Nov. 22, 1882,

IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company,

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 10c per line (agate), 5c per line every subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Secial rates for contract, en application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion, (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deathsan's Marriages 50c each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada. TO ADVERTISERS. dvertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers in the country should always give
the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as
the new Post Office. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. e new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscriber will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTREAL, CANADA

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. ROVEMBER. TEURSDAY, 23.—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr.

St. Felicitae, Martyr.

FRIDAY, 24—St. John of the Cross, Confeesor. St. Chrysogonus, Martyr. Con Abp. Lamy, Santa Fe, 1850.

SATERDAY, 25 .- St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr. SUNDAY, 26 -Twenty-six'h and last Sunday

after Pentecost. Epist. Col. i. 9-14; Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 15 35. MCNDAY, 27 -Feria.

TUSSDAY, 28 - Perin. WEDNESDAY, 29 .- Vigil of St. Andrew. St. Saturinus, Mariye.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settle. ment. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to it, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITEES must realize that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now --- as an indication that those who so neglect . . : pport the paper have no wish for its .srity. We have made several appeals - this to our subscribers; but we hope esent will prove absolutely effectual, and nfidently expect to receive the amount n all cases, without being put to the suche and expense of enforcing collections. Money can be safely forwarded to this office

Ir is among the probabilities that Lord Dufferin will be the successor of Mr. Gladstone in the capacity of leader of the Liberal party in the next House of Commons, if not | developed. To aid this desirable obscener. Apart from the Premier there is not | ject, and one which will have more a member in the House who by effect than a hundred urgent but empty his influence, intelligence and ability could unite the Whig and Radical sections Colonization Society in his diocese. The Province has matured and developed of the party. And outside the House there work of this Association will be to open up with astonishing rapidity But when it appears to be only one man who, through his colonization roads and the wild lands of the popularity, intellectual powers and tact in Province for settlement, and to induce the hood, and to improve its favorable conmanipulating men and circumstances, could attempt to keep the Radicals within bounds | and wealth which our fields and forests conand that is Lord Dufferin.

by Post Office order or registered letter. We

hope that not one will fail in remitting at

MALIAN JURISDICTION IN THE VATICAN.

After Victor Emanuel made his sacrilegious entry into Rome and despoiled the Church of its temporal power and rights, the Italian Government guaranteed to the Holy antee has been observed by the Italians. But to day this law which affords the Holy See but the slightest protection, and secures limited degree, has been turned into a complete farce by a decision of the Court of Appeal in Rome, which has confirmed the ruling of a lower court that the jurisdiction connection with a case in which an architect employed at the Vatican sued the major domo of the Pope before the barrier to radical and revolutionary tend- are a decided obstacle in the way of our trade contains an unconstitutional stipulation when and the mews was set forth in the most at- deal of politics in their memorandum, rived in the four months ending October,

REPRESENTATIVE IRISHMEN.

Irishmen are coming to the front in an unmistakable fashion in the neighboring Republic. A brilliant phalanx of the Caltie race has been returned to the legislative halls of the United States during the recent elections. Redpath's Weekly gives the names of some of the most prominent :- Among Congress, we find the names of Casey Young, of Tennessee; William Cullen, of Illinois: William E. Robinson and Felix Campbell, of Brookly, New York; John Mc-New Jersey; Jeremiah Murphy, of Iowa; Edward Lacey, of Michigan; John Cosgrove, James Burnes, Martin L. Clardy and John O'Neill, of Missouri; Geo. Cassidy, of Nevada; William D. Kelley, Daniel W. Connolly, Andrew G. Curtin and Charles Boyle, of Penusylvania; John Kenna, of West Virginia. Richard O'Gorman was elected to the Superior Court of New York. J. J. O'Connor was elected to the Assembly from Elmira, New York. Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, the last President of the Irish National Land League of John Finerty, of Chicago, was also elected to Congress. John is not only one of the handsomest editors in America, but one of her most elequent orators. M. A. Foran has been returned to Congress from Cleveland Ohio. He is an able lawyer and good speaker. Gen. Butler, elected Governor of Massachusetts, is of linea assent. Gov. Waller, of Connections, is the first frish American ever elected to the Executive chair of Connectiout. We may and that he Waller is already mentioned as our of the probable condidates for the Presidence in 1884 1 ichmen invariably find their level to a cometry where laws are equal and liberty given to

