AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

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MOTICE.

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To Our Readers.

Our readers must have noticed that the TRUE WITNESS has become a paper able to compete with the best weeklies in the country. Our news columns are full of information, our selections are suitable for Catholic families, and care is taken that nothing of an objectionable nature will find its way into our columns. fathers, but a sojourners," who would have advantage we have is that our judges are popular. For the price the Taur Wireses is unquestion—been very glad to up sticks to go to any other not elective, although in a great many of the ably the best paper on this continent. Since we have enlarged the paper we have spared no expense to make it equal to any paper and, even if he differs with some of us, he either in the United States or in Canada, and should be treated as his great abilities dethe special advantages we enjoy by being the serve. We do not agree with him. We do not weekly edition of a daily paper, gives us facilitation that the time is come to abandon our anchorage. ties for competing with our neighbours. On the simple ground of news the Tuce Witsess has no superior, while Catholic parents should rejoice to have an opportunity of placing a safe paper to read in the hands of their children. We are doing our best to make the paper worthy of its mission, and we hope those for whom the paper is written will extend to us that support that all journals so much require.

Mr. Tilley's Loan.

Party journals never betrayed party spite more effectively than they did when they chuckled over the "failure" of Mr. Tilley's whether Canada wanted the money or not ; if the Conservatives could only be discredited, office, it is, according to custom, their turn all would be well. The Pacific Railway contracts might stand where they are; the other a bad one. It is simply a means of buying public works might be stopped; the energy the press for the interest of party. There are and the enterprise of the country might always papers "on the fence"—ready to supbe paralyzed, and the Reformers would port any Government so long as it pays. rejoice-no matter what happened if Such a paper may be moderately Reform, only the Conservative party could be in but let the Conservatives win and it jured. No doubt the Conservatives would becomes Tory in hope of obtaining do the same, but fortunately there are men in the country who look to Canadian interests may not have organs, of its own, paid first, and all such men must rejoice that the out of the funds, but it comes to the same speculations about the "failure" of Mr. Til- thing when the papers are subsidized. Govley's loan are without foundation. And how ernment organs or organs which get will the Reform press account for the unpatiovernment advertisements, are not likely triotic conduct they have pursued in this to fall out with their bread and in their power in the way of a necessary that would not hesitate to do what was right enterprise. They have attempted to strangle in defiance of any pecuniary consideration; but so long as money is the motive power of the country because that would not hesitate to do what was right the Post has not puffed itself hitherto, them, are susceptible of the greatest compile the first the first property and to protect accusing the Jesuing the that motive power was put in operation world, and so long as governments subsidize by an agency not their own. They would papers by "patronage," so long will these testive season people are prepared to overlook have rejoiced if the lean failed, and if papers be open to the suspicion of being inthe Mizister of the Crown was obliged to refluenced by considerations of self. Let us so harsh a phrase. But we may claim to have perty. This the Herald has not satisfactorily turn defeated. If times were good, Canada take a case in point: Take the Gazette and the should be able to subscribe for her own loans. Heral t. Impartial men will not credit what On this ground we would rejoice to see out- the former says in praise of Sir John A. Macside loans a failure, if the time was oppor- donald, nor what the latter says in praise of tune. But Reform journals would rejoice at the Hon. Mr. Joly. Both papers are subsianything that would injure their antagonists, dized, and while neither would intentionally no matter how much the country would do a wrong, yet the fact of being subsidized patriotism.

