

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

OCTOBER. THURSDAY, 26.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FRIDAY, 27.—Vigil of St. Simon and Jude. SATURDAY, 28.—St. Simon and Jude, Apostles. SUNDAY, 29.—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Phil. 1. 6-11; Gosp. Matt. xxii. 15-21.

NOVEMBER

WEDNESDAY, 1.—Feast of All Saints. Less. Apoc. vii. 2-12; Gosp. Matt. v. 1-12.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible.

Tax claims of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, to fill the present vacancy in the Senate are manifold. His ability has made itself felt throughout Ontario, and everyone recognizes it; his popularity is genuine and general, and his services to the Province and to his party have been active, continuous and beneficial.

During the past few years the claims of Mr. Justice Doherty, District Judge of St. Francis, to be raised to a higher judicial sphere have been on several occasions laid before the Government for recognition. These claims have at last secured the attention of the Minister of Justice, and Judge Doherty will be transferred to Montreal on the 1st of November next.

LORD GRANVILLE, the English Foreign Secretary, has communicated a letter of apology to the American Secretary of State the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, agent the arbitrary arrest of Mr. Henry George while traveling in Ireland. The apology, which was an humble one, was accepted in a gentlemanly manner; and why should it not, when Lord Granville gives vent to the following act of profound contrition:—'Nevertheless, in view of the information furnished by Mr. Lowell as to the character and pursuits of Mr. George, which certainly rebuts any presumption of unlawful designs on his part, I can only express to you the regret of Her Majesty's Government that this incident should have occurred.'

The Roman Catholic residents of St. Lambert held a meeting last night for the purpose of taking steps towards raising funds to erect a church in that place.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The following is an extract from a letter on "Judicial Reforms" by Mr. Justice Ramsey, to the Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec, commenting on the report of Mr. Justice Loranger as Commissioner for the Codification of Statutes; this letter is published in No. 35, Vol. V, page 183, of the Legal News for the month of September of this year:—

"I disapprove of further limiting trial by jury. It appears to me that juries, as a rule, deal more reasonably with the facts of every-day life than judges, except when misled by passion. When these rare instances occur, a new trial affords a sufficient protection. I don't think there is a probability of twelve jurors ever misunderstanding the value of evidence so outrageously as it was misunderstood in the case of Desilets v. Gingras. As far as my experience goes, and I have had no inconsiderable opportunity of forming an opinion, I would say that the people of this Province make excellent jurors. They appear to me generally to be honest, patient and intelligent, and they neither abdicate their functions from respect to the judge, nor do they think it part of their duty factiously to disregard what he says."

We draw the attention of our twinkling contemporary and also of those who recently found fault with "Trial by Jury" to the above extract. The italics are our own, and further comment is unnecessary.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

COMPARISONS are odious, and so is their ignorant maker, Goldwin Smith. It is often a freak of his literary ambition to attempt to compare one thing to another with which he has but the slightest acquaintance. The result is accordingly very ludicrous. What makes his writings gain an entrance into some of the leading magazines and periodicals is the loudness of the tone of his utterances, and not their harmony and sweetness. This is not strange, for are there not many people who think that the finest brass band is that which discourses the loudest. The big bass drum has the unintelligible preference of a few in a crowd. And so it is with Smith. He leads on with high-sounding phrases, and it does not make any difference to him what he puts in them as long as they take with his prejudiced readers or hearers. Gladstone resolved on the expulsion of the Irish members from Parliament, and Smith steps right up and says to the Liberal Premier, "I'll write up a defense of your expulsion policy." He has done so, and in the course of his remarks says that if a party of Southern members of the United States Congress should adopt the same tactics as the Parnellites used in Parliament, they would have been put down and ejected in double-quick time. Well, there are a good many Southern members who would like to see it done, not to say anything about their constituents. It is not because they do not give the Chairman of the House sufficient cause or reason to demand their expulsion. The members indulge in more revolutionary obstruction in one sitting, than all the Irish members could attempt in one session. But ignorance is Goldwin Smith's bliss, and it makes him feel jubilant and happy to write in contradiction, or opposition to facts.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

