

FREEMASONRY IS ORGANIZED TREASON.

AN ARTICLE WELL WORTH CAREFUL PERUSAL AND STUDY.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FREEMASONRY IDENTICAL—THE "SOLEMN OBLIGATION"—A TERRIBLE OATH—INTERFERING WITH JUSTICE—THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—A MESSAGE TO LAW AND JUSTICE—SOME STRIKING FACTS REVEALED.

It is generally asserted that Freemasonry in the United States and Freemasonry in Europe are very different. Their perfect identity in all essential particulars has been proved again and again. They are revolutionary in principle, and in practice subversive of social order, and the active promoters of revolution in government. This has been again proved by facts published in the Hartford papers. A man named Griswold, a member of the Blue Lodge of the Royal Arch degree, and a Knight Templar, was tried for arson in Connecticut, convicted and sent to State Prison. An acquaintance, Doctor Jackson, a member of the same Lodge, appeared against him as a witness in court, and largely on his sworn evidence the accused was convicted. Jackson was expelled from the Lodge because he gave evidence, as other citizens, in accordance with the law of the State, but Griswold is retained in the Lodge, and defended, not because he is innocent, but because he is a Freemason. According to Masonry, Jackson committed perjury when he testified against a brother Mason.

When he was raised to the 3rd, or Master's degree, he took the following oath, called a "Solemn Obligation": "Furthermore do I swear that a Master Mason's secret given to me in charge, as such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own before communicated; 'Murder and Treason only excepted;' and they, 'Murder and Treason,' left to my own option. To all this do I solemnly promise and swear, binding myself under no less penalty than to have my body severed in two and divided to the North and South, my bowels burned to ashes and scattered to the four winds of heaven, that there might not remain the least remembrance among men and Masons of so vile and perfidious a wretch as I would be, should I ever be guilty of violating any part of this my solemn oath and obligation of a Master Mason. So help me God, and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same."

He kisses the Bible thrice. The Master, as usual, says, "And God said: Let there be light, and there was light." Consider that terrible oath, with all its imprecations and penalties, and say if the man who willingly takes it can honestly swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, or to the Constitution of the State in which he lives. Will he remain a Mason or become a traitor? Can the judge on the bench, the juror in the box, the witness on the stand, do justice between all parties, the "Propane" the "Cowans or dogs," and not commit perjury? How can the judge commit a party accused of perjury when he may have already perjured himself? How can office-holders take the oath of office and the oath in the Lodge, and be honest? Why do so many criminals escape the penalty of the law? Why are so many criminal cases never brought to trial? Seek the reasons in the Lodges.

An exchange says, commenting on the expulsion of Jackson: "May the eyes of the present generation be opened by this well attested fact, as were those of a past generation, when 45,000 Masons left the Lodge after the murder of Morgan?"

A similar case was before the Supreme Court at Anderson, Indiana, in November last, when W. H. Freeman, a lawyer, gave the "Grand Halling Sign of distress" to Judge Devin, who was also a Mason. He recognized it and had the lawyer arrested for interfering with justice in the case. Freeman telegraphed to Masons at Kokomo for assistance, and declared he would appeal to the Grand Lodge of the State. Masonry is evidently in defiance of civil law, for Thomas Smith Webb has said: "No law of the land can affect it; no anathema of the Church can weaken it."

MASONRY THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The facts given above agree perfectly with the following from Les Annals Catholique, commenting on the indifference of Legislators who allow themselves to be spattered with foul mud, without wincing. They seem to be hypnotized, and to be perfectly indifferent to the scandals that are so well known to the public. They are quite indifferent to matters that touch most deeply the honor and the good name of the French Nation. Sad! Sad! Well, but they do not represent the Nation; they are not Frenchmen; they are Freemasons; they are, as they claim to be, citizens of the world; they recognize no country.

