

THE TRUE WITNESS

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MONTREAL, CANADA

WEDNESDAY.....OCT. 11, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

OCTOBER.

THURSDAY, 12.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. Bp. McFarland, Hartford, died, 1874.

FRIDAY, 13.—St. Edward, King of England, Confessor. Cons. Abp. Percell, Cincinnati, 1833.

SATURDAY, 14.—St. Callistus, Pope and Martyr. SUNDAY, 15.—Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost. Maternity of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 28-31; Gosp. Luke II. 43-51; Last Gosp. John iv. 46-53.

MONDAY, 16.—St. Theresa, Virgin (Oct. 15). TUESDAY, 17.—St. Hedwig, Widow.

WEDNESDAY, 17.—St. Luke, Evangelist.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

The revival of Irish literature is at present a fruitful theme among the young men of Dublin, who have entered into the matter with a zeal that deserves success. Societies are being formed for the distribution of Irish periodicals and books, and resolutions have been passed boycotting English magazines and papers. The movement is being ably agitated through the columns of *United Ireland*, the organ of the Land League, and all the enthusiasm of young Ireland is being displayed. Ireland certainly possesses no lack of literary talent. She furnishes to England the best writers in the service of that country. Nearly all the Land League leaders are men of literary ability. McCarthy, O'Connor, Hooley, O'Kelly and Brennan are practical newspaper men, who have supported themselves by their pen during the time that they have sat in Parliament. The tastes of the Irish people incline to be literary where education has made progress. Such being the case, it ought not to be difficult to build up a literature to-day that would compare with any of the past.

RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocal free trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United States seems to be a question which some Canadian journals never tire of discussing. There is some sense in reciprocity, if there is none in the proposition to allow Uncle Sam all the freedom to enter the Dominion with his merchandise without securing for the Canadian the same freedom to enter the United States. To have Free Trade in the one country with Protection in the other would be nothing less than suicidal to the former. must be either Protection in both or Free Trade between the two.

But to what purpose are our Canadian contemporaries devoting columns upon columns to the question, when nobody in the United States appears to care a fig about reciprocity with our Dominion. Besides, on this side of the border our ultra loyalists are opposed to any change in this direction, because instead of remaining an outlying dependency of the British Empire, if reciprocity was introduced, we would naturally and gradually find our colonial provinces becoming sovereign States of the American Union. Without reciprocity Canada is destined in the long run to elect its own President, but with reciprocity we would eventually be given the freedom of the Union. Either is preferable to our present position.

TEMPERANCE AND THE ENGLISH REVENUE.

The national finances of Eng and are no in the most flourishing condition. The expenditure is not being curtailed, but, on the contrary, it is growing, while there is no increase to be remarked in the revenue. The expenses of the current year will be exceptionally heavy, in consequence of the Egyptian

war and will, no doubt, make the deficit much more considerable. What many will be surprised to learn is that the decrease in the revenue is due to the increase and progress of temperance, which prevents the liquor taxes from yielding as much as they used to do. The fact is but another illustration of the old saying that "it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good." If there is less money in the public treasury from this source, it must be that individuals have more in their pockets; and the fact is not to be lamented. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Fortunately or otherwise, we no longer drink ourselves out of our national burdens." And this progress of temperance principles, which are so ably and energetically advocated by Cardinal Manning, shows no signs of diminution. The Government financiers will now have to look for other sources from which to derive taxes besides those of beer and whiskey.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN.

A correspondent writes to ask how it is an invitation has not been extended to A. M. Sullivan, who is at present in the United States, to visit Montreal and lay his views on the Irish question before a Canadian audience? The question, which our correspondent puts, is one that is asked by large numbers of our Irish and other citizens, for all feel that he, who is styled "one of the ablest debaters in the British House of Commons," would receive, in the metropolis of the Dominion a glad and hearty welcome. Mr. Sullivan belongs to that limited, but enviable class of public men who command the unfeigned admiration of their friends and the respect, if not the esteem, of their enemies. His patriotism is characterized by wisdom, and rigorous moderation; his eloquence is convincing, polished and powerful; while his writings are as practical as they are brilliant.

