AND

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### Hanlan.

Hanlan won, as a matter of course. No one is surprised. We all took it for granted on this side of the Atlantic, and, no doubt, on the other side too. But the question now iswhere is this to end? Hanlan has now but two possible rivals-Trickett and Courtney. Although public opinion awards him the championship of the world, yet that championship must be won by beating all possible rival claimants to the title. Hanlan has now beaten the best men on this continent and in England; there only remains the Australian and another trial with Courtney, and then the end will have been reached. It is, too, the privilege of champions to contest the champion issues at their own homes, so that Hanlan must go to Australia before he can lay title to that which we all believe he will bechampion sculler of the world.

# The "Mail."

Some time since we wrote an article in to rejoice because the country was not prosperous. This the Mail cannot understand. wonders why we should be hard on the Reformers, "over whose recent triumph it exults so much is, to say the least, passing plains of Gettysburg—from all, and through strange." It is not at all strange, because the Post is an Independent journal, and is at liberty to support the Conserva-tives in Ottawa and the Reformers Ontario. We support Protection for the Dominion, but we support the Reformers for Ontario. We see nothing strange in this. We think there is good and had on both sides, and we throw up our cap for those we believe most likely to forward followit did if heroic resolve could wrench the interest of the country at large and to victory even from the grasp of defeat. Yes, conduce to good will. We can dance to the music on either side and our savage breast can be moved by either the one or the other. We have our own standard of right, and both sides come near it at times, and as they do our caps go up and we become as jolly as we can. We hope the Mail understands us now.

## The Electric Light.

At last we learn that the "Electric Light is sufficiently developed to allow its being economically used for public buildings and domestic purposes." This news will cause a flutter in the gas world, and stocks in gas works will some day fall with startling rapidity. This news is from London, and it is dated yesterday. It comes, too, unexpectedly, for it is only a few weeks since the Electric Light was tried and pronounced a failure on the Thames Embankment. Now, however, a " Parliamentary Committee" has reported favourably, and we may expect to hear more about it in a short time. But I rishmen in every land; their fame is for the no one who has followed the discoveries about the Electric Light can have seriously doubted its ultimate efficiency and economy. Clear, safe, powerful, and cheap, the Electric Light must push gas to the wall. People will doubt the possibility of the light being unused for household purposes, as they doubted gas, and as they doubt everything, but we have confidence in Edison's word, and he has unequ vocally said that the light is a success, and now this news from London appears to confirm it.

Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir John A. Macdonald is in a nice fix now. Wheather the Lieutenant-Governor is sustained or not Sir John A. Macdonald will find himself awkwardly circumstanced. If the Lieutenant-Governor is not to be removed as the Globe say , then the public advice of Sir John A. Macdonald will be rejected by the Home Government, a blow will be aimed at not allow such a grave question to go by default, and it should be left with the people of Canada to de ide whether they want Responsible Government or not. On the other hand, if the Lieutenant-Governor is to be removed, the private advice of Sir John A. Macdonald will be set at naught, and he will pocket the rebuke with a beaming countenance, but he will have his French Canadian Conservative followers in arms against him. In any case, the Premier is in a tight place, and he will requirefall his political legerderoundings. Sir John A is clever in his way that is, he is full of petty devices—and possesses ability mough to enable him to procrastinate, but in this Letellier affair, his double shuffling has landed him on the horns of a dilemma. It will be instructive to watch how he will play fast and loose with his public act and his private advice; but those who know his history will find a counterpart for his expected evolutions in his well-known platform performance of grinning "Green" on one side of the face and "Orange" on the

### The Negrocs.

The negroes of the Southern States are looking after themselves. The unrest which prompts so many of them to go west, or to Liberia, is but the natural outcome of Emancipation. It is an evidence of that selfreliance which freedom always inspires. And as they say themselves, they get on better in communities of their own. In the well-settled parts of the United States all the negroes can ever hope to become is to hew the wood and draw the water. They will clean the boots, cut the hair, groom the horses for ages. A few will become opulent, drive their carriages, employ white coachmen, and live in a circle of their own, but the race will never acquire any more influence than that which politicians can promise in order to secure votes. In communities, however, the negro might aspire to something better than this. In Liberia the negro may hope to hold positions in the State. The offices and the emoluments of the country are within his reach. He may win the respect of his fellows, become great in statecraft, influential in the pulpit, or rich in commercial enterprise. Liberia especially appears to offer advantages to the negro, and the to marvel is that more of them do not go there. A vessel left New York on Saturday with situation. The natives as they acquire knowsixty negro emmigrants for the Land of ledge and business capacity from their con-Promise, but if Liberia is all it is said to be | tact with Europeans, will day by day become the negroes should, we fancy, go in thousands | more confident in themselves, and will regard instead of tens.

