The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

761 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL. By M. C. MULLIN & CO. Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

MOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be charged, will pleace state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

The Jush Borough Franchise.

On Friday night in the British House of Commons Mr. Meldon's motion in favor of assimuating the Borough Franchise in Ireland with that of Great Britain was defeated by 187 to 55. Irish M.P.'s ask that the franchise should be as low in Ireland as it is in England, and they are refused. The request was simply this: Extend to Ireland household suffrage, as you have it in the English, Scotch and Welsh boroughs, and the reply is, " No; that would be giving the franchise over to priests and demagogues." It is hard for the Irish people to bear up against such injustice, but "the night is long that never finds the day," and the Irish people will no doubt keep at their post until justice is done them.

The Plague.

A New York contemporary has raised the question: "Has the plague reached Nova Scotia?" We do not know whether this was intended for a joke or not, but we think our contemporary is a little too sensational this time. It appears that there are a few cases of Cyprus fever reported in Halifax. There is nothing wonderful in that, considering that there are now in Halifax a number of men recently from Cyprus. But the attempt to associate Cyprus fever with the plague is ridiculous. Anyone who has ever been in the Mediterranean knows, or should know, that Cyprus fever is no more like the plague than it is like yellow fever. What is known as Cyprus fever is common to other places along the Mediterranean as well us to Cyprus, and our sensational contemporary has overshot the mark this time. When the yellow fever decimated the South, there might have been some ground for alarm, and now that it is reported to have broken out again there may be some cause of uneasiness in the South, but the attempt to raise an alarm by shouting " plague" in Halifax is neither becoming nor prudent.

& Anbsidized. "

The Mail berates the Reformers because the "Independence of Parliament was prostituted to the use of contracting members, presided over by a Speaker who was subsidized." This is too true. The practice of "subsidizing" the M.P.'s was vicious in the extreme. But I then no one can tell what next. what about the M.P's who, being proprietors of newspapers, ostensibly give up their connection with the press in order that their apers might obtain Government patronage without violating the Independence of Parliament. In the case of the Reformers the Independence of Parliament was violated in the case of the Conservatives it is violated, but it is violated indirectly. There is just the difference between Tweedle-de-dee and Tweedlede-dum. Are not some Conservative M.P.'s subsidized through their papers now? Is it not well known that these M. P.'s simply evaded the law, and that the papers are as much theirs as ever they were. No doubt the evasion of the law is better than the violation of the Independence of Parliament of which the Reformers were guilty; but it is an evasion of the law for all that, and that is Burke left upon record the trite saying that "hypocrisy delights in sublime speculations; for, not intending to carry them out, it costs nothing to have them magnificent." This may well apply to both sides of the House at

The Lieutenant-Governor.

It lecks as if the French Conservative members of Parliament were determined to oust the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. The ominous rumors we have heard from time to time have been followed by ominous actions, and now we see that forty-eight French Conservative M.P.'s held a caucus yesterday afternoon in Ottawa, and that the Letellier question was discussed. There can be little doubt that the French-Canadian Conservatives are resolved not to let the Lieutenant-Governor escape. He has sinned, and for his sins he must suffer. Nor, as things are in Canada, can we blame the French Conservative M.P.'s overmuch. The Lieutenant-Governor outraged all constitutional usages. It was a violation of all custom to dismiss a Government while that Government had still a working majority to sustain it. But, after all, it would be more generous to let him run his term of office out. The election of a Conservative majority next summer will be punishment enough for Mr Letellier. Indeed, he has been punished already by the Conservative triumph which carried the country with it in September, which, connected with the fact that his conduct has been generally condemned ought to satisfy those to whom he is politically opposed. But while it would be more generous to let him alone, yet the Conservatives cannot be much blamed if they agitate for his removal.