Bismarck has made the people of Germany feel the effects of his iron will to such an extent that they at last appear either unable or unwilling to bend under it any longer. For a number of years after the Franco-German war, the people delighted in following his orders, and his slightest wishes in the Local Legislature of Prussia and in the Federal Government of Germany were respected to with the greatest promptitude and respect. He found no difficulty in persuading the Houses of Parliament, composed of intelligent and civilized men, to adopt and enact laws against rights of justice and liberty of conscience, which were no mean shadows of the most brutal edicts of the old Pagan emperors in military, religious and commercial circles his hand was the highest and it ruled supreme, with the evident consent of the nation. But the remembrance of victory was not to last forever, and the German Chancellor had like all other idols but a limited time to be set up and receive the adoration of the multitude. The German idol ceased a few years ago to give satisfaction, and angry looks were beginning to be cast upon him, until the situation has grown dismal to a degree, and highly portentous of the political overthrow of Prince Bismarck. This result is strongly indicated in the late preliminary elections to the Prussian Landtag, whereby the Chancellor's bitter opponents, the Progressist party, won a decided and remarkable victory. The Chancellor wants to thrust upon the people economic schemes which are regarded with the greatest disfavour. His schemes are founded on the basis of a protective policy, and the Germans are crying out for free trade, and will offer an uncompromising resistance to all measures which will clash with this popular demand. The people could stand considerable bulldozing in other directions, but they are bent on repressing misery and want at the hands even of Prince Bismarck.

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

IRELAND looms up again before the world in a more pronounced figure of union and harmony. It was the Irish question before the Egyptian war, and it is the same question after it, which engages the attention of the British Empire and of millions in America. Yesterday the Irish National Conference opened in Dublin and the work of integration was renewed under the most favorable auspices.

There were over eight hundred delegates present from all parts and classes of the Island; the majority of the hierarchy sent in their approval of and blessing to this grand representation of Irish interests, wants and aspirations; America's sympathy was cabled to the Conference from all parts of the continent. Thus are the forces of the Irish nation obeyed on in their constitutional struggle for what is universally conceded to be justice and self-protection. To-day instead of having a movement solely directed to the amelioration of the condition of the farmers, we have every class in the Island awake to the supreme necessity of having their social and political life guided and protected by principles and laws which will vary considerably from those under which Ireland has found herself for so long a time. With the increase of the mental activity of the people, comes the irrepressible yearning after the fruits of unfettered civilization; and to sow the seeds of these fruits is the great work of the Conference now in session on the banks of the Liffey. The whole people has pledged itself to take a hand in the re-construction of the national movement; and we find the Irish Labor and Industrial Union, the Tenants' Anti-Eviction Society, the Land League, the Irish Manufacturers' Association, the Young Ireland Societies, the Boys' Historical Societies, and the Home Rule League all marching towards a common centre. All these organizations have placed themselves under the supervision and direction of a central body, so that their action will be strengthened by unity and their achievements will add immeasurably to the common weal. With labor and native manufactures before them, with comfortable houses and the land their own, with no fear of oppression from landlords, with freedom in their social and political circles, and with home rule or a native Parliament to guide their destinies, the Irish people would feel content and satisfied, but without the enjoyment of all these elements of civilization they never will, and it is just as well that those who incline to think otherwise will remember the fact. With a working, comfortable, free and self-governed people, Ireland would in the natural course of events find its place among the nations that are called prosperous and happy.

A LIBEL ON THE HONESTY OF THE IRISH LEADERS.

