

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1884

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the close of the year it is well that all old accounts should be settled. We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper, such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved, through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous co-operation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

The New York Evening Post says:—"Any man, Irish or other, who would attempt to blow up the Queen with fishing tackle, charged with horse medicine, is a fiend, and the shameful apathy of American public opinion on the subject should be held up to the scorn of the world."

The Orange demonstration at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, took place on the 26th. There was no trouble nor bloodshed, as the Orangemen were deterred from carrying out their threats of parading through the Catholic quarters of the town, and of continuing their work of destruction against the churches and convents. As the morning despatch puts it, the River Head men held their own citadel. The bloody memory of the last St. Stephen's day, reinforced by a warship and formidable array of police, effectually prevented any hostile demonstration.

DAIRY farmers and butter merchants have an old enemy in "butterine" to contend with, but egg producers and dealers have a new difficulty to meet in the shape of artificial eggs. Our Yankee neighbors have an establishment which turns out upwards of a thousand per hour. The yolks are formed of a paste of Indian corn flour, starch and other materials. The whites are formed of albumen chemically identified with the whites of eggs. The inner skin is a film of gelatine, and the shell is made of plaster of Paris. The yolk is rolled into a ball and frozen hard. It is then enclosed in the albumen, which is also frozen, being submitted to a rotatory motion, which elongates the sphere to the ovoid form. The eggs are undistinguishable from the real article, while they have the advantage of keeping good for years, and can be more easily transported than ordinary eggs, from the greater strength and thickness of the shells. They can be flavored so as to resemble ducks' eggs if so ordered. This is an improvement on wooden nutmegs.

WHAT effect the Redistribution Bill will have on the number of the Irish party depends largely on the manner in which the

Boundary Commissioners will do their work. These Commissioners will be entrusted with the task of mapping or carving out the areas of the constituencies, and the Commissioners selected for Ireland do not possess the public confidence, and are known to be extremely hostile to the national movement. They are engineer officers, attached to the Ordnance Survey, and they will have to largely depend for their information on the Valuation Office. The head of that office and all its officials are bitter Orangemen, their solicitor is the notorious George Bolton, and, of course, such men will do their very best to cheat the Nationalists out of their rights. The question is not yet settled, but the Irish party are determined to watch the subject with vigilance. The Tories are hoping that such divisions will be made in the north as will enable them to carry a large number of the seats even in counties where the Nationalists form a considerable portion of the population.

CORPORATE bodies are capable of many performances which bespeak neither soul nor conscience, but it is seldom that such an unfeeling and arbitrary regulation was made as that recently laid down by the directors of the London and Provincial Bank for the guidance of the lives of those who happen to be in their employ. These officials passed the following extraordinary resolution:—"The board being of opinion that it is on many grounds inexpedient for clerks employed by the bank to contract marriage on insufficient means, it is resolved, as a general rule, but subject to any exceptional circumstances which may induce the board to dispense with such rule, that in future, if any member of the staff whose income is less than \$750 a year shall marry, he shall be disqualified from continuing in the bank's service, and will accordingly be required to retire from it." Considering the number of persons who do marry and live in a very comfortable manner on less than \$750 per annum, it is questionable whether the proposition that marriage should not be entered into on a moderate income, will find much favor even with bank clerks.

MR. GLADSTONE has forwarded a contribution to the fund which is being raised for the benefit of the bereaved family of the late A. M. Sullivan. According to the Liverpool Times, contributions in furtherance of this meritorious object are pouring in from all quarters of Great Britain, as well as Ireland—from members of all creeds and classes and parties. In these days when wealth and power, however acquired, command popular worship, and when the success which is attained by equivocal or by openly dishonorable means is so frequently a passport to popular approbation, it is some consolation to find that a life so pure and noble, so full of honor and chivalry, of unselfish patriotism and ardent faith as was that of A. M. Sullivan, has compelled an admiration and an homage as universal as they are sincere. As the subscription list in THE POST will be closed in a short time, all those of our readers who are desirous of adding their tribute to the fund should exercise all due diligence in forwarding their contributions.

