

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY... DECEMBER 3, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, St. Francis Xavier, Confessor. THURSDAY, Dec. 4, St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr. FRIDAY, Dec. 5, St. Sabas, Abbot. SATURDAY, Dec. 6, St. Nicholas, Bishop and Confessor. SUNDAY, Dec. 7, (second Sunday of Advent), St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor. MONDAY, Dec. 8, The Immaculate Conception. TUESDAY, Dec. 9, St. Leodegaria, Virgin and Martyr.

We are glad to note that the Boston Pilot has once more passed into the hands of Mr. Patrick Donahue, of Donahue's Magazine, who established it many years ago, but lost control owing to business necessities. During the editorship of the late John Boyle O'Reilly the paper was chiefly owned by Archbishop Williams, who now sees it pass back into the hands of the veteran publisher of years gone by. Mr. Donahue is to be congratulated and the readers of the Pilot also.

A QUEBEC journal informs its readers that the candidature for the mayoralty of Montreal is now the "burning question" in civic circles. The Quebec paper is in error. So far from the question of the mayoralty being one of a "burning" character the citizens appear to be treating it with a degree of apathy and indifference which in view of its importance, is inexplicable. We trust that a representative meeting of the civic electors will be convened with as little delay as possible so that a nomination, if a new one is to be made, may definitely be before the public.

THE American authorities seem to find it next to impossible to maintain a respectable army, and the recruiting officers are unable to find men fit to enrol. In the annual report of the general commanding he deprecates the desertions of more than two thousand men, and says there is but one cure for this, namely: "to make the service worth seeking." But in face of the fact that the farmers' help and the mechanics and others can all make more money than the State is ever likely to pay the soldier, this solution of the difficulty seems far off. The United States have not yet reached that stage in their existence when the trade of war is likely to flourish. That will come later.

THE Canadian service of railways and steamships in connection with Europe and Asiatic countries—soon we trust also Australasia—is approaching perfection, and promises to be equal to, if not better, than any on the globe. It is to be hoped that like enterprises will, ere long, be extended to telegraphic services in connection with the press. The demand that our newspapers should be put in a position enabling them to obtain news other than that filtered through United States channels or concocted by the fabricators of "combinations" and fakers has been made before. The need is emphasized by the recent failure of L'Electeur of Quebec to improve its telegraphic service on sources of foreign intelligence lying almost wholly in New York. The newspaper proprietors should bestir themselves.

THE self-appointed organ of true-blue Protestantism in this city never tires of beating the no-popery drum, but it now and then introduces variations which give to its everlasting devil's tattoo a grotesqueness that might be annoying were it not for the comicality of the performance. Catholics have long turned a deaf ear to its drumming, and many respectable Protestants have grown weary at its iterations, as the best-tempered people tire of the waltz that is forever being the moon. Occasionally, however, it contrives to mingle offensive personalities with its tirades against Catholicity which demand rebuke. Thus, in its recent attack on Mgr. Langevin, Bishop of Rimonski, it fairly wallowed in its favorite pastime of slandering and misrepresenting the bishop, the clergy and the Catholic laity of that diocese. The interference of a paper so notoriously inimical to the religious peace of the province in matters purely affecting the bishop and curé of a distant Catholic diocese, is offensive, not only for its excessive bad taste, but also on account of its misrepresentation and perversion of facts. For a secular newspaper, whose only stock-in-trade is enmity to everything Catholic, to attribute partisan political motives to a bishop in regard to the discharge of his sacred function, is a piece of unadvised malignancy. What reliance would any sensible, fair-minded man put in statements concerning Catholic bishops and priests emanating from a source which he knew was

implacably hostile to both? It is not necessary to defend Bishop Langevin against such an accuser. Its established character for bigotry, intolerance and untruthfulness in all things affecting Catholic affairs is ample relation of its statements.