The cable brings us the news this morning that a grave charge has been made against Parnell and his party in the shape of using, without warrant, some ninety-eight thousand pounds of the Land League funds for their own private purposes. The gravity, however, falls out of the charge, when it is stated that the accusation was made in a letter which appears in the Irish Times, an organ positively opposed to the National party. It is rather strange that those Tory organs, which continued their vilifications of the Land League up to yesterday, should to-day display such anxiety and solicitude about its welfare and its wealth. Yesterday they deprecated in the harshest language the donations to the Fund, to-day they weep over the alleged fact that the treasurers have used the money for their own personal ends. The Express, that most violent of anti-Irish sheets, says that unless some reaction is at once secured the downfall of the Parnell and Parliamentary party of Ireland is inevitable. Truly, this change of feeling towards the cause would be far beyond comprehension if these same organs had not time and again indulged in similar antics when they found that their vituperation, abuse, decrying and curses upon the national movements had availed nothing. All the virtues of Parnell and his band of followers had been attacked, except their honesty; and now at the eleventh hour this is imputed in the most reckless fashion. That the charge is false, we have no hesitation in admitting, even without any proof or evidence to the contrary. The accusation is nothing but a base falsehood, uttered and circulated to shake the confidence of the people in their leaders. Some of the men in the Irish party may not be wealthy, but they have not got down to stealing the money subscribed for the poor and starving, among the rack-rented peasants of Ireland. Davitt and Justin McCarthy have been interviewed, regarding the alleged misappropriation of the fund, and they declare from personal knowledge that the allegations are utterly unfounded and are a rebash of charges which have been circulating among the landlord party since the Land League was organized. The honesty of Irishmen does not fall so ignominiously in the presence of hard-earned gold, subscribed by hard-working people when it does not fall in the presence of the landlords' coffers, filled with ill-gotten gain from a destitute tenantry. The enemies of the people may fall victims to other crimes, but we never hear of them being plundered and robbed. We, therefore look upon this latest charge of the anti-Irish press against the honesty of Ireland's treasurers as a further reason to continue our confidence and faith in the men whom the nation has signalled out as its leaders, and through whom it expects to have its interests furthered, its rights respected and its wishes realized.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ASSAILED BY THE TORONTO "MAIL."

When the Toronto Mail sets itself up as a tribunal to judge, convict and condemn the head of the hierarchy in Ontario on a subject which affects morals, it becomes a duty of the utmost importance, and a matter of advisability to point out the folly of its course and the evils which are likely to spring therefrom. Archbishop Lynch disapproved

of "Marmion" as a text book in the schools for perusal and study by young and curious minds. The book was accordingly and rightfully withdrawn by the Minister of Education. The Mail raised a horrible yell over the occurrence and declared that "Mr. Crooks must go." His departure was the only compensation the Mail would accept for the withdrawal of "Marmion." This was before the elections of the other day; but the yell had no effect and the people of Ontario responded that Mr. Crooks was not yet to go for awhile. This popular retort silenced the Tory organ in the completest fashion, so much so that a reader could not tell from its columns whether the by-elections ever came off or not. The rage and fury of the Mail were boiling over in silence, and if Mr. Crooks was not to go, then somebody else must. The day after the elections it asked in the foulest language, not for the head but for the mitre of His Grace Archbishop Lynch. Throughout a column and a quarter it attacked, abused and vilified the venerable head of the hierarchy. It vomited forth accusations and charges against His Grace with unparalleled effrontery. It stated that he had made "his pulpit a party platform; that he had become a Grit politician; that he had dragged the authority of his office into the service of Mr. Mowat, the Pardees and Crookes; that he had indulged in the use of unfair, uncharitable and possibly libellous personalities; that his conduct was indiscreet, partisan, unfair, regardless of literary culture and refinement, and dangerous to the true interests of the Catholic Church in Canada. It further charged His Grace with humiliating his people and slighting the intellectual and moral standard of his own Church; with insulting the whole educational system of the country; with outraging the literary taste of scholars; with hurting the national feeling of Scotchmen, and provoking a feeling of hostility among the public. It winds up this vile diatribe with the conviction that His Grace had not the protection of morals in view when he counselled the withdrawal of "Marmion," but that "it was the desire to aid the Grit cause, even at the cost of a great reputation." The Mail then has the audacity to call for the arraignment of the Archbishop before the Ecclesiastical Council. It says:—"We venture frankly to recommend the consideration of his Grace's conduct to the Ecclesiastical Council of the Province, if for no other purpose than to save the interests of the Catholic Church from being sold, as it was for Grit purposes, or from being made the plaything of uneducated rashness or of an emotional intellect that needs nothing so much as restraint."

PARLIAMENT A HOUSE OF MUTES.