FARMERS in several of the Western States are actually burning their corn for fuel. They find it to be cheaper than coal. There must be something radically wrong when breadstuffs have thus to be destroyed. One of the principal reasons given by the farmers for this destruction is the impossibility of marketing their grain at the present low prices, unless the railroad companies consent to reduce their freight rates. The railroads maintain that they are losing now and that they cannot afford to reduce the rates. In Iowa an effort has been made to induce the Governor to call an extra session of the legislature to order a reduction of freights, but he replied that such a step would do no good, even if it could be taken, since other States would not follow suit. At a meeting of the Illinois State Board of Railway Commissioners, called to consider the question of ordering a reduction in the prevailing freight charges, it was shown that if the rates were lowered it would only have the effect of reducing the price of labor. Truck laborers, firemen and all railroad employes would be made to suffer, and the effect would be to precipitate a general strike throughout the State. The situation is evidently a trying one, and can only become worse as the business depression deepens and spreads.

It is becoming clearer that the Nicaragua treaty is intended definitely and effectively to abjure the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The argument advanced by Lord Granville that this treaty was to remain in force indefinitely, has been met by Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, with the declaration that civilized nations do not make treaties of that kind. The pending Nicaragua treaty puts an end to diplomatic correspondence, and President Arthur in his message to Congress says to every European power as well as to Great Britain: "Your commerce may pass through Nicaragua Canal on the same terms exactly with American vessels, excepting, of course, the coasting-trade vessels. You ask for unobstructed and rapid access from the Atlantic to the North and South Pacific oceans, and you shall have that privilege. But because thirty-four years ago, for a promised consideration never fulfilled, we modified by treaty what is called the Monroe doctrine, that does not entitle you to regard that doctrine as abrogated by us in 1884." Upon this subject a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, says "It would be a strange spectacle, indeed, for England controlling the Suez Canal with English troops garrisoned in Egypt, nominally its ruler, to insist on sharing the control of the Isthmian canal and have an American

congress make that arrogant declaration. There is very little likelihood that the Senate will agree with Lord Granville's view and condemn the act of the President and Secretary of State by refusing to ratify the treaty. From the day of its foundation, the city of Boston has been the impregnable stronghold of Yankee bigotry and know-nothingism, and on its civic gates were written in large letters, "No Irish nor Catholic need apply." For the first time in its puritanic history these words of intolerance and ostracism have been completely effaced and bereft of all significance. Boston has placed its civic destinies in the hands of Hugh O'Brien, of Irish birth and a Catholic. The Hon. Sir John Macdonald, and Catholic mayor, will be assisted in the civic administration by the following gentlemen, whose names are familiarly quoted by a contemporary and are suggestive of a highly colored map of Ireland: Paddy Donovan, Billy Welch, Jerric Mulane and Jemie Nugent were elected Aldermen. John Lynch, John Sullivan, Mike Lynch, Bill Murphy, Hugh Brady, Frank Murphy, Sam Lombard, William Henry, Ned Quigley, Pat Kearns, J. Doherty, Jas. Gallagher, Jno. Gallagher, Wm. Regan, Dick Murray, Tom Denny, Patrick Cassidy, Mike Folan, Billy Denny, James Murphy, Dennis Horgan, Sam Kelly, John Barry, Tom Kelliher, Frank White, John MacNamara, Tom O'Flynn, Pat Costello, Frank Kelly, Ned Butler and John Lee, were elected Councilmen.

A STARTLING CONFESSION.

THE new Chief Secretary for Ireland is creating quite a sensation in England and quite a revolution in Ireland. His latest order to Dublin Castle is that the chief of police enquire into the character of appointments to the detective force made by French, the disgraced director, who has just been sent to jail for the commission of abominable crimes. Chief Secretary Bannerman wants all the members of the force who are found to be without a clean record to be dismissed. This is something new in the official and administrative circles of Ireland. Mr. Bannerman appears to be determined to inaugurate a system and a policy of government quite different from that which obtained under Messrs. Forster and Trevelyan, his predecessors of unhappy memory. Two weeks ago at Stirling, the new Chief Secretary startled the British public by declaring that the Irish people should be given a larger control of their own local affairs, and allowed such local legislation as their peculiar needs required. This he contended should be granted not through any spirit of condescension, but as a matter of right and justice. Mr. Bannerman has repeated these declarations and elaborated them in an address which he has just delivered at Dufferin House on Irish affairs. The Chief Secretary added, that while it might perhaps be deemed extravagant to attribute all the ills of the Irish people to English misrule, yet it must be admitted that Ireland had suffered outrageous wrongs at the hands of the Liberal Government, ever since it had been in power. The speaker was enthusiastically applauded when he vehemently declared: "These great faults which have marked even the Liberal party's government of Ireland must be corrected. Their wrongs must be repaired and Ireland must be made prosperous and happy."