The cause of Ireland has never had a more distinguished supporter and a more disinterested admirer, whether on the floor of Parliament, on the platform or in the Press. When he asserts his country's rights he seldom if ever fails to win the ear of the United Kingdom, which is generally so deaf to the popular demands of Ireland.

None among the present leaders of the people have worked so untriflingly and earnestly to foster a national spirit, as A. M. Sullivan; and, to-day, although not in active work, he still remains intimately identified with the national movement in Ireland and maintains his qualifications to place the great issues of the Irish situation before the intelligence of either a home or foreign audience. We, therefore, think that steps should be taken to secure Mr. Sullivan's presence in some of our principal cities, and especially in Montreal. His lectures could not fail to produce beneficial results, both in regard to those whose sympathies are with the "little island across the seas," and in regard to those who still entertain unkind or indifferent feelings towards it.

THE "MAIL" AND "MARMION."

The scandalous discussion about "Marmion," which has been fomented and kept up by the *Toronto Mail* for over thirty-one days, and in which every word in the English language conveying an idea of some impropriety or other has been used, threatens to wind up just as we thought. It was not for the cause of morality that the *Mail* appeared to be so transported with passion, and filled with holy anger. Its whole conduct now turns out to have been inspired by a genuine but natural hatred of the Grits. It was not for the loss of "Marmion" that its scolding lamentations went forth, but for its deliverance from the cold shades of opposition. It does not care so much about "Marmion" being restrained or discontinued in the schools as it does of the overthrow of its opponents. The first part of the price of the discussion, says our contemporary, is the deposition of Mr. Crooks, he must go. "The second part of the price is the dethronement of Mr. Mowat, who has been led by Mr. Crooks, he, too, must go. The *Mail* must be pretty hard up when it will seek to base a political victory on an offensive discussion of immorality, but it pushes effrontery to an extreme limit when it says "that if there is any political capital to be made out of the controversy it is forced upon us by public opinion."

We have only one question to ask our contemporary: Why does it not demand the deposition of Archbishop Lynch who protested against the use of "Marmion" in the schools, as it does that of Messrs. Mowat and Crooks? If it wants to be logical it should, because if blame is to be attached to any one it is to the Archbishop. And if it dare not attack His Grace, it has no business or reason to call for an unjustifiable dethronement of the Government. The *Mail* should weigh its anchor and throw "Marmion" overboard; we have had enough of it.

LAY AND CLERICAL EDUCATION.

Yesterday we published a tabulated statement giving the summarized returns in regard to intermediate education in Ireland. These returns are of a very interesting nature and will go a long way to diminish the prejudices against what is vulgarly called clerical education, and to show that lay teachers do not control or have no monopoly of first-class results in the matter of education. In Ireland, as wherever Catholics are to be found, there exists the dual system of schools, the lay and the clerical. Strong emulation exists between both, and the race for first place attracts the attention of the whole country. The success of the present year lies with the schools under the direction of the Friars and Nuns, who have carried all before them. The Intermediate Education Board offer for competition to all pupils a list of

exhibitions, prizes and medals amounting in all to seven hundred and twenty-eight. These prizes are distributed among three grades, the senior, the middle and the junior. The returns show that of the 132 exhibitions in all grades, 74 were obtained by the students of the Catholic schools and colleges; all other denominations taking 58. Of the 135 1st class prizes, 73 were won by the Catholics and 62 by non-Catholics. The same proportion is to be remarked in the competition for the 2nd class prizes, which numbered 155, and of which 84 were awarded to the Catholic schools and 71 to non-Catholic establishments. The ratio increases in favor of the Catholics in respect to the 3rd class prizes, which numbered 306, and of which they won 169, while the other denominations secured 137. Thus a significant victory of 72 on the total has been scored, the total number of prizes of all kinds being 728, of which the Catholic schools and colleges won 400 and the non-Catholic the remainder, 328. Besides, the Commissioners awarded special medals and more than half of them went to the pupils of the Catholic schools; while of the six highest distinctions in the examinations which are awarded to the students standing first and second on the total aggregate of marks in all subjects in each of the three grades, no fewer than five of these signal honors were obtained by pupils of the Catholic schools. These satisfactory results are to be regarded with legitimate pride and they furnish ample room and claim for congratulation. We hope that these figures will be found to be a sufficient gag in the mouths of those who are ready at every opportunity to urge that the clerical element in matters of education is only an obstacle in the path of intellectual progress. Figures are powerful preachers of the truth, and the above figures bear a straightforward testimony to the fact that the minds of the young ones can receive at the hands of clerical teachers, as well as at those of lay teachers, a training which will prove adequate to the generality of purposes in life.

