THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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.

Mr. Angus McIsaac, Antigonish, N. S., has kindly consented to act as our agent in that locality.

To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping men him to swell our subscription list. The EVENING POST, at \$3 a year, is one of the cheapest dailies in the Dominion, and the TRUE WITNESS, at \$1.50 per annum, gives Catholic paper on this continent. tf

Shoot.

Years ago, when a madman attempted to At that time attempted assassinations of ruling monarchs were few and far between, and people appeared to have a just conception of the enormity of the crime. Now-a-days, however, no one minds the attempted assassination of a monarch. It has become so common that we have grown accustomed to it. In France, Spain, Italy, Ger-many, Russia, Servia and Greece, the wouldbe assassins have tried their hands and failed. No one was surprised the other day when the Nihilists tried their luck. In Europe men who do not enjoy all the political liberty, or license, they think themselves entitled to, shoot at their rulers; on this continent where men possess, in some cases, more liberty than is good for them, they shoot one another. To be

claring ourselves Canadians above all. This finest, wharves, and the, worst managed, trade and that is the secret. The Times cares nothing for Canada. It has said so over and over again, and now Canada can return the compliment and say that it cares nothing for the Times.

The Hon. Mr. Joly.

There is talk of coalition among the 'moderate men" of both sides of the Local House in order to sustain the Hon. Mr. Joly. No doubt the Local Premier has many friends who would like to see him retain power, but who, under present circumstances, are bound to oppose him. Personally the Hon. Mr. Joly is a most estimable man. He has, too, in his capacity as Premier done much good. We have never hesitated to say that he has saved the Province large sums of money and that his administration has tended towards the good of the people at large. Our only objection to the Local Government is that we think the time is come for an Irish Catholic to get a sent in the Local Ministry. The fiction about "the best man" is exploded. Canada from end to end is represented and governed according to class and creed distinctions. Not only is this so in political life, but it is so even in military affairs. "B" Battery must have two French Canadian officers just the same as the Dominion Government must have four French Canadian Ministers. It is a great evil, no doubt, but there is class and creed distinction everywhere. Let then this new or proposed coalition give us an Irish Catholic in the Local Cabinet. It is useless to say we have no man for the place. We want the principle recognised, and we do not care which side recognises it first, that is the side we will support.

British Columbia.

We wish some one had seconded the motion of Mr. De Cosmos for the peaceable withdrawal of British Columbia from the Confederation. It would have been the easiest way of settling a series of vexed questions. We would get out of that huge folly, the Pacifice Railway, while the British Columbians agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon them in the interests of the EVENING POST and question. It is very well for men who live TRUE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a on the Atlantic seaboard, or who are not cordial reception at the hands of our generous troubled by the Chinese laborers difpatrons. We hope, too, that they will assist along the Pacific slope, but these on the Pacific slope are the best judges of their own business. Their interests and ours are not identical. We do hot depend on each other for anything. The retention of British Columbia is more sentimental than practical, and Canada from the more reading matter for the price than any | Rocky Mountains to Gaspe would be a richer Canada than Canada from ocean to ocean. Our population is too sparse to encumber the people with that huge folly -the Pacific Railway. It will be a century before the railway is required for commercial assassinate the Queen, the world was horrified. | purposes. The money spent on it should be spent on railways, canals, waste lands, and other puulic works, from Manitoba to the sea coast. British Columbia is not worth the price of the Pacific Railway, and it would have

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

been better statesmanship to let her go, rather

than build the railway.

