

THE TRUE WITNESS

18 PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Company
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum, \$1.50
If paid strictly in advance, \$1.00

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WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 12, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MARCH, 1884.
THURSDAY, 13—Feria.
FRIDAY, 14—Most Holy Lance and Nails.
SATURDAY, 15—Feria.
SUNDAY, 16—Third Sunday in Lent. Epist. Ephes. v. 1-9; Gospel, Luke xli. 11-27.
MONDAY, 17—St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland.
TUESDAY, 18—St. Gabriel, Archangel.
WEDNESDAY, 19—St. Joseph, Spouse of the B. V. M., and Patron of the Universal Church.
CONF. EP. TUIG, Pittsburgh, 1878.

The McCarthy License Act promises to become a complete failure in Ontario. The majority of the saloon and hotel keepers throughout the province have refused to take out their license under that Act. A law that cannot be enforced and that is openly ignored ought to be repealed, or at least ought to be suspended until the Courts decide in a definite manner as to its constitutionality.

It is understood that Attorney-General Tallon, of the Province of Quebec, has decided to ignore the Dominion License Act and to enforce the Provincial law. If this be the case, those who have paid the license fees under the Dominion Act will have to pay them over again. It is a question whether the amounts paid to the Federal officers can be recovered or not. We see it stated that they cannot recover even if the Act is repealed. This will create beautiful confusion and clash of powers between the Dominion and the Provincial authorities.

The Government dynamite at Ottawa are moving again. They put up another dynamite job on the good and law-abiding people of Halifax. They sent, or caused to be sent, a telegram to Lieutenant-Governor Ritchie that dynamite were expected to renew their attempts to injure government property there. The Lieutenant-Governor has allowed himself to be needlessly alarmed by having special constables sworn in and ordering extra precautions to be taken day and night. The experience his Honor has had in the past, of the alleged discoveries of dynamite plots, should have taught him to put no faith in any such intelligence coming from Ottawa, but to pursue the even tenor of his way unmindful of alarm, caused by interested parties in the Secret Service.

The Gazette denies that the bill introduced by Mr. Thomas White, M. P., to amend the tenth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, is in any way intended for the relief of the Orange association. The bill, says our contemporary, simply adds the Grand Lodge of Quebec to the Masonic bodies now exempted by that statute from being considered as seditious societies, and will not have the effect of legalizing the Orange order in the Province of Quebec. It is as well that this categorical statement has been made in regard to the object of the bill, for many were under the impression that Mr. White was making use of a Masonic cloak to cover the Orange societies and get Parliament to sanction them under false pretences.

The question of Peasant Proprietary is advancing to a final and favorable solution at a much more rapid rate than the warmest supporters of the movement ever expected. There is actually at the present moment a competition as strange as it is fierce between the representatives of the landlords and the tenants as to who shall propose the best plan for working out the Land problem. Lord Castletown is pushing forward a scheme in behalf of the landlords, and Mr. Dickson has propounded another plan which is under the consideration of the Irish Committee appointed by the Liberal members; while Mr. Parnell and most of his followers have attached their signatures to a memorial to the Government on the same subject, signed by men irrespective of party. In fact, if the Government would only give further facilities, there is no doubt that in a few years a large percentage of the Irish people would be absolute owners of their land, and the original programme of the Land League would be carried out.

The emigration from Ireland during the month of January last showed a diminution compared with December, but no decrease as compared with January of 1883. The figures, according to the Board of Trade return just issued, are:—January, 1883, 1,611; January,

1884, 1,636; exhibiting an increase of 25. The figures for England show a decrease of 418 in comparison with January, 1883, the emigrants for that month numbering 8,247, while for the month just past they numbered but 7,829. Scotch emigration, on the other hand, shows an increase of 51, the number of emigrants from that country being 971 for January, 1884, against 920 for January, 1883. It is interesting to observe that whereas in January, 1883, only 506 Irish emigrants went to the Australasian colonies, the number for January, 1884, had risen to 683, while the number who crossed the Atlantic showed a falling off in almost a corresponding degree. Thus in January, 1883, 1,002 Irish emigrants sailed to the United States, while in the first month of the present year the number was but 831.