THE "MARMION" SCANDAL.

Scott's "Marmion" has proved to be a shameful *casus belli* in Ontario between Grits and Tories. Some of the organs of the latter have been endeavoring to make political capital out of an innocent order of the Minister of Education to discontinue the reading of "Marmion" in the high schools and collegiate institutes. Headed by the *Mail*, the Conservative press have been making daily onslaughts on the Minister, Mr. Crooks, at the expense of morality, the very object for which they were hypocritically fighting. They were apparently trying to place virtue where it was not, but in reality they did nothing but cram vice where it did not exist, and augment it where it already was.

The story of this disgraceful and immoral discussion can be told in a few words. The Senate of Toronto University adopted "Marmion" some time ago as an English text book for junior matriculation for 1883. As a natural result of affiliation, the Department of Education, of which Mr. Crooks is Minister, adopted the same work as a text book and made it a subject of study in the high schools and collegiate institutes. In the course of time, and when the schools opened on the 1st of September last, thousands of pupils purchased the volume. The book was in actual use but a few weeks when a circular was addressed to the teachers requiring them to discontinue all instruction upon it. The change, it will be admitted, was vexatious, being made when the pupils had paid for the work and when study upon it had already commenced. But was this temporary vexation to be avoided when the virtue of youth was aimed at by a longer study of "Marmion." This book, on the whole, is readable, and the high coloring of the passions and the unfolding of religious calumnies in certain passages, might not produce a prejudicial impression upon persons of a mature age, but when youngsters are in the question the book becomes unclean, and expurgation is necessary; for there are some passages in Scott's poem, which are decidedly offensive to Catholicity, and others which have a tendency towards immorality.

Archbishop Lynch's opinion of the poem is in the same direction and he condemns it, not as a literary work, but as a book of study for youth. He says:—

"The story of 'Marmion' was founded on Scott's imagination, but the story was most offensive to Catholics, including, as it does, the breaking of the vows of a nun, her flight from the convent, her becoming, in the guise of a page the mistress of Marmion, and then for her crime immured alive within the walls of the convent. The work speaks of monks and priests and bloody Rome, and it could not certainly have been the intention of the Educational authorities or of the Government to insult the Catholics, taking advantage of the University and High School system to do so. He thought the book had been chosen by an oversight."

Of course, when such a view is taken of "Marmion," it is not in disparagement of Walter Scott's ability; as far as the elements of brilliant literature are concerned, they are to be found in all their beauty, vigor and fertility in "Marmion," for they are not incompatible with religious offensiveness and immoral tendencies, just as good clothes can be worn by a blackguard, which make him look like a gentleman. But, the question is asked, why did not Mr. Crooks have seen to the morality of the poem before adopting it for high school work. The question implies that the Minister was not familiar with the book which he selected, a fact that does him no credit; but is this circumstance to be taken as an argument against its interdiction? We think not, for it is never too late to mend. If the

Department of Education is to be condemned it should not be for its order to discontinue the study of immorality, but for not having exercised adequate precision in respect to the evils which would be the inevitable result of the selection of "Marmion." It is simply disgraceful to find the leading Conservative organs abounding at every issue in columns of obscene and foul language, and all for the purpose of upholding virtue and morality. The public, and especially the young ones, have had a surfeit of this slush and it ought to be dropped.