The significance of these utterances, coming as they do from the head and mouthpiece of the Irish Administration, cannot be overestimated. They contain a confession which is as startling as it is unparalleled in the history of all civil and political government. It is a clear and unqualified plea of guilty that justifies every measure taken by the Irish people and their national representatives to drive English misrule out of Ireland.

THE DEPRESSION IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

While the effect of the present industrial depression is bad enough, Bradstreet's Review publishes the results of an investigation into the condition of the manufacturers in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec which would indicate that the depression has been somewhat exaggerated. Our contemporary has secured information from 1417 manufacturing establishments distributed through 65 cities and towns in Ontario. The reports show that 1,345 of these establishments were either fully or partially closed up, while 72 were found to be wholly closed up. In the factories still in operation, it was found that the decrease in hands employed was 2,476 as compared with the previous year. The 72 concerns, in which work is completely suspended, have thrown 3,087 men out of employment, making a total of 5,567 fewer industrial workers reported in Ontario than a year ago. The want of employment for those factory hands must naturally enforce idleness upon those who supply the factory with its material, as well as upon those who handle the manufactured article, but Bradstreet does not deal with these branches of industry and gives no figures concerning them. The results of the inquiries instituted by our contemporary are consequently not complete, and do not give an adequate idea of the general depression. It is pointed out that among the Ontario industries in which depression is greatest are the foundry and machine shops, the wagon, agricultural implement, and car factories, as also woolen establishments. The largest of these concerns have been forced to shut down. In many instances the "short time" and reduction of wages have created considerable distress among the working classes. In the Province of Quebec Bradstreet makes out the situation to be very satisfactory, although the general feeling is that "times are exceedingly dull." Our contemporary could only discover some 600 idle hands in all the Province, and of

these about 500 are located in Montreal, the remaining 100 being distributed throughout the other cities and towns of the Province. This is what the Review says about the situation. In the Province of Quebec there has been a moderate degree of depression, but among manufacturing establishments in various lines; but work has been resumed in most cases, and there seems to be no severe industrial depression of the working classes. The railway interests, as in Ontario, have discharged a portion of their employees and the dependent branches have therefore reduced their accordingly. Most of the 500 idle men in Montreal were in railway workshops, and they, together with 60 idle hands about the St. John potteries, are the main suspensions reported. Woollen and cotton mills have generally resumed, though at about 10 per cent. reduction in wages. Detailed reports are as follows: "In and about Montreal the staple interests are doing fairly well, with the exception of the mechanical industries. The Grand Trunk Railway have discharged men from their workshops and reduced the wages of all employees. The Canadian Pacific Railway have discharged workmen, but have not reduced wages. One founder has discharged nearly 100 men and reduced wages, but other foundries, engine shops, etc., are fairly busy, employing the usual number of men and not reducing wages. It is estimated that there are from 450 to 500 men idle. Leather and boots and shoes are steady; no reduction. Woollen factories report no discharges. Of cotton mills there were some wholly and some partially idle for about two months, prior to November 10, but since then work has been resumed with full force, although at reduced wages, estimated at \$4,000 per month. We are afraid that this too good to be true. A good many of our citizens will no doubt open their eyes when they are told that our industrial interests are in such a flourishing state, and that only four or five hundred hands are without employment. Either Bradstreet must be the victim of a gross mistake and misinformation, or the public must be laboring under a strange and inexplicable illusion. At Quebec, Three Rivers, Lachine, St. Johns, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Valleyfield, in fact at all the manufacturing centres in the Province, there is, according to the Review, no idleness, no reduction of wages and no shortening of time. The only noteworthy failure in all these centres was the closing of a potteries establishment at St. John's, leaving sixty hands idle, equal to reducing the wages \$2,500 per week. It is to be hoped that this is not a rose-colored view of our industrial situation.

Bradstreet leaves the other provinces of the Dominion out in the cold and takes no notice of how their industries are progressing. No information is afforded in regard to the fishing, mining, lumbering and ship-building industries, so that no comprehensive view of the whole situation can be taken and no definite and adequate conclusion can be arrived at.

THE RECORDER AND THE "SALVATION ARMY."