MONTREAL sorely needs some better system of architectural supervision than at present prevails. In passing we may note the recent fire at the Protestant High School, an event which ought to be regarded with some degree of thankfulness. How such a structural menace, to say nothing of its absurdity, could have been permitted day by day to endanger the lives of hundreds of innocent children, perhaps the "proper authorities," whoever they may have been, may explain. It is painful to think upon what would have been the result had a fire broken out in the building at a time when the little pupils were crowded in its extraordinary labyrinth. It is said that incendiaries are suspected of being the cause of the fire. If so, we are not quite certain that for once an incendiary has not been a public benefactor. It is to be hoped that the government will see that the new building will be constructed with due regard to the important subjects of safety and ingress and convenience of internal arrangement. Another public need is a Board of Supervision in the matter of plans. In certain cities in Europe no buildings are permitted to be constructed without the design being first approved by a competent board, and so the streets, without being needlessly monotonous are saved from any incongruous hideousness. Had such a board existed in Montreal our Place d'Armes would probably have been spared the presence of the ugly monument which now, with the grace of a factory chimney, dwarfs everything about it and utterly destroys the architectural symmetry of what once bid fair to be one of the most striking spots in the city. Some other buildings would also have been vetoed or amended. If Montreal is ever to be made an attractive city so far as its general architecture is concerned, something of the sort will have to be established, and the sooner this is done the better.

THE Paris correspondent of The Daily Graphic states that— "A society formed of leading Portuguese Republicans, is responsible for the constant attacks that are being made on the Portuguese Minister of Finance. For the last year the walls of Paris have been covered with gigantic posters accusing Portugal of bankruptcy. Every means have been taken by startling announcements to bring about a panic among French holders of stock, the object being, it appears, to bring the country to bankruptcy or to the verge of it, so as to further discredit the Monarchy in the eyes of the Portuguese people, and to prepare the way for the establishment of the Republic."

This is a fair specimen of radical patriotism. "Only let us get power and office, no matter how we may degrade our own country or how we may humiliate her in the eyes of the world." We have the same kind of creature in Canada, though happily the herd is not a large one. What a pity these "leading Portuguese Republicans" cannot engage some of the misleading members the Canadian Opposition. They would be quite after their own hearts.

IRELAND. The news from across the Atlantic, in reference to Irish affairs, is far from consoling. The Irish members, after having met and discussed the question of the leadership of the party, arrived, it appears, at the conclusion that they must stand by Parnell. If they had adhered to that resolve all might have been well, but Mr. Gladstone's attitude caused some of the Irish representatives to waver, and more than one of those who were the loudest in their professions that Parnell alone could control the destinies of the party, are now to be found ranged on the side of his most violent opponents. Had the party remained solid, it is quite probable that the bishops of Ireland would have maintained a dignified silence, but in the present condition of divided councils they may feel called upon to issue a joint pastoral to the people. Amidst all the bewildering despatches that reach us we see no reason to alter the opinion expressed in our last issue. On all hands it is admitted that Parnell's services to Ireland have been of the very highest order. No one has ever dreamt of accusing him of self-seeking, or, in any instance, to have acted otherwise than in the best interests of his downtrodden country. For one fault, grave though it be, it seems madness to greatly those who are seeking in his destruction the ruin of the Home Rule cause. To those who are asking for his effacement the question may well be asked, "who can fill his place?" Up to the present time the only question seems to have been: Shall he go or stay? without regard to the question of his suspension. In a few days the momentous issue will have been brought to a determination. Whatever course may be pursued, let us hope that the Irish race, at home and abroad, may not have to weep over a cause lost, through the sacrifice of a trusted chief. In the midst of the dangers that threaten, it only remains for us to pray, "May God help poor Ireland!"

A Miserable Faction. The Opposition press and its party hacks are just now very anxiously debating the question of dissolution and the assembly of Parliament. They may rest in peace. There is strong probability that there will be no meeting of Parliament until late in February, in order that the Government and members may be more fully acquainted with the intentions of the American, as influenced by the recent elections and for other reasons. There is certainly that no general election will be held until the final census figures are in and the necessary legislation with regard