Orime in Ontario.

during the past few years. In 1869, there were 6,569 people imprisoned, while in 1877 there were 13,481 imprisoned for various offences against the law. Thus, in eight years, crime has more than doubled in Ontatio. What is the cause of this? Can it be that the hard times have told so much upon the poorer classes, who, disposed to be honest, are driven by poverty to the commission of crime? When men cease to practice religion, and when they are overtaken by such times as we are now passing through, it is but a step from the poorly provided home to the penitentiary. In saying thus much we do notattribute the increase of crime in Ontario to a decay of morality in the people. There may be causes of which we know nothing working against society in the sister Province. But taking the figures as they stand they show an increase of crime which is unsatisfactory. Within the last eight years Ontario has not added much to its population. If there has been immigration into the province, so has there been emigration from it. Many immigrants from the old country settled in Ontario during the past decade, but many have gone from Ontario to Manitoba, and the increase of population cannot account for the increase of crime. Population has certainly not doubled in eight years, while crime has; and we see no rensoncble explanation of the state of crime in the province, other than the severity of the times we are passing through. The criminal code may, as it is said it does, require readjusting ; a reform may be necessary in the treatment of boy criminals and disorderly persons; an effective inspection of liquor houses may be desirable, but the hard times must have had a greatdeal to do with the state of affairs.

About Dress.

There is a good deal of talk just now about the dress of the officers of the Volunteer Militia. Anonymous correspondents in the Toronto press have been criticizing the officers of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. Those correspondents say that officers in the Volunteer Militia have no right to wear gold lace and gold buttons. These criticisms, however, have a wider range, and embrace more corps than the Foot Guards. In Montreal all the officers of all scarlet corps wear gold lace and gold buttons. Strictly speaking, the lace and buttons should be of silver There can be no doubt about the regulations for they distinctly state that the lace and burtong shall be of silver. In the old country it is the same. Our Volunteer Militia is the

unpopular. The question of doing away with it the strains upon sanitary arrangements break has often been ugitated in England. But down and the seeds of disease are sown. Nor when there is a regular standing army, such is the remedy an easy one. No doubt as there is in England, the processity of down as there is in England, the necessity of draw- our water can be purified, and our drains put ing a line between the regulars, the militia and the rolunteers was admitted. Here, however, no such necessity exists. We have no regular force, and, as the officers make a great published yesterday is an illustration of this. deal of sacrifices, the authorities do well to Certain parts of the city are subjected to inallow them to dress as they please. Unifor- undation and will continue to be so in spite mity is desirable, but in Canada, where we have no regular troops to ape after, it would are some things which the Corporation can do, be better to allow officers to wear gold lace if and which are not beyond its power, and they are disposed to do so. If all wear gold better sanitary arrangements are amongst, lace, silver may become the badge of honor.

Know-Nothingism in Canada.

Canadians can be "know-nothings" when they wish it. They are illustating this in the case of Goldwin Smith. At present many Canadians are denouncing the professor because he has more political foresight Goldwin Smith as "a dreamer" are simply proclaiming themselves imbeciles. Goldwin Smith is before his time. The future of Canada is as certain to be outside the British Empire as it is at present within it And then these same men talk about Goldwin Smith as "a sojourner." Here the know-nothingism comes out. Goldwin Smith has predicted truth and because of that he is a "sojourner." According to this logic it is a greater honour to be a Canadian than an Englishman, an Irishman or a Scotchman, or any other countryman. The fact of being a British subject does not guard people from Know-nothingism in a British colony! Canadians, we suppose, grew out of the soil like the timber. It is odd in a country such ns this-a country that has no ancestry of any date, and that is made up of people coming from all parts of the world, taking of people who come here as "sojourners." What were the men who write thus, or at best their place where they could do better? Goldwin Smith is an ornament to Canadian literature age under the British Crown. But it is no answer to his arguments to speak or write of him after a fashion which savours very strongly of the Know-Nothingism of the United States.

Government Printipg.

The Mail announces that it "will not accept a contract for Government advertisements or printing on any consideration whatever." This appears to be somewhat strained. The logic to be deducted from this reasoning is that no Conservative paper should take "Government advertisements or printing." This appears to us to be unreasonable. Some To the Reformers it did not matter paper must publish the advertisements of the Government, and the Conservatives being in They have thrown every obstacle butter. There are some papers, no doubt, This is politics, but it is not is likely to force the current of their thoughts in a certain direction. The system of Government advertising and Government printing. as practised in this country, is vicious, and a Orime has enormously increased in Ontario reform is needed. The patronage of the uring the past few years. In 1869, there Government should be broader, and thus less diable to be misapplied.