### France.

The military recovery of France has astonished and pleased the world. In 1870 she entered into a war with Germany. France had, as M. Emile Olliver said, "a light heart," when her troops went to the Rhine. In six menths her armies were overthrown, her Emperor a prisoner of war, her territory devastated, her eagles were in Germany, her capital was held in a grip of iron, and her glorious traditions were all laid in the dust. Trade gone, business paralyzed, and, to end the agony, her own sons aimed a traitorous stab at her heart, even in face of the German foc. have elapsed, and so wonderful has been the can be bound, and not to make her rule sachange in France that it is Germany and not France that now sniffs danger in the air. The war of men between France and Germany, which ended in 1871, has since then been carried on as a war of means. There is now a war of resources going on between the two countries. The war is a war which will test the resources of the two peoples. But Germany cannot stand the strain Her people are already become dissatisfied. They cannot meet the increased taxation. The country is poor, and France is forcing her to incur an expense which Germany cannot bear. Three years ago Germany could threaten France, to-day she will not attempt it. We may, too, be assured that there will be an end to the truce some day, and then the old struggle will be renewed again.

The Gallaut Blxty-Ninth. No regiment in the service of the United States has a prouder record than the Gallant Sixty-ninth, and the Irish people, the world over, are proud of the heroic emulation which prompted that gallant band to "plant their flag on steep and crag 'mid a nation's voice of thunder." From the Potomac to the Chica-hominy; from James river to Chattanooga; from Bull's Run to Antietam; from the blazing brands of the Wilderness to the slopes of Fredericksburg, and the death blasts on the all, the Gallant Sixty-ninth came wading through streams of gore, and carving their names upon monuments of glory. See them recovering the abandoned cannon at Chancellorsville, swceping Early from the Shenandoah valley, " first in charge, the last in rear," wherever duty called them. " Wherever that green flag goes success is adre to follow," said a Northern general, and the Irish race glory in the military record of the Gallant Sixi, -ninth, and the picture of the brave, but faltering Southerner, who sees the coming of that "damned green flag again," will live in the minds of the Irish people for ever. In whatever part of the globe the Irish people may find themselves the name of the Sixty-ninth New York State Militia will always be received by them with respect, for it conjures up associations of military glory with which the Irish military character is inseparable. Nor is admiration of their military fame confined to their own kith and kin, for all men admire heroism, and all men respect the name of a corps of which Dr. Russel said: "The Irish have covered themselves with glory upon a thousand battle fields, but neither at Albuero or Fontenoy did they ever show more bravery than the men with green sprigs in their caps who climbed the slope of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, 1862, in the face of Col. Walton's guns." The glory of the Sixty-Ninth is for world.

## Kingston.

How belligerent the Daily News, of Kingston, has become against the Post since the elections. Before the local elections in Ontario the News was dumb. Now, however, it prattles at such a rate that our time and space will not give us opportunities enough of following it. For a long time the News has taken the Irish Canadian to its bosom. It has patted it, and petted it and called it all sorts of good boys. And does it not "go for" the Post! It's last escapade is to remind its readers that the Post attacked the Irish Canadian because that journal had objected to the Bishop of Kingston interesting himself on behalf of Mr. Fraser. The Post said that it did not believe that the Bishop of Kingston would say anything that was calculated to injure the Catholics of Ontario. The Post says the very same thing now. We do not believe that it would be possible for the Bishop of Kingston to Responsible Government, and Sir John A. do or say anything but that which was cal-Macdonald must go to the country. He can-culated to consolidate the power and contribute to the prosperity of the Catholic people. But much as we admire, we are not he slave of his lordship, the Bishop of Kingston. We are free to note and comment on what he does in a public capacity, and so happened that immediately after expressing the opinion that the Bishop of cause the life blood to flow, and enable man forth Protestant ascendancy is, it appears, to be Kingston could not possibly do anytorub his eyes and find himself a litemotto. It speaks of Orangeism as a the great young man still, but a century older than Protestant organization. It talks of protestant organization. It talks of the law down to rest. And yet it is Marquis, of Lorne, and at which it was reported that the Orange Society was repre-