to representation enacted. It is not easy, however, to understand why the Opposition are so anxious to undergo further defeat and court disaster. They must know that they have absolutely no hope of success at the polls and that the discredit that attaches to the Reform party, so called, from its miserable five-years-in-office record, is not in any degree wiped away, and is, in the public estimation, only augmented by the outrageous and unpatriotic tactics it has, in its despair, been wicked and foolish enough to pursue of late. Treachery towards the integrity of the country and pandering to the hostile designs of a foreign and "unfriendly people," to cite Mr. Mowat, is not the way to win either the confidence or esteem of the Canadian people, and if the party now in opposition suppose that their lust for office is likely in any way to be gratified by a line of conduct so base and unworthy of reputable citizens, they are approaching the time when they will have rather a rude awakening. So long as party government, with its advantages and defects, prevails, there must necessarily be an Opposition; but for opposition purposes, in the strict sense, the following of Mr. Laurier has apparently ceased to be such. It is factious; its motives are, in a national sense, those of enemies and traitors to their country. And it is gratifying to know from the results of repeated elections, that it is no degree represents the feelings of those who are generally supposed to belong to the Reform party. But until the Reform party reforms its parliamentary representation and presents a policy which, however it may oppose the ministers of the day, will be a true and loyal one, it may consider itself effaced. Old Reformers are to-day weeping at the outrageous conduct of the Opposition champions, and asking what can be the ultimate result. The Conservatives have nothing to regret in all this, because they naturally gain by the errors of their opponents. But even though these errors work to the advantage of the Conservatives, they cannot but lament that there should be Canadian capable of acting as the allies of the avowed enemies of their country and of besmirching her good name, and all this in the greed of political position and chagrin at continual defeat and humiliation at the hands of the electorate.

Catholicity in England.

A wonderful change has taken place in English habits of thought within the last forty years. Many of those under whose eye this article will fall will remember the furious outburst of insular British prejudice when the late Pope Pius IX. divided Great Britain into Catholic ecclesiastical provinces and appointed archbishops and bishops to the several sees and dioceses. A perfect hurricane of No Poperyism swept over the nation, and so noisy was it that the government of the day, of which Lord John Russell was Premier, could obtain peace only by passing an Act of Parliament known as "The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill." But, after the storm had subsided, it was discovered that neither the appointment of English prelates to titular English sees, nor the statutory enactment designed to deprive them of their titles, had any perceptible effect on the nation at large. One fact, however, the passing excitement did bring prominently to public attention, namely, the wonderful strides Catholicity had made since Catholic Emancipation throughout the British Isles.

Four years after the Emancipation Catholic congregations in England were few, far apart and poor. A few noble families had preserved the ancient faith during the dark centuries of religious eclipse, but among the people of England Catholics were hardly known. Looking back at those days of poverty and struggle and comparing things as they were then with what they are now, the change appears truly miraculous. Indeed, it might be said without incurring the charge of exaggeration, that in the history of national conversions there is nothing more wonderful than the growth of the Catholic Church in Great Britain between the years 1830 and 1890. The collapse of the anti-Catholic movement alluded to above, was fittingly laughed away by a cartoon in Punch representing Lord John Russell as—"a boy who had chalked No Popery on a door and then ran away." The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was a dead letter from the start and was finally repealed. The British public had outgrown the straight jacket of a parliament-imposed religion, and scorned the idea of its imposition on others.

Some years previously the hand of God was visible in the Tractarian movement which, taking its rise among the most erudite and erudite scholars at the great seats of English learning, spread through all classes of the people and has ever since continued, like a mighty wave, to carry thousands on thousands of souls back into the one true fold. Genius, learning, noble rank led the way, the masses have followed, and will follow, let us hope and pray, till England shall be restored to her ancient place among the Catholic nations of Europe and the world. We need not dwell upon the history of incidents of this remarkable period. They are well known to all reading Catholics. We recall the main facts here and now only to emphasize the latest phase in the grand march of Catholic progress in England. We refer to the Bill, just introduced by Mr. Gladstone into the House of Commons, to enable Catholics to occupy the position of Lord Chancellor of England and Viscount of Ireland, Jews, emancipated at a later date than Catholics, are eligible for these offices, and Mr. Gladstone rightly thinks that Englishmen should not be debarrd on account of their religious opinions from places open to the occupancy of the children of Israel. It was the introduction of this Bill and the perfect composure with which it has been received that brought us to reflect on the won-

derful change that has taken place in English habits of thought within the last forty years. The quietness with which Mr. Gladstone's proposition has been received, compared with the furor that was raised over the appointment of bishops in the days of Cardinal Wiseman, eloquently indicates the growth of intelligence as well as the rise of Catholicity among the people of England.