Archbishop Purcell.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is in financial difficulty. This difficulty has been brought about by his own goodness of heart. Protestant and Catholic benefited by the venerable prelate, and Protestant and Catholic alike extend to him their sympathy, and, if we mistake not, will do much to give him their support. Religious rancour does not exist in Cincinnati, Catholics and Protestants are friends, as they ought to be, and those who do not agree in religious matters with the good old man who is now so sorely afflicted, have already shewn how much they like him. Archbishop Purcell is the fifth oldest Bishop in the Church. He was the confrere of the great Fenwick, Brute and Bodden, and was actively engaged in all the great Catholic undertakings with which the United States have been identified since he was consecrated bishop in 1833. Personally, he lived on the modest income of \$1,200 a year, and out of this paltry sum he paid all the expenses attached to his household. But he assisted the needy, and he did so without discrimination. Where he saw want he should give help, and the result has been embarassement. But we misunderstand the Catholics of the United States if they will not pay off enough of the debts to relieve Archbishop Purcell from the troubles which surround him. He has done a great deal for them by removing prejudices, and by cultivating a kindly feeling between Catholics and Protestants, and gratitude must now induce the Catholics of the States to repay, in a small way, the debt they owe to one of the most venerable of their heads.

Samitary.

Montreal is not in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The water is bad, small-pox is more prevalent than it ought to be, the drainage is defective, and were it not for our severe winters we might look forward to peri ds of epidemic similar to that which redecimated the South. Jack Frost stands to us here, and it is well for the people that Jack Frost is an annual and a protonged visitor. But any one who looks beneath the surface in Montreal must see that we depend too much upon our winters for the purification of our atmosphere. Frost beomes a factor in our sanitary arrangements. This is all right, and as it must be in winter; but the mischief is that when the frost same; as the Volunteers of England, but even | ed for the consequences of the thaw. Frost is | all their own. On the score of hospitulity, too, | irregular troops successfully contending

the silver lace. But silver lace has always been unpopular. The question of doing away with it has often been agitated in England. But down and the seeds of disease are sown. Nor of all we can do for years to come. But there

Advantages and Disadvantages. Canadian life is a curious mixture of Eng-Americanized; in social life we, perhaps, States they are surrounded by as many safegnards as they are here, and even these are not many indeed. Our greatest difficulty in Canada appears to be the religious rancour which exists, and the insane striving after ascendancy which some organizations labor for. If this could be overcome Canada would be all the better. Men do not hate each other when they talk over their difficulties. It is mad folly of party strife is simply the result of not knowing one another better. At least we like to think so.

The "Evening Post."

The Post has not puffed itself into existence. Among all the crimes and casualties charged against us, the agency of "puff" has never been used to extend the circulation, upon the market upon its merits to live or die, as it deserved. Neither have we stooped to sensation or endeavored to build up our prosperity, or our power, by inserting news of an objectionable character. Crimes which other papers publish, the Post never allows into its columns, and, although we do not pretend to be a "religious daily," nor to wear sackcloth and ashes, yet we have sufficient regard for public morals to keep out of our news columns anything of a nature that could not be read by the most delicately-minded person in the land. Day after day news is sacrificed which other papers eagerly insert, and, if our readers notice a dearth of cases during the time we have already existed. Yet a great deal to account for. While other daily papers, older than we, have been obliged to discontinue, the Post flourished from the instant it was established, and today we are in a position to assure our friends that the paper is in a prosperous condition. During the new year we hope to pursue the same course as we have during the past, and we find in the unprecedented success that has attended us, thus far, an assurance that 1879 will be a year of continued prosperity to a paper, established under difficulty, and which has lived down many prejudices, and will, we hope, live down more.