It is nothing short of a national crime to discuss the question, in the way certain papers have been doing, especially when the discussion is carried on, not in the interests of morality, but to create political or party capital. As an instance of the indecency and vulgarity which are the characteristic of the unseemly squabble, we have but to point to the *Mail* calling its rival the *Globe* "a donkey," and Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, "the driver of the donkey." As for poor Crooks, he is covered with odious epithets and is subject to the most abominable revilings. The whole question amounts to this: the Grits committed a grave mistake in ever adopting "Marmion" as a text book in English literature for the young ones; the Tories are committing a crime in endeavoring by a scandalous discussion to perpetuate the mistake; the Grits are to be commended for their resolve and action to right the situation and correct their error; the Tories are to be severely blamed for their efforts to obstruct their opponents in the accomplishment of a duty which is as sacred as it is imperative.

THE INFORMER CASE.

A FLAT DENIAL FROM MR. DOHERTY.

The following appears in to-day's *Star*:

Sir:—"One of the parties most likely to know," who writes you concerning the proposed settlement of the McNamee-Whelan libel suit, wisely refrains from favoring the public with his name. Without, however, discussing the good taste of rushing to the public prints with accounts—*even were they correct*—of private and professional interviews between lawyers, permit me, with reference to the story your correspondent furnishes you, and published in your paper of last evening, to state:—

Firstly, That the entire conversation at which the subject of a compromise was discussed was strictly private, and was understood to be so between lawyers;

Secondly, That Mr. Whelan was not present at the same;

Thirdly, That it was the result of a suggestion by Mr. McNamee that we should endeavor to come to a settlement.

Fourthly, That the proposals were made on Mr. McNamee's behalf, and that through-out Mr. Whelan refused to assent to them when communicated to him.

Fifthly, That the only mention of five hundred dollars by me was in answer to a proposal that the defendant should pay twenty-five hundred dollars, and was made by me at Mr. Kerr's suggestion, with a view to getting rid of the trouble of a threatened action in damages on the civil side, if the prosecutor would abandon it on such a trifling consideration, and in the belief—shared in apparently by the Counsel opposed to us—that such an offer was tantamount to a declaration that no settlement could be come to.

And finally, That throughout all the attempted negotiations Mr. Whelan never consented to sign any apology, or withdraw the charges made against Mr. McNamee, persisting on the contrary that he would never do so.

With regard to the apology which you publish, that the public may know that gentleman's (Mr. Whelan's) opinion of the evidence he had brought forward in his defence, and which you seem to forget is not signed,—you will permit me to add that Mr. Whelan never saw that document nor any such document, and that it shows, if anything, what Mr. McNamee was very anxious to have Mr. Whelan sign, but nothing that the latter in anywise assented to.

I must decline to be further drawn into a newspaper discussion on the merits of a case upon which the proper tribunal has passed. Neither my client nor his counsel are prepared to admit the competency of any journal to pronounce a judgment *nonobstante veredicto*.

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. DOHERTY.
Montreal, 3rd October, 1882.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—As a letter of Mr. Doherty, concerning the McNamee-Whelan Libel Case, appeared in your paper last night, you will, I trust, do me and my client, Mr. McNamee, the justice of publishing the enclosed in reply thereto, and oblige

Your obdt servant,
D. BARRY.

Montreal, 9th October, 1882.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—Mr. Doherty having thought proper to publish, in your issue of yesterday, his version of what he calls "private and professional interviews," I feel that I am, by his publication, relieved from the obligation of secrecy, and in the interests of my client, bound to give a true statement of what occurred.

On the second day of the trial an adjournment was asked for by Mr. Doherty owing to Mr. Kerr's illness, and, "in order that the counsel might consider the present phase of the case," The defence declared their case closed, and the Court adjourned till the following morning.