The rumor has been revived that Mr. Gladstone intends to withdraw from public life and office, but it is not likely that he will retire from the stage before he has done something to make the condition of the Liberal party more coherent, and has curtailed the powers of obstruction in the House. In regard to this latter question, Mr. Gladstone will introduce at the approaching session of Parliament his new rules of procedure. They will be very brief, but overwhelmingly effective, for the Premier's proposition is that any debate may summarily be brought to an instant close by a majority vote of the Commons. It will suffice that the majority be a bare one, and not a two-thirds or three-fourths majority, as in the other Lower Houses throughout Europe. This will be a closure with a vengeance, and it is ironical to a degree that it should fall to the lot of him, who during the past fifty years has delivered the most numerous and lengthy speeches in and out of Parliament, to place in the hands of a private member, or of the Ministry, the most deadly weapon that could be devised for the smothering of the free expression of opinion. The harm that can be inflicted, and the danger that may be created by the despotism of this rule, would be greatly lessened, if the closure of a debate would have to be the wish of at least two-thirds of the members in the House. But will this arbitrary regulation assist the House as thoroughly as the Premier expects. We think it will, and perhaps a little too thoroughly, and in this wise. The closure will be called for when the Ministry judge that the question or measure before the House has been sufficiently discussed and is ripe enough to take a vote upon it; but if the Ministerialists can call for the closure when the debate has covered sufficient ground, the Obstructionists can move for the same closure almost before the question has been fully put or the measure been wholly read; they can call for the closure at the end of the first and of every consecutive sentence pronounced in favor or against the question or bill. And we doubt if this sort of obstruction would not prove more separating than the first. A man can, if forced to, put up with his neighbor's never ending speech or speeches, but he will not submit to have the word taken out of his own mouth at every breath. It would be considerably more difficult to put up with unbroken interruption. The nature of a bill may demand a full explanation before the House can be asked to adopt it; the Government may need to discuss its policy to catch the ear and win the favor of the country and the House may be anxious for ample discussion of a question which would affect the general interests of the empire; but with the

closure all such debates, explanations and discussions can be effectively thwarted, so that Parliament will have to decide whether no discussion at all is worse than too long a debate. Thus, if Mr. Gladstone expects to do all the crushing, and to gag his opponents, he will find that he has committed a sorrowful mistake; his opponents will be enabled by the very instrument invented for their punishment to turn around and make the once great deliberative assembly a House of mutes. The closure is aimed at the Obstructionists, but it remains to be seen if it cannot be made a formidable source of the most vexatious destruction. Evidently Mr. Gladstone had his eye only on the tall end of the debate when he went in search of his gagging process. He can now dream over the possibility of being made to keep silence after uttering his first sentence. The British House of Commons which was once the most eloquent talking machine on earth will now find itself resolved into a dumb voting machine. It is thus that extremes meet.

A communication from an esteemed correspondent, "Observer," brings to light very reprehensible conduct on the part of Orangemen in the County of Pontiac. It is simply a disgrace that the authorities of the place should allow such brutality, as complained of in the letter, to go unpunished. Orangemen have no right to parade in the Province of Quebec. The law denies them that right for various reasons, and the law should be respected by them or they should be made to respect it. But that they should follow up this violation of the law by concocting and carrying out plans of savage assaults upon their neighbors is more than should be tolerated. It is to be hoped the authorities shall see that the inhabitants of Pontiac will be protected from unnecessary brutality and that the law be enforced in its entirety.

MOST REV. DR. CLEARY'S VISIT TO WESTPORT—BLESSING OF THE BELL.

