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WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 20, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, St. Felix of Valois.
THURSDAY, Nov. 21, Presentation of B. V. M.
FRIDAY, Nov. 22, St. Cecilia.
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, St. Clement.
SUNDAY, Nov. 24, St. John of the Cross.
MONDAY, Nov. 25, St. Catherine.
TUESDAY, Nov. 26, St. Conrad.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, St. Leonard of Port Maurice.

Lord Dufferin.

By far the most important announcement made for a long time, in connection with the prospects of the Home Rule cause, is that Lord Dufferin, the late distinguished Governor General of Canada, and Viceroy of India, has determined to join the ranks of the Home Rulers. No other addition to the cause, since Gladstone himself became a convert to the principle, could have so powerful an effect for good. Lord Dufferin is one of England's greatest statesmen, far-seeing, and as profound as he is brilliant. At the expiration of his present mission, should he throw himself into the political arena, and help to realize the desired idea of a parliament on College Green, to legislate for the domestic affairs of Ireland, the cause is won. Well may the Balfourites tremble in their shoes at the prospect before them. It is easy now to understand why we hear so much of liberal measures of justice to Ireland being under the consideration of the Government. The co-ercionists are dismayed. They had a grand opportunity to have achieved for themselves the lasting gratitude of the Irish people and the approval of the civilized world, but in their blundering stupidity they could think of nothing better than an outrageous Coercion act, trampling under foot the dictates of civilization. Now they are getting their eyes opened, and it will be too late. The grand old man, Gladstone, will, we trust, be spared to carry his measure as the leader of the next Government of Great Britain. Lord Dufferin's Canadian experience of Home Rule will be invaluable in perfecting the Governmental machinery for the legislature of his native country. And in all his Lordship's triumphs of diplomacy, at home and abroad, none will bring him more enduring honor and grateful remembrance than the part he will have taken in securing justice for the people of Ireland.

A Remarkable Speech.

At the recent great Congress of Catholics, held at Baltimore, there were delivered many important speeches, and essays were read on different topics of interest to the Catholics of the country, we may say of the world, but the utterance which seems destined to create the greatest amount of discussion is the oration of Mr. Daniel Dougherty. It has been commented upon by the press, and is likely to be the topic of many articles for some time to come. Our contemporary, the Montreal Gazette, opens a very able and moderate article, from the Protestant standpoint, with the following observations:—
Not the least interesting feature of the great Catholic congress at Baltimore was the address of Mr. Daniel Dougherty. It was his duty to speak of the work, the struggle, and the success of Roman Catholicism in America; and it is not exaggeration to say that in discharging this task he added even to his own reputation as one of the most eloquent and eloquent speakers in the United States, and justified the claim that, in oratory as in any other, adherents of his religious faith yield precedence to none on the continent. But, perhaps Mr. Dougherty himself will not expect all his claims—as to the debt America owes to Roman Catholicism—to pass unchallenged. Protestants can look around on this broad continent, and without denying any of the achievements of their separated brethren, can point to much that they have accomplished, without which America would be of very minor account.

What seems to be objectionable in Mr. Dougherty's speech, in so far as the Gazette is concerned, is the apparent aggressiveness with which he puts forth the claims of Catholicity and the fruits of Catholic teaching. Nothing could, certainly, have been farther from the mind of the distinguished orator than to pretend that in the different spheres to which the Gazette refers Protestants had done nothing to distinguish themselves and promote the progress, materially speaking, of the continent. What, no doubt, inspired the orator, and justified him in laying bare many facts, that some people may think ought to have been allowed to rest, is simply this: The Protestant public, as well through the columns of their more fanciful sheets as in the utterances of the infidel publications, have always been taught that the Church is the enemy of progress, and has been opposed to the spread of education amongst the masses, and that the aim and object of our religion is to dwarf the intellect, make of its adherents an ignorant set of intellectual slaves, incapable of great achievements, mere instruments in the hands of a designing clergy. No better proof of this can be asked than the following extract from the leading article of the Daily Witness on the very day the Gazette published its editorial. This is what the Witness says:—
'Everyone knows that, as a rule, Rome has, as far as she could, carefully avoided teaching her people to enquire. Where education has been given it has been done as much as possible

along lines which exalt authority and belittle inquiry. If Rome will permit education they must see it well washed in holy water and well smothered with incense.'
It is any wonder, when such stuff is constantly placed before the eyes of Protestant readers, that on an occasion like the great Catholic Congress, one of the leading orators of the day should avail himself of the opportunity, perhaps with a little aggressiveness, to vindicate the Church, and point out the achievements of her children?