The Impertinence of the Press

We are not surprised at people talking about the "Impertinence of the Press." A gallant soldier in South Africa with a small command is left to face a force of armed

sent to England, and a frank and soldierly admission of the defeat is made. Forthwith should be two representatives for the majority the jackdaws of the press shout "Imbecile, and one for the minesty. This is fair. It imberde," and without trial, without being gives the minority a chance of being heard, heard, without particulars, without anything It does not stifle the voice of those out of but journalistic impertinence, a brave and power, as is done in countries where the Restern soldier, a man who has won his spurs, presentation of Minerities is not law. The and who has hitherto worn them with honor, is cried down by some miserable quill driver which Canadians have a right to expect. The who knows no more about "setting a old country has set the example, and while squedron in the field" than we do about the we are not prepared to accept all they do in direct sea routo to the North Pole. We are direct sea routo to the North Pole. We are induced to return to this subject by reading land is right, and it would be well for us if something in a contemporary about the "in-capacity" of Lord Chelmsford! The paper in question is a fourth class journal at best, published in Ontario, and for pity sake we refrain from mentioning its name. But such garbage gives colour to the too often justfilike remark that there is a great deal of impertinence in the press, unless, indeed, the public takes the more sensible view of the case, that the "impertinence" is more calculated to amuse than to annoy.

The Zulu War.

The Zulus have brought a terrible chastisement on themselves. Into the merits of the war in Kaifraria we do not intend to enter. Who is right or who is wrong is not now the question of the hour. War is being waged; 20,000 Zulus have annihilated a British column, captured two cannon, immense war supplies, and the colours of the 24th Regiment. If the accounts we publish this morning are true perhaps a British column was never engaged in a more disastrous fight. The officers appear to have been mown down wholesale. After Inkerman eleven officers of a regiment of the guards were buried in one hole, but now we hear of nineteen officers, from one regiment, being killed in an engagement with savages. How, or under what circumstances, this disaster overtook the British troops we are left in ignorance of. No doubt there was some blundering -another Balaclava, perhaps. But the gain to the Zulus can only be temporary. They will receive a terrible chastisement. They appear to have fought gallantly, and although the loss attributed to them is probably exaggerated, yet they must have displayed some soldierly qualities in accouplishing, poorly armed as they must be, what they did. Their success will make them bold, and boldness on their side can only result to their disadvantage. The calamity which has overtaken the British arms must throw a gloom over the nation, but that gloom will be followed by active operations and reinforcements, before which the Zulus must succumb.

Afghanistav.

The war in Afghanistan is not yet over. Our forces are falling back from Candahar; it is denied that civil strife prevails in Cabul, and Yakoob Khan is said to be collecting his forces, which are reported to be gaining confidence. This news may mean much or it may mean little. The country is difficult and all the reports assure us that the snow is so deep that the bringing up of the supplies is attended by great difficulties. But we cannot forget the most difficult part of the country—the Khoord Cabul Pass, has not yet been penetrated and it is here, no doubt, where the British troops will meet with the most serious resistance. To us it appears inexplicable that Russia should not aid the Ameer, and if the opportunity presents itself no doubt that aid will be given. When the Ameer appeared able to hold his own Russia patted him on the back and said "good boy:" When the Ameer appeared to be defeated, Russia gave him the cold shoulder, and professed her desire to cultivate a good feeling with Great Britain. All this is in keeping with Russia. No matter what she says, she wants India; and, if she can, she will get a sia may be at more liberty to act in the East. It is true her finances are crippled, and the plague may seriously tie her hands; but, if she can, she will help the Ameer, and if Yakoob Khan can hold Cabul and Khoord Cabul Pass, we may expect to see Russian volunteers crowd the Afghan heights, and

Which Is True?