This deplorable spectacle, of which we are witnesses, and which is increasing with rapid strides from year to year, is becoming every day more lamentable. All this work, intended to bring about the ruin of morals, this degeneracy of character, all this immorality, this anarchy, is the work of Freemasons; the work of traitors by whom we are oppressed.

In France, we need not go back very far through the innumerable scandals of late years, to find that Freemasonry has been most active. In the list will be found Grevy, Wilson, Cornelius Hertz, the financial agent of Universal Masonry, Arton, Reinach, Floquet; Freemasons, unprincipled recreants and defrauders, who have bought the consciences of parliaments, and have sold them like Richard and the notorious Bourgeois, who are now trying to make a show of virtue.

Freemasons, every one of those groups which, for the last twenty years, have destroyed the country, have sown in its

bosom the germs of division, have trampled liberty under foot, have squandered the finances, have propagated doctrines subversive of social order, and have encouraged, by their acts, openly or secretly, as seemed best, the armies of assassins and dynamiters. This pernicious influence, exerted by Freemasons in any country, destroys, not only public morals, but it acts directly on the morals and the consciences of individuals and often with tragic results.

No one need be told how mercilessly the Freemasons have used the dagger and the deadly poison. Every head of legitimate government, whether King, President of a Republic, or Prime Minister, who interferes with the sect, or whose principles conflict with the programme which Masonry has imposed upon them, is mercilessly stricken down by the secret assassin. The doctrine of the Freemason is, in this regard, most positive, its teachings, its principles, as presented to the people, are purely hypocritical, and are distinctly laid down in its rituals.

How many crimes have, for these reasons, remained undiscovered! Thus it is that the *Nouvelliste de Lyons* recalls the fall of Paul I., Emperor of Russia, by the dagger of the delegates of the Freemasons; among whom was found the Knight Kadush—Holy and Perfect Mason—Bazaine, the father of the betrayer of Metz.

The written confession left by a Freemason who was a refugee, in Louisiana, relates how General Quesnel, condemned by the Lodges of Paris, was mercilessly assassinated. At the same meeting at which this crime was determined upon, Saint Blamont, an agent of the police, was killed up by the Freemasons. In 1826 a journalist, William Morgan, who had revealed the secrets of the "Sect," was killed by the Masons in the United States. The history of this case, so often told, is known to all.

Judge Daniel H. Whitney was Master of his Lodge when S. H. Keith, a member of the same Lodge, murdered Ellen Shale. Judge Whitney, by attempting to bring Keith to justice, brought on himself the vengeance of the Lodge, but he boldly defended himself and afterwards renounced Masonry.

In 1834, Rodez, France, M. and Madam Emiliani and their friend, M. Lazzonneschi, were assassinated by order of the Lodge "Parfaite Union" of Marseille, which was presided over by Mazzini in person, the Supreme Grand Master of Executive Masonry, and the intimate friend of Albert Pike, of Charleston; the Secretary of that meeting was B. J. La Cecilia, the father of the General of the Commune. One of the murderers, B. J. Gaviola Knight Kadush, was put to death by the guillotine. The sentence of death against those who were assassinated was signed by Mazzini, and is now in the archives of the Court of Appeals of Montpellier. On the 15th of November, 1848, the Freemasons had Rossi, the Minister of Pius IX., assassinated on the steps of the Chamber of Deputies, surrounded by crowds of people, mostly Carbonari. His death was decreed by the Lodge of Turin, on the 10th of October of the same year. On this murder an English writer remarks:

"Lord Palmerston, Lord Minto, and the English Consul, Freiburg, being of English Free Masonry and protectors of the Carbonari, were as much guilty of his murder as the vile assassin who received the blood money for his deed."