Catholics generally will read the admirable address of Mr. Dougherty with feelings of pleasure and pride; he is a striking example of the bright and able men the Church through her educational establishments sends forth to wage the battle of life. In the course of his speech he touched upon the subject of ostracism of Catholics from the higher offices in the neighboring Republic. So strong was his language and argument that no less an organ of public opinion than the New York Times deals with that branch of his address in a lengthy editorial.

That journal, to some extent, takes issue with the eloquent speaker, in his strictures on the proscription of Catholics from the highest offices in the Republic. It calls upon Mr. Dougherty to find the names of men, qualified for such offices, who have been dropped because they were Catholics. In the same breath, however, the Times makes the following statement, to which we direct particular attention:—

To be quite candid, however, we must own that it would be general, a serious objection to nominating a man for an office like the presidency, or in most of the states, the governorship, that he was a Catholic. The sentiment that creates this objection is purely political. There is no city in the United States, and we do not believe there are many rural districts, in which Catholicism interferes with a man's social acceptability or his professional or mercantile success. In communities in which it does interfere the explanation is the rarity of Catholics, who are regarded as a Campbellite would be in a Roman Catholic community, although a Campbellite has been president of the United States. In politics, however, there is a strong feeling against the Roman Catholic candidate for high office. Mr. Dougherty represents this as a survival of Puritan prejudice, and in part it may be so. But in much larger part it is a reasoned and grounded objection, and it proceeds from the fact that the Roman Catholic is the only church which seeks for political action in its own favor. Nobody supposes that a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian or a Baptist candidate for office will have any sectarian bias to grind if he is elected. Everybody supposes that a Roman Catholic candidate will be urged, if he is not prevailed with, to use his office for the benefit of his church.

Here we have a statement which is quite candid, to use the words of the writer but, however candid, it is not consoling. The admission is there in black and white, and without repudiation, in so far as we have been able to follow the opinions of the secular press, in the United States, that it would be in general a serious objection to nominating a man for the Presidency, or as Governor of most of the States, that he was a Catholic. And furthermore, we are informed, that everybody supposes that a Roman Catholic candidate will be urged, if he is not prevailed with, to use his office for the benefit of his church. So that, to be plain according to the open confession of the parties most interested in keeping the knowledge of the fact in the background, Catholicity in the United States is a bar to a man's elevation in public life, and should he offer himself as a candidate, not a few, but the great majority, would be fully impressed with the idea that he would be not a free agent, but the slave of his Church, and when he could not be cajoled, he would be coerced into acting according to Her dictates. Such opinions, proclaimed unceremoniously, must have the effect of convincing some people, who consider the United States a paradise of liberty and toleration, that the Catholic there has not quite the bed of roses that is sometimes pictured to us. Let us here make room for Mr. Dougherty, who in answer to the above article has given an interview to the Baltimore American. He says:—
'Look at Mr. Bryce's book on the American Commonwealth, which says that no Catholic would be thought of in connection with the presidency. At the present there is but one Catholic in the United States Senate, and, as far as I can remember at present, there have been but two in the Cabinet—Roger B. Taney, in Jackson's Cabinet, and James Campbell, in Pierce's. As far as Governor Carroll is concerned, he was of noble blood, and now bears a name glorious in American history, was cut when he ran for governor, and solely because he was a Catholic. Baltimore county, which has a Democratic majority of from 1,000 to 1,500, elected against him by a majority of nearly 500.' Mr. Dougherty then read this extract from the editorial: In order to establish this proposition it would be necessary to cite instances of persons who would otherwise have been deemed available. Then Mr. Dougherty continued: 'Of course they would not be available, and it was because they were Catholics. One of the reasons why was a Catholic, but what other Catholic has ever been raised to the Supreme Bench? His was the only case that I can recall at this moment.'

