal for a six months armistice by the Servians leave matters in the worst possible condition so far as peace is concerned. In the meantime the outrages perpetrated on the Christians by the Turks have roused a great feeling in England and public meetings calling on the Government to act, have been held, so far, however without any result being obtained in a change of the Government policy. Russia is more than suspected of being at the bottom of all the trouble and the London Times has boldly declared that by fostering the insurgent cause and allowing aid and comfort to be openly given to it, thus alighting the war element, she is the enemy of Europe. What developments the next few days may bring it is impossible to conjecture, and should a general war ensue, no man can tell what changes the map of Europe is destined to undergo. Germany appears to take but little interest in the momentous events of the hour, no doubt passively awaiting her opportunity. France of herself can do nothing, being as yet stunned as it were by her recent defeat, from which however she is rapidly recuperating. Russia cannot long remain in its present attitude. A decisive move shall have to be made when the conflicting

interests of the various powers will present, beyond doubt, some startling alliances. Let us hope that the interest of humanity so great a calamity as a general war may be averted, and that state-manship may be able to override the present difficult and embarrassing situation.

Rev. Mr. Baile, Superior of St. Salpice Seminary accompanied by several gentlemen, members of the same congregation, visited the Catholic Commercial School, St. Catherine street. On their arrival they were met by Mr. Edward Murphy, one of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners, and Mr. Archambault, Superintendent of the Montreal Catholic Schools. The visitors were introduced into the large hall of the school where the pupils had congregated.

An address was presented to the reverend gentleman by Master G. Desbarats, on behalf of the Polytechnic school. The pupils from the Commercial class were next called to express their feelings towards Mr. Baile, and Master Edward Anderson was their spokesman. The young pupils of the primary school also presented an address which was read by young Labelle, and Master E. Murphy, son of Mr. Commissioner Murphy, presented a splendid bouquet to the Superior.

The reverend gentleman answered these well written addresses in a few chosen remarks, and gave the students such advice to which the position, great science, and piety of the speaker gave great weight. He also expressed himself well pleased with all he had seen and heard in this institution which his credit to our city.

The Y. I. L. & B. SOCIETY.—The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society rooms hold out many inducements to young Irishmen, and have done much in improving and propagating a love of literature among our young Irish fellow citizens. The periodicals and newspapers of the day, along with a well stocked library are at all times interesting and instructive. But the Society improves on those elements of usefulness, and provides comfortably furnished, well lighted rooms, chess, draughts, dominoes, bagatelle and other games, while the members are brought together socially in a highly beneficial manner in many other respects. In addition to these attractions, lectures are delivered during the winter before the members and their friends by some of the most distinguished Irishmen of the day. In a few days the Society will listen to what Thomas Clark Luby has to say on "The True Way to Make Ireland Great, Glorious and Free." The lecture is to take place on the 24th inst., at McCann's Hall, and as the subject is one dear to the hearts of all Irishmen there cannot fail to be present a large audience.

REVIEWS.

LINKED LIVES, by Lady Gertrude Douglas. —Benziger Bros, New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Publishers. Price \$2.50. We have to return our cordial thanks to the publishers for a copy of this very interesting book, and cannot do better than reprint what the London Tablet says of it, all of which we heartily endorse:—"Here is a work of pure, without extravagance, absolutely true to human life and human nature, without the smallest compromise with the spirit of the world, strong but not aggressive, refined yet perfectly unaffected, simple yet so interesting that not the most *basse* reader of fiction could lay it down unfinished. "Linked Lives" belong to no category; it stands alone, but we would fain hope it may have successors, that it may prove the inaugurate work of a new school of fiction, thoroughly satisfactory and delightful to the Catholic mind, while fearlessly challenging competition, in point of interest and in truthful representation of the actualities of life, with the best novels written by those who are ignorant of the supernatural verities by which only can the enigmas of our fragmentary existence be interpreted. The love of God constrains the pen which tells the story of those LINKED LIVES—the love of God, and a great knowledge of human sin, and need, and grief, a very patient love of sinners to, and a fervent longing to bring them to 'so great salvation.' Not a trace of hardness or arrogance, not the least touch of flightiness or preachiness, marks this heart-stirring book. It is a book to be remembered, recurred to, and cherished; a substantial good to be kept amid our stores here, and counted to its writer among those treasures which are fit to be laid up in heaven." THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.—October, 1876.—Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony. Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Contents: I. The Church and the People. II. What the Church and the Popes have done for the Science of Geography. III. The Past and Present Indissolubly United in Religion. IV. A Plan for the proposed Catholic University. V. The Nine Days' Queen. VI. Who is to blame for the Little Big Horn Disaster? VII. How shall we meet the Scientific Heresies of the Day? VIII. Book Notices. This number completes the first volume. Annual subscription, \$5; single numbers, \$1.25. Payable in advance. THE CATHOLIC WORLD, October, 1876.—Contents: I. Mirvarts' Lessons from Nature. II. Seville. III. Six Sunny Months. IV. London Guilds and Apprentices. V. The Sainte Chapelle of Paris. VI. St. Thomas Moore. VII. Sancta Sophia. VIII. Evening on the Sea-Shore (Poetry). IX. Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister, X. Christina Rossetti's Poems. XI. Echo to Mary (Poetry). XII. The Highland Exile. XIII. The late Archbishop of Halifax, N. S. XIV. New Publications. Terms: \$4.50 per annum, Single Numbers, 45 cts. For Sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. THE YOUNG CROSSBORDER for October has the following table of contents:—"The Catcomb of St. Calixtus;" "A Grain of Sand;" "A Deer Hunt;" "The Tree;" "The Cats and the Wolf;" "Evening;" "In the Backwoods;" "The Value of Energy;" "Madame de Peltrie;" "The Bird of Paradise;" "Chippmunk;" "A Climbing Song;" "Fell and Society;" "The Dosh Turkey;" "The Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly." THE MONTHLY AND CATHOLIC REVIEW, October, 1876. —London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Contents:—The Contemporaries of St. Bernardine.—Part the Second; Ferdinand the Second and Wallenstein.—Part the Second; Studies in Biography.—VIII. Christopher Columbus.—Part the First; St. Augustine and Scientific Unbelief; England and Turkey; The Buried Cities of the Gulf of Lyons; Postscript to the Article on "Elementary Education and the Catholic Poor School Committee." Catholic Review: I. Reviews and Notices.—II. Old English Devotion to our Blessed Lady.—Part XVII. (Walsingham). Price per Single Number, Two Shillings Sterling. For Sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. CATHOLIC PROGRESS, October, 1876.—London: Burns and Oates. Contents: Anglican Orders; Pages from the Life of Pope IX.; John Moore's Historical Gleatings.—III. Father John Beckett's (Glen Pribb); St. Lady Dorothy; Escape from Haddon; Sonnet.—XXIV. In the time of the evening; There shall be Light; Uncle Benoit; The King of the Thorn Branch. For Sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.