The lumbermen had a meeting in Ottawa the other day, a telegraphic summary of the meeting was sent to the papers, and in that summary it appeared as if the lumbermen Were against Protection. Now, however, an other report comes to hand, and this morning's Gazette contradicts the report that appeared in the same paper yesterday, for we learn that the meeting was in favor of Protection and not against it. Now, the question is, Which is true? There is one thing in the English press that one seldom finds on this continent-reports of meetings are given honestly and impartially. It is a framework of the English papers that whatever a speaker says is given to the world without any attempt being made to "dress." the most that can be said about it. Edmund | for party purposes. But here no such code of journalistic honour prevails. A man's opinions are contorted, and his words are wriggled into a shape in harmony with the writer's views. and party papers seldom or never give fair. reports and this incident of the lumbermen is an illustration of it. Honesty is regarded as the very worst policy party papers can pursue. Meetings which are unanimous for one thing, will be made appear as indifferent, and that fair play which even Home Rulers or Obstructionists receive from the English press in its reports, is here wholly unknown. In England the press may denounce in leading articles, but the reports always give fair play. Of course they are liable to err, but wilfully false reports are not encouraged. But then England is civilized, and, outside of the Irish question, she is one of the fairest nations in the world, and it would be to the advantage of Canada if the reporters could learn to be as impartial here as they are in the old country.

Representation of Minorities. The Americans are making an effort to bring about the representation of minorities. England has done something in that respect, and now the people of the United States are attempting something in the same line. It is an odd fact that when the Conservative were returned to power at the last election in England there were more Liberal votes polled over Great Britain and Ireland than there were Conservative votes, and yet the Liberals were defeated. This anomaly was brought about by the overwhelming Liberal majorities in so many of the boroughs and the paucity of the Conservative majorities in the counties. A somewhat similar state of affairs occurred during the late Presidential election, and the fact that Tilden polled a larger number of votes than Hayes, and yet Tilden was defeated for the Presidency, brought the country to the verge of civil war. England has come nearer to the solution of Representation of Minorities than any other country. For inwarriors twenty times outnumbering his own. stance, there are in Montreal a great number By some accident, or mischance, or of Reformers, and yet the city is represented blunder, his men fall into what looks like a by three Conservatives. The opinions of

resistance. A short account of the disaster is House of Commons. In England the system is, in a three-cornered constituency, that there presentation of Minorities is not law. The Representation of Linorities is a justice Canada would follow the example.

Promotion by Influence.

The English people made a great fuss about Promotion by Purchase in the army. The system was attacked and denounced, and ultimately it was abolished. The English army has, on the whole, benefited by the changes and the people congratulate themselves that another step in the right direction was made when Promotion by Purchase in the army became a thing of the past. But it is not only in the army that Promotion by Purchase has been abolished in England; but in the Civil Service, promotion by influence has been done away with also. Competitive examina-tions have been the death knell of both evils in the old country. Beaten in England, cor-ruption in the Civil Service finds a home on this continent, and Promotion by Influence is still a standing disgrace to the Canadian Civil Service. To illustrate this we publish the following extract from a letter which appeared in an Ottawa contemporary, and signed "Civil Servant." He says :-

"I am a clerk in one of the departments, of over 15 years' standing. Some year or two back, the Steward at Rideau Hall was appointed to a clerkship over my head at \$1,200 a year salary, and before the Reform party went out of office it was further increased to

\$1,400." After fifteen years' service the "Steward at Rideau Hall" was pitchforked over the head of "Civil Servant." This looks hard. There may be some extenuating features about it, but the case of "Civil Servant" is the case of thousands of others. One successful political campaign is enough to place a man at the top of the ladder in the Civil Service, and the question of "fitness" or "experience" amount to nothing at all. Whoever can purchase political influence can get any position in the country.

Revival of Business in the United States.