Facts are stubborn things, and Mr. Dougherty has, certainly, the facts on his side, did he need them, which he does not, after the statement of the Times admitting that Catholicity is a bar, in the minds of most people, to the nomination of members of our Church to any high office in the country. Mr. Dougherty's indictment is a formidable one, and will cause serious reflection on the part of our co-religionists in the neighboring Union. Pondering on this subject makes us feel that Catholics in Canada have good reason to be thankful. We have, it is true, our grievances; fanaticism has its votaries amongst Canadians, and, every now and again, the surface of the waters is ruffled by some little unpleasantness; but what do those things amount to? There is only one Catholic in the Senate of the United States! That is a remarkable statement. We have in our Dominion Senate a score and more of Catholics, and, as for Irish Catholics, Murphy, Smith, Hanlan, Sullivan, Donohoe, Soth and others, are names indicating that we have an abiding place in that quarter. To enumerate the Catholic judges past and present in the highest courts of the Dominion would be too long a task; only a day or two ago Hon. Mr. Sullivan was elected to the chief justiceship of P. E. Island; and no one will maintain that any lawyer's Catholicity would be a bar to his attaining the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of Canada, provided his qualifications were equal to the position. It seems clear that the status of the Catholics of the Dominion of Canada, not only in the matter of representation in high offices, but in that of schools, and others of vital importance to faith and morals, is preferable to that of our Catholic brethren in the United States. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that leading men, who have given this subject much study,

should be found strongly advocating loyalty to a system that secures so perfect freedom and fair play in the community. On the other hand, the utterances of such men as Goldwin Smith, and others of the same school, denouncing the privileges that Canadian Catholics enjoy, cause us to feel that Providence has been kind to us, and that our lot in this new and progressive country is an enviable one in many respects.

The Charlton March.

There has been a keen rivalry between Mr. Charlton, M. P., a bright ornament of the Liberal party of Canada, and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a shining light of the Conservative camp, as to which should be chosen as commander-in-chief of the anti-Jesuit equal rights. For some time the chances were about equal, but from latest advices we consider Charlton has gone one better than his competitor. Dalton unfortunately for his prospects, contented himself with prophesying that if he failed to settle the anti-French and anti-Catholic question in this generation bullets would settle it in the next. After that, strange to say, the Canadian people breathed freely; they seem to feel all right, over the assurance of Mr. McCarthy, that the period of their sojourn in this vale of tears would be undisturbed, and, with a callousness that cannot be too severely condemned, they come to the conclusion that the work of the bullets, in the next generation, would be none of their funeral. It appears this blissful condition is too beautiful to last, for now we have Mr. Charlton coming to the front and informing us that if things be not settled, and that quickly, according to his dispensation, the stalwart supporters of equal rights in the bayonet charge 'will carve their way down to the sea.' We deem it our duty to warn our people, for having been taking stock of our fellow citizens in the Province of Quebec, we find that, despite Mr. Charlton's threat, the utmost indifference seems to prevail, as though no dire fate were in store for them in the immediate future. Let us hope, for the sake of humanity, that General Charlton will give us fair warning of his depart for la guerre before beginning his bayonet exercises. A stolen march might give him more but not glory. It just occurs to us that it is too bad no musical genius has, as yet, composed the Charlton March. Boulanger, who has never drawn his sword of revenge, and who never marched in triumph, even from the polls, has had his imaginary tramp around out of every burdy-gurdy in Christendom; and then there is the possibility that the wail of martial music may interfere with the departure of the Charlton forces.

LAMENT OF THE MINSTREL.