> FRENCH CANADIAN EXPATRIATION. Many of our French contemporaries have, during the past year, been strongly urging

their compatriots to stem the tide of emigration to the New England States especially, where the factories are crowded with French Canadians. Their appeals to check this process of expatriation did not have all the effect desired. There is very little use in asking a man to stop at home if he is not to be supplied with the labor which he intended to seek elsewhere, so as to procure a subsistence for himself and his family. And as this was the position of many inhabitants of this Province, appeals to them not to abandon their native land were but empty sentimental cries and a mockery. The exodus of French Canadians to the United States showed, therefore, but few signs of decreasing. The question, however, has attracted the attention of the Archbishop of Quebec, who has resolved to deal with it in a practical and effective manner. His Grace issued some weeks ago an important pastoral on the subject, and it is now The Archbishop is profoundly sensible of the are exposed in the New England cities. the anxiety of His Grace to persuade his a full measure of land reform. people to remain at home. In his pastoral he points out the immense material advantages which are to be met with in this Province, if its wealth and resources were only properly appeals, the Archbishop has established a habitants to take advantage of the resources project is a patriotic one, and, no doubt, will

FREE WATER ROUIES. During the late elections in the United See, the inviolability of the Vatican, within | States, the people of New York State were the precincts of which the Pope would still | called upon to give or refuse their sanction to continue to exercise supreme control and a measure, which affects the material interests jurisdiction, whether civil or religious. The not only of that State, but also of Canadarevolution respected at least this center of The measure, which was adopted by an Christianity, and since the law of Papal guar- immenso majority, is a constitutional in a community where liberty of action and amendment enabling the New York Legislature to abolish tolls on the canals in the States. The result is a strong protest against for it the enjoyment of liberty in a very the monopolistic tendencies of the railways which found little or no competition in expensive causis. The result also shows that our neighbors are fully determined to offer more advantages than can be obtained at present of the Italian tribunal extends within the over our Canadian water routes. The effect wails of the Vatican. The point arose in of the abolition of the canal tolls will be to handicapit in its race of prosperity and proconsiderably reduce the freight rates on agri cultural produce carried by the canals, and to vince, when the Syndicate sealed its bargain thus direct traffic from other sources through Italian courts. The decision is oppressive the Eric. Our Canadian water routes are by lieve, however, that this C. P. R. contract and manifestly unjust, for it makes the Holy this movement at once placed at a disadvan-Father amenable to a law which expressly tage, which will seriously affect Montreal trade | The individual states, under a federal system states that His Holiness is not required to in particular and traffic generally. How can we yield either submission or obedience to it. expect the Western trade to pass through The Italian Judges have subverted the law Canadian channels when every facility and bound to respect and which it has neither and have given a decision which is directly encouragement is offered it to pass through the power or right to touch, control or take opposed to it. Where the law does not oper- the Erle Canal, while exorbitant tonnage away. Now, if there is any right which the ate, it is evident that no jurisdiction can be rates are charged on the Welland Canal, exercised to carry it out; but the Italian law, lighterage and transportation from Kingston according to guarantee, does not affect the to Montreal cost so much, and while excessive mction, or, in other words, liberty Vatican, therefore it is absurd to contend harbor, wharfage and pilot dues have to be paid of action and movement within its be extended within its walls. This argu- assuredly not invite traffic, when it can go of which the Ottawa Government strives to ment seems clear, but arguments are no over another route almost free of cost; they deprive Manitoba. The contract, therefore, It was a happy event for the anit-Irish press, The Senators have mixed up a good

ing the many great natural facilities and ad-Western freights. The Eric Canal could have no more powerful competitor than the St. Lawrence route, but it would be idle to imagine that the latter can hold and maintain its supremacy as long as Montreal is not made a free port and all tolis on Irishmen or men of Irish blood elected to our canals have been abolished. If all annoying and burdensome restrictions were swept off Canadian water routes; we would have nothing to fear from all the highways the people of New York could throw open. Cormick, of Onio; Barclay Henley, of Call- The Dominion Government, we hope, will fornia; Thomas Farrell and Wm. McAdoo, of deem it advisable to place our freight routes on an equal footing with those of New York State, and not allow our Canadian trade to be ruinously handicapped.

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.