Grant in Ireland. One of the faults of the Irish character istoo much impetuous honesty. If an Irishman thinks of a wrong, he must talk about t. If he has reason to believe that he has been injured or offended, he must at once let the world know it. In his everyday dealings the Irishman is not a diplomatist, and he knows nothing of the art of using speech for the purpose of concealing thought. This has been illustrated in the treatment Gen. Grant has received in Cork. If the Irish were a diplomatic people they would have received Gen. Grant with open arms. It is true he was fairly well received in Dublin, but Dublin does not reflect I ish opinion so much as Cork. Dublin is, more or less, West Britain; Cork is essentially Irish, and therefore less diplomatic. Cork promised Gen. Grant a cold reception because the Irish people have no love for him. The people of Cork resented the utterances which Gen. Grant at one time made, and in doing so the people of Cork were honest, but they exhibited that want of social and political engineering, which want is a characteristic of their race. It would have been better for the Irish in America if Grant had promised a good reception in Cork. It would have done much to make iħ an Irishman entertains animosity it must come out, and come out it did in the frigid coldness with which the name of the hero of a hundred fights and the twice President of the United States was received in the capital of the South. Viewing the question in its home aspect we would say the people of Cork did not do well; and viewing it in the effect it will have in the United States, it was injudicious. The position was a delicate one for people who are accustomed to give vent to their feelings and who do so honestly. There is, too, a part of Irishmen in public life. In Ireland's National struggle the truth is the right. Men engaged in fighting the national cause become accustomed to state facts, not as the politicians states them, but as the patriot states the Irish cause lies in stating the truth, beit spoils the people for diplomatic intercourse,

Athletics.

What good does it do to the world, or what enefit does it do to athletic exercise, to see O'Leary and Campana wearing themselves to death: Weston attempting to walk 2,000 miles on the English highways in six weeks, resting from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday; or to see Madame Anderson trying to walk 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours? We can understand a rowing match between two celebrated sculls; we can enjoy a race, either long or short distance, between athletes; lacrosse, cricket, baseball or any other manly exercise, all do good in their way. Everything calculated to develope lish and American ideas. In politics we are the muscle and to give play to the Americanized; in social life we, perhaps, energies deserves to be encouraged in cling with some tenacity to English habits. moderation. Snow-shoeing, skating and cur-In both cases, however, we fancy Canadians ling are invigorating and healthy. But when than all his caluminators from Gaspe to are an improvement upon their neighbors, undertakings which overtax the powers and British Columbia. The men who talk of No doubt those neighbors would laugh at which have no other effect than a mere which have no other effect than a mere being told so, and hold us up, like Hiram evidence of endurance are indulged in, no Hurn, to ridicule, for venturing so egotistical good can come of them. They are, however, an opinion. But yet we think we are an in- exciting and the public will run after exciteprovement upon Americans. Politically, our ment in almost any form-hence their populife is a shade less corrupt. Sins against the larity. O'Leary, for instance, personally, is a State are forgotten soon enough in Canada, no respectable man. He is, we believe, no gamdoubt, and a great many things are done in bler, in the gumbling sense of the term. He the way of jobs to prove that we copy very walks because it brings him money and perclosely the lines marked out by our Republi- haps, in its own way, some little glory. But can neighbors. Yet we have our advantages, he is surrounded by an atmosphere of evil, Our President is not elected, and we are at for the tendency of such exhibitions, in places one stroke freed from all the corruption like New York, is bad. Take the case of which attends such an ordeal. Our public Madame Anderson. That lady is attended functionaries are not dismissed en masse when by a notorious fighting man, and this fact parties change places, and thus another evil alone is enough to stamp the performance is avoided. To be sure we lop of a few with a character which is far from being descore every time the Treasury benches cent. The craze for these very long-distance are occupied by the other party, but walking matches may not readily expire, but it is, after all, only a feeble imitation of the evils which attend them will live longer the wholesale dismissals which take place than the mere walking matches. But so long when the Democrats oust Republicans, or as money is to be made out of such exhibirice versa, in the United States. Another tions it will be very hard to make them un-____

The Hon. Mr. Joly.