[During the wars of Elizabeth, Sir George Carey, at the head of 5,000 men, besieged, A. D. 1610, the castle of Dunboy, the ancient stronghold of the O'Sullivan's (of which only a few bare walls now remain) situated in the barony of Berehaven, near Bantry Bay, Ireland in the history of the County Cork. The garrison consisted of 143 men, commanded by the gallant MacGeoghegan and the celebrated guerrilla chief Tyrrell. These kept their powerful enemy at bay till one of the towers was beaten down; an offer of surrender was then made; if their lives were spared. The messenger was hanged and the breach stormed. The besieged fought bravely, from rampart to rampart, till, for quarter being refused, MacGeoghegan, who was badly wounded, placed himself, with consent of his comrades, beside the last barrel of powder, match in hand, but at the moment the English troops forced the narrow passage to the walls, he was bayoneted to death, and those of the garrison not buried in the mingling butchery or hanged, after a siege of fifteen days. The O'Sullivan's remained among his native fastnesses some time, then with O'Connor Kerry, other noblemen, Captain Tyrrell and 400 military followers, retreated, in mid-winter, towards the territory of Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, taking the route by Breen's, whose prince, O'Keefe, was a friend of the O'Sullivan's. Limerick in carriage, hastily built, and arrived at their destination reduced to 200 men, having had to fight their way through all the English outposts. Meanwhile the cruel policy of the conquerors so wasted the country that the people gradually perished through famine, except a few who escaped to Spain.]

PART I.

A dark cloud of sorrow for glories now faded Oams o'er my soul, and its deep thoughts it has faded; Return from Spain, I could see from the deck That the home of my youth was a mouldering wreck; I had hoped neither tempest nor war could destroy The castle and fortress of famous Dunboy; I saw a ruin from the Falls of Dunmore, laid low was a fort of O'Sullivan's name. That rose over Bantry's broad, beautiful bay, Most dear were its rocks and most sacred its clay. I kissed the green sod, while the scenes on each hand Were picture-que, lovely, so wild and so grand. They rejoiced me once more altho' seen thro' a tear. Ivers's blue shore and the Island of Beare, The distant Mangerton, the Sugar Loaf's peaks And that heath-covered mountain, MacGillcuddy's reeks, With their waters and woods, of which God was the giver, As I waded on the banks of the Murmurung River, Or grieved at the side of Fort Dorris's defenders, As I sat on the sate of the Fort Green Water. Though quarter was promised to him who surrenders, The prisoners and people were victims of slaughter; It is right there should be a deep well in my When I think of Queen Bess and her agents of wrong. [The remainder of the ballad next week.]

NOTES.

\* Dunboy, in Irish Dun-Boath, the Yellow Castle or Fortna.
† The Murmurung River, in the original Murrung.
‡ The Fort Green Water, in Irish Glasneigh.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CANADIAN QUEEN. This new and elegant magazine is sure to please every Canadian woman. It is devoted to Fashion, Art, Fancy Work, Flowers, Toilet, Home Decoration, and Household Matters. It is handsomely illustrated and contains the highest priced English and American publications. It should be in every cultivated home. To introduce it the publisher offers to send it three months on trial for only 25c. Address THE CANADIAN QUEEN, Toronto, Ont.

GRIP'S COMIC ALMANAC.—There are few people in Canada who do not see this enterprising annual. It has just made its appearance for the eleventh year; and in many respects the new book is ahead of any predecessor. The new illustrations are abundant; and all of the contents are of a very amusing character. A new feature is the calendar of 'Remarkable Events,' which runs through the year, and which, alone, is worth far more than the rest. In this department it is certainly unparelleled and helpful to hold the day and year when panacles were invented, when the

half-holiday agitation was started, or washing-day instituted, or stolen sermons first used, or Frank Smith was ruined by the street railway (Jan. 15, 5076), or mother-in-law jokes invited, or Chicago morally reformed (A. D. 1869), or boots first used as a cat cure, or a street of Toronto finally fixed, or the City destroyed by an unucky day,—information on all of which, as illustrations, may be found in the January calendar. And the other months are quite as communicative. This book contains 82 pages, and sells at all bookstores at the old price, 10 cents; or send to publishers, Toronto, and receive the book, post-paid, by return mail.

'BONNIE DURRAVEN,' a story of Kilaorick, by Victor O'Donovan Power, is one of the most interesting Irish works ever written. It is simple and natural in style without talk and dictionary novels and is full of sensational surprises and moving accidents. Although the author has been hitherto unknown to the public he is ready for his day, and his day, in the estimation of all those who read Bonnie Durraven. The descriptions of scenery in the tale are masterly, but powerful and lovely as these descriptions may be they yield to the painting of the inward conflicts of the human heart. The book is published by T. B. Noonan & Co., Boston, Mass., and we can highly recommend it to all admirers of thoroughly Irish novels.