The list of undoubted victims of Freemasonry would be well nigh interminable, but the following may be cited: Marshal Prim, in Spain; Garcia Morino, President of the Republic of Ecuador; the Chief of Police of Modena; the Prefect of Naples; the Legate at Bevenna; and at Zurich, the student Lessing; general Latour, d'Asserswald; de Lemberg; de Lignowski; the illustrious Swiss patriot Joseph Leu, etc. Finally, every one knows that Orsini and his accomplices were Masons and Carbonari.

For a long time Freemasonry has been trying to disprove these facts, with that hypocritical effrontery which is its chief characteristic. At last, however, the truth has been fully established and recognized; the documents in proof have been multiplied; they are terrible, formal and undeniable. To-day the world knows what to expect from them, and the public are no longer duped by the cunningly devised intrigues of this deceitful sect. The Freemasons, in view of the awakening of public opinion, horrified at these scandals that fall heavily on their chiefs and on their party, try to lessen the force of facts by crying: "Beware of the Jesuits."

An old defence, but one that will not divert the attention of the public from those who have sold the Cross of the Legion of Honor, from those who have been involved in the scandals of Panama, in the railroads of the South, in the Phosphates of Tebessa, with Wilson, Cornelius Hertz, Reinach, Kiffl, Bihant, Arton, etc., and the Ministers of State who protect them, the Deputies who are guilty of extortion, their accomplices, their secret agents, all Freemasons, Freemasons, Freemasons!

PREMASONRY THEN IS ORGANIZED TREASON

Its malice was exhibited in the meeting at the Borghese Palace, when Lemmi exclaimed, as one really possessed: "Yes! Yes, he must be put out of the way, if not our institution is lost. Margiotta, the traitor; Margiotta cannot be bought; he is too proud; he has too much self-respect; that is why we must be rid of him at any price, by any means, if not, Freemasonry is ruined." Crispi: "If this war to the hilt that Margiotta has declared against us is waged because he did not obtain the seat as Deputy, it is I who am responsible; I will open the door for him at the next election."

Lemmi: "No, no, he must be put out of the way, I tell you; Margiotta, the infamous Margiotta, will be successful, and will work our ruin. . . Margiotta has betrayed us, he has deserted to the enemy; he must be destroyed without mercy." This scene had scarcely taken place in the Lodge when Margiotta had the details in his possession and has given the whole to the public in "Le Palladium, Culte de Satan-Lucifer." The latest reports:

"Paris, February 8.—The court of Cassation has rejected the appeals made in

behalf of Doctor Cornelius Hertz, against the sentence imposed upon him by the Correctional Court of five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for complicity in the Panama Canal frauds. Hertz is still in England.

Protected, no doubt, by the Freemasons.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

OBITUARY

The Late John Foran, Esq.

The obituary notices that we have written may be numbered by the score, and even by the hundred; in every case we sought to place ourselves in the position of the bereaved relatives of the departed and to give expression to the sentiments of deep sorrow that naturally filled their breasts. How far we always were from succeeding has only dawned upon us since it has become our sad duty to break a silence which we would have much preferred to keep, and to trace a tribute to the memory of one who was attached to us by the most tender and the closest of all relations. When the mind rushes back over the years that are dead, and memory conjures up the scenes and faces, smiles and tears, generous deeds and kindly words that through the avens of the by-gone, the heart fills to overflowing, the pen trembles and the mind recognizes the unrivaled ability of the writer to convey, in cold words, the emotions that irresistibly arise. Realizing, therefore, that incapacity on our part, we will make an effort to overcome a most natural inclination, and tell the short but edifying story of a good man's life and death.

The late John Foran, of Aylmer, Que., was a native of Carrick-on-Suir, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born eighty-six years ago. He was of an old, highly respected and once influential family. The hand of oppression fell upon thousands of the people in that land, and under its weight his father saw his hopes crushed. The consequence was that the deceased was obliged, at an early age, to go forth across the Atlantic and seek his future in the New World. Without any other inheritance than a good constitution, an energetic mind and determined heart, he landed in Newfound-land. Thence he first found his way to Quebec, where he soon engaged as an ordinary workman in the great lumbering industry of the time. The early forties found him in the pine forests of the Ottawa valley, helping to carve a way for colonist and missionary. He rose rapidly and soon secured sufficient means to go into the general store business. Aylmer was then the only way by which the ever increasing villages and lumber centers of the Upper Ottawa were reached. In Aylmer he pitched his tent. For years he was connected with the business of the late John Egan, and after the death of that pioneer merchant, he took control of the whole estate. His success was phenomenal, and for long years he was considered one of the best salesmen in Quebec. About 1880 he retired completely from the active field of commerce; since then nearly all his contemporaries have passed away, and, as far as the older lumber merchants are concerned, he might have been styled, for some time back,

"The last leaf upon the tree."

He was identified closely with almost every enterprise in the region of the Ottawa for over a space of forty years. He helped to give an early impetus to Aylmer, and was the builder of the first Catholic Church in that place. He was twice married, first to Louisa Fulford, daughter of one of the most highly respected and earliest settlers, by whom he had six children; and secondly to Catherine F. Kearney, sister of the late Michael Kearney, engineer of the Clonmel gas-works, and of the Superior of the Convent of Mercy in London,—by which marriage he had three children. To mourn his loss there now remains his widow, two sons and three daughters. Deceased was of a thoroughly Catholic family and was, himself, a devoted and most constant child of the Church. His faith was as simple as it was inspiring. The late Bishop Foran, of Waterford, and several priests, of the same name, were near relatives of his, and the spirit of religion that seemed to have found its expression in their lives animated his whole career. He expressed, at the close, his entire satisfaction with everything and everyone; he thanked Providence for such a long lease of life, for the privilege of dying after receiving the last sacraments of the Church that gave him the first one, and with a pleasant glance over the past and a most hopeful, confident, expectant one into the future.

In closing this poor tribute—one that hundreds even yet living would gladly supplement by additional details—and in offering up a faith-inspired prayer for the repose of his soul, we cannot more fittingly bid him a long farewell than in the words of McGee's well-known poem:—

"As his, so may my last end be; Myrtes, Dominie!"

THE FUNERAL.

On Thursday morning, 27th February, the funeral of the late Mr. Foran took place from his late residence in Aylmer to the Roman Catholic Church, and thence to the local cemetery. It was by far the most imposing obsequies ever witnessed in that place. The floral tributes were in profusion; and the tributes of tears and marks of real sorrow, on the part of rich and poor, were still more remarkable. The procession was very large, and both young and old came from all directions to attend the sad ceremonies. A number of Ottawa's leading citizens were present, and all of Aylmer turned out—Catholic and Protestant, French, Irish, English and Scotch, the wealthy merchant and the poorest man in the town. The Superior Court at Hull, over which Judge Bourgeois, of Three Rivers, presided, was adjourned for the occasion, to permit the Judge, Sheriff and members of the legal profession an opportunity to attend the funeral of the oldest magistrate and Justice of the Peace in the district. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, who had just returned from Rome, being unable to attend, sent his sympathy and regrets and was represented by his brother, Dr. Duhamel, ex-M.P. The pall-bearers were Messrs. C. Devlin, James MacArthur, G. L. Dinnouchel, N.P., A. Perrier, James Klock and T. Symmes. The new and

magnificent church was elaborately decorated; the choir was augmented by several professional singers from Ottawa and Hull; and the solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Father Labelle, the parish priest, assisted by Father Beauchamp, of Ottawa, a former pastor at Aylmer, as deacon, and Father Devlin, S.J., of Montreal, as sub-deacon. The venerable Sheriff Courtes, the remaining octogenarian of the place, and his long friend of deceased, was present to join the hundreds of others in this last tribute of respect to his memory. Shortly before noon the remains were laid to rest in the new cemetery on the Aylmer road, a beautiful spot which for half a century had passed and passed in the days of our activity. The clouds that hid their stately heads to the sky and cast their shadows on "God's acre" were saplings when it was young; they grew old with them, and at their feet he will now rest till the final call and the ultimate resurrection. R. I. P.