Mr. McNamee and his counsel, after the adjournment, proceeded to the Crown Prosecutor's room, and immediately afterward Mr. Kerr entered, followed by Mr. Doherty, with a proposition for settlement. The best proof that Mr. Whelan knew of this proposition is, that within a few seconds after his counsel entered the room, he followed, evidently to take part in the negotiations for compromise, but owing to Mr. McNamee's objections to remain in the same room with him, he was requested to withdraw to the adjoining room. Mr. Doherty then stated that the defendant was unable to prove his plea of justification, and he wished to make a proposition for settlement. He stated that his client would plead guilty, allow Mr. A. P. McDonald's evidence to be given in rebuttal, and publish in his paper a retraction and apology for the charges mentioned in the libel, provided Mr. McNamee's counsel would urge the Court to impose a lenient sentence, and would waive the suit for damages. Mr. Doherty was then asked if he had authority to make an offer, and was requested to withdraw and consult his client. Mr. Doherty did with-

draw, and after consultation with his client returned, stating he was authorized to make a settlement. Mr. McNamee then agreed to accept Mr. Doherty's offer provided his costs were paid. Mr. Doherty inquired what the costs would amount to. He was then requested to "retire," to enable Mr. McNamee to consult with his counsel. During Mr. Doherty's absence a calculation was made showing the costs to be \$2,500, and an apology was drafted for Mr. Whelan to sign. On Mr. Doherty's return to the room he was told that Mr. McNamee's costs and expenses amounted to \$2,500, and the draft apology was read to him. He stated that he thought the amount was too large for his client to pay, but if they could agree about the amount, there would be no difficulty about the apology and the plea of guilty. He criticized the language of the apology and suggested an amendment, which was made. He stated that the apology would be published in editorial type in the leading column of the paper. After some further objection to the amount of the costs he was requested to retire and consult his client as to how much of the \$2,500 he would pay. Mr. Doherty returned and stated that his client would pay \$500, but could not pay more as his own expenses were heavy. Mr. McNamee at once declined the offer. During the whole conversation it was conceded that Mr. Whelan's case has broken down, and that he was ready to apologize, withdraw the charges and plead guilty. The amount of the money payment was the only point upon which the parties differed. The apology as amended by Mr. Doherty is not in our possession, and was correctly published in the *Star*. Mr. Kerr was present in the early part of the interview, and was the first to introduce the subject of a compromise. I must presume that Mr. Doherty acted in good faith towards us, and that what he offered and agreed to, was authorized by Mr. Whelan, as he frequently left the room to consult him, and came back with his answers. I append to this a letter I received from the other counsel in the case, fully endorsing the above statement.

Your obedient servant,
D. BARRY.

Montreal, 6th October, 1882.

D. Barry, Esq., Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—We have taken communication of your letter to the *Star* in answer to Mr. Doherty's letter published in Wednesday's issue, and having been present on the occasion we have to state that your narrative of what occurred during the trial of Mr. Whelan in relation to the compromise proposed by his counsel is strictly correct.

Your obedient servants,
HOWE, GUYER, J. C. Q.,
J. ALD. GUYER, J. C. Q.,
Crown Prosecutors,
D. MAONASTER.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—In your issue of to-day appears a letter from Mr. Barry, junior counsel in the McNamee-Whelan libel suit. It is not my intention to answer all the assertions that his letter contains, as they do not all concern me, only that portion which does, wherein he states, "That the best proof that Mr. Whelan knew of this proposition is that when a few seconds after his counsel entered the room he followed, evidently to take part in the negotiations for compromise." This statement is not true. When I entered the room it was at least 15 to 20 minutes after Messrs. Doherty and Kerr had left the court room, and I could not have known anything about the so-called attempted compromise for the simple reason that I had neither seen nor heard from my counsel after their leaving me, and it was when searching for them that I, accidentally, entered the room, where I was astonished to see so many black-robed gentlemen together. It was only afterwards that I learned that Mr. McNamee had made overtures to Mr. Doherty towards a compromise. I asked what was his game, what did he want. Mr. Doherty then told me that he wanted the charges withdrawn and the costs of the case and an apology. I then asked there without a moment's hesitation, indignantly refused to be a party to anything of the kind, saying that so long as I was connected with *The Post* that it would never take back one word of the charges made; that I had spent three months investigating them; that I believed them to be true, and that these charges did not include all that might be made; that I had others of a more serious nature that I may yet make, and that, if forced to make option between taking back the charges made and going to goal, that I would infinitely prefer—If found guilty—suffering the severest penalty that the Court could inflict.