Beginning with January 1st next, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., will become one of the editors of 'The Ladies' Home Journal,' of Philadelphia. The famous preacher will have a regular department each month, written by himself, with the title 'Under My Study Lamp.' His first contribution will appear in the January number of the Journal. Dr. Talmage's salary is said to be one of the largest ever paid for editorial work.

The opening article of THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE in November is 'The National University' by an eminent scholar, Prof. Richmond Mayo Smith, A. M., of Columbia College, and shows the importance of this branch of study. 'A Few Words on Comparative Philology,' the youngest of the sciences, is by Prof. Schöle de Yver, Ph. D., J. U. D., of the University of Geneva, and is a recognized authority on the subject. The second article on Shakespeare, by F. W. Harkins, Ph. D., Chancellor of the new National University of Chicago, which has lately come into prominence by its English university extension system, deals with the early life of the great bard. New departments of the university correspondence teaching are announced in this number, as well as subscription list, and a new building for the National University, which is to cost fifty thousand dollars. The usual miscellany, 'Literary Notes,' 'Reading Circles,' etc., follow. Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Sample copy, 10c. Published by the National University, 147 Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from Mr. Leitch, in reply to Mr. Murray and the latter's criticism of Mr. Leitch's answer to Mr. Sellar's manifesto in regard to the acceptance of the Protestant \$60,000, has been handed in with a request for publication, since The Gazette refused to accord it a place in its columns:

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir—That Mr. Murray, who attempts to criticize my letter of the 4th inst., in your issue of to-day, has called me such newspaper editor, is one of the questions. Either the editor of my letter is true or false; if false, let Mr. Murray refute it. I am prepared to stand by the discussion of any fair-minded Protestant in Huntington or elsewhere who has noted the *Gleaner's* conduct since its start. Evidently, Mr. Murray's knowledge of Huntington and the *Gleaner's* is limited; otherwise, I can hardly believe that he would have been so ready to allow him to champion the cause of an organ whose columns have often teemed with scurrilous diatribes and the most abusive and vile accusations against the Catholic Church. No decent man who claims to be possessed of the faintest spark of tolerance and liberality would subscribe to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Murray in his article. The *Gleaner's* conduct since its start is a disgrace to the name of a newspaper. Read his bloody shirt speech at Franklin Centre, 12th July, 1879. Suppose a Catholic journalist resorted to such tactics, would Mr. Murray applaud. Such bigots shall some day repent the prostitution of talents which Heaven endowed them for a nobler purpose. Mr. Murray puts a strange interpretation upon the words 'I am prepared to stand by the defender of the noble thirteen' in my letter. It is the mildest term can be applied to 'the best men we have in this country any way you take it.' Square holds or rough and tumble. What a good, pious, God-fearing soul his dear Doctor must be who, as the pretended representative of Almighty God, states from the rostrum of the temple of power in no kinder terms than 'I will appeal to infame the passions of an ignorant mob against poor William O'Brien, was also characteristic of virtue and innocence. And the other noble legislator who was ready with his ten times twenty thousand braves to slaughter the Catholics of Quebec. These are the saints of the Equal Rights party. Are they not bigots of the first order? Or was there a spirit of fanaticism manifested by some of these same men at the Evangelical Alliance meeting here? The leading journals of America, with some of the last Protestant, cleric and lay, have branded these men fanatics; and the stigma will remain notwithstanding Mr. Murray's little objection. They are the worst type of fanatics. At school days, when they were some imbeciles, they still the Catholics of Ontario would feel proud to stand on an equal footing with the Protestants of Quebec. I claim it is as unjust to take Protestant money for the support of Catholic schools as it is for to take Catholic money for the maintenance of a Protestant college in Toronto. But it has been maintained that no one who is not a member of the Protestant Catholic education here. The existing law rejoining the companies here was framed at the request of Protestants, and only ratified on their approval and insistence. If its effects are contrary to their anticipations, it is due only to force of circumstances. But for Mr. Murray's enlightenment I would refer to the correspondence on the subject in The Gazette of last May, and the signatures 'Pax' and 'Pax 2.' But here comes the phenomenal anomaly: Mr. Murray, champion of Equal Rights, our most inveterate hater (see letter of Rev. W. T. Harridge, Moderator of the Presbytery of Ottawa, to Chicago Interior), turns to defend us poor benighted creatures. Thanks! How is it Protestant grievance now? The Church of Rome holds priority of claim on mortgaged farms belonging to Catholics I fail to see. Protestants buying such farms are not subjected to any injustice. Nor can any Protestant Shylock be duped so long as a registry office exists. His next plaint, wiles! Unless Mr. Murray's Catholicism is such a noble one to protect himself, I simply think he can't be his concern how the Church of Rome collects or how the *Leitchian* pays his tithes. It is a purely Catholic question, and when Mr. Murray is required to advise us we will solicit his assistance. In the meantime, his services might be useful in Wales, or he might prepare dissertations on the subject of 'The National University' law. There is some difference, from an ecclesiastical standpoint, which probably necessitates the laws referred to. But that there is no injustice Mr. Murray can easily see if referring to articles 1209-1211, vol. 1, Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1888. Without wishing to offend the most sensitive Protestants, I desire emphatically to state that the *Gleaner's* is regarded by many as a dangerous fanatic and promoter of discord in Huntington county. Respectable Protestants here and there will bear me out in the assertion. I did not enter print to court notoriety, but when I saw such a man as Mr. Sellar posing as the apostle of peace in one of the most influential and fair-dealing journals of the continent, I thought it was time to unmask him. For the last year men of his ilk, with every little ignorant Tom, Dick and Harry, have unrelentingly vented the venom of their