The news from the United States is encouraging. The Herald is jubilant, and it points out that three years ago there were 60,000 idle men in New York, while now there are only 11,395. This is encouraging. Even during busy times there are always thousands of unemployed in New York. We learn that in 1873 there were 25,400 men out work in the Empire City. Six years ago times were ognsidered good; yet if the number of unemployed men is an indication, the state of trade is better now than it was even six years ago. If wages are less, so are all the necessaries of life cheaper. The laborer who used to earn \$2 a day in 1873 only earns \$1.10

Carpenters' and cabinet-makers' wages are plasterers, painters, and sawyers from \$3.50 to \$2.25 and \$2.00; blacksmiths from \$3.00 to \$2.00; tailors from \$4.50 to \$2.50; and shoemakers from \$3.50 to \$2.00.

And what is the cause? The Globe attributes the cause of this revival of business in the United States to the fact that the hard times first began there, and it is natural that the hard times would cease there before they would cease where they began later. But the Globe is wrong. If the United States had not had wisdom enough to crush out English foothold there. Now, too, the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey is signed, Russia and Turkey they would not have prospered as they have. Protection has been the cause of the revival of the business in the United States. Without it the United States could not have revived so rapidly. English goods would still crowd the markets in New York, the American looms would have been idle, the blast furnaces would have been out, and a fictitious Free Trade would have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy.

Prison Labor. How is the question of Prison Labor going to be settled? We see that the workingmen of Toronto are in arms against it, and they appear to excite some sympathy. What to do with prisoners has always been a grave question? They must be fed, and they must labor. But the most question always has been-What are they to labor at? It is manifestly unfair that Prison Labor should enter into competition with honest labor. support a prisoner, while that same prisoner is making an article that reduces the profit, and sometimes prevents the honest laborer from obtaining employment? The poor, but honest, shoemaker has to compete with the convict, and as it is with the shoemaker so it is with other trades. Prison Labour may make a few artimaking roads, clearing the forest, and breaking up the prairies. Five hundred convicts would clear land enough in one year, and erect houses enough, to enable one hundred pears that Prison Labour should be used where it is most required, and where it would be most profitable. Where then is labour most required, and where would it be most profitable? Making boots and shoes? Certainly not! Send gangs of men into the bush. Make them erect log houses to live in. An efficient guard can easily keep them in order. Let these gangs clear a place around the houses they have crected, and let the Government sell the log huts and the cleared land to our poor, giving them a chance to pay by instalments. Thus the first and greatest difficulty, the house and a few acres of cleared land, will be overcome, and if the Government helped the settlers with seed, in a few years thousands of people would be made comfortable. Prison Labor would be made profitable and the country would benefit.

Independence in Politics.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Herald says that there is some talk about forming an "Independent" party in Parliament. We do not know what truth there may be in the report, but we are not over sanguine that there is much foundation for it. There are enough of "Independent" electors to turn the scale in the country, but there are not many of them in Parliament, and when they are there the most of them fall into the lap of one side or the other. Place hunters can never be Independent in politics, and as long as place hunting is the custom, it will. be difficult to create a party, any member of which can throw himself into the arms of the Government on the smallest pretence. Of this fact by the Irishmen of the Dominion the Government on the smallest pretence. Of this fact by the Irishmen of the Dominion the smallest pretence. Of this fact by the Irishmen of the Dominion the smallest pretence. Of this fact by the Irishmen of the Dominion the smallest pretence. Of this fact by the Irishmen of the Dominion the smallest pretence. trap, and they are slaughtered after a gallant, the Reformers in Montreal are husbed in the However, if there are enough of men of In- that makes him so popular. But the demon- her mind.

dependent calibre in the House of Commons to undertake the formation of such a party, we believe the country would receive the news with pleasure. At present each side puts its own views couleur de rose, and it is hard to get at the truth of anything. People who are inclined to think for themselves always suspect that there is something left unsaid, and that Party is first, and Canada but a secondary consideration. Politics in this country is simply a business. Men go into it in order to make it pay. If their party is in power those politicians will make a "good thing" either for themselves or for their friends, and it is time that every loyal citizen in the land should proclaim war on so vicious and demoralizing a policy. . If the House of Commons can produce six Inde-pendent politicians—men who will place Canada before Party-it will not take many Sessions to prove that the system of governing this country which has been pursued by Reformers and Conservatives alike is debasing, demoralizing and choking with corrup No doubt there is much good on both sides of the House. We are certain that there are many high principled men in the ranks of the Government party and in the ranks of the Opposition, but it needs men who are Independent in politics to crush out this ruling Canada by "patronage," when it should be ruled by patriotism.