His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, made his first official visit to the quiet village of Westport on last Sunday, the 8th inst. For several days previous to the arrival of the distinguished guest, grand preparations, in which both pastor and people took part, were being pushed forward to completion. All the surroundings of the church presented an air of gaiety and festiveness, which accorded in every shade with the joy of the occasion, and which breathed an evidence of the piety and reverence which actuated the authors of the various designs. A beautiful address, tastefully engrossed and illuminated, and conveying in every line an expression of welcome and affection, was read by Thomas McKay, a member of the congregation of St. Edward's Church. His Lordship thanked them heartily and said that owing to the fatigue of travel he would defer a number of his remarks and congratulations until the following day. On Sunday morning the spacious church was densely crowded with multitudes of persons who had come from a distance to witness the imposing ceremony of the baptism of the new bell. His Lordship entered the church by the main entrance, accompanied by Reverends M. J. Stanton, pastor of St. Edward's; Thomas A. Kelly, Kingston, and Wm. E. Walsh, Kitley. After Mass had been concluded, Dr. Cleary, wearing the mitre and holding in his hand the crozier, the symbol of the Episcopate, proceeded to enunciate and to explain the functions of the bell which pealed forth its significant tones from the Catholic belfry. The bell, which is now but a worldly thing, an instrument in the hands of man, to convey a meaning and a significance attributed to it by the caprice of that man, would cast off the dross of the world after the ceremony of baptism had been performed and would put on the garb of sanctity, for it would then be a heavenly instrument blessed by God, consecrated to his service, and spiritualized by the dignity of its celestial functions. It would be raised aloft into the magnificent tower which religion and generosity reared up to the one true God; it would swell its note to praise three times each day, to proclaim to man that he is but a creature deemed from sin and death by the adorable Son of God; that his thoughts should be ever heavenward; that he should bow down in the morning to thank God that he was granted another day to magnify His holy name; that when the sun was at its meridian, he should bless God for the beautiful gifts He had bestowed on him; and that, when the shades of night were closing upon the earth, and darkness, like a pall, was enshrouding his dwelling, he should humbly kneel and pray the God of Mercy and His blessed Son to protect him from an unprovoked death. The first and daily function of the bell is to proclaim the mystery of the Incarnation of Christ, and to remind man of the glad tidings of his redemption. The bell would also send its love, as heavenly messengers of peace across the valley and over the hillsides to the heart of the faithful Christian on the Sunday morning to invite him to the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. But to the bad Christian and to the unbeliever the language of the bell is unintelligible, for, though he hears it, he heeds it not; the bell speaks of heaven and things heavenly, his heart is of the earth. Another function of the bell is to assemble together the flock of Christ at the penitential seasons of the year, and to tell them of the sufferings of their Divine Master at the hands of his wretched creatures. Nothing can be achieved without labor, neither can heaven be gained without good works; and there is a crown for every victor. In fine, when the good Catholic has gone to his God to render an account of his stewardship, and whose remains lie in the earth, the bell deals its mournful dole in sad, peculiar strains, and manifests its watchfulness as well over the dead as over the living. His Lordship beautifully and eloquently developed his subject matter and held his audience spell-bound for fully one hour and a half. He complimented the worthy pastor—Father Stanton—on the success of his missionary career at Westport, and congratulated the congregation that had co-operated with him in completing the splendid edifice in which they were to-day assembled. He was glad to tell them how pleased he was with the grandeur of their church, with the beauty and finish of the lofty spire and gilded cross which surmounted it, with the order and elegance of the Presbytery and its surroundings; and he promised to speak well of all these things to other congregations. He found no fault and saw no room for alterations. At the conclusion of

these very complimentary remarks, His Lordship proceeded with the ceremony of the baptism of the bell, and was attentively followed through the various portions of the imposing service by every individual within the church; and the most solemn stillness prevailed until the last word dropped from the lips of the officiating prelate. His Lordship then resuming his seat said that the bell was named "Patrick Joseph" Patrick, to signify the faith of the true Irish heart in whatsoever land the world over it may be found, and Joseph to express the Catholicity of all those that hearken to the heavenly call. A large number of the laity then came forward and contributed the goodly sum of one thousand dollars towards the liquidation of the debt contracted by the purchase of the bell and the elevation of the spire. The spreads stand one hundred and seventy-five feet in height, and is the work of the skillful builders, Messrs Fitzgibbon, Shaw, of Brockville, who spared no pains to make it a masterpiece of architecture. The plans and specifications were drawn by O. S. Liston, Brockville, and reflect great credit on him, for the chasteness and symmetry of the design. The iron work was faultless and came from the shop of William Dunn, Princess Street, Kingston. Westport, Ont., Oct. 12th, 1882.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

At Genoa, where the celebration of the feast of the Blessed Rosary was being kept in the Church of Santa Maria di Castello, a delegate of the public society attempted to torbid the procession outside the church, upon which the irritated crowd shouted vehemently, "Viva Maria! Viva the Dominican Fathers!"