pleen against Catholics. I would ask their brave defender why we are made the butts of such vulgar exhibitions of animosity? It is because, while attending to our own affairs, we wish to enjoy in peace the rights guaranteed us by the Crown of England, Mr. Murray challenges me, or any one else; as a newspaper man he is ready for the fray in the details. It might be that the journalistic motto, 'I will write what I see,' might be something immense, but at present it would be more advisable to remove the beam from his party's eye before he looks after the mote in mine. P. J. LEROUX. Nov. 8, 1889.

Rigaud, P. Q., and that Sort of Thing.

In my last communication I hinted that I would follow it by another, descriptive of the future which, on the completion of the Prescott and Vaudreuil Railway, is surely in store for the town of Rigaud and its College. I beg now, with your courteous indulgence, Mr. Editor, to make good my implied promise. Nowadays, most people, as on one of the points that railways are the civilization of a high order—not, indeed, but civilization of a high order has existed, and may exist, without railways, but that railways are exceedingly helpful to put the inhabitants of a country in the possession and enjoyment of the fruits of civilization elsewhere. At all events, it must go without saying that when a town or city is richly supplied by nature with all that should and would make it rich and prosperous, yet, owing to lack of means of export and import, is handicapped at every point, a railway is surely its supreme need. Such has been, and still is, the case of Rigaud. How is it that so important a place, one so desirable as a place of residence, and the seat of an excellent college, should have been so long without the modern convenience, or rather necessity, of a railway, is a puzzle to the traveller who visits and admires its numberless points of advantage? I really cannot understand it. Apart altogether from its business advantages, commercial and industrial, it offers, as a summer residence, a summer resort, a place of scenic pleasure, advantages second to none in the Dominion. Its 'exquisite' picture-galley nestled on an elevated plateau at the base of a range of mountains, in the 'get-up' of which nature must have well-nigh exhausted her store of caricatures, commanding, on the other side, a most charming view of a broad fertile, shaded by a mixture of 'spruce' and 'fir,' and skirted in by a fringe of trees through which the eyes is feasted with the sweetest water glances of the majestic Ottawa. From the brows of the hills run a hundred rills of the purest water, the waters of several of them being received in a reservoir now supplying the town. But the water supply of the college comes from a spring a mile up the hill, and of purity, sweetness and refreshing coolness scarcely inferior to the fabled helicon of Parnassus. Burbling out presencially from the rock, its volume of water is large enough to revolve the turbine of the electric light works of a city; and I am among those who believe that the time is not far hence when it shall be so utilized. The rock-terraced mountain above Rigaud is replete with natural phenomena. Three of these are of perfect marble in nature. At an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the plain below occurs the first of them; it is a large square field, about 16 acres in size, of stone. The stones are almost all of the same size, shape and quality—weighing about 20 lbs., with the same proportion of round and oblong. They are large and thick in appearance, and the surface of the field is slightly inclined and undulated like the sea. Excavations to the depth of 20, 30 and 40 feet have failed to strike hard or bottom to this reservoir of stone. The same size, shape and quality are found down to the deepest depth. The other two fields are exactly similar, except that they are not so large. At all events, the geologist is at a loss to explain the origin of his gigantic bed. He has his choice of three. Half way between town and the largest of the stone fields is the already famous NEW GROTTO OF LOURDES, which, together with its Chapel, is said to resemble its namesake more than anything in existence. All who have seen both declare the likeness all but perfect. The chapel and shrine are richly indulged, and already many pilgrims have been made the more of the base of the rock, on which stands the chapel, there is a fine level cleared space, ample enough to contain twenty-five thousand people, all of whom could conveniently hear Mass, as the chapel opens full and clear upon them. A little below the grotto, facing the people, is the pulpit rock, conically formed by nature, as if the parties of the grand and Catholic *Nature* is walled all round by a thick circle of fine umbrageous maple trees. Leaving this rock and woodland Bellica, one descends a serpentine path, when lo!