The land agitation is being carried on with considerable energy in Scotland, where the tendal system of landlordism weighs upon the people in much the same fashion as it did in Ireland. We are happy to see that against the landlords and refuse to America, has been elected to Congress. He pay rent until their grievances are will distinguish himself there. Mr. Collins | redressed," they are not denounced as " vilof buckshot as their Irish relatives were a short time ago. The very press which de nounced and vilified the Irish agitation, have now not a word of condemnation for that in Scotland, which is just as fierce determined. "In fact." and a contemporary, which never could see tenant and murder in his every action, "it Scotch agitation, the teclings of the crofters will be aroused, and their resistance will only give lite to the movement." The Scotch tenants are, therefore, to be congretu lated upon having less to contend with in their strugglo for their rights, and upon having there efforts to rid themselves of an oppressive land system, unopposed by bayonets, lead, slander and vilification. It cannot be said that this lack of opposition by the Government and the Press to the Scotch agitation is due to its mildness and its peaceableness, for we find that the dynamite argument is already in use. A few weeks ago: "no rent" programme was declared in Caith-

nesshire, and adopted by the tenants. The tenants held a meeting on the estate at Blyth, and they unanimously declared that | fail to affect, to any extent, the object of his they would be unable to pay any rent as the herring fishing, on which they depend for their subsistence, had falled. They complained of the severe rack-renting and demanded a revaluation of their holdings. The chairman, who was the oldest tenant on the estate, said he did not recommend gunpowder and dynamite) but if matters were not amended they would end in that. He added, if one man took a neighbor's holding, every means should be used to ruin him; and these sentiments, we are told, were lustily cheered. We doubt if any sen. timent as strong as these was uttered during being published in extense in the French Press. | the Irish agitation, still no one hears of the | infallible exponent of Irish grievances and the troops being got ready for action in the High great dangers to which French Canadians | lands. The Scotch crofters being less hampered and more favored, ought to be in a bet-Factory life very often proves too much for | ter position than the Irish cottiers to force faith and morals in their new homes. Hence the agitation to a successful issue, and exact neither self-sacrifice nor any evidence of

MANITOBA AND ITS RIGHTS.

When a Province is prevented by Federal interference from building railroads to suit its own travel and traffic, it is about time to cease inviting and enticing emigrants to settle therein. The lot of Manitoba is to be pitled. This baby seeks to exercise the rights of its mandition for further growth and prosperity, it is checked on its onward march by the old and make the Whigs keep their company, tain and offer to the industrious. His Grace | foggies at Ottaws, who tell it that it is farmed invites the assistance of all who desire to see to the C. P. R. Company, and that it must the Province prosper and progress. The lie wrapped in the sinewy arms of the Syndicate until it has reached the age of majority. receive all the aid and countenance it de Pretty prospects for Manitoba to be tied to the apron strings of such a maternal corporation as the Syndicate for twenty years to come. In fact people with any push or eagerness to gain a competency, if not a fortune, will now keep shy of what all have been accustomed to look upon as the most promising section of the Dominion. It is not reasonably to be expected that progress and prosperity will exist to the same extent movement is ignored and refused as in another where the inhabitants can go and do as their circumstances may demand. I'he disallowance by Sir John A. Macdonald of three charters for the building of three necessary railroads in Manitoba, will have a blighting influence on its prospects it will if not reconsidered, prove a severe blow to the Prairie Province it will dwarf its growth, and gress. It was an unlucky day for the proof monopoly with the Government. We bewould not hold good in law and for this reason. of Government, have State or provincial rights whick the Federal administration is people of a Province may enjoy without let or hindrance, it is certainly that of internal locothat the jurisdiction of an Italian tribunal can in Montreal. All these expenses or taxes will limits. And this is exactly the right

vantages which our water routes offer to of the Canadian Pacific Railway. That pro- the consistency and honesty of the advocate vision could be binding only if the consent of the pay-no-rent principle. Parnell was of the people had been obtained in its favor, their consent obtained in the matter. man's reputation, not to say a politi-A third party caunot, without at least his cal leader. Those papers who felt with a newspaper are well reviewed knowledge, be affected nor bound by the stipulations of two outside contracting parties. And this exactly is Manitoba's position in regard to the contract between the Syudicate and the Federal Government, which had neither jarisdiction or power of attorney to dispossess the Province of its rights. It Manitoba would, therefore, refuse to submit to federal dictation, we would on these grounds consider its refusal to be within the constitu-