The Free Press is wrong-the Vice-Chancellor Blake business is not settled. Our contemporary says that the Minister of Justice "sat upon" the question. The phrase is not a choice one, and we are inclined to think that it is erroneous as well. If we understand Mr. Costigan at all, he will see this question out, and we are satisfied that he is boundary line is just the same as it was when good for them, they shoot one another. To be "quick on the shoot" is a necessary acquirement is some parts of the United States, and the issue to a close. The Irish Catholics of the United States. It is neither longer nor

plea too of Nova Scotia and Ontario being in of any town-over which, the British or antagonism is an attempt to throw dust in Americ n flags float. Montreal has nothing our eyes. Why should Nova Scotia and but its charities and the mountain, Ontario be more antagonistic than Pennsyl- and these would be wrecked, too, but that vania and Maine. No, that is not the issue they are almost beyond official control. Forat all. The tariff interferes with English | tunately, our City Fathere cannot remove the one, nor shatter the other. And what is the cause of all this? What but the absence of competent men in positions of responsibility. The best men' never get the best places. French Canadians are pulling the skirts of money by which it is proposed to raise the the city one way, while the English-speaking people are pulling in an opposite direction. Between the two the city comes to grief, and squallor and decay are the tattered results. Montreal, like the rest of Canada, wants a change. We want competetive examinations for all branches of the Civil Service, and the appointment of the best men, irrespective of The corporation and the city charities will creed or nationality, for the best positions. This is the only way of doing away with French Canadians, English, Scotch or Irish the means of rescuing hundreds from penury, interests, and it is, too, we believe, the only and perhaps from crime. There will be a way by which Montreal will ever be able to meeting to-morrow evening at the Jesuits' clean its Augean stables and make it habitable for civilized men.

Civil Service Reforms

The Government have promised to make some alteration in the Civil Service. Mr. Casey, backed by the independent public opinion of the country, has withdrawn his bill, on the promise that Government is " to do something." What that "something" is the leader of the Opposition tried to find out, but the Hon. Mr. Tilley would not, or could not, tell. But it is comforting to be assured that reform has been promised. The Civil Service is rotten to the core. 1: is a refuge for decayed politicians and for government hacks. Faithful services, long experience, and qualifications go for nothing in the Civil Service. After years of faithful service men see incompetent politicians placed above their heads, and the avenues of preferment closed to all except the partizan followers of a partizan chief. Party and not Worth is the standard of success, and the result is the admission, from the Government, that the state of affairs in the Civil Service is not satisfactory. Here is a chance of cultivating the "best man" theory. Let us have competitive examination, and we do away with class and creed distinctions. Give the best positions to the best men. National or religious claims are then, at one fell sweep, done away with, and men must stand upon their merits. Thus equal justice will be open to all, and whoever falls behind in the race it will be their own fault.

Smuggling.

The Globe is right in saying that smuggling between Canada and the United States will assume some importance under the new state of affairs. No doubt, too, the expenses of the Custom House will be greatly increased. It would be a mistake to deny this. The Conservative press may gloss the difficulty over as best they can, but they cannot deny that smuggling is likely to increase, and that a large staff of Customs officers must be engaged to watch the border. Quebec and New Brunswick border on the United States for four hundred miles, and the facilities which this immense line will furnish for smuggling should not be underestimated. watch such a line our present То staff of Custom officials is inadequate. But the difficulty is not insuperable. The laws referring to smuggling can be made more severe if necessary. The leniency with which smuggling is treated must cease, and means should be adopted which will prove that defrauding the revenue is not the child's play it is generally considered. A careful look-out and, if necessary, a more stringent Act of Parliament, should reduce smuggling to a minimum. Nor can we forget that the

Colonization. A vast colonization scheme is about to be undertaken by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal. The letter we publish in another column enters into all details, and as it is written by a gentleman, well acquainted with His Lordship's views, it cannot fail to command serious attention. The writer may, perhaps, take a too roseate view of the situation, and he does not, in our opinion, accurately judge necessary funds. But if there may be some doubt about the success of the scheme to the extent predicted, there can be no doubt as to its success in a moderate degree. Hundreds of our poor can be benefited, and made independent. Montreal will benefit by getting rid of its poor and by making those poor profitable producers and consumers. benefit also, and it generous aid is given no

and all who are interested should attend. A Question of Religion.