This is not astonishing, for, as the distinguished convert, A. Welby Pugin, says, Catholicism is so interwoven with everything sacred, honorable, or glorious in England, that three centuries of Parliament, indifference and infidelity have not been able effectually to separate it. It clings to the land and develops itself from time to time, as the better feelings of a naturally honorable man who had been betrayed into sin. An Englishman, rightly considered, is an anachronism as a Protestant. He is divided from the glorious past of his ancestors and deprived of that sweet communion of soul with the sanctified spirits who brought his native land from Pagan obscurity to the brightness of Christian light,—who covered its once dreary face with the noblest monuments of piety and skill,—who gave those lands which yet educate the youth of England, support the learned, and from whom Englishmen have received all they have yet left that is glorious, even to their political government and privileges.

It is not to be expected, however, that Mr. Gladstone's Bill will be permitted to pass into law without opposition. There is still a residuum of bigotry in England that is ready to take fire and blaze up on the application of the faintest spark. Indeed, there is a melancholy truth in the saying that any fool or knave can always get a mob to follow him, like that which followed Lord George Gordon, by shouting "No Popery!" on the street. But educated Englishmen now understand that the Pope and the Catholic Church represent most truly the best and safest principles for the preservation of religion and the State amid the turmoil of an age when the wildest and most destructive theories are openly advocated. Without this supreme regulative power opposing the forces of anarchy, statesmen of the present day perceive that there would be no bulwark adequate for the salvation of society and the preservation of civilization.

Ireland First.

Parnell's manifesto has completely changed the situation. It was a bombshell charged with political dynamite. So thoroughly has it shattered the whole fabric of party alliances that some time must elapse before the noise and dust created by the explosion can subside and give men opportunity to understand the true position of affairs.

The broad fact that strikes everybody in the revelations made by Mr. Parnell is that the scheme of Home Rule contemplated by Mr. Gladstone was not what he had led the Irish people to believe he was willing and prepared to grant. Reduced to plain terms Mr. Gladstone's design was to cut down Irish representation at Westminster to a mere figment, thus practically silencing the voice of Ireland in Imperial affairs, and, at the same time, withhold from the proposed Irish Parliament the right and the power to deal with the very questions which contain the wisdom and substance of what is meant by Home Rule. Of what use would an Irish Parliament be without power to settle the land question? What sort of Home Rule would that be which vested the appointment of the Irish magistracy in a ministry at London and fixed the control of the constabulary in the hands of English officials? The whole thing would be a farce, a travesty on popular government, a fraud, a delusion and a snare. The Irish people would never accept so maligned and worthless a substitution for that system of self-government for which they have toiled, struggled and suffered for sixty years. To the people of Ireland and their friends all over the world the Parnell manifesto will be a starting, but not unprofitable revelation. It will not be unavailing, because all will be glad to know exactly what Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberals meant by Home Rule for Ireland. It is a startling humbug for certain English newspapers to contend that Mr. Parnell has acted dishonorably in giving to the world the scheme of Irish government revealed to him by Mr. Gladstone. Viewed from a Nationalist point it would be treachery on his part to conceal it and thus allow his people to be misled by a false hope. The circumstances which brought about these disclosures sink into utter insignificance in the light that has broken over the whole of it. There is no longer any need for discussing alleged private moral delinquencies. Ireland first is the question that overshadows all others.

If, as now appears, the English Liberals merely sought to use the Irish party for the purpose of ousting the Tories on the pretence of being willing to grant Home Rule, Mr. Parnell is right beyond the shadow of question in his attitude of maintaining the integrity and independence of the Irish party. In its solidarity and freedom from the control of English parties lies its power to compel submission to the just demands of Ireland. Cable despatches point to the probability of Mr. Gladstone abandoning his advocacy of the Irish cause, in which case it is said the dissident Liberals would return to their allegiance under his banner, old party lines would be reformed on the old grounds and Home Rule would be indefinitely postponed. Very well. If so it must be, then so be it. The situation thus created would be merely a return to the status quo ante the Gladstonian episode. The solid Irish delegation would still hold the balance of power in parliament. It could make the life of any ministry, Tory or Liberal, short and full of trouble, unless it dealt honestly, equitably,

THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD.



THOS. KEARNEY & CO., SOLE AGENTS For the Dominion of Canada.

A Retreat. The Rev. Father Strubbe has been conducting a retreat for English speaking Catholics at the St. John Baptist parish during the past week, terminating on Sunday morning. It was very largely attended. In his closing remarks the reverend father strongly advocated the C. M. B., and urged his hearers to become members.

DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS FOR SIXTY CENTS. Until the end of this month I sell at above. These engravings are all copies of the best works of the most celebrated artists. Large size, 2 1/2 x 20, and above 200 subjects to choose from. Some of them: Mater Dolorosa, The Descent, The Ascension, The Angels, Penitent, Magdalen, Ecce Homo, The Angel, The Communicants, The Life Boat, Women and Children, The Last Prayer, The Lord, The Old Man, Quare Bras, Tom Red Line, Wedded, Mydia, Duck Shooting, Woodcock Shooting, When Morning Gilds the Sky, Ohly October, Morning, Noon, Landscapes, Cupide, J ray Cattle, Alderney, etc., etc. All by such artists as Rosa Bonheur, Millet, Turner, Dupes, Millet, Elizabeth Thompson, etc. I also engrave at about one-third less than regular prices. A wide 4 1/2 inch frame for \$1.90 and a 10x12 other styles equally low. J. T. HENDERSON, Stationer, 139 St. Peter street, one door from Craig Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters. Sarsfield Branch, No. 133, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, intend giving a grand entertainment in St. Ann's hall, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst. Among other attractions the dramatic section of the St. Ann's Young Men's society will present a stirring and patriotic Irish drama, in three acts, entitled, "The Bold Boy of Wicklow," in the course of which a number of songs, choruses, dances, etc. will be introduced. A very enjoyable evening is anticipated and a large attendance is already assured.

New songs (second edition) received this day, called for in England. Fresh supplies of our 10c edition of Down on the Dear Old Farm. Last new song just in, Now, That's What I Think, Don't You? (from The Life of the People). We also have some other famous Irish songs, viz: My Life the Irish Queen; There Goes Major Casey; Gallagher's Laby; Braconian; I Think You're Stuck; Halo; Riley; Down Went McGinty; I Say, Mike, Al! with full music accompaniment, 10c, or 11c. by mail. W. Street, 21 Bleury.

It is again reported in Toronto that the Mail is about to be amalgamated with the Empire.

Catholic Prayer books, at Street's, 29 Bleury, at lowest prices.

The name of Sir Donald Smith is being put forward for Montreal's mayoralty.

Christmas cards in packets, 12 for 5c; 20 for 5c; 24 for 10c; 18 for 25c; 31 for 25c; 36 for 25c; or 60 for 25c. W. Street, 29 Bleury. 3c. to 5c. extra by mail.

The licenses for American fishermen under the new laws last season were \$15,000, compared with \$9,100 last year.

Purify Your Blood. The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have any practical knowledge of the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scurfiness or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acridity and corrodes the venous system, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking house in this city on and after Friday, the second day of January, 1891. The Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 29th November, 1890.

Wedding Presents. NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, SILVER-WARE, of every description. SPOONS and FORKS and CUTLERY of the best guaranteed quality. Cabinets of Cutlery and Table Ware, Presentation Clocks, Piano and Table lamps, &c. All direct importations. Lowest prices and reliable goods. A call solicited. Wholesale and Retail. WATSON & PELTON, 55 St. Sulpice Street.

The REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER. It still is the best Writing Machine made. "Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each "superior to the Remington" and had the Remington superior to the other. JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., 248 St. James street, Montreal.

CLARKE'S Universal, 238 & 240 St. James St. Has the largest and best collection of Fine Fancy Goods and Novelties. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to be found in Canada. IT IS A NIGHT worth spending. Call and see the goods. Prices will be found THE LOWEST. G. W. CLARKE, 238 & 240 ST. JAMES STREET.

FURS :: FURS. We are now showing an EXTRA CHOICE STOCK OF Fur Coats, Mantles, Capes, Muffs, Caps, &c. ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. At very low prices. ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James Street, OPPOSITE ALEXANDERS.

ASTONISHING Facts! The effect of Turkish Baths on all forms of Rheumatism and Blood Diseases is something astonishing. Many men are walking the streets who were carried into the Baths helpless. Send for Circulars. ADDRESS, Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal. 174. VIRGINIA WOODCATOUCO R.B. CRAFFIN & CO. RICHMOND, VA. HEADQUARTERS FOR CUTLERY, SKATES, &c. Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. ::: RAZORS ::: CONCAVED—GROUND—SET. SCISSORS AND EDGE TOOLS. GROUND—SHARPENED—REPAIRED. --SKATES-- GROUND AND REPAIRED. JAMES FOWLER 639 CRAIG STREET (King's Block), MONTREAL. 18-5