Dead.

We regret to announce the death of the Ottawa Herald. When that journal was started the Irish Catholics of Canada looked forward with pleasure to its advocacy of their But now it is no more-from dust to dust it has returned—and we are left the simple heritage of remembrance. But we must not be understood as saying that the Ott wa Herald has ceased publication. Not so; it is still published, and we hope it will prosper. But it is dead so far as Irish Catholic interests are concerned. It is no longer even a moderate champion of the claims of our people to Cabinet representation, and it rebukes the Post and Irish Canadian for their efforts to embarrass the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. Our claims for representation are treated with stern indifference, yet we should be silent. Sir John A. Macdonald refuses to entertain the claims of our people; but what of that. The Herald thinks we should not mind it. It will embarrass the Government, we are told. All we regret is that we cannot embarrass the Government enough. The Irish Catholics are, we believe, in no mood to be told that they are embarrassing the Government, for that is not the issue. The fact is that it is the Government who are embarrassing the Irish Catholics. Under the present regime it appears to us that Irish Catholics are no-bodies. As a matter of course, a few place returned to power. We cannot believe hunters will tell Sir John A. Macdonald otherwise; but the people who neither expect anything, nor who want anything, look upon Sir John A. Macdonald as having played a double shufile with the just demands of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. And we must be silent and not embarrass the Government!! What do we care for the Government? The Post was not established to prop any party. It was established qvin the interest of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. To those interests Sir reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.75; bricklayers, John A. Macdonald has acted a political traitor, and for that we would tumble his house of cards about his ears it we could. Once Protection is given to our industries we can have no further interest in the Conserva- Assurance itself. The one is the duty of a tives, unless indeed they choose to give us legislature—the other is, in too many such representation in the Cabinet as we are cases, the avenue to political corrupentitled to. The Ottawa Herald may abandon | tion. - The country is already overrun the fight, but we have no authority to give up our position; and the appeals of our contemto make opportunities for more of them. porary to surrender are met by a distinct Such a policy will open a path for every poli-

The Volunteer Militia.

The other day we were told that the heads of departments in Ottawa had decided to the country full of office holders, to strangle the resist political influence, in order that indi- free expression of opinion, and to make every viduals in the various departments should be benefited by it. They had, we were told, servant of Sir John A. Macdonald. If we had benefited by it. They had, we were told, resolved to keep political influence as much as possible out of the Civil Service. When we saw the telegram announcing this piece of government has foreshadowed, but for the news, we ventured to predict that it was a piece of nousense, and that the heads of departments could do nothing of the kind. Political influence has directed everything, and political influence will continue to direct everything until competitive examinations give a fair field and no favor to every citizen of the Dominion. Political influence rules the camp, the court, the hall, and even the heads of departments are not strong enough to resist its power. Take a case in point. We have some reason to believe that the Minister of Militia contemplated many necessary and useful reforms in the Volunteer service, but we have taken, and the country would suffer. Governalso reason to know that the political influence by which he was confronted was Why should an honest artisan be taxed to too much for him, and that he was obliged to abandon his intentions. The interests of the country are sacrificed in order that individuals may benefit. If the reforms in question took place, certain people would be injured. The M.P.'s of the to be injured men took the question up, and fought it with a vigor before which the good sense and the patriotism of the Minister of Militia had to and cheaper than any contractors, but it is cles of commerce cheaper; but it does so at succumb, and this is how Canada is quite another question when the Government the expense of honest toil. Why not use governed! It is individuals first and country undertakes to interfere with long established afterwards. No matter if the country could be businesses. To protect the people, guard saved \$100,000 per annum by remodelling the their money, punish those who defraud them, Prison Labour where it is most required afterwards. No matter if the country could be militia: what does that matter if certain gentlemen would be disturbed and certain individuals left out in the cold. The experience families to settle on the land. To us it ap- of Mr. Masson goes for nothing, and the political influence of partisans forces him to do what he knows to be against the best interest of the force over which he so ably presides. As for Mr. Masson we have full confidence in his ability, and if the militia was left to him he would soon bring about a very different state of affairs to that which now exists. But M.P.'s have their friends to look after, and what do those M.P.'s care whether the country suffers or not, so long as their friends are not injured. Unfortunately this has been too much the custom, but it is | seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, a pity that the interest of the militia should be sacrificed to it.