Come, let us have fair play. Catholics demand it when they are in a minority, and they are bound to give it when they are in the majority. Equal rights for all should be the motto of every man. All will say, " yes, yes," but too many people practise "no, no." But let us look at it this way: Ireland sends dozens of Protestants to Parliament England does not send one Catholic to the House of Commons. That is a score in favor of Ireland. Montreal recognises the right of the Protestant minority to its turn in the Mayoralty; Toronto never recognises the right of the Catholic minority to the Civic Chair. That is a score for "the Catholic city." But Outario has one advantage-it is a Protestant Province, and yet it has a Catholic Lieutenant-Governor, while Quebec appears to shudder at the thought of a Protestant taking the place of Mr. Letellier. That is a score for the Protestants. Undoubtedly they have the best of it on that count. They have as much right to a Protestant Licutenant-Governor for Quebec as the Catholics have to a Lieutenant-Governor in Ontario. We must give and take on both sides. Unless we do, we can never expect that mutual toleration that is so necessary in turbulent communicaties such as ours. The country is unfortunately governed by class and creed distinctions, and, as it is. the Protestants have a perfect right to their turn in this province, and they have our cordial sympathy in their struggle to obtain it Religious ascendency would be as great an evil in Quebec as it would be in Ontario, and if our French Canadian contemporaries are in favor of that civil and religious liberty, which is the right of every freeman, they will do what they can to keep the dark shadow of intolerance away from our path.

"Bridget Maloney."

If "Bridget Maloney" has a brother, he should horsewhip Vice-Chancellor Blake. Without one word of warning, this brother of "Bridget Maloney's" should make the Vice Chancellor dance an Irish jig to well ap-plied music of a cowhide. If an English magistrate used such language as that attributed to the Vice-Chancellor, he would be pelted with rotten eggs in the public thoroughfares, and the brand of "fanatic" would be applied to his name for ever. A poor nun is summoned before this strange scion of, what was, a noble house. His position on the Bench placed him above the feuds of faction. He could afford to be impartial and to win golden opinions by a calm and honest administration of the law. But he adopted another course and he insulted this poor woman, who was unable to resent the affront, and who would not, even if she could. It was a braggart deed, and one that this Vice-

CORBESPONDENCE.

SHEEL LOUIS BURE BARREN PARTY PARTY To the Editorief the TBUE WITNESS, and Post. DEAR SIR,-I had thet pleasure; of hearing Mr. Dugald Macdonald read his paper in the Mechanics' Institute on the subject of New-'ton's first law of motion. It appears to me that the report furnished you on the subject is in error in a very essential particular. Newton's "first law" asserts that "a body once, set, in motion and acted upon by no force, will move forward in a straight line and with uniform velocity for ever. Mr. Mac-donald contends that this law is inapplicable to the science of Astronomy on the ground that it is a universally received opinion among scientists of the present day that the inter-planetary spaces are filled with a highly subtle fluid called ether, which would necessarily act with some force on a body in motion, and would eventually bring that body to rest, and that such body would not, as Newton asserts, move forever."

Mr. Macdonald's essay was clear and con cise, and he possesses in a very high degree the faculty of communicating his ideas on abstruse subjects in language both simple and logical.

I remain Dear Sir Your faithful servant, MICHAEL DALY.

Montreal, 19th April, 1879.

The Beligious Question in Kingston. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST DEAR SIR,-Seldom trouble comes singlehanded, but a short time ago I defeated the News in an argument, and to-night I have en countered the Whig. In last week's issue I gave you a list of offices held in the city, showing the injustice administered Catholics, and to-night the Whig attempts to repudiate my statement by saying that " on examining the figures we find sufficient inaccuracies to spoil the whole of the true argument of cur contemporary." Now I went over my statement several times before sending it for pubtication, and I defy the Whig to show me any error in my statement, and farthermore, I say that anything but justice has been given the Catholics in the municipal offices, by giving three positions out of thirty-six. While the major part of the Catholics give as much if not more support to said council than many of the Protestants who wish to sway the city, how many Catholics hold positions? Three! What do their salaries amount to? How many Protestants hold posi-\$1,800! tions? Thirty-six, whose salaries amount to over \$7,500. What a difference? How Mr. Whig endeavors to get out of this by making statements in anticipation of blinding the Catholics. I recommend the Whig to again look over my last letter, and if it cannot find itself wrong let it use a microscope. The election is coming on, and I don't blame the Why to endeavor to seduce the Catholics, but it cannot falsify my statement by its blunders. In conclusion, 1 recommend the Whig to have patience in figuring that state-ment; by so doing it will avoid future errors. М.