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CLUB MEETINGS.

Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

An adjourned general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held Monday evening, the president, Mr. Halley, in the chair. Six members were elected, and a large amount of routine business was transacted. It was decided to allow Mr. S. Robertson to erect a skating rink for the winter on the grounds, on certain conditions which would protect the club. It was also resolved to forward a letter of condolence to the bereaved family of Mr. C. S. Stueder, who has suffered deep bereavement in the loss of his wife.

The Emeralds.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Emerald Snowshoe club was held in the Weber hall Monday evening, about eighty members being present. Satisfactory reports were read and adopted, after which the officers were elected. The president, Mr. Wilson, president, P. J. McGoldrick; first vice-president, E. McLaughlin; second vice-president, T. F. Mace; honorary secretary, P. S. McCaffrey; treasurer, P. F. O'rodmy; committee, T. Larkin, J. McCay, A. Demers, J. Lumsted and W. J. Crowe.

TERROR IN A BURNING CAR.

Frankie Men and Women in an Express Train Smash-up. PITTSBURGH, November 18.—By an accident to the Eastern express on the Pennsylvania road this evening, a large number of persons were injured, one fatally and six others quite seriously. The express, which left here for New York at 7.15 p. m., was proceeding through the city yards at about eight miles an hour. Near 178 street the third car, a smoker, left the rails, and after being pulled 100 feet turned over on its side. It was on both ends and in the centre of the car. Between forty and fifty second class passengers, including a number of women, were in the car and a wild scene followed. Men trampled over women and fought their unfortunate shrieks in their eagerness to escape. The drivers of those imprisoned on the burning car could be heard a long distance. Scrambling trainmen and the crews from other trains were close at hand and the flames were soon extinguished. The passengers who had not already escaped broke the windows. While nearly every one in the car was out or bruised only Joseph Brucker, of Chicago, was fatally injured. When the car was up he was seated near the stove and it was thrown on top of him. He was so tightly pinned down that it was some time before he could be extricated and, meanwhile he was slowly being burned to death when taken out one side was burned to a crisp. Doctors say he will die. He was on his way to Germany. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the splitting of a rail. All of the passengers but Brucker and the six others were able to proceed on their journey a few hours later.

Christians Maltreated.