The two morning papers have leading articles, one for and one against the Hon. Mr. Joly in the matter of the land purchases made by him at Bellerive and Gale. On such a question neither the Conservative nor the Reform organs can be trusted-the one will blacken the character of the Hon. Mr. Joly estrangement that causes bitterness, and the on the smallest pretence, if it can—while the other will be equally ready to defend him, even in a hopeless cause. Let anyone take up the Gazette and read the article headed The Gale Property Purchase," and he will come to the conclusion that the Hon. Mr. Joly, if not a great rascal himself, is surrounded by very great rascals, indeed. Then let the same person take up the Herald, and he will find that the Hon. Mr. Joly purity itself, and that he is surrounded by or to attract to our columns the good things in the advertisers way. The Post was thrown mystify the public with figures. It upon the market upon its merits, to live or is the especial province of both these papers to manipulate the figures to answer their own purposes, and they are not slow to take advantage of anything that will tend to advance their own side of the question. As, for our part, we have approached this question without party prejudices. We have no special interest to serve, and our opinions are not formed with a desire to keep Mr. Joly's party in office or to see it in opposition. To us both parties are the same, but we must, in fairness, say that Mr. Joly has not explained this sale business to the satisfaction of any impartial man. We do not say that Mr. Joly was in any way personally benefitted by the business and an absence of phrases which may excite but that others have outwitted him we the interest of some readers, it is not because are satisfied. His motives may have been the news is not attainable, but simply because good, and we do not doubt but they we will not insert it. Considering that were, but his acts, as we are obliged to take self-addation and attribute our venture of the material at that time was very dear, and yet we find nation; what then is a man's duty to the horrible death. What were the antecedents testive season people are prepared to overlook. Mr. Joly, in these hard times, paying in some state? In Canada a man has as much liberty of the miserable assassin? He had been for filled our notch in the journalism of Canada explained away, and the Hon. Mr. Joly has

---Licensed to Kill.

There is only one class of men, that we are aware of, who are licensed to kill by slow poison, and that class are publicans. According to our idea of morals it is no harm to kill a man when it is done slowly and with due precaution. The law gives the publican icense to poison anybody and everybody, and the publican does not hesitate to do as the law allows him. To preach Temperance apthe evil. Murphys come and Murphys go, but the publican keeps on his career as indifferently as if there were no Murphys in the world. Blue ribbons may be sported for a week or two and then they are put aside, people begin to get ashamed of the folly of wearing them, and they return to their old baunts and to their old habits of paying the publican for poisoning them. Ours must of a surety be an odd kind of nature that not only licenses people to kill us, but actually pays for the drugs which we know are ruin to the reputation, death to the body, and damnation the soul. And all the time we will preach about the folly and the wickedness of opium eating, and piously assail the "miserable" creatures who eat opium, while we, at the same moment, may be stooping over a steaming toddy, a cocktail or a brandy smash. All this is one of the oddest things in nature. We all say that life is valuable, and yet nine-tenths of us act as if life was a nuisance. We do not like to commit suicide, but we adopt a gentler means of destruction, paying people to kill us by slow degrees. And experience has established the fact that preaching temperance is of little avail. People will drink in spite of the temperance lecturers. The itinerant temperance lecturer may do some temporary good, but as a rule it is through the pulpit that intempernative Americans and the Irish ance must be combatted. Then, there is the America better friends. But when "revenue" phase of the question. The State must be supported, and intemperance is one of the chief items by which governments, in Christian lands, are kept going. The question is hedged around with difficulties, and the man who can find a remedy for it will deserve well of humanity. But where is the