Mr. Costigan, M. P.

The Irish Catholics of Montreal are to be congratulated on the brilliant reception they gave last week to Mr. Costigan, the member for Victoria. As an Irish Catholic demonstration, it was, perhaps, one of the most successful affairs ever held in this city. Given to Mr. Costigan as an Irish Catholic, and not as a politician, the display of last evening is not without its significance. Mr. Costigan was honored by his political friends as well as by his political opponents, because his steadfast allegiance to the terest of his countrymen and his co-religionists during the long term of his political career. Without abandoning his early political conviction, Mr. Costigan, appears never to have conveniently forgotten that he was an Irishman. Always a Conservative, he is a

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. stration of last week proved two things. The numbers present—crowded as the people were to the doors, and unable as many were to obtain seats-proved Mr. Costigan's popularity; while his speech gave his hearers an opportunity of acknowledging that he possesses qualities of an order which eminently fit him for the discharge of higher duties than those which are at present within the range of his mission. In a speech-tempered by good sense and moderation-he exhibited qualities for which many of his hearers were unpropared, and he stamped his capacity for leadership upon every word he uttered. Unostentatious in manner, Mr. Costigan has to be forced to the front, but when there it is evident that he is able to acquit himself in a manner creditable to himself and eminently satisfactory to those who look up to him as a representative man. Last week's demonstration proved, too, that Irish Catholics are not violent party men, and that they are prepared to honour good deeds and consistency even when found in a political foe. We cannot but think that the significance of such a demonstration cannot but do permanent good to the Irish Catholics of this country, and if the same good temper on one hand, and materialism. Whether true or false, the most the same absence of slavish party ties on the successful cry that ever has been raised the same absence of slavish party ties on the other, continue to direct the policy of the Irish Catholic population, the Government will see that they cannot violate the implied rights of 500,000 people without arousing an antagor-ism that may overwhelm them. Mr. Costigan every question of the day, but she has arous is to-day as staunch a Conservative as ever he was. Upon party questions he is the same John Costigan he was eighteen years ago, and we are sanguine that in time we shall see him occupying some position worthy of his long allegiance to his party, and as a recognition of the esteem in which his countrymen