The Provincial Minister of Railways, Hon. Mr. Flynn, who is seeking re-election in his constituency at Gaspe, is being opposed. The opposition to the Minister is a factious one, and is prompted not by any policy of the Liberals, but by the individual enmity of a few personal opponents, who, it may be remarked, do not belong to the County of Gaspe, but who hail from Quebec. Mr. Flynn is popular with his constituents, and commands the respect and esteem of his colleagues in the Cabinet and his fellow members in the House. That his success at the polls, if a contest be eventually forced, is a foregone conclusion, there is no reason to doubt.

We learn that the Quebec politicians who have gone to Gaspe have been unable, up to the present, to find a resident of the county willing to contest the election. The tactics of this clique are directed simply towards creating needless expense and trouble. If they cannot defeat the Minister they can make the contest a source of vexation. The electors of Gaspe will, no doubt, teach those election bums and intruders a sharp and decisive lesson, by returning Mr. Flynn with one of the largest and most convincing majorities ever polled in their county.

The Orange Bill was to have been brought up in Parliament last week, but its promoters, when its turn came for introduction, withheld it on the ground that it had not been printed in French. The Toronto Telegram, an anti-Catholic journal, ridicules the alleged reason for the suppression of the Bill, as it thinks the document has been long enough before the House to have been printed in all the living languages, and several of the dead ones too. The Telegram, which cannot be counted among the opponents of the Orange-men, tells some plain truths about them. It says that "the Orange body is used as a mere tool by the politicians, and always will be as long as those at the head of it have their own private ambitions to gratify. The members of the Order elevate certain men to posts of honor, and then these men use their positions to advance their own projects and interests."

Sir JOHN MACDONALD and several supporters of the Government, who spoke against Mr. Blake's motion to declare the constituency of Sir Charles Tupper vacant, maintained that the independence of Parliament was not violated by Sir Charles by reason of his accepting and holding the office of High Commissioner to Great Britain while still a member of the Government. What little faith the Premier had in this contention is now evidenced by the provisions of the bill which he has introduced to amend the Independence of Parliament Act. The bill, in the first place, provides that certain offices may, in the future, be held by a member of Parliament as long as no salary or profit is attached. It is further provided by the bill that Sir Charles Tupper be indemnified and exonerated from all liability to any penalty or other responsibility, and from any suit, demand or judgment which has been or may hereafter be brought against him for sitting and voting in the House. It is manifest that such provisions as these would not be introduced in the bill if the Government were not convinced that Sir Charles is guilty of an offence against the law of the land. This trifling with the independence of Parliament is by no means creditable to the Government. It is a waste of time and money to make laws that can be violated with impunity, and especially with the co-operation of those whose duty it is to enforce them.

No one ever hears of a man in the service of the Government being dismissed for any participation in an election, as long as such employee electioneers on behalf of the Ministerial candidate. But the story is quite different if the Government employee happens to lend a helping hand to the Opposition candidate. Then there is serious cause for dismissal, and out he goes. Yesterday correspondence was brought down in the House in relation to the dismissal of Daniel McCourt, a look tender on the Cornwall Canal, which showed that he received his ticket of leave "for having dared to canvass against the Tory opposition in the Ontario elections of 1883, for using abusive language towards the Tory candidate, and for violently interrupting the speakers." The Gazette calls this a "merited dismissal." If the look tender had worked on the other side and for Sir John's candidate he probably would have been promoted and would have had his salary increased. In the meantime, it may be asked what had this look tender's canvassing in a Provincial election to do with the Federal authorities? Does Sir John wish to lay down as a rule of conduct that once a citizen enters the Federal service he must relinquish all right to interfere in municipal

and local affairs? Any such attempt to restrict or limit the enjoyment and exercise of a citizen's rights ought to be vigorously opposed.

The religious editor of the Montreal Daily Witness must be a queerly constructed individual. The sight of a Jesuit or even the thought of one sends him into hysterics. The nonsense contained in the following absurd and mixed up paragraph which he wrote yesterday will show how silly and ludicrous this religious editor can be when he confronts a Jesuit:—

"Jesuitism," he exclaims, "loves to use the carnal weapon, and when it does so it can doubtless be met by the same. If the Jesuits claim the public property known as the Jesuits' barracks, to which they have no vestige of title, that claim should, of course, be resisted wherever set up. But, after all, Jesuitism is a spiritual evil, and is to be overcome only by spiritual foes. Truth is not now, as it never has been, without its witness in the hearts of men, and just as in the day when Germany revolted against the sale of indulgences by Tezel so to-day does the conscience of men inwardly refuse the indulgence of Father Burke, who promises the convicted, and, except for the moment, unrepented murderer, a passport to heaven if he can only see him for as many seconds as it takes the hangman to pull the bolt. Let all who are bound under these errors see that a truer faith produces a nobler life, and no system of falsehood will stand before the light of life."