PATRICK FORD AND THE "IRISH

WORLD! No spectator that maintains an attitude of indifference towards the amelioration of the political, industrial and social life of the Irish people, and much less one whose supwhen the Scotch crofters 'hold out' port or sympathies are offered for the realiza tion of this desirable object, can arrive at any satisfactory appreciation or comprehension of the advantages to be derived from the bitter was born at Mitchellstown, County Cork. lage ruffians," and are not treated to volleys onslaughts of the Irish World upon Parnell and bis associates, from the derision and scorn with which this journal looks upon the programme of the Irish National League and from the contempt it affects towards the work accomplished by the Irish Parliamentary says | party. The position in which the Irish World has pleased to place itself in regard to Ireanything but treason in the words of an Irish land's representatives, their platform and labor, is altogether unintelligible and unthe troops have to be used to put down this worthy. We can only account for it by hold ing that Mr. Patrick Ford, in his mausgement of that paper, lacks that " bit of com mon sense," which balances all intelligence and ability. It is a matter of regret that the personal or bired talents at Ford's command should be devoted to filling his columns with wind and noise a la Goldwin Smith Goldwin Smith has said many very ugly things of Parnell, his party, and their labors, but he has never given vent to such discreditable and unjust utterances as P. Ford has done in his journalistic tirades against the Irish National League and those connected with it. Smith is a decidedly clever man, but the majority of his views, somehow or other, invariably betray either prejudice or a lack of common sense, and in consequence attack or of his support. And thus it is with Ford and his organ. His support of a movement is looked upon with suspicion, which generally extends to the movement itself, while his attack on any object does not carry with it that force of destruction, which intelligence and ability would seem to ensure when well directed; but that is exactly the difficulty, they are not well directed; they are warped by rancor, spite and jealousy, while there is too great an absence of common sense in Mr Ford's views for the rest of the world to follow his lead. The pretensions of the Irish World to being the three, thousand mile away champion of Irist rights, have always struck us as being rather loud and absurd. There was no ring of pure and loyal patriotism in them, for there was practical courage in them; they were but a heap of bombast. But to allow this perverted organ to any longer parade those

pretensions, and further sail under false colors would be to encourage mockery and cover up a snare. If to-day any one wants to get the Government side of the Irish question, they can do so just as well by reading the Irish World as if they were to peruse the misty pages of the London Times or the dirty columns of the Dublin Express. In fact the reader will find more discouraging accounts, spiced with venom, of national affairs in the Irish World than he can in any landlord or Castle ridden organ. No English or other inimical journal ever had the temerity to announce with a dogmatic flourish that the Land League was dead. The Irish World had; and what was more, it proclaimed itself the assassin, and then asked twenty millions of Irishmen to bury it. The Irish World seeing these millions rebuke it for its idlotic presumption and insolence, turned a somersault into the ignominious ranks of the renegades. The rol: which it now assumes and fills with the blackest perfidy, is as dishonorable to itself as it will prove harmless to the cause from which it has strayed. Mr. Ford has dared to brand the leader of the Irish people as "a swindler," but the universal respect in which Charles Stewart Parnell is held by friends and foes alike was not shaken by this most foul aspersion. The malignity of the heinous charge was found to be equalled only by the sterling honesty of the accused, and no leading English or American journal has taken notice of it and much less endorsed it. As for Irishmen they spurn to

It ill-becomes the Irish World to tell the people of Ireland that their representatives are not honest, but such slander will not shake the confidence of the nation in Parnell and the National League. If Ford wants to boss the movement, he is going the wrong way about it. He is developing too much of the "crank" to be seriously thought of as a competent substitute for Mr. Parnell, and we would advise him not to aspire so high. Ford has fallen low when his name excites but scorn, mockery and contempt.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS TENANTS. A few days ago it was heralded throughout the world that Mr. Parnell had proceeded against his tenants for the recovery of rent. and commercial development notwithstand- it provides that no other railway shall be tractive manner. The landlords and their but all these political views were passed over against 240,000 in the same period last year.

allowed to be built in the Province but that admirers did not fall to show up convicted in every possible form and but the people were neither consulted or shape of all that would ruin any such pleasure in denouncing Mr. Parnell, on and handled in the counter protest, the strength of a colored statement, will scarcely give the following paragraph from the Freeman any publicity :- "The statement as to electment processes having been issued against some of his tenants by Mr Parnell involves a substan. tiel inaccuracy. The facts are these:-The local secretary of the Emergency Committee of the Property Defence Association, holding a farm from the Parnell family, on a lease for ever, at an exceedingly low rent, sublets the holdings to three tenants, at about three times greater rent than he was paying to Mr. Parnelli while at the same lime he pressed for his own pound of flesh from the tenants, one of whom he actually ejected. To secure his own rights, Mr. Parnell obtained judgment against this middleman, and it was legally necessary to serve copies on the sub-tenants. The legal process is, of course, solely directed sgainst the middleman"