Whether that report was correct, or not we do not know, but we saw, say, with all hamility and respect for His Lordship, that if the facts of the case are as they have been reported, then we take the liberty of objecting to the course the bishop pursued, and even go so far as to say that he should have stopped at home. Our position is this. When we rebuked the Canadian it was because the Canadian objected to the bishop was right, and the electors proved that the hishop was supported by the Catholics at the hishop was supported by the Catholics at the bishop was supported by the Catholics at large; but in the other case even the Irish Canadian will not say that the bishop was not wrong, nor will it deny that we are right! In all Canada there is no man deserving of more courteous consideration or friendly assistance from the Irish Catholics than Bishop O'Brien; yet, we do not see our way to say less than we have said on the question of the reception. And St. Patrick's Society, too, officially recognizing Orangeism! The fact is, we cannot credit the report, and we hope some of our friends in Kingston will tell us the truth about it.

The news from India indicate an unsettled feeling in Government circles, distress, famine, want of organization and Dicoits, or robbery by armed gangs, are prevalent over large districts of the country. The natives are clamouring for some of the highly paid positions which are all held by Europeans, and some of the armed bands threaten to raise another mutiny unless the Government comply with their demends. Incendiary fires are frequently kindled by malcontents, and the Government is obliged to employ large bodies of troops to keep order; and after a time the Indian Government must yield to the themselves as every way the equals of their, one time, lords and masters. Already the native officers express dissatisfaction at being denied the right of holding the higher grades in the various branches of the army, and old veterans are chagrined at finding junior European officers placed above their heads. In the Civil Service it is the same story, and the natural result is a great deal of dissatisfaction. A time must come, in the near future, when India must be deal held by securing the affection of the natives, not by coercing them. The liberty of the subject and the rights of citizenship are, day by day, becoming more universal, and England, as well as other countries, will find it to the interest of her Empire to weave a chain of roses, by which her subjects in every clime your of a bed of thorns Coercion in the past may have been efficacious in suppressing revolt, but the world is outgrowing the remedy, and nations must bend or break to the higher and more humane dictates of modern life, and the nobler promptings of universal

## Goldwin Smith.

Goldwin Smith thinks that it would be better for the welfare of the State if the Local Legislatures and the Dominion Parliament were of the one way of thinking in politics. He thinks that it would tend to secure harmony in public affairs, order in the country, and general contentment, if the Local Legislatures in Quebec and Toronto reflected the views of their big brother in Ottawa. In thinking this, Goldwin Smith thinks what most people will not agree with. If the Local Legislatures in Ontario and Quebec were Conservative now, the Conservatives would ride rough-shod over the country. They have shown what they are inclined to do since September by turning so many hard-working men out of their situations. They have cast many an unfortunate and his family out of positions, and if Ontario went Conservative, it would look as if that Province had endorsed the policy of extermination which the Canservatives so fiercely inaugurated nine months ago. There is another reason why we rejoice Ontario went Reform. It is a rebuke to Sir John A. Macdonald. The premier has been snubbed because the country, at last, understands him. The electors of Ontario would not be charmed by him this time: he had deceived them too often, at last they told him to "Go and Apart from questions which directly affect certain portions of the people, there were grave State reasons why Ontario should have gone as it has done. It would be a dangerous thing to give the Conservatives the power of nosing as Constitutional Autocrats, men who would say, "We are Canada, and all outsiders count for nothing." Now, Ontario will curb the ambition of the Conservatives, and it will enable men who are not tied to the skirt of either party, to realize that there is some chance for fair play on all sides. The "harmony" which Goldwin Smith desires would be the "harmony" of dictation, the "harmony" of a rule that would do all for a party and nothing for the State. Mr. Goldwin Smith is wrong this time. He would give all the power to one; we would have it as it is, divided. He would make one side too powerful; better have the two powers as much as possible equalized. We want to see a party strong enough to carry out its policy, but not so strong that it can defy public opinion, and this the Conservatives would have done if they had won Ontario.