It would be difficult to get a greater heap of rubbish and of nonsense into the same space as is contained in that paragraph.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The news from the Northwest shows that there is no abatement in the political excitement which exists throughout that portion of the Dominion, and that the people thereof are determined to force their grievances upon the attention of the Federal Government. At the Winnipeg Farmers' Convention resolutions were passed, demanding the right of the Local Government to charter railways anywhere in Manitoba free from Federal interference; provincial control of public lands and modifications in the tariff to suit the interests and condition of Manitoba.

The convention, furthermore, declared that the burdens laid upon the farmers of the Northwest were so great that agricultural operations cannot be made to yield any kind of a fair profit; that until these burdens are removed immigration will benefit neither the Province nor the settlers themselves. In face of these difficulties the convention came to the conclusion that it would be only just to advise intending immigrants not to go to Manitoba until the grievances complained of were fully redressed. Now all this is serious business for our Dominion Government, and the situation must indeed be unbearable when the inhabitants of the Province deliberately take such action as will cause irretrievable loss to their once promising community. The effect of these declarations and resolutions, made and passed by a body of men who are supposed to have the interests of Manitoba at heart, must prove detrimental to the country by checking the tide of immigration to those parts of the Dominion. The peace and prosperity of Manitoba are to be secured only by acceding to the demands of its inhabitants, and by according it all privileges enjoyed by the other Provinces of the Confederation.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE UNITED STATES.

The English Press, and especially the London Times are busily engaged in blaming and scolding the Government and people of the United States for permitting the organization of consociates in that country against Great Britain. The London Times said the other day that "respectable Americans are ashamed of the inaction of their rulers; they must now join us and make their voices heard and obeyed." In answer to this command, that the laws of the United States must be reconstructed to suit the emergency of the political situation in a foreign country, the New York News makes the following remarks:—"We are not told upon what compulsion respectable Americans must do as they are bid by the English press, or under what conditions their joint utterances can be made more forcible than the voices of the American people attending to their own affairs. As the English do not seem to be very clever at catching dynamite in the heart of their own metropolis, they could hardly expect us to be more successful in hunting men down throughout the length and breadth of this vast Republic, even if we obeyed the London Times by reconstructing our laws for that special purpose. If England is disposed to quarrel with the United States on the Anglo-Irish question, so much the better for Ireland. The simple fact in the matter is that American sentiment deprecates and condemns the methods employed by England in maintaining her despotic sway over the Irish people, and is inclined to the theory that the voices that should be heard and obeyed are those of civilization and humanity, protesting against the oppressive and unjust policy of an arrogant and grasping Government."

It is evident that American and English opinion on the question at issue are not exactly identical; or that the American and English press do not look at the subject through the same spectacles.

AN ARROGANT PROFESSOR.

The Geological Survey is an institution which is costing the Dominion large sums of money, and which at the same time fails to produce results of a very satisfactory nature. The head or general director of the Survey is one Dr. Selwyn. He is an Englishman, and during his sojourn in our midst has demonstrated himself to be a thoroughly arrogant snob. Canadians have

found it difficult to remain in the service under his direction. Many of them have been obliged to throw up their positions on account of his haughtiness and conceit. Like General Leard, this Professor Selwyn finds it a congenial task to tax his subordinates with incompetency and inefficiency. He has, however, tried this game once too often, and, like the General, he has been sharply called to order, or in vulgar parlance, he has been metrolitically sat upon. At a meeting of the Geological Survey Committee in Ottawa the Professor had his fling at several of the Canadian members on the staff, but when he undertook to remark that Mr. Fletcher who did the Nova Scotia work, was a good man, "but like all Canadians was not amenable to discipline," he brought Mr. Holton M. P., to his feet, and received an indignant reproof at the hands of the member for Ontario. Mr. Holton did not measure his language, but told the professor that there were as good and perhaps better men in Canada than he, and it was in exceedingly bad taste to talk of a Canadian institution by which he was employed in that contemptuous way. "Canadians," said Mr. Holton "were born freemen and were quite amenable to discipline if treated properly, but were not inclined to stand the bullying, overbearing disposition that too many Englishmen showed when they got into positions, and there were far too many men of that class already in Ottawa whose positions would be much better filled by men born and brought up in the country."