HANGED, BUT NOT SENTENCED THE administration of justice in Ireland has on numerous occasions provoked very severe criticism. Partizen judges and packed juries have done as much to create strife and hostility among the people as any other instrument of oppression. Some atrocious and extraordinary facts in connection with recent judicial dealings have just been brought to light by the Parliamentary Committee now engaged in examining the Dwyer case. The notorious Judge Lawson stands charged with having sent a man to the gallows and allowing him to be executed without having at first sentenced him to be hanged. The discovery of this atrocity created a deep sensation in the Committee, and Mr. Gladstone; especially, it is said, seemed shocked at the revelation; and so well he might, for such awful attempts at playing fast and loose with human life is hurtful to a degree to the administration of justice by undermining all confidence and respect in it. It will be remembered that about six or seven works ago Patrick Walsh was charged with having murdered a neighbor: he was brought to Dublin and tried, but the jury disagreed. A second jury, which was admittedly packed, found Walsh guilty. The prisoner protested his innocence of the crime on the scaffold; but it was of no avail, his neck was broken. It now appears that Walsh was hanged without warrant, for he never was sentenced to death, as Judge Lawson who presided at the trial and delivered the sentence, omitted the sacramental words, That you be hanged by the neck until you are dead," although he ordered the remains of the prisoner to be buried within the precincts of the jail. This fatal omission. Judge Lawson was convinced of Walsh's nnocence, but did not want to say so, and took this method of escaping the eternal curse of justice that " the blood of the innocent will be upon the murderer; "or that he simply | trightest ornaments, the educational intorgot to pass the sentence (an occurrence which is altogether improbable) but then this would prove the recklessness and injustice which characterize the administration of justice in Ireland. Facts such as these cannot fail to create a painful impression in the country, and to awaken in the masses more than a horror of the law.

THE COUNTER MANIFESTO.

Yesterday we published the full text of a counter memorandum addressed by a committee of Toronto Catholics to His Grace the Archbishop and their Lordships the Bishops of Ontario in answer to the politico-religious manifesto of the Hon. Mesers. Smith and O'Donohoe. The committee, in the first place, enters a protest against the claim of of these resolutions be transmitted to her. the Senators in any sense calling themselves representative Catholics.

strikes at too much. There is not the slightest doubt but that Mesers. Smith and O'Donohoe are in some sense and to some extent representative Catholics, and to deny them this honor in toto is certainly going too far. What the committee should have protested against is what we pointed out from the very beginning of this nasty manifesto business, and that is that the Senators acted wrongly and injudiciously in availing themselves of their political representative capacity to read a lesson to His Grace Archbishop Lynch on religious interference in politics, on the merits of the Conservatives and demerits of the Liberals, etc., and then to assume and proclaim that they were only voicing the centiments and giving expression to the views of the Catholics of Ontario. This is the assumption which we repudiated, and on which the committee should have laid more stress. And then what right had Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe, even as representative Catholics in the fullest sense of the word, to attempt a castigation of the Archbishop for what His Grace considered his duty. We think that this title of representative Catholic should on the contrary have prevented them from issuing their protest, for if Mgr. Lynch had been guilty of any undue influence, there was the ordinary course whereby to take means to remedy the evil and inflict punishment. The Courts and Acts of Parliament ought to be sufficient to enforce the law in this respect without issuing a partizan manifesto.

by the committee, who considered them unworthy of notice, and rightly so. The pretensions put forth by the Senators that the Archbishop was not justified in placing a whole party under the ban and to denounce it in general terms, because of a quarrel which says :- "The Mail newspaper dragged the Catholic question on the political platform, and at the end of every vile and abusive article proclaimed that 'Mowat must go,' Crooks must go.' In other words the Liberal Government must be put out of power in Ontario because it had the fairness to listen to Your Grace's objections to the study of 'Marmion.' 'Marmion' is a text book and a Government must be put in power which, judging by the Mail, would not listen to any remonstrances or auggestions, however rea. sonable, from Catholics on the subject of the education of Catholic youth." It is both foolish and idle for the Senstors