The Afghau War. The Aighan war has taught the world a new lesson in the art of modern warfare. If it closes as it has commenced, it will estabno natural barriers, when held by a semisavage people, are insurmountable to a well appointed army. Before the days of arms of percussion, it was acknowledged that in mountainous countries alone were disciplined them, without prevarication. The strength of armies ever held at bay by undisciplined commands. Switzerland drove out the Auscause the truth is in favour of Ireland. But trians and held her own against all comers, but that was before the introduction of mofor diplomatists or politicians speak the dern firearms. In fact, the breech-loader and leaves the spring finds us somewhat unprepar- truth no doubt, but they do it after a fashion the rifled cannon have destroyed all hopes of

ghans not only successfully resisted, but annihilated a force of British troops sent against them. In the days of the breech-loader and the Armstrong, the Afghans themselves are men not one bit more heroic than their fathers, whom these same Afghans defeated. "Passes" considered almost impregnable, and around which associations of terror lingered, are penetrated as if the men who were attacking were on a promenade. Modern warfare is a science, and to the men most skilled success is certain. An old smooth bore field piece did not require so much technical knowledge to handle as a modern Armstrong. It was easier to make a good soldier in the old days than it is now, because, with small arms particularly, it requires judgment and experience to guage windage, distance, attraction, &c., and this can only be acquired by an experience which insurgents never had time to acquire. A well appointed force of Russians in the Khyber Pass would have made it troublesome for the British troops, not that the Russians may be braver than Afghans, but they are skilled in their trade, and they know how to use their resources to the best advantage. The days of insurrection on small scales have for ever gone, and the Afghan war has proved that even what used to be called "inaccessible clin's' are no safeguard for irregular troops, even if they were led by a Hofer or a Tell.

The Hon. Mr. Joly. The Hon, Mr. Joly is an honorable man.

His political opponents may assail his political acts, but no one has thus far attempted to impugn his honor. As a politician, what he does will, as a matter of course, be assailed, but, as a citizen, the Hon. Mr. Joly is and ever has been, above reproach. As a politician, too, he is a hard working, and, we believe, a conscientious man. Since he and his party took office, the Province has been all the better. Like the proverbial new broom, the Hon. Mr. Joly has made a clean sweep of the obsolete sinecures which had become a burden on the people. We cheerfully recognize all the good he has done, but he has, too, made his mistakes. We have not forgiven him for the St. Henri shooting affair. That was culpable neglect of the interests of the citizens, and we shall not fail to remember it when the proper time comes. As for the land purchases at Bellevive and Gale, he has satisfactorily explained the first, and some of the Conservative organs are making too much of the last. To attribute dishonourable motives to the Hon, Mr. Joly is a mere piece of party spite, in itself dishonourable. The Hon. Mr. Joly erred, no doubt, but to attribute that error to any desire to benefit his friends, we do not believe, nor is there a shadow of proof to substantiate. The fact that the Premier of the Province made an error of judgment-an error which amounts to incapacity, if you will, is no proof that corruption was at the bottom of it. "Motives" are invented for the Local Premier by Conservatives, just as "motives" are invented for the Dominion Premier by the Reformers. In the matter of the Gale farm the Hon. Mr. Joly was outwitted, but every honest man in the country will regret the miserable insinuations which would attach fraud to error. The men who benefitted by the Premier's mistake were, and are, principally his political opponents. This is well known in Montreal, and while we think the guinary tyranny and cruel injustice. A Premier has blundered, yet we cannot but resent the "motives" for which there are no apparent foundation.

The Duty of Irishmen in Canada.