The Wonders of Science. If we are to believe reports from Australia, it will not be long before man, in a state of suspended animation, will sleep generations away and revisit "the pale glimpses of the moon" when his great-great-grandchildren have come to the years of manhood, and when the world, as it will be a century after, shall. hold its marvels before his wondering eyes. Who knows but the Egytian mummies, those fossils from the twilight of civilization, are held in "suspended animation," and that the secret by which the life can once more be breathed into their decaying nortrils may yet be found inscribed in hieroglyphics on some tablet from the sands of Thebes or the foundations of the Pyramids. The old dry bones who may have hob-nobbed with Cheopes may yet be found to give up the secret of his prison house, and the beautiful reminder of Longfellow-"he is not dead, but sleepeth" -may be a living maxim in the future of the history of the world. When the voice of the dead can be heard a century hence, and its tremendous emotions repeated with thrilling accuracy, awakening the memories of passion or repuse, love or anger, why should we be amazed if the supposed dead could be held in a state of suspended animation, placed on tiers in our homes until their offspring decide to on what he does in a public capacity, and it rekindle the vital spark of life, and amidst not much less than this that we hear they are Orange Sentinel. It says that the Church the management of the line, and any comdoing in Sydney! Wonderful as it may ap-

pears to be well anthenticated instances of State; "that "It believes in giving the Ro dogs, lambs, &c., being held in a state of sus-pended animation for months, and when the "remedy" is applied these same animals are taken from their shelves, and in a few minutes get up, and wag their tails, as if they had nothing else to do. People will read in wonder and the world at large will be incredulous, but the Sydney correspondent of the Times gives day and date, names of respecta-ble citizens, and describes the process with all the care necessary to convince sceptics. As for our part, we can only wait and wonder. All we know about it is what anyone may read, and which we publish in another column, but we can marvel if this alleged suspended animation were extended to men, and if the operation could be extended indefinitely, how angry the devil would be, and how many an unfortunate would thus escape his claws.

### The Policy of Irishmen.

As a rule, Irishmen have opponents enough to fight without tearing each other to pieces There are plenty of hands raised against them without seeing the arms of their own people quivering in the air, ready to strike down their own kith and kin. We do not say that a man should be spared because he is an Irishman, or that his nationality should cover his errors, as a beggar's cloak covers up his sores. No, it is better that public men should be dissected, limb by limb, and no matter who or what they are their conduct should be justly criticised. But, of a certainty, the Irish people are more disposed to tear each other to pieces than they are to assail anyone else. If an Englisman, or a Scotchman, or a Hindoo, or a heathen Chinese does a favor for an Irishman, the Irishman will never forget it, and he will go to his neck in water, or beyond it if necessary, to befriend his benefactor. But let a man work for the Irish people all his life; let him make enemies of the world for their sakes; let him be fearless in the advocacy of their cause, and defy public opinion in their interest, and just as sure as that man has the courage of doing one act which not please them, so sure is indone. That is one unfortunate will he undone. phase in the living history of our people. If the Irish people are to be taught the lesson of stern experience, they must be told stern truths, whether they like them or We out the truth of what we say. We know Irishmen in this city who have obtained situations for hundreds of their countrymen and yet there is little but "the bad word" for these men, because they did some acts which did not please everybody. The Irish are a generous, affectionate, and even at the risk of exciting a smile on the faces of a few, we must add, a noble people. Anyone who understands them knows that they are a people of generous and noble impulse, with lofty, if sometimes mistaken, aspirations, men who inherit the tradi-tions of a land that has been the of scholars and the nurse of nation All that and more, much more, arms. is true, but it would add something to their characteristics of fair play if they would weigh their countrymen who are in public life, not because of one word or of two, but by the general characters and the good or evil they have done at large. In fact we want the Irish people to take a man all in all; and this is just what some of them will not do. However, there are black sheep in every fold, and we must not expect our own to be clear of them. After all, they add to the picturesque appearance of the flock, and a few of them improve the wool. We would rather have them all white, but we suppose it cannot be.