to strive to impress upon the public that the

issue which they attempt to raise is distinct from the "Marmion" controversy. And it is because the issue is identified with this controversy that the position of Archbishop Lynch is impregnable. The cry of the Conservative organs and politicians was that "" Marmioo" must stop," but " Mowat must go." It was either one or the other; immorality must be sustained and the Government must be crushed. Now, we submit that the Archbishop could not denounce and orject to "Marmion" without at the same time denouncing and opposing the party who befriended the cause of immorality. How men like Smith and O'Donohoe could not see this is more than we can account for; their political motives and partizan purposes, however, might fornish an ex. planation of their conduct. On the whole therefore, we see no proof that the Archbishop assumed unlawful control over the franchise, or that he sought to deprive Catholic electors of their right and freedom to vote as they pleased; His Grace, in connselling Catholics to sustain a Government which was willing to do them justice by protecting the morals of their children. and which the Opposition cought to overthrow because of this readi-ness to render justice, discharged but an imperative and sacred duty. It is to be regretted that this watchfulness on the part of Archbishop Lynch of the highest interests of Catholics and their children, should be brought under the false and improper head of undue influence," and made the unwarrantable basis of an unjust attack and protest by the Hon. Mesers Smith and O'Donohoe.

CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Board of B. C. S. School Trusters of the city of Belleville, held in the City Hell on November 17th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were

Moved by the Right Rev. Monsigner Farrelly, Local Superintendent of Schools, seconded by Mr. David Holden, Chairman of the Board:

"That whereas, by interposition of Providence, it has been the will of God to remove from this earthly vale the great and good, proves one of two things, either that the vigorous and successful worker in the cause of education, the Father Matthew of Canada, the devoted Pastor,—the Rev. M Stefford, of Lindsay.

Wherear, in the death of the Ray, Father Stafford, the Priesthood has lost one of its terests, one of its foremost, carnest and effective workers, the temperance cause, one of its strongest and most successful advocates, -the Catholic people of Lindsay a loving Pastor, and the community at large, a genman whose broad charity in the love of his fellow-men of all denominations knew no bounds.

Be it therefore resolved,-That this Board, while calmly submitting to the will of an aliwise Providence, deeply deplores the demise of the distinguished Father Stafford, feeling that in his death, the Uatholic educational interests of the Province have lost a true friend in him, whose whole life with the use of a facile pen has been devoted to this

Resolved,-That this Board tender to the respected mother of the late Rev. gentleman, the expression or its profound sorrow for the loss of her dear departed son, with the hope that God may comfort and console her in this hour of her sad bereavement; and that a copy

Recoived .- That the Secretary forward these resolutions to the city press, True Witners, Tribune, Record and Irish Canadian for publi-We cannot acquiesce in this protest as it cation.

P. P. Lynce, Secretary.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Pope has addressed letters to several European sovereigns, urging them to unite in the de ence of Conservative principles against Radicalism and the menace of religion and rociety. It is stated that the Pope, the other day expressed to two Irish Bishops his horror at the frequent crimes and outrages in Ireland.

To-day is the second anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. Their Lordships Bishops Jamet and O'Mahoney Right Rev. Monsignor farrely and several clergy of the dioceses of Kingston and Peterboro have arrived to take part in the

A pastoral letter was read in the Roman Catholic Churches of Montreal on Sunday to the effect that each married man must pay \$2 per year and each unmarried man \$1 per year towards clearing of the debt of \$300,000 which still rests upon the Fabrique. It is expected that some \$50,000 per year will thus be realized.

APPOINTMENT. APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Camillo Lussier, formerly proprietor of Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe. has just been appointed postmaster of that town, vice the late Mr. Despres. The population believe that the Government ought to erect a new post office, as the building now used is the same that existed thirty years ago, when St. Hyacinthe was nothing more than a mere village. No doubt but what the erection of a new post office at Sherbrooke by the Government has had some influence towards encouraging this agitation which seems perfectly legitimate.

London, Nov. 21.—The authorities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Govan, Partrick and Perth have all refused the application of the authorities of Inverness shire for conetables to aid in serving prosesses on the Saye crofters.

THE SKYE CROFTERS.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Forty-lix thousand immigrants landed in this country in October, againgt 68,000 in October last year. Twelve thousand came from Great Britain, 18,000 from Germany, 6,000 from Canada. Two hundred and four thousand immigrants ar-