The Speech from the Throne. Canada at the Paris Exhibition, the fishery

ward, the cattle trade, trade with France and

Spain, the Canada Pacific Railway, stamps,

weights and measures, the census, ordnance and admiralty, the estimates, readjustment of the tariff, and a measure of government insurance; but not one word about Protection, makes up the sum and substance of the Speech from the Throne. The one word which Canadians looked for—Protection lency the Governor-General. It is too soon to form an opinion upon this circumstance. The readjustment of the tariff is not the Protection the people desire, and for which the country called out. A readjustment of the tariff is desirable, but it is not Protection Even if the Reformers had remained in power they would have been obliged to readjust the tariff, and it was not merely to do returned to power. We cannot believe that the Government do not mean to stand by the promises of Sir John A. Macdonald and his followers. It is true Sir John is powerful. and he can do almost anything he pleases but he cannot avoid, either giving Protection as understood by the people before he was returned, or of giving such an explanation as will prove Protection to be impossible, which will not be flattering to his judgment. Again, we notice with some alarm that the Government contemplates going into the Assurance business. It is right that a Government should protect the masses of the people against fraudulent and bankrupt Assurance Companies, but it becomes another matter when the Government undertakes the business of tician in the country to travel over. Protect the monics of the people by every safeguard by all means, but for the Government to go into business on its own account; is to make competitive examination in Canada we could, in some measure, understand the policy the Government to go into business in life assurance is but to make the people more syco-phantic than they are. And let us take an-other view of their proposed measure. Suppose a supporter of the Conservative party wants to insure his own life, or the life of his wife, or the life of any member of his family, or of a friend. The insurer is delicate. He, she, or they, are bad lives. Yet, will the Conservative party refuse to take them? Would Sir John A. Macdonald, if he were left with a small majority, have the courage to say "No?" Not he. The bad life would be ment cannot throw too many safeguards around the people; but Government cannot keep far enough away from private enterprise. There are some enterprises, indeed, which should be essentially Government works, and must always remain so. We could say nothing, for instance, if the Government would undertake to build the Pacific Railway. This is a new enterprise, and we think the Government could do it better or better, make fraud impossible, is a duty which all governments owe their subjects, but to create a business and fill it with hosts of Government employees is a very serious, if it is not a dangerous undertaking.

When a cunning man seems the most humble and submissive, he is often the most dangerous. Look out for the crouching tiger.

Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie, but he used to relate this:—He was standing one day beside a frog-pond—we have his word for it and saw a large garter-snake made an attack upon an enormous big bull-frog. The snake to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this carnivorous operation until nothing was left of them.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST .- Ike read-"If you marry," said a Roman Consul to his son, let it be to a woman."-" Very proper advice, said Mrs. Partington, interrupting him; "but don't know how he could have given any other under the circumstances, seeing that Providence forcordained that it should be so previously before-hand, though in one sense all the girls that marry are not women either, because they toil not, neither do they spin, of and know no more about housekeeping than the fifth wheel of a coach."—"But," said Ike, putting in, you didn't hear it all. 'If you marry,' said a Roman Consul to his son, 'let it be to a woman who has judgment and industry enough to get a meal of victuals, taste | dead stomach digests, or the dead heart circuenough to dress neat, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold

CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Interesting Letter from Dr. Moward.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Siz,-I find it a good rule, when a man has said all he has to say, the less he attempts to say afterwards the better. I meant that my letter of the 4th should have been my last, but since your correspondent "G" asks a question in his letter of the 6th, I believe I must answer that question.

"Can Dr. Howard have overlooked the real signification of the struggle now going on between the Catholic Church and infidel materialism?" (Question in the Evening Post.

January 30, 1879).

Presuming that the foregoing question was meant for me, I answer it thus: "I have not overlooked the signification of the struggle between infidel materialism and the Catholic Church, and I have seen no danger to the latter from the struggle except, in her or her friends, trying to stop free discussion. Christ. ian materialism is, in the hand of the scientist quite able to defend itself against infidel against the Catholic Church has been that she opposed free discussion. I deny that the Catholic Church, as such, has anything to fear every question of the day, but she has everything to fear from trying to prevent such discussions."

Now, sir, I thought that in the foregoing I not only gave a very scientific, but a very sound Catholic reply to the question put by "G." I did not say that the accusation was true; I only said that it has been a most successful cry against her; and in saying she had nothing to fear from free discussion, I meant to show how strong my faith was True, as Newman says, "I can only speak for myself, and for myself I have the right to speak." I am not answerable for, nor do 1 trouble myself about, any feather-headed Catholic, whose faith is shaken by every wind that blows-men who fancy that every thing they have not brains enough to understand is an attack upon the Catholic Church. Well, sir. as I have said, I thought I was doing very well. But see how "G." accepts my answer: which Canadians looked for—Protection—

"I am surprised at such words being uttered by Dr. Howard. They are not the expressions which Catholics are accustomed to use, and simply evidence that insubordinate spirit which is peculiarly characteristic of the nineteenth century 'scientists'" (Evening Post, February 6, 1879). Pretty strong language, Mr. Editor.