# Irish Catholic Loyalty.

This is a British Colony. The people who inhabit it possess Responsible Government. Civil and religious liberty are too well established ever to be disturbed by the fanaticism of a few. Before the law all men are There is no legal restriction which equal. would debar any man from attaining the highest position in the State. Prejudices may exist, but prejudices can be lived down, and are being lived down every day in the year. As for liberty, the air we breathe is no more free than are the men who inhale it. The Irish Catholics are as well treated here, take it all in all, as they are in any country in the world. What, then, is their duty? Is it not to stand by those who stand by them, and to turn from the outside tempter who would seduce them from their allegiance by injudi-cious harangues against the British flag. What do the Irish Catholics want? Freedom? They have it here! The Government of Canada is the perfection of a ruling puwer; a gorernment under which we possess the stability of hereditary rule, with the freedom of a Republic. The greatest jurists and the wisest men, O'Connell among the rest, who ever lived, have held that the head of a State should be above the conflicting passions of party warfare. What else do we want? cient representation in the affairs of state? We will get it in time. By our own energy, our education and vyalty, we will forge to the front for the native talent of the Irish people can make its own headway wherever there is a fair field and no favor. What else do we want that we caunot obtain? Nothing; provided we are, first of all, loyal to the country we live in, faithful to the flag that shelters us, and enulate those by whom we are surround ed in laboring for the future glory of a land we have adopted as our own. We are here of our own free will, and Canada will some day find, in her hour of trial, that she has not taken to her bosom a serpent that will sting her, but loyal sons, everyone of whom will stand or fall by a country of which they are proud to form a part. We may have our broils and our fights with this Government or with that; but if there tare people outside of the Dominion who construe these broils into disaffection with Canada or its institutions, then they make a huge mistake. We shall not be betrayed into speaking harshly against our countrymen across the line. We shall not abuse them even when they are in the wrong; but let there be no mistake about the attitude of the Irish Catholics of this country, for if we understand them at all, we know that they resent these outside appeals to rake up dead issues, and that they desire to be left in the enjoyment of their rights as citizens of a free land, undisturbed by outside pressure. We have quite enough of battles to fight here without importing issues with which we have no concern, and the true friends of the Irish

## The "Mail" and the "Globe."

the law.

Catholics of Canada will leave them to fight

there own issues, like loyal subjects, within

From being angry with, the Mail has come to threaten the Catholics of Ontario. It has positively controls the situation; that the main to enable him to wriggle out of his sur- sented as an Orange Society, and in regalia. pear, yet the London Times gives what ap- Catholic vote is "a source of danger to the

man Catholic people and the Roman Catholic Church the rullest and the most ample measure of justice in all things, civic and religious." This is all well so far, and Catholics will doff their turbans, and make their salaam before this power that believes in giving the Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church the fullest and the mest ample measure of justice." What the Mail calls "giving" the "Roman Catholics" will take whether the Mail likes it or not. Giving indeed! "The most ample measure of justice" is our right and our rights we will have if the Mail shouted " no Popery" until doomsday. In this Province if there were Catholics rude enough to raise the cry of Catholic ascendancy we would be on the side of our Protestant friends battling for equal rights for all. We here do give Protestants "the fullest and the most ample measures of justice" for it is their right, and we would proclaim war on any power that would attempt to deprive the Protestants of Yuebec of that iberty to which they are entitled. But, says the Mail, "we protest against the whole system of the Catholic vote!" And pray, who cares whether you "protest" or not? The Mail did not "protest" against the "Catholic vote" in the elections last September. It did not "protest" against the "Catholic vote" when the policy of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie last July drove thousands of Reform Catholics into the arms of the Conservative. There was no "protest" against "the whole system of the Catholic vote" then. We will not stop to consider whether all the Catholics of Ontario voted with the Reformers or not. That would be stooping to admit that the Mail was right. If all the Catholics voted with the Reformers it was their priviledge and their right to do so, but whether they did or not, it is rone of the business of the Matl "But," says our contemporary, " if the " Catholics "persist in going as a unit with whichever side its Church can drive the best bargain with, then a remedy must be sought and found for a condition of things so utterly opposed to the spirit of our institutions." Fiction and rant, every word of it! Before the elections the Mail tried to secure that very "Catholic vote" against which it now "protests," and towards which it now indulges in threats. The Orangemen voted en masse for the Conservatives, and went to the polls like sheep to the shambles; and it was well known how the Nor have we to go far to find majority of the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, and the Methodists would go, also What side feach sect would take was a fore-gone conclusion. The elections were, unfortunately, carried out on sectarian issues the only difference was that the Catholics proclaimed their intentions a little louder than the rest. Let the Mail pause and reflect for a moment! Does it faucy that the Conservative government at Ottawa would undertake to pass a penal code to gag the "Catholic vote," as the Mail hints at? And by a strange fatality it comes to the turn of the Globe to champion the Catholic side, and to rebuke the Mail for its unjust attack on the Catholics of Ontario! Wonderful are the ways of Providence, and if the country may not be "amused at the idea of Mr. Brown having the Pope on his hip," as the Mail said it would, yet a time will come when the Mail, like the Globe, will change its tune, and will see that Catholics, like everybody else, have no right to be expected to dance to the music of their own