Mr. Holton's thrust was felt, and Mr. Selwyn subsided. He was completely shut up. In fact, that is what ought to be done with all these snobbish and arrogant importations. Dr. Selwyn ought, like General Leard, to return to England on a three months' leave of absence and remain there.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE VETO.

After the C. P. R. Bill, granting the Syndicate additional pin-money to the extent of twenty-two millions odd, had passed its third reading in the Senate, it was expected that the Governor-General would come down and attach his signature to the Bill, but a surprise was in store for Parliament and the country. His Excellency refused to have anything to do directly with what he considered a "big steal," and informed Sir John that if the Bill was to be signed immediately he would send a deputy to do the signing.

Sir William Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was accordingly sworn in Deputy Governor for the occasion, and it was his assent instead of the Governor-General's that made the Bill law. Conjecture is rife as to the incident. The absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne is all the more remarkable and significant as he was known to be within or around the Parliament limits. He was in good health and not over pressed with work, so that he could not plead physical inability in refraining from doing his duty. The explanation of the occurrence is perhaps contained in the story that he did not approve of the Bill, and, as a consequence, could not conscientiously sign it. The duty of a Governor under such circumstances would have been, not simply to refrain from giving the Bill his personal assent and allowing an irresponsible go-between to do the Governor's work; but his duty would have been to veto the Bill and then appeal to the country or to Parliament for a two-third vote, to say whether his action should be maintained or not. A Governor elected by the Canadian people and responsible to them, and who could not give his approval to such a Bill, would have taken the course indicated and would never have attempted to wriggle out of the responsibility of the position by getting a dummy to sign the bill. But a Governor appointed by a foreign power and responsible only to Downing Street, finds himself differently situated. He is conscious that a veto coming from him, no matter under what circumstances, whether justifiable or not, is sure to give greater dissatisfaction and is less likely to be endorsed by Parliament and the people, than if the veto came from a Home Rule Governor, one directly and solely responsible to the country. A veto by a foreign appointed Governor would endanger the transatlantic tie, and would strain the relations between Ottawa and London. This consideration is evidently what had weight with the Marquis of Lansdowne in not more plainly indicating his objection to the C. P. R. Bill. He had to sacrifice his convictions to save the connection between Canada and England. That is a humiliating position for any honorable man to hold. It is necessary, for the welfare of the people and the interests of the country to be secured, that the head of the State should be thoroughly independent of foreign considerations and influences, and an imported Governor never can be that. Consequently, it is time that Canada should set about inaugurating a change in the constitution and demanding that its chief executive officer should be elected by the people, in whose interests alone he would act, and to whom alone he would be responsible.

THE LABOR OF CHILDREN.

The most important measure which Parliament will have to consider this session, beyond doubt, that which seeks to regulate labor and afford protection to the operatives. In the mine, the factory, and other dark and crowded fields of labor young lives are daily sacrificed to greed. It is about time that in this Canada of ours that humanitarianism which applies its care, solicitude and sympathies to the dumb driven cattle, should become more active in respect of the helpless little ones created to God's likeness. For many of the children and youths employed in our manufacturing establishments

present old faces and dwarfed forms, which are directly attributable to the child labor system in this country. It is impossible that children who spend the determining years of their lives amid unhealthy surroundings, the din of machinery and the curses of the vulgar, and young girls of tender years who stand from ten to fourteen hours at looms and counters, at the sacrifice of their health and education, should develop into true mental or physical manhood or womanhood. It is therefore satisfactory to know that there is among our legislators a healthy disposition to secure protection for our Canadian youth. In France the laws are rigid on the subject. There it is made a criminal offence to place or permit the placing of a minor in such a situation or occupation where its life would be endangered or its health likely to be injured. In England social reform in this regard is being actively pushed, while with our neighbors across the line, several States enjoy a good eminence for their practical and adequate legislation in favor of the young.