What took place in the Crown Prosecutor's room I only know through what Messrs. Kerr and Doherty told me afterwards. This much I can say positively—that neither directly or indirectly had Messrs. Kerr or Doherty, or anyone else, any instructions or authority from me to make any offer whatever with respect to the so-called attempted compromise.

The "verdict" of the jury evidently does not please Mr. Barry, and if he or his client are not satisfied, let them take whatever other action they please in the matter. They will find me on hand when wanted.

Yours very truly,
JOHN P. WHELAN,
Manager THE POST.

THE MCNAMEE-WHELAN LIBEL SUIT

[Opinions of the Press.]

The celebrated libel suit between McNamee, of Montreal, and *The Post*, of that city, came to a focus last week. Mr. McNamee's criminal action against the proprietor of *The Post* on account of certain very damaging statements made concerning the plaintiff, "Not guilty" was the verdict, and we imagine that those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case and the parties interested, are pretty well satisfied to see the matter end as it did. —*Port Hope Times*.

This case which has excited so much interest, especially in Irish circles, since the month of March last, came to a somewhat sudden termination at the Court of Queen's Bench, in Montreal, last week, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal for Mr. Whelan of *The Post*. Elsewhere we give the evidence for the prosecution in full—that is mainly Mr. McNamee's own evidence, upon which the talented young barrister, Mr. Doherty, one of the counsel for Whelan, expended no little inclusive criticism during his address to the jury, which is pronounced to have been a master-piece of eloquence and persuasive reasoning. Perhaps it is as much due to the talent of counsel, as to the absolute weight of direct evidence for the defence, that the verdict of "not guilty" was reached by the jury, the general anticipation having been that there would be a disagreement among them, and they did not reach a verdict until after nearly five hours' deliberation, showing that the case presented to their minds some grave points for consideration. Want of space forbids us to comment upon the defence for the defence, but we feel that in so doing we are not acting unfairly by Mr. Whelan, as he has been acquitted by the verdict of his peers, and hence stands justified before the law for the course he has seen fit to pursue in the matter. —*Toronto Tribune*.

Some months ago certain very damaging statements appeared in the columns of the *Montreal Post* in reference to Mr. F. B. McNamee, a well known Irishman of that city. The charges of *The Post* were of a very grave character, and have not since their publication ceased to excite much comment especially amongst Irish Catholics throughout Canada. [The specific charges against Mr. McNamee here follow.] Mr. McNamee was naturally, undutious of remaining under imputations so very disgraceful and fraught with so much gravity in their effect as far as he was concerned, had recourse to law, in bringing a suit for libel against *The Post*. He assessed his damages at a very high figure and employed eminent legal talent to conduct his case, which after many postponements, was brought into court towards the close of last month. Mr. McNamee was the principal witness on his own side, and denied the truth of the charges advanced by *The Post*, but on cross-examination made many admissions that may have seriously militated against him in the minds of the jury. The defence called up many witnesses, some of whom gave evidence of little import, but certain of them swore to statements of a character very hostile to the prosecutor, one of his own relatives testifying to the truth of the fourth charge made by *The Post*.

The lawyers on both sides addressed the jury in able speeches, and the judge charged rather strongly against the defendant. Yet the jury, to the evident satisfaction of the crowd which thronged the court rooms, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The jury was composed of six English-speaking Protestants, two French Canadians, and only four Irish Catholics. We should like to see the record of the whole case appear in pamphlet form to give all an opportunity of studying the evidence adduced and forming conclusions thereon. —*The Catholic Record, London, Ont.*

FATHER STAFFORD ON "MARMION."