When a man enjoys the blessings of civil and religious liberty; when he is protected by the laws and can aspire to the highest founded upon grave motives. office in the land; when he looks to the austate? In Canada a man has as much liberty as is good for him. Here there is no practical grievance that good conduct and energy cannot remove. If Irishmen are, in some cases, not treated as they ought to be, time and perseverance will remedy the evil. There is no barrier in the Constitution, and none; judice is, in some cases, no doubt against him, but even these can be lived a gentleman named De la Force, and said he down. Look back for thirty years! No "wished to speak to the King, in order one would dure speak of the Irish people to declare to His Majesty that, for a long now as they were spoken of then. They have now a foothold in the country, they have tion of killing him, but that after prospered, and their duty is to give a loyal such a confession, he knew he would and a hearty allegiance to the laws and insti- be free from the temptation." When about and a hearty allegiance to the laws and instipears to be a fruitless means of controlling tutions of a country which has been to them a to die he asked Dr. Filesac, a professor at refuge and has given them a home. We can well understand the antagonism which so many Irishmen have for England; we can well understand that "love" for England is impossible; we can realize the thoughts of persecution, of extermination, of tamine, of the lash and all the other tortures inflicted upon Ireland by her English taskmasters. Catholic Ireland suffered as from a scourge of scorpions; but "to forget is human, to forgive divine." The persecutions of the past are over, and Ireland is comparatively prosperous, although she can never be contented so long as she is denied the right of Legislative Independence. That discontent will no doubt attach itself to the greater part of the Irish people all over the world. But if we are discontented on that point, that is no reason why we should hesitate for a second in becoming loyal Canadian citizens. The most intense Fenian can have but one grievance in this country, and that is a sentimental one; but while he indulges in sentiment on that score he should not forget the practical benefits he derives and the practical protection he enjoys. The duty of Irishmen in this country appears to us to be clear, and that duty is to give to Canada what is due to Canada—a hearty support in all its undertakings and, if required, to share her perils in the hour of trial.

The Water we Drink.

We published on Thursday a letter from Mr. Lesage, the City Engineer, in reply to an article we wrote on "The water we drink." The most important feature in Mr. Lesage's letter is the analysis it contains from the pen of Dr. J. Baker Edwards. In that analysis Dr. Edwards makes it appear that "the water we drink" is far from being as bad as we supposed it to be. The fact that newts, water snakes, or other monsters have passed through the water pipes into the houses of tax payers, would, inferentially, appear to be accidents a few of those religious, was the same body cause for all this outspoken honesty on the lish, what military men already declared, that and should in no way alarm the people. The analysis we publish to-day is a favourable citly winked at the assassination committed one, but it is not sufficient, because Dr. Baker Edwards has given another analysis to the public, and one that is directly contrary to that given by him to the Water Committee. In fact, it was only this week that we received a small pamphlet of twenty-two pages, entitled "The water we use; its impurities, and how to purify it, by Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Bishop's College, Montreal." This pamphlet substantiates our view of the case, while the analysis published is against us. In the publ succeeded by his brother, Chasrles IX., aged the English and Irish Militia regiments, who the best scavenger, no doubt, so long as it we regret that anything occurred to cast a against regular forces led by able generals. lic analysis Dr. Edwards says that the water ten years. The truth of the saying, "Unnup-rank above the Volunteers, are obliged to wear I sts; but frost and snow bring stush and water, shadow upon the high character of our In the days of the old "Brown Bess," the Af-

mences by saying that "the water supplied to the public of Montreal is not the pure and simple element some people suppose it to be.
It is a variable admixture of food, drink, dirt the Armstrong, the Aignans composed of and disease." These statements are contradictions composed of and disease." tory, and we know not which to credit. The public analysis speaks favorably the pamphlet, however, says that "the water itself is not the subject of animadversion, but "it is the large amount of suspended matter, or anic and inorganic; the debris alive and dead-slimy and slippery-the living inhabitants and the dead vegetation-to which the strongest exceptions should be taken." The pamphlet, in fact, contains what appears to be a proof that the water in the McTavish reservoir is all Dr. Edwards declares it to be-"a variable admixture of food, drink, dirt and disease." And yet the public analysis does not support this statement. Between the two opinions we confess ourselves unable to come to a conclusion, except that formed by personal observation, and that is, that the water is filthy as it passes through the taps, and that filthy water is the abiding place of "debris alive and dead," of a very objectionable nature.

> It is nothing astonishing in this age to see wealthy men give sums of money, varying from a thousand to a million dollars towards hospitals, colleges, museums and other public institutions, some of the donors of such princely sums being rank infidels. Every one cannot give a million dollars, nor even a dollar, but those who can should, surely if only carrying out one of the corporal works of mercy, to shelter the homeless, and in this respect what can be a greater act of charity than to assist the completion of the Grey Nuns Hospital for the aged and deserving page Tickets are only lifty cents and valuable prizes may be obtained. This grand letters will come off on the 16th inst. at the Napareti Asylum, No. 1085 St. Catherine street, Montreal, and the prizes won, with the names the winners, will appear in the Evening Post for the 20th and the next issue of the $T_{
> m BT}$ Witness. It should be remembered also that no one is refused admission to the Hospital on account of religion or nationality : like the Gospel of our Lord, it is open to all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Letter from "G." III.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and PEST But, before quoting Sismondi, I have one remark to make. Here we see France divided into hostile camps-parties struggling at the daggers' point for supremacy—appalling crimes and excesses committed on all sides -Frenchmen rending the bosom of their unhappy country—a perjured King disgracing by his periody and abominations the crown of St. Louis-heresy striving to establish itself on the ruins of an ancient Catholic Kingdom-the toundations of society shaken and all order lost. Hated and despised by all parties in the State, the King saw a thousand hands raised to strike him down In his rage, he spills the blood of the people like water, and marks his revenge by whole sections of country turned into a waste and howling desert. Charles I. was not one quatter as culpable in his abuse of power, and yet the English put him to death. Henry III.'s fate was provoked by a long career of sanfanatical boy strikes him down, and instead of attributing the deed to its real cause, the turbulence of the times, and the king's own conduct, furious prejudice and hate charge the Jesuits with a crime for the establishment of which there is not one shadow of proof. I defy the Witness to furnish one respectable

In the case of Henry IV, the iniquity of a long time in prison for debt-had declared that he saw visions of hell and the devil. wandered about restless and visionary for a time, and then took the habit of a lay brother among the religions called the Feuillants. Six weeks afterwards he was expressed as a in the laws, to prevent an Irishman making | harmless lunatic, ever talking about myste headway the same as anyone else. Pre- rious revelations and wonders he had head and seen. After his expulsion, he called upon time, he had entertained an inter-Sorbonne, for absolution. The latter answered: "We are forbidden to absolve a party guilty of high treason unless he is willing to reveal his accomplices and advisers." have none," replied Ravaillac, "I alone did the deed; give me conditional absolution! "Well," said Dr. Filesac (who, by the way, was one of those delightful Gallican courtiers so common in France at that period), "I will give you absolution on condition, but, if you speak falsely, in place of being forgiven, you incur eternal damnation!" "I receive it on that condition," said Ravaillae, and so died. Now, search all the authorities of the epoch Huguenot as well as Catholic, and you will

not find one, deserving of the least confidence, that even hints that Ravaillac had been instigated by the Jesuits, directly or indirectly, to do the deed for which be suffered. The invention is of more recent date. It had its origin in that facility with which some fanatics swallow every calumny, however absurd and fanciful, that malice invents against the Church of God and her defenders. Now, just listen to the Calvinistic Sismondi, writing of this Ravaillac affair :-

"One does not know which is most deplorable, the fanatacism which armed an assassin against the King, or the cruelty, precipitation and base servility of the magistracy, who, not content with putting the culprit to an atrocious death, extended the chastisement to in-NOCENT MEN:—a magistracy which did not take time to find out the truth,-who condemned en masse, in forty-eight hours, to dishonorable exile, a numerous religious society without a hearing or defence, for an attempt at regicide in which they had no part whatever! It was not only a scandalous iniquity, it was a monstrous act of political baseness; for, the Parliament which condemned the entire order of Jesuits on account of some opinions contrary to the royal authority found among the writings of which, a year before, sanctified revolt and taby Jacques Clement. In fact, all this cruel injustice was done to excuse the Parliament's previous opposition to the royal authority.

[Book xxi., pp. 819-323.] Let us consider, for a moment, the position of the Jesuits in France during these troublesome times. Pope Paul III. confirmed the Institute of Ignatius, and the name of the Company of Jesus, the 27th September, 1540. In 1560, Francis II., of France, died, and was