"I must repeat, without any qualification whatever, that Dr. Howard's theory of today and mind being one is absurd, although, as he says, Catholic theologians have accepted both his premises and conclusions." * "But Dr. Howard says mind and body is one, which is false." Dr. Howard is not in the habit of making assertions without being in a position to prove them. In the month of December, 1875, I read a paper before the Montreal Medico-Cirurgical Society, entitled "man's moral responsibility from a scientific standpoint," in which I laid down the theory that " mind and body was one." A well-known theologian, a priest, was then upon a paper called Le Franc Parleur in which paper he gave a review of my paper. The following is a translation .-

"MAN'S MORAL RESPONSIBILITY."

By Dr. HENRY HOWARD, &c., &c., &c.

"Our intention is to make our readers acquainted with this lecture. The subject which is treated therein reaches the highest topics of philosophy and theology, whilst its speculation comprehends, together with the penal code of societies, the care which is to be given to asylums. As is evident the matter is extensive and

very important. But Dr. Howard has been a match for it; his strong intelligence, his truly Christian notions in philosophy, a long and constant study of man and his physical and moral diseases, and consequently a great ex-perience; such are the forces and knowledge which have helped the worthy doctor in his lecture. Man is a free being, and therefore responsible for his action; but he is free only when he acts with a deliberate will. Human liberty is constrained by many causes, and sometimes man is no more responsible, or he he is but in a certain degree. Guided by the lights of theology and physiology, Dr. Howard gives the true principles of this serious question of free will. He describes the causes which trouble, the voluntarism and the free will. These causes belong both to the physical and moral order, and develops them by examples which greatly elucidate the sub

Our attentive study of the splendid lecture of Dr. Howard is quite sufficient to convince everybody that the sickly, morose and weak minds are numerous, and that many crimes, turpitudes and scandals are committed by men who have not the free use of their will and of their reason."

When the great and good "Bishop Conroy," Papal Delegate, visited. Montreal, he honored me with many private interviews. Once in conversation he told me he had heard something of my peculiar scientific views, and would be obliged if I would send him copies of all that had been printed. I did send him all he requested, and these papers contained the very strongest expression with respect to "my pet theory" that mind and body is one. Indeed, I expressed myself much more strongly than I did in any of my letters to the Gazette which attracted the attention of your correspondent "G." After a few weeks I received a letter from the illustrious prelate, of which the following is a copy:

> " 260 DRUMMOND STREET,) :: " 19th Sept., 1877.

MY DEAR DR. HOWARD: "Accept my thanks for your kindness in sending me your interesting writings, and believe me,

" Yours faithfully,

" † GEO. CONROY." In my last conversation with the good Bishop in thanking him for his letter, I told him that there were some who threatened to send my writings to Rome and have them indexed, he smilingly said, very good, "let them send them to Rome, they won't be indexed."

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, to have troubled you so much relating to myself personally When I spoke of the faculties of the soul after separation from the body, I was merely using a reducto ad absurdum, with respect to Dr. Howard's theory that mind and body are one, for if so, the dead brain would think.' ... If mind and body were one, I repeat the brain would not cease thinking.

Will Dr. Howard admit this logical conclusion to his pet theory."
In reply to "G." I admit that I have no reason to believe that the dead brain thinks no more than that the dead lungs breathe, the lates the blood. I speak of the living, not of the dead, and as the living lungs breathe, &c., &c., so does the living brain think. I say the

deasalt but getriet wit.