His Honor the Recorder has delivered his judgment in the case of the "Salvationists" who were arrested and tried for obstructing a public thoroughfare without the permission of the Mayor. The judgment, which covers a good deal of space, is, to say the least, an exceedingly queer one. There is as much "sermon" in it as there is legal argument, and the one is as erroneous as the other is faulty. In his theological mood the Recorder says:—"All that my religion teaches me is that if these persons (the Salvationists) have been baptized and are sincere in their creed and live in conformity with their creed they are Catholics. The Catholic religion does not teach His Honor anything of the sort. Again, the Recorder remarks: "All that I know is that in singing hymns to the Divinity and praying to the Jesus of the Catholics, they (the Salvationists) have done the same act as the Catholics in their processions." There is an old saying that comparisons are odious, and we must say that a more odious one was never made. Why should the Recorder drag in the name of "Catholic"? Why should he institute a most offensive and uncalled for comparison between Catholics and a body whose name is synonymous with immorality and blasphemy? "The Salvationists," says His Honor, "have only done the same act as the Catholics in their processions." Using the Holy name with irreverence and coupling it with riotous songs, such as "He's a jolly good fellow," is blasphemy pure and simple, and is not the same act performed by Catholics. We are astonished that the Recorder should have shown such lack of taste, not to say judgment.

As to the legal aspect of the decision, we doubt if there is anything more solid or unquestionable in it. The by-law, in virtue of which the Salvationists were arrested, reads as follows:—"No person shall willfully give or make a false alarm of fire or watch, or shall employ any bellman, or cause to be used any bell, horn, bugle or other sounding instrument (save and except at any religious or military ceremony or procession) or shall employ any device, noise or performance tending in either case to the collection of persons on the street, sidewalks or other public places for the obstruction of the same for any purpose whatsoever, without permission of the Mayor."

There were only two facts to be ascertained in the case of the prisoners in order to prove or disprove the offence for which they were arrested. First, did they willfully cause an obstruction on the streets? Secondly, did they thus cause the obstruction without the permission of the Mayor?

The evidence showed that the prisoners did cause an obstruction, and it also showed that the obstruction was caused without the permission of the Mayor. Consequently the prisoners were guilty of the offence which was

charged against them and for which they were arrested. But instead of getting at these two essential facts, His Honor ranges the charges on the word "willfully," and by means of a less ingenious circumlocution gets a completely away from the point and finishes by perstading himself that "the intention of the prisoners was to bring the people to church and not gather them in the street and obstruct the same." But it strikes us that the duty of the law is to deal with facts. When a man is brought before the Recorder on a charge of drunkenness, His Honor does not examine what the man's intention was whether he got drunk "willfully" or not, but is satisfied with evidence of the fact, and the man gets his one dollar or eight days, as the case may be. There was no question of religious intolerance involved in the arrest of the Salvationists, and the Recorder would have done better not to have made it an element of discussion. His Honor concluded that the prisoners would have to receive the benefit of the doubt, and said "the Court reached this conclusion with very much pleasure, recognizing that the Protestants have acted very generously toward the Roman Catholics in the performance of their religion, even in their processions."

Indeed! How thankful the five-sixths of the community ought to be to the other sixth for generously allowing them to practise their religion and to hold processions? Perhaps the Recorder does not know that when Catholics hold processions, they do so according to law and with the necessary authorization. The Salvationists could do the same if they fulfilled the conditions, and if the Chief Magistrate of the city considered their conduct and proceedings to be decorous and calculated to serve the interests of morality and religion, but if he had reason to believe that the opposite would be the result, then his duty would be to refuse them civic recognition.

SIR JOHN AND HIS MUSKET.

At the late Toronto convention of the Conservative party, a plank was adopted condemning all agitation and all utterances in favor of Canada's political emancipation. Sir John Macdonald, in his speeches on that occasion, emphasized his ardent love for the British connection and declared that "there never could be a change in our positions without a war." The Premier even went further, and in a moment of excitement when his feelings outweighed his judgment, exclaimed in schoolboy fashion, "There can be no possible change. I for one carried my musket as a boy in 1837, and I will shoulder my musket again for the purpose of fighting for British connection." This is silly bluster, and is unworthy of the veteran statesman who, six years ago, sanctioned the war cry, not only of his party, but also of the country: "If the National Policy for Canada is going to hurt England, why so much the worse for British connection!" That was the cry that made Sir John and his party what they are to-day. It rallied the country around their standard and gave them complete sway over the destinies of the Dominion. And now the Premier and his followers stultify themselves to the extent of availing those words of patriotic assertion and of uttering a fiftal acquiescence in the perpetual vassalage of this Canada of ours. The cry now is "if British connection hurt Canada, why so much the worse for Canada!"