Kingston, April 17, 1879.

Colonization.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. DEAR SIR,-At last election the country gave no uncertain sound claiming a remedy for the prevailing distress; the remedy was as clearly expressed, and now the Government, in answer to that call, is offering protection. May its efforts be crowned with success.

Our adopting protection may lead other countries to close their markets against us. It is our interest in that case, and even in any event, to provide a home market to increase our own consumers. That we can do by encouraging the settlement of our wild lands. Experience tells us that in all great business movements men rush into extremes and hence disaster. Protection will encourage manufactures, the fortunes made by some will lead others to rush into manufacturing likewise, the markets will overflow, the ranks of artisans will be encumbered, the fortunes of masters may be swept away, and the time of the men will be spent in idleness and sorrow. Let not Free Traders use that inevitable contingency as an argument against Protection. Free Trade likewise leads to the same evils. Under it over importations spread ruin and desolation around, as under Protection over production produces the same results. The culture of the soil offers to all a secure means of avoiding those dangers of over competition. The market for cereals is always open; living prices can always be obtained. If agriculture leads not to immense fortunes, it always affords comfort and contentment to reasonable men; it never strands them upon the shores of insolvency, the prey of those authorized wreckers, the assignces. We have in our city hundreds whose natural calling and aptitudes should lead them to the life of the country; they never should have left its calm pursuits for cities, that have profited neither materially or morally. It should be the duty of every good citizen to encourage a movement which would relieve our city of idlers, and relieve these poor victims of enforced idleness from the dangers and sorrows of their present anomalous position. We can do this by assisting them to emigrate to the Ottawa Valley-an immense fertile tract of land capable of supporting in comfort and happiness over a million of inhabitants. His Lordship the Roman Catholic, Bishop of Montreal is now endeavoring to found a Colonization Society for that purpose. He intends to estab-lish parishes in the Ottawa Valley, and he counts upon the support of his Irish Diocesans as well as upon his own countrymen. He intends to have Irish parishes and French parishes, with their Irish and French priests, according as the colonists will speak either tongue. As I do not wish to write too long a letter upon the subject, I would respectfully re-quest you, to allow me to publish, through your columns, ever open to all patriotic productions, one or two more, letters, in which I would give further particulars upon the, colonization scheme and the Ottawa. Valley, its adaptability for agricultural purposes.

WEDNESDAY, 23BD APRIL, 1879.

give a general sketch of the proposed coloni. zation Bodlety. WE YI YI YI YI TO THE State has already been opened up to a considerable ex-tent; many hundreds of people have established themselves as farmers in that country, and there is yet room for over 500,000 more; the land is very fartile; the climate is per-haps milder than, that of Montreal, owing to the neighborhood of the mountains to the north and northeast ; roads have been opened up through a great part of the country, and other roads will be immediately commenced other roads will be immediately commenced as the influx of population will demand. By the building of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, the country is now of easy access to Mont-real, and for that reason our city in particular is greatly interested in the project, for there is not a surer guarantee for the prosperity of a city than to have a great back country where its merchandise and manufactures will be consumed.

An endeavor will be made to get a large portion of our poor but industrious inhabitants of the City and Parishes of the Diocese of Montreal, to go out and settle upon these new lands.

Land in those Districts costs thirty dollars per hundred acres, payable at long intervals married men can obtain 200 acres, unmarried men over 18 years may purchase 100 acres.

By a special homestead law, furniture, implements, horses and cattle are exempt from seizