

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Probable Solution of the School Difficulty.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—There appears to me to be one mode, and one only, by which the friction caused by Separate Schools may be removed. It has the double advantage, that while conciliating the Catholics and satisfying their religious scruples, no educational or Protestant interest is likely to suffer by its adoption.

THE HIGH SCHOOL SYSTEM.

I confess my own experience is far from reassuring. Away back towards 1870, when it was contemplated to amend or reform the Grammar School laws, the Superintendent of Education made a tour of the province, holding meetings in the principal towns, to feel the public pulse.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

On more than one occasion I drew attention in the press to the injustice and anomaly of excluding Catholics from the Collegiate Institute Board while taxed for its support.

THE JESUITS ENTITLED TO RESTITUTION OR COMPENSATION. There are only three possible ways of acquiring property: 1st, by labour; 2nd, by gift; and 3rd, by theft.

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the issue that the Jesuits are this, that or the other thing. The confiscation of these estates was a gross violation of the fundamental laws of property; to which the Jesuits, not merely on high moral grounds, but on the common plane of justice, equity and honesty, are entitled to full restitution; and no lapse of time nor change of circumstances invalidates, in the slightest degree, their claim.

THE QUEBEC MINORITY GET A SHARE—THEIR CLAIMS.

Where, in the name of common sense, may it be asked, comes in the claim of the Quebec Protestants to a share in the spoils? Why should they get sixty thousand dollars out of the Jesuit estates? Where is their title? Why should a settlement with the Jesuits involve a donation to Quebec Protestants? Was it given to corrupt or please? Where has the money come from? Evidently either from the Jesuit estates or from the provincial treasury.

ONE OF THE STANDING CHARGES AGAINST THE JESUITS, IS THEIR EXPULSION FROM HOME OR ANOTHER COUNTRY.

One of the standing charges against the Jesuits, is their expulsion from home or another country. In the year 1804, the Jesuits were expelled from France, and the suppression of their order in every European country.

These suppressions and expulsions, instead of a reproach, should be the Jesuits' best titles to favour, esteem and confidence; the highest praise in their power. Does the anomaly strike the sagacious heads of the Jesuit molders, how in the United States, the home of democracy, the citadel, if not the cradle, of civil and religious liberty, the Jesuits, instead of being suppressed, is cherished, and justly regarded as one of the props of enlightenment and constitutional freedom.

Ottawa, May 27th, 1890.

were enrolled than in the previous year. The next item is this: In Quebec the Catholics are in a large majority, and give the same pro rata public aid to Protestant schools that they give to Catholic schools.

ABOUT THE JEWS.

How the Church has Treated Them.

A Rabbi's Falsehoods exposed Historical Proofs of the Tolerant Spirit of the Church.

Under the title of "The Church and the Jews," Mr. Frank M. Glavin contributes the following interesting article to the Catholic World for May: Jesus Christ, our Divine Lord and Redeemer, was persecuted and grossly calumniated, and he predicted that his Church should undergo similar experience.

There is, perhaps, no matter in connection with which such calumny has been more constant and bitter than the one of the Church's relations towards the Jews. Infidel and Protestant have joined with the Israelites in elaboration of this theme until the chorus has grown to length so long and loud that multitudes even of Catholics have come to accept it as truth.

"Where is Edom now? Where is the great Roman Empire? Where is Rome itself? Ancient Rome is a heap of ruins. Modern Rome! Where was the Ghetto? Where was the power and the might of Rome, the most malicious and inveterate enemy of the Jews on account of the Jewish religion, because the Jews did not want to subscribe to a dying God? Fallen, fallen for ever!"

We have no question here as to actions of particular states or communities against the Jews. We need not enter upon a discussion of the reasons of state policy which led nations of every other blood and creed to circumscribe the privileges of the Hebrews, and to expect them, as constituting a race at all times and in all places united among themselves and against their kind, as a hazard to society or dangerous to non-Jewish peoples.

THE COMING SPLIT IN THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY. The attack on the Bishop of Lincoln, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, is likely to injure the Ritualistic party in a way little thought of by its promoters of the suit.

Cardinal Manning on Irish Politics. LONDON, June 18.—Sixty Parnellite members of Parliament called on Cardinal Manning to-day and presented him with an address recognizing his great services to Ireland.

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to force a Jew to Baptism, since he who is forced is not esteemed to have the faith." "Let no one," decrees this same Pope Innocent, "disturb them in their days of fast, either by striking them or casting stones; let no one impose upon them on such days, labors which they may perform at other times. Such as violate these prohibitions shall be excommunicated." Bagnage, a Protestant historian, bears the following testimony:— "Of all severages, there has been scarcely any whose dominion was milder towards the circumcised than that of the Pope; they left them full liberty of conscience."

Milman, who, though an Episcopalian minister and dean of St. Paul's, writes history in many respects as though he were a Jewish rabbi, makes the following concession:—"Of all European sovereigns, the Pope, with some exceptions, has pursued the most generous policy towards the Jews." The following we extract from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, one of the most bigoted, anti-Catholic publications of our later years:—"Practical or sanguinary, such as these, the Church of course did not countenance; the Pope set themselves against persecution of the Jews, but with imperfect success."

Gregoire, unfortunate Priest, apostate to Red Republicanism, who, dying unrepentant, was denied Christian sepulture, and who appeared before the French National Assembly in behalf and in the name of the Jews, gives evidence as follows:—"The State of the Pope were always their (the Jews) terrestrial Paradise. Their Ghetto at Rome is yet the same as that in the time of Jesus; and, as M. de Biron observes, families are the most ancient Roman families. The enlightening zeal of the successors of Peter protected always the remnants of Israel."

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Even the sentiment of common gratitude should make children love their parents. They are the image of God Himself, the image of His authority, His majesty, His power and His goodness. They hold in the oh! it regard the place of God in everything which concerns his destiny, his happiness, both in this life and the life to come. The father labors and toils and undergoes many fatigues and cares for the advantage of his child. Hence it is said to Tobias: "Hear, my son, the words of my mouth; when God shall take my soul thou shalt bury my body, and thou shalt honor thy mother all the days of thy life. For thou shalt be mindful what and how great perils she suffered for thee in her womb."

Ireland's Round Towers. Lusk, height 100 feet; circumference 43 feet. Artrim, height 92 feet; circumference, 50 feet. Meelick, height 70 feet; circumference, 42 feet. Cashel, height 80 feet; circumference, 42 feet. Davenport, height 72 feet; circumference, 43 feet. Timahoe, height 96 feet; circumference, 60 feet. Clonsilla, height 85 feet; circumference, 43 feet. Sauttery, height 125 feet; circumference, 52 feet. Temple Finia, height 56 feet; circumference, 49 feet. Ardmore, height 92 feet; circumference, 52 feet. Strong rough but excellent ashlar masonry; rather open jointed; sandstone, in wall squared courses. Menasteeboles, height 110 feet; circumference, 55 feet. Stones roughly hammer dressed, founded to the curve of the wall, decidedly though somewhat irregularly squared. Killalea, height 84 feet; circumference, 51 feet. Stones laid in horizontal courses, well dressed and carefully worked to the round and batter; the whole is cemented in strong, plain mortar of lime and sand.

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JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually present at the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, MOUNT OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYOLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

"Nor love, nor honor, wealth nor power Can give the heart a cheerful hour, When health is lost: Be timely wise With health all taste of pleasure flies." —Gay's Fables. Keep up your Strength during the excessive heat by taking Johnston's Fluid Beef. The best protection against the insidious attacks of disease is to keep your health up to a good standard.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! Louisiana State Lottery Company. To continue until January 1st, 1895. Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and conduct the Drawings, and that the same are conducted with honesty, integrity and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize this Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

A False Spirit of Independence. The best friends of freedom view with alarm the growing tendency of the young to disrespect their superiors in years. One of the worst signs of the moral condition of the youth of any country is a want of respect for the authors of their being. Filial respect is not a very prominent characteristic of the American boy or girl; if it is, they are very careful to hide it from public observation. This fact arises, not from lack of affection, but from the false spirit of independence fostered in the public schools. The Catholic Church teaches that there is nothing more manly in a boy, nothing more beautiful in a girl, than respectful exhibitions of obedience, esteem and love for parents.

AGENTS WANTED. For Cuba, Porto Rico, or any farther information desired, write to the undersigned, giving full address, with name, County, State, and number. Your rapid return mail delivery will be secured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address. IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN. New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER (made by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note). Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose charters are recognized in the highest Court of the country, because of all limitations or anonymous schemes. REMEMBER that the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has decided that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has no right to draw the State of Louisiana, which DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1895.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK—NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Wednesday, the second day of July, 1890. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 30th May, 1890. 44 4

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q. (NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER.) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Book-keeping Departments. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Special attention is given to moral and religious training and police department. Pianos in optional. Board and tuition, \$6.00 per annum. For prospectus and particulars apply to the Superintendant. 46 11