Unless the Canadian people are as changeable and as purchasable as their leaders, this latest cry will drive them from power with irresistible force. Even in Sir John's Cabinet, a unanimity of opinion does not exist regarding the future position of Canada. Not all of them would bear a musket to shoot down a Canadian who would seek for the national sovereignty of his country. The echoes of Sir John's speech, in which he declared that there was no possible change for Canada, that there could be no change without a war, and that he would be there with his musket, had scarcely died away when the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, laid it down in eloquent terms that the problem of Canada's future mode of existence was to be solved by Imperial Federation or by Independence. These are the words used by Sir John's colleague:—"The annexation cry is still ringing in the ears of those who have not forgotten the movement of 1840. But that cry is one of bitter disappointment, I was going to say of disloyalty. A scheme for the establishment of a commercial Zollverein with our neighbors has also passed away. Among the Liberal visions was there not also the dream of a Pan-Atlantic Council for all the Anglo-Saxon nations? But it is evident to any attentive observer that the next generation will solve these problems of the future mode of existence of our country either by the political federation of Great Britain and her colonies, or by the peaceful assumption of an independent power by this Dominion." And which of the two modes here indicated would commend the support of the Secretary of State, if a choice had to be made? Independence without a doubt! And now will Sir John load his musket and take aim at Mr. Chapleau for placing this alternative of "disloyalty" and "treachery" before the country? Goldwin Smith in the Toronto Week advises that the question be allowed to sleep "till the London Federation Committee brings up its report, an event which no one who was present at the banquet, except the youthful chieftain himself, has a chance of living to see." The Schoolman's chimera "buzzing in a vacuum" was hardly a more unprofitable subject of debate. The very attempt to impose on the free colonies the yoke of Federation, as it would be, is a most irritating question respecting the distribution of power, the appointment of burdens, and the fiscal system, would place in jeopardy the bond of affection of

which freedom, the best preserver, and which is not least cherished by those who look forward most confidently to the day when the measure of freedom shall be complete.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE DOMINION

A Winnipeg contemporary, as an argument against any closer relationship between Canada and the United States, draws a most unpleasant picture of the life of the American Republic, and attempts to show that on the whole it is in a very unwholesome condition. The writer overlooks the virtues of the government and the people and only takes note of the diseases from which the Union is suffering. The political corruption, the growth of monopoly, the menaces of communism, the illiteracy of the negro, the spread of Mormonism, the frequent miscarriage of justice, the laxity of the marriage laws and other unpleasant features of life in the States are dwelt upon with vigor and persistence. All the faults are given ample prominence, but the virtues of the nation are conveniently ignored. Many of the gravest issues now before the people are incident to development and are not essentially of the system. The American people have already met and overcome obstacles quite as serious, and will probably effect as favorable a solution of the others. The Chicago Herald points out that the United States have made greater progress than Canada has, and it is, therefore, probable that the Union is nearer a settled condition than the Dominion. The American people have had some questions to deal with in the past which Canadians may not have to encounter, and some of the sins charged against them are the result of the revolutions in which these issues have been decided; but, asks our contemporary, "who will say that Canada will not have as many problems to solve in the future? Mormonism may become a British institution after all. Canada has already had a taste of monopoly. It has had corrupt Cabinet Ministers and Premiers. The bitterness of its political feuds is not excelled on this side of the line. Its business and social life has shown symptoms of rottenness at times unequalled by anything in the States. As it grows, and as under the stimulus of great business and political movements society in remote localities takes on a chaotic condition, we may expect conditions to prevail there which will not be so very different from those which have marked our extraordinary growth. There is room enough for two governments north of the Rio Grande, and there is no disposition in this country to reduce the number. If Canada is satisfied so are we. The States revolted from the Crown to which Canada is still subject more than one hundred years ago. Canada has remained in leading strings. The States have struck out for themselves. The States constitute one of the great powers of the earth. Canada is rarely heard of even here except as a refuge. So far as achievements are concerned there is in the parallel much reason, we think, for Canada to wish independence, and no reason for the United States to envy it in its dependence. If there is less morality, public and private, in this country than in others, which we do not admit, it would not be lessened by changing our form of government, nor would the Canadians, if so much more virtuous than we are, be contaminated if they lived under a President rather than a Viceroy."