THE POET OBJECTIONABLE AS A TEXT-BOOK.

Last Sunday after Mass in St. Mary's Church, and before the sermon, Rev. Father Stafford spoke of the withdrawal of "Marmion" from the list of text-books authorized for use in the high schools. He said it was a matter of great importance, and one which should be viewed calmly, and from all its points. "Marmion," he said, was a pure fiction from the brilliant imagination of Sir Walter Scott, one of the most brilliant writers in the English or in any other tongue. But the question was: Is it a fit text book to be read, analyzed, scanned, commented on, committed to memory, and publicly recited by young men and young women in public class before each other and before the teachers—some male, some female, some sisters of religious communities—nuns. No fair minded man would say so. As a text book it is offensive to Roman Catholics in a moral point of view, as exhibiting and placing before the minds of its readers the immoral conduct of certain parties. It is also offensive to their religion. This is clear and requires no particularizing. The book, so used, appeared to him objectionable to Protestant mothers also. He did not believe there was a Protestant mother in all Ontario who would wish to have her daughter's mind stained with the recital of that story. It was certainly not a dainty dish to set before the young minds of boys and girls. He said he had the highest opinion of the morality of the women of Ontario, who should hold up before the minds of their children only the lives of the good. The protest against the use of "Marmion" as a text-book was made in August last. He had forbidden the use of it in the separate school and convent during high school work, before the schools opened at all. No pupil in his parish would read it himself in school, or be present in school whilst others read it. So much for "Marmion." Now for another objectionable work, viz: "Collier's history of England." There are many things in Collier's history which are fairly objectionable to Catholics and ought to be expurgated forthwith. What he claimed for Catholics he claimed for Protestants of every denomination. And school text-books should contain no attack on the religious belief of any party, or class, or creed, but should be equally acceptable to all alike—to Church of England, to Presbyterian, to Methodist, to Roman Catholic, to Bible Christian, to each to all; and any one denomination that would submit to anything short of this deserved all the contempt it might receive. —*The Canadian Post, Lindsay, Ont.*

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Adelaide Phillips, a well-known actress and singer, died in London, Eng., on October 4th.

Patrick McElroy, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, and a resident of Sillery Cove, died on October 5th at the great age of 107 years.

A priest left Vincennes, Ind., yesterday for France to bring back the remains of the late Bishop of Vincennes to be buried there. The bishop was formerly a French count, and gave a fortune of a million dollars to the Catholic Church.

Marie Cook, son of Rev. F. D. Cook, of Udon, N. Y., died suddenly on October 4th. He was widely known by the nom de plume of "Vandyke Brown," and author of "Camp Lou" in *Haver*. He had been a sufferer from consumption for some time, but was about the city as usual the day before his death.

Madame Hermance Sandrin Leguillon, widow of the well-known writer Pierre Jean Leguillon, and herself an authoress of romances, is dead. She was born in Paris in 1813, and was married in 1836. She has published a great many volumes of verse, and a number of novels. Among the latter are "Le Prisonnier d'Allemagne" (1871) and "Les Vraies Perles" (1875). She has also written a number of juvenile works.

The cable announces the death of Gerald Fitzgibbon, the last survivor of the splendid batch of barristers who conducted the defence of O'Connell in the State trials. He it was to whom the then Attorney-General Smith sent a challenge to duel in court. He was over 80 at his death, and of singular habits. He never tasted medicine in his life. He would eat no bread that was not baked in his own oven, and always carried his loaves with him on excursions. He kept a cow in his cellar in Gloucester street, where he lived for years, and would not drink milk or eat butter from a dairy. He had been a help schoolmaster in early life, and was once sent to the bar when considerably advanced in years, but succeeded by his unflinching labor and perseverance. His son is Lord Justice of Appeal.

London, Oct. 7.—A non-commissioned officer of the 42nd Regiment states that the orders were to spare the enemy at Tel-el-Kebir, and to "shoot every one of them as they would shoot the soldiers treacherously by the latter passed them.