The Factory Bill, which is under the patronage of Sir Leonard Tilley, is a step in the right direction, but as it reads in its original form, it is far from being perfect. It is not protective enough, and leaves too many loop-holes for employers of labor to escape from the spirit of the law. The Trades and Labor Council of Toronto who have had the Bill under consideration and discussion, have drawn up a memorial which they have forwarded to the Government and which contains some very wise recommendations in regard to necessary alterations or additions to Sir Leonard's measure. Among other things the Council recommend: 1st. To expunge that portion of the Bill which limits the application of the Act to places where over twenty men are employed. 2nd. To prohibit the employment of children under fourteen, instead of under twelve, as provided in the Bill. 3rd. That no child under the age of fifteen be employed in a factory unless the child has been attending school at least twenty weeks each year. 4th. To limit the hours of employment of women and children per week to 54 instead of 60 as proposed in the Bill. 5th. That when necessary the Inspector may compel the employer to provide dining rooms for employees free of charge. 6th. To expunge the clause as to misdemeanors without priority of employer.

The justice and wisdom of these provisions and their important bearing upon the physical, mental and moral welfare of the rising generation and those who will succeed them, cannot well be overestimated. There is no reason that the Act should not apply to places where less than twenty men are employed. The Act should be made to protect the child and the woman, no matter where or at what they work. The original intention of the Government was to allow the employment of children over twelve years. This age is altogether too young, especially in regard to little girls. The recommendation of the Labor Council on this point should be adopted, and that the age be fixed at fourteen instead of twelve. Ten hours a day, or from seven in the morning till six in the evening, is altogether too long for children to be at work, and at hard work. This length of time should be considerably reduced. The memorial of the Council urges that no child under fifteen should be allowed to work in factories unless he or she had attended school for at least twenty weeks in each year. This is a wholesome suggestion, and should be adopted. In fact the Government should make the Act as stringent and as rigid as possible. It is an anomaly and a huge mistake to have children killing themselves at work, when so many stout and able men are allowed to idly roam through our cities and wander along the countryways, and all for the want of employment and of work. How often does it not happen that the able-bodied father cannot find work and is forced to idle his time, while his little ones are in some factory working all day long, when they should be at school? This is a state of things which needs to be modified both in the interests of the individuals themselves and of the country at large. Canada cannot afford to allow any portion of its young to be ill-treated and overworked. Our boys and girls, every one of them, should be refused no opportunity to secure a proper mental and physical development.

WHISKY THE ROYAL BEVERAGE.

Queen Victoria's new book, entitled "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," is not much calculated to aid the temperance cause in England. In fact, it is reasonable to suppose that the friends of the Blue Ribbon are anything but pleased at its publication. Her Majesty, in the relation of the daily events of her life, frequently alludes to the very unwholesome and scandalous practice of whisky drinking to which she was not a stranger. Thus at the christening of a child of John Thomson, one of the Queen's wood foresters in the Highlands, the whisky was passed around and Her Majesty who was present at the ceremony, took her "hooker" as well as the others. She relates this undignified occurrence in the following lines:—"The service was concluded with a short prayer and the usual blessing. I thought it most appropriate, touching, and impressive, I gave my present (a silver mug) to the father, kissed the little baby, and then we all drank to its health and that of its mother in whisky, which was handed around with cakes." It was all so nicely done, so simply, and yet "with such dignity."

Drinking whisky to the joy of a newly made mother and to the health of her child, is not so bad; but to drink whisky to the sorrow of a widow and on the death of her husband is to make the distilled liquid play

a part in rather contradictory roles. Still that is what the Queen did on the occasion of the funeral of John Brown's father at Miram, opposite Aberfeldie. Her Majesty relates that "when the coffin was being taken away Mr. Brown sobbed bitterly. We took some whisky and water and cheese, and then left, begging the dear old lady to bear up. I told her the parting was but for a time. Saw my good Brown at a little before two. He said all had gone off well, but he seemed very sad." On this occasion Her Majesty displayed a little care; she didn't take her whisky straight, but added a part of water and took some cheese to counteract the strong smell of the whisky from her breath. The relation of such incidents as these in the life of the Queen of England is far from being exemplary or from producing a salutary effect upon her people who are so strongly inclined towards indigence in intoxicating liquors. It was exceedingly unwise to have published such exploits with the glass and the bottle, and we would humbly suggest that when Her Majesty's book be set up for a second edition that all allusions to her whisky drinking be erased out of the volume.