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Letter From Belleville.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIR,-The author of the letter signed Observer," which sppeared in the EVENING Post a short time ago, has been to see and given me his confidence. Fearing that the letters of Messrs. Gunn and Blackwell, published in your issue of Saturday, attributing the authorship to Cummings may injure no only that young man, but also his father and brother, who are employed at this place in the service of the Grand Trunk, he has requested me to ask you to publish a contradiction of the surmises of these gentlemen. He tells me that neither young Cummings nor any person belonging to him knew of his being about to write or having written the said letter, and that, although he wishes you to withhold his name at least for the present be would sooner avow himself the author than have Cummings or any other party suffer for his act. He alone. he says, is responsible.

Please correct the error of these gentlemen in your next issue, and oblige not only the family that would be injured by the suspicion, but also

Your humble servant, J. FARRELLY. Belleville, June 10, 1879.

## A Catholic on the Management of the

G. T. R. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sir,-My attention was called to-day to communication in your paper of the 11th, signed D. Gunn and K. Blackwell, of Bolleville, concerning a young man named Cummins, who is clerk in my office, in which Mr. Blackwell states that this young man was taken into the service of this line without the usual inquiries as to his antecedents. Please kindly permit me to state that I am more than surprised to find such a statement from Mr. Blackwell, he who knowns better than any other person that I was in charge of this young man for years, and knew all about him even better than any other person could tell me, and when I wrote for this young man Cummins I was fully under the impression that he still was in the employ I had left him in, and also, knew well that Mr. Blackwell had expressed himself anxious to have this young man promoted, but had no chance in his office, and I fully expected he would have been too glad to give this young man every opportunity to get a better position, as he was capable to fill a higher place in an office. When I sent for him I told him to be sure to bring a good testimonial from the G.T. R, and he told me that Mr. Blackwell had pro-mised to get him a good one from Mr. Wallis, and expected it every day as he had not time to wait for it. However, day he gave me two splendid recommendationsone from Vicar-General John Farelly, priest and Mr. McMahon, attorney-at-law, of Belleville, so that Mr. Blackwell's remarks were al'ogether uncalled for, to say the least. As to the letter referred to, I beg to state that I have not seen it, and did not know that such had ever been published, as I seldom see your paper; and if the young man Cummins wrote it I shall dismiss him. I must further state, in justification to the officials and management of the G. T. R., I have been employed by the company for upwards of twenty years in various capacities of some importance, and the question of religion was never mentioned to me by any of the officials, and I always feit sure that such would never be tolerated by

well known by all that I was a Roman Catholic: Source own! to smos By publishing the above you will oblige, onsa Yours very respectfully, and have a Montreal June, 1879 in the land A. Davis.

### Month's Mind for the Very Rev. John Macdonald V. G.

On, Tuesday, June 10th, a Month's Mind for the repose of the soul of the late Father John the repose of the sour of the late rather sonn Macdonald was celebrated at St. Raphael's parish church, Glengarry, of which parish, Rev. Father Masterson is the present pastor. His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston, was present, together with Rev. Fathers Spratt, Davis, Chas. Murray, Mc-Carthy, Mead, Fox, Macdonald, Duffus, Gau-thier, & Corbett of Kingston diocese, and Fathers Dowd, Beauchamp and Leclair of Montreal diocese.

The solemnM ass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. Father McCarthy of Brockville, assisted by Rev. Father Gauthier as Deacon, F. Leclair as sub-deacon, and Fr. Corbett as master of ceremonies. The occasion called forth an immense congregation from all parts of Glengarry, who remembered with prayer and tears the old hero of the Cross who, for sixty-five years of stainless priesthood, had fought the good fight for God and man in Canada.