Mr. A. G. Zervoudakis has received a letter from Mr. Geo. A. Spranklin, of Aroopos, Crete, dated Oct. 2, which says the Turkish troops on the island continue to maltreat the Christians, dismember women and children and destroy Christian property. The Christians are being God and against the foreign powers and Premier Trioumpis of Greece will see that they get full rights as Greek subjects.

widely known. I will pass over that feature, merely remarking, on present, that all that is taught or included in the University course is taught in this College with the most admirable ability and fidelity. The English classes, in charge of Rev. C. E. Durocher, C.S.V., a live, able and efficient professor, have good reason to be proud of their record. The department has sent out graduates, again and again, who, as school and expert accountants and business men, have now, and are winning, golden opinions not only here, but in California, also in Michigan, Wisconsin, and California. Its aim is to prepare young men in all the necessary branches to enable them to occupy with credit the various positions incident to business or commercial life. The learned professor just alluded to has not only the knowledge and tact, but also the experience necessary to adequately discharge the duties incumbent on a professor of the commercial department. One of the men in connection with an institution of this kind is a whole host in himself; and as Prefect of Studies, Rev. Mr. Durocher, C.S.V., is the right man in the right place—in fact, all the virtues of a complete satisfaction in their respective departments.

In conclusion, I have to remark that the Institute and College may well congratulate themselves on having so amiable, energetic and gentlemanly a director as the Very Rev. Fr. Jolly, C.S.V., who, with such admirable good sense, piety and ability, conducts and administers both. May he and the community long continue to prosper and happy, realizing in all the fondest hopes and aspirations of their saintly founder. A. T. McWNESS, O. O.

For Friends of Popular Education.

THE PROPOSITION TO raise funds for the erection of a Library and Museum building, which should also answer as a lecture hall in developing our University extension system, and for a free popular course of lectures on the sciences and political and social subjects, more especially the relations of capital and labor for the workingmen of this city, may be truly considered a precious tribute of public favor (coming as it did without solicitation) and a legitimate outgrowth of our success. Urged by numerous letters of the most commendatory kind, whose writers request the privilege of contributing to such a fund, and suggest that there are in the land many business men and other generous persons, both of wealth and of moderate means, who would gladly contribute to this worthy object, the National University has decided to establish such a fund and have directed the Chancellor to acquaint the public with this fact and whatever bears upon it. The fund will be altogether \$100,000, of which \$25,000 have already been secured, the remainder of the University pledging five thousand dollars, \$5,000 of which has already been secured by the Board five hundred dollars.

To each subscriber of \$10.00 or more a handsome certificate (suitable for framing) of one or more shares of stock in this fund is issued, on receipt of the cash payment of ten per cent (\$1.00) per share, required by the laws of the State of Illinois. Only ten per cent a year need be paid thereafter. All subscribers will be published as "Donors" (unless otherwise requested), in the National Magazine. Those who subscribe for five or more shares will receive the title of "Benefactor." A handsome testimonial on parchment will be issued to all who subscribe ten or more shares. Those who subscribe one hundred shares will have their names blazoned on tablets on the walls of the new edifice. One-half of the fund will be used for the building, one-half to a permanent endowment to maintain the library and museum. Like all the objects of this University, the object is to benefit the poor youth of our land and to elevate the masses hitherto neglected by our higher institutions. As soon as \$50,000 are secured, the Board will proceed to issue the University cannot incur debts, this cannot be done before. Hence I appeal to the friends of popular education to contribute soon to this worthy cause, much or little, as they can, and request the editor of this paper to aid us greatly by its publication. Our State Chancellor for 1889, Canada, in Prof. A. W. Kneeland, Ph. D. of Montreal, to whom all subscriptions may also be sent. The National University is non-sectarian.

The trustees of this special fund will all be prominent citizens, including S. A. Keen, of S. A. Keen, & Co., Bankers of Chicago and New York, who will sign all certificates of stock. In the hope of advancing our common cause, of popular education, I am, fraternal friends, F. W. HARRISON, Chancellor of the National University, 147 Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.

CLUB MEETINGS.

Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

An adjourned general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held Monday evening, the president, Mr. Halley, in the chair. Six members were elected, and a large amount of routine business was transacted. It was decided to allow Mr. S. Robertson to erect a skating rink for the winter on the grounds, on certain conditions which would protect the club. It was also resolved to forward a letter of condolence to the bereaved family of Mr. C. S. Stueder, who has suffered deep bereavement in the loss of his wife.

The Emeralds.

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