HENRY GEORGE.

Mr. Henry George has met with unexpected success during his lecturing tour through Scotland, and the able author of "Progress and Poverty" has apparently convinced many Scotchmen that his theory about taking the land from the few and giving it to the many is not such a wicked or repulsive thing after all. Mr. George has, however, had to fight his way to the goal of success. During his visit to Glasgow he delivered an address in the spacious City Hall on his well known doctrine as to nationalization of the land. The audience which had assembled to hear him was composed of persons who were friends neither of him nor of his doctrines. In fact, from the cold manner in which he was received and listened to at the outset it was clear that the majority were prejudiced against him, particularly on account of his "confiscatory" teachings. But Mr. George paid no heed to the silent mockery of the assembly before him, he set to his address with the unconcern of a man independent of applause or flattery and the confidence of a believer in a faith that could not fall. As he advanced into the depths of his subject, he gained bit by bit on his audience until he completely listed the cold Scotch listeners over to his side and had them cheering him as loudly and enthusiastically as any man with a theory could wish for. His triumph was now complete, and to the close he was listened to with rapt attention.

This victory is all the more remarkable, as it cannot be attributed to the influence and power of eloquence, as Mr. George is well known to possess but very little of it. The interest felt in his views was well illustrated by the eager questioning that followed his address. He was examined and cross-examined by his hearers, with the intention of finding a flaw in his theory, but he answered all with great readiness, gave the replies with great "go," and with the aid of his anecdotes, caused the audience to applaud him and admire him for his ability. The most gratifying feature of the evening to Mr. George, however, was the large number of persons, about 500, who gave him their names, and expressed a desire of forming an organization to carry out the views enunciated in the address.

Mr. George has done considerable to awaken the English people to a realization of the causes which underlie the extreme conditions of enormous wealth and simultaneous poverty; he has explained why it is that the constantly increasing products of labor fail to be distributed among the laborers, and he has demonstrated that the only ultimate gainer is the land owner. The soil of Great Britain has been prepared for a new crop of ideas, and the English people have been set to thinking out remedies that will work a proper and adequate change in the existing condition of things.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

The following young ladies made their final vows at the Villa Maria Convent on Friday morning last:—Miss Marie Emma Teller dit Lafontaine, in religion Sister St. Eutrope; Miss Marie Anne Honorine Granger, St. Catherine de Oardone; Miss Marie Rose Sara Barbeau, St. Marie Adelaide; Miss Marie Isabelle Gracelle Thénault, St. Danate; Miss Marie Victoria Eugenie Bouchard, St. Marie Rosalie; Miss Marie Genevieve Page, St. Florentine; Miss Marie Blanche Bergeron, St. Saturnine. The following young ladies took the Holy Habit:—Miss Dalina St. Hilaire, in religion Sister St. Apollonie; Miss Eugenie Bonneau, St. Theodore; Miss Odile Boivin, St. Marie d'Epheuse; Miss Alphonsine Drouin, St. Marie Apollonie; Miss Celina Martineau, St. Leonie; Miss Delvina Desmarreux, St. Marie Elzire; Miss Lizzie Noonan, St. Jean du Thabor; Miss Marie Emma Lamoureux, St. Marie du Tabernacle; Miss Bridget Kelly, St. Joseph Marie; Miss Marie Heloise Tremblay, St. Marie Alexis; Miss Henriette Michaud, St. Marie du Pout-Main; Miss Marie Perreault, St. Jean le Silencieux; Miss Rosa McCreary, St. Marie Claire; Miss Marie Lorette Alix Larue, St. Marie Alce; Miss Mary Ann Dalton, St. Mary Richard; Miss Mary Catherine Phelan, St. Martin de Tours; Miss Mary Barnes, St. Lawrence.

The Rev. Father Turgeon, Superior of the Jesuit Fathers, officiated at the impressive ceremonies, which were attended by a large number of prominent clergymen, among whom were the R. V. Fathers Tranchesi, Boudon and Cassin.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARRVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINK. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.