The Right Rev. Bishop preached, and did ample justice to the merits and memory of the lamented "Fathers John," as the Scotch Catholics loved to call the venerable priest. We give a synopsis of His Lordship's discourse, but no mere compendium could do instice to the strong and affecting language of the Right Rev. orator.

He drew a vivid sketch of the time that tried men's souls when the gallant Catholic Highlanders willingly and cheerfully abandoned the stern and wild mountains of Scotland, and chose the rigors and uncertainties of the new world, that they might serve God at the same alters as their forefathers, without fear of persecution and injustice. It was a strong robust race, that Highland nation; not only physically so, but morally. They clung with unyielding grasp to the old Church and to those doctrines which they know could alone lead to happiness here and hereafter. No menaces, nor terrors, could turn them away from the teachings and traditions of their forefathers. They were ever true to that religion which had created Scottish civilization and shed splendour upon the heroic ages of Caledonia.

Father John Macdonald was a worthy child of that indomitable, Catholic race, strong in body, clear of mind; virtuous to the heart's care, straight forward, honest, kindly to others: sevese to himself, charitable and devoted, it was fitting that he should have entered the sacred ranks of the clergy at a time when his people began their bitter struggle for existence in Canada. And, with him, were associated great names that shall live immortal not only in the hearts of the Scotch settlers of Glengarry, but in the annals of the Catholic Church in America. The illustrious Bishop of Kingstop, another Macdonald, and the two Fathers Angus and Eneas Macdonald laid the foundations of the flourishing Catholicity and many virtues of canadian Glengarry. They are gone before, but their virtues remain.

His Lordship then gave a graphic description of the long and fruitful ministry of "Father John"—a ministry stretching over sixty-five years, almost three quarters of a century. What trials, sufferings, labors, perils had he not to endure in those primitive days, as he travelled through the pathless forests or tempted, in log and frail raft, the dangers of turbulent water, surrounded by wild beasts or, what was worse, the savage Indian ever ready to gloat his rage upon the Catholic missionary. What he did for religion and God, is known alone to Him for whom he specially worked. He lived to see the principal torests pass away and towns and villages the land, striking evidence of the bold, energetic and industrious people who had taken it s an inheritance.

A beautiful preoration concluded a discourse which was a gem, and which we are only sorry we cannot send you in full. The vast congregation was moved to tears as the orator spoke in fervent words the holiness of life, the fidelity to duty and the noble moral superiority of the grand old priest of Glengarry-"Father

An Fminent Physician of large experience who has made Pulmonary Consumption a specialty, says that "sithough in the worst and most rapid forms of the disease we have and most rapid forms of the disease we have still to confess that medicine is almost powerless, yet in those less overwhelming, and in those more chronic, which happing of constitute the far greater number of cases, we have been able to adduce many proofs that much may be done to mitigate, to prevent, to retard—aye, and even to arrest and cure this most destructive of human maladies." His experience of fifty years leads him to assert that the "great remedy, more essential and more effectual than any other, is cod Liver Oil." But who can take it? Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with actor phosphate of Lime contains all the virtues of Cod Liver Oil, in a form and combination most desirable to obtain its fullest effects. Anyhopy Can take It?

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EVERY MOTHER WHO REGARDS THE LIFE and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COM-PLAINTS run into chronic weakness, and end in Cholera. There is no need of this, if people would only be advised, and keep by them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take it according to directions, whenever the bowels get deranged. It does its work surely.

Persons suffering from Bile, Indigestion and Costiveness are recommended to try Dr. HAR-VEY'R ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS Which in hundreds of cases have not only given relief, but have effected a cure. They contain no mercury, and require no restraint in diet or exercise. Prepared only by Milton H. Bri-SETTE, PROPRIETOR, MONTREAL.

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STARTING UP IN SLEEP IS A SURE ign of worm trouble. There, need be no heritancy in using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozengers; they will not do any harm, and if there be worms thereabouts, they will destroy them. Worme are the cause of many infantile ailments. Price. .25 cents a box.

A writ of attachment was issued on Saturday against Messrs. Alexander McGibbon and Chas. Jas. Baird, wholesale and retail grocers, St. James street, this city, for \$304.20, at the the management of the line, and any complaints in that respect cannot enter my mind bottler, of St. Peter street, this city. Mr. to be worth paying any attention to, as it was Alexander Moffat is the assignee in the case.