The Late Miss O'Neill.

We regret to have to announce the death of a most popular and widely beloved young lady in the person of Miss Mary Ann O'Neill, daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall. Miss O'Neill was educated at St. Patrick's Academy and was ever considered one of the most promising pupils of the Sisters of the Congregation. She was a general favorite with all who had the advantage of her acquaintance and she was a bright, example for all her friends and associates. Her death was a long and painful illness borne with a patience characteristic of the true Catholic. The end at last came and a gloom fell upon the happy household. While expressing our sincere sympathy with her bereaved father and all her loving relatives, we humbly express the hope that her soul may be now in the enjoyment of an eternal reward.

The Late Mrs. Hammill.

Another sad death has occurred during the course of last week. Numbers of our readers will be glad to learn that Mrs. Hammill, one of Montreal's most highly respected citizens, has been called to her reward. The deceased lady was the mother of the late Mr. H. G. Hammill, for years one of Montreal's most popular young men and one of the greatest Irish-bald singers of our day. Mr. Arthur Hammill, inspector of abattoirs, and Mrs. F. D. Shallow, wife of the able and widely-known editor of the *Montreal Free Commerce*, were also children of the departed lady. Generous in disposition, kindly of heart, an affectionate wife and devoted mother, Mrs. Hammill will be missed by the steam-friendship and all those of these that were her companions in life. In every circle in which she moved her fine qualities of mind and heart earned for her the confidence and respect of all who knew her. We tender her relatives the expression of our sympathy and we pray that her reward has been peace and eternal happiness in the world to which she has gone.

IRISH RE-UNION.

THAT IS CONSIDERED MR. HEALY'S LAST KNIFE

London, Feb. 29.—Nationalist meetings throughout Ireland have taken up with unwonted enthusiasm the cry for re-union. Speaking at Dublin on Thursday night, Timothy Healy seemed to be irreconcilable. He said Mr. Dillon was as fit to be chairman of the party as he was to be captain of a warship, and he added that he had attained his position through a long and arduous struggle. Among the anti-Parnellites this language is considered to be Mr. Healy's final bluff before his surrender. He knows Mr. Dillon to be an easy leader and always open to conviction. If the expectation of the lobby is realized, the committee of the anti-Parnellites will be reorganized in the course of the session and Mr. Healy will be offered a chance of taking a line with Mr. Dillon. The movement for re-union extends to Great Britain.

VALUABLE PRIZES

Two valuable prizes, worth \$2,000 each, were this fortnight distributed by the Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame Street, to M. M. Auguste Demers, 358 St. Denis Street, and Alderic Gelinus, clerk at Mongenais, Boivin & Co., St. Paul Street.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Judge Doherty rendered an important judgment last week in a case of Antoine Kober vs. the Fabrique of Notre Dame. By this action, the plaintiff sought to obtain an injunction to prevent the Fabrique from using a certain part of the new portion of the Gate des Noiges Cemetery for burial purposes, and claimed \$15,000 damages, on the ground that water running from that land on to his property, and which was previously good and pure, was now contaminated. The Court in an elaborate judgment, and after going fully into all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the action on the ground that no illegal act on the part of the defendant had been shown to justify an injunction, and also because although plaintiff suffered actual damages from the present state of things, such damages resulted not from the privation of any right to which he was entitled, but simply from the loss of a privilege which he enjoyed, namely, the running of the water from defendant's land to his own.

CELLULAR THEORY.

Rev. Abbe Guillemet delivered the first of a series of scientific lectures at the Cercle Ville Marie last Friday evening, to a large audience. Dr. Oswald de Cotrel presided. The lecturer, with the aid of illustrations, gave an elaborate dissertation on the cellular theory.

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