The report which has gained currency in English newspapers that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Pope is happily without foundation. It is true, however, that His Holiness had a narrow escape of being seriously injured, through a purely accidental occurrence. The following are the facts of the case. The Holy Father was taking his customary walk in the gardens of the Vatican, accompanied by some members of his Court, when a bullet was fired over the boundary wall, taking a line parallel to the direction in which Leo XIII. was proceeding, but at a considerable distance. Unconscious of what had taken place the Pope continued his walk, but one of his attendants had observed the occurrence, and inquiries were soon set on foot. It was then found that a chasseur had been testing his gun on the ground which lies at the bottom of the Vatican gardens. The man had loaded the weapon with a heavy charge of powder, and in order to escape the danger of the possible bursting of the gun, he had attached it to a tree and drawn the trigger by means of a cord. The gun shifted its position as it went off and the ball passed over the wall at a considerable height. The chasseur was not able to see the Holy Father and did not know of his presence in the gardens. Thus all this sensational news of an attempt at assassination is no more than a story. It is needless to say that no one was terrified—least of all the Holy Father, who, as I said, knew nothing of the matter. The chasseur was arrested and his apologies were received with a warning to exercise a little more care in the use of firearms in future.

A NEW CATHOLIC PAPER.

entitled *Le Moniteur de Rome*, has made its appearance with an outspoken programme of championship for the liberty and independence of the Holy Father. The prospectus of the new paper, which, as you will judge from its name, is printed in French, sets forth that *le Moniteur de Rome*, in taking place among the Press sincerely and exclusively Catholic, has but one aim: to defend the holy and great cause of the Papacy and the Church. The situation is grave. At the moment when all the political world have their eyes fixed upon Rome and the precarious position of Leo XIII.; at the moment when the Roman question, around which it has in vain been sought to create silence, preoccupies even the most indifferent minds, journalists have the supreme duty of placing more than ever in relief the undeniable necessity for the territorial independence of that great moral Power which dominates the world, envelops and directs it.

THE MYSTERIOUS VISITOR TO THE VATICAN.

The report that the Comte de Chambord had been received in audience by the Pope was telegraphed last week to all the Continental papers. It was stated by some that the Comte de Paris and not the head of the House of Bourbon had been the personage in question; and there seemed to be little doubt about the dignity of the unknown visitor, for the officials at the Vatican treated him with all the ceremony due to a prince of the blood. The facts of the case are these: A gentleman arrived at the Hotel de Rome in the Corso and gave the name of Villers de Grandchamps. The traveller was no other than the Comte de Flandre travelling incognito, who desired to pay his respectful homage to Leo XIII. Villers de Grandchamps, it may be added, is an estate belonging to the brother of the King of the Belgians.

THE HOLY FATHER

has allowed an exceptional latitude to Cardinal Ozicki at one of the most difficult periods of French history. The late Nuncio, like the present one, is accredited to the French Republic just as Cardinal Ohigi represented the Vatican at the Imperial Court of Napoleon III., who at that very time was being called Pontius Pilate by the illustrious Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans. The Royalists must remember that the Church owes little to Bourbon or Bonaparte. Her mission and supreme law is one of salvation and peace. After all, the *Monde* may be right. The *Univers* has fought and does fight valiantly for the Church. But it seems to wish to stand alone on the field of battle. It ought rather to rejoice to see champions of Catholicism amongst Republicans, for a Christian and Catholic Republic might bring about the triumph of Religion in France; and having accomplished its mission, might lead her lawful king to the throne. But the return of a monarchy or an empire is a secondary matter when placed side by side with the Christian order of society. This is and always must be the chief mission of the ambassador of the Holy See; and Cardinal Ozicki has been one of its most glorious representatives.

THE LAST TWO WEEKS

Over 300 poor have taken advantage of the liberal offer made by M. Souville, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, and furnished gratis with his Sphorometer, for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Call or address: M. Souville, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13-Phillips Square, Montreal, or 178 Ontario Street, Toronto, offices for Canada. French and English Specialists attend to the poor gratis.