THE CHRISTMAS ORDINATIONS.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre made the following ordinations at the Grand Seminary. Tonsure—Messrs. J. A. Ethier, Montreal; E. J. Murphy, Brooklyn; J. Paquet, Burlington; J. F. Bowen, J. H. Brinkman, J. B. Wilhelm, Duquesne; E. V. Duff, Halifax; E. A. Bessette, Quebec; T. J. Longman, J. Fully, Providence; A. Crevier, E. H. Vannier, G.S.C. Minor Orders—Messrs. J. U. Brul, F. X. Charbonneau, C. F. R. Filiatrault, E. J. B. Lachapelle, C. W. Martin, J. T. Proulx, J. Robillard, Montreal; J. V. Martin, Alton; J. Hauptmann, Brooklyn; E. M. Callaghan, D. E. Coffey, J. Turcotte, Burlington; J. Levesseur, Chatham; H. J. Hemesath, P. J. Hoffmann, Dubuque; E. J. Broderick, J. M. Cunningham, J. C. Lynch, Hartford; T. J. Carey, Kingston; A. Debeard, London; P. J. Rudkins, Peterborough; J. P. Nelligan, Portland; T. J. Fitzpatrick, D. F. Sheedy, Providence; T. Corbett, St. Paul; J. Farrell, Scranton; R. A. Hamond, Sherbrooke; J. E. Fagan, J. J. Tyrrell, Springfield; T. J. Healy, G. F. Kane, Trenton. Subdiaconate—Messrs. A. J. Castonguay, W. J. Hebert, A. P. Hogue, J. P. Payette, J. A. St. Jean, A. J. Sauriol, Montreal; J. M. J. Horan, Albany; J. Sanson, Grand Rapids; D. C. McRae, T. P. O'Connor, Kingston; W. J. Quirk, Manchester; J. J. Libert, Leoria; M. J. O'Brien, Peterborough; W. Flynn, J. F. Haney, Providence; P. Z. Degeles, G. E. Dion, H. L. Filiatrault, G. J. Lavallee, St. Hyacinthe; T. B. McLaughlin, A. O'Grady, J. M. Prendergast, Springfield; J. A. Lawrence, Trenton. Diaconate—Messrs. J. B. Beauchemin, J. M. Landry, C. J. Robson, Montreal; E. Pidgeon, Albany; T. Quigley, H. G. Traher, London; J. A. Hurley, Providence; T. J. Gibbons, P. M. McTeague, St. Paul. Priesthood—Messrs. G. L. Leclerc, N. J. Morin, G. F. Plouffe, S. R. Tranehouette, Montreal; J. C. Daw, P. Fallon, C. H. Johannes, B. Wittauer, Alton; E. J. Connell, J. J. McAttee, Brooklyn; J. M. Brunton, Colorado; T. J. Kelly, H. May, Hartford; R. J. Cullen, Kansas City; J. T. McEntyre, J. T. McGovern, New York; N. J. Horan, N. J. Plante, J. B. Sekenger, Portland; D. J. Coughlin, W. H. McNamara, Providence; P. A. Belliveau, H. L. Carney, St. Jean; T. Dyane, E. X. Gores, P. J. Heffron, St. Paul; W. T. Fineran, J. T. Fitzgerald, D. F. McGillicuddy, Springfield; L. P. Minehan, Toronto; W. J. Fitzgerald, Trenton. Last Saturday the Bishop of Three Rivers made the following ordinations in the chapel of the seminary. Tonsure—Messrs. Anthony Dwyer, of Springfield, diocese; John McKenna, of Springfield, diocese; Patrick Garrity, of Portland, diocese; Subdiaconate—J. E. Barry, of St. Anne de Perdre, diocese; Robert F. Higgins, of Burlington, diocese; H. Grenier, of Three Rivers, diocese; Priesthood—E. L. Lamotte, of St. Maurice, diocese; L. L. Lacroix, of St. Sever, diocese; Ed. Baril, of St. Pierre, diocese; J. L. Triggane, of Somerset, diocese; A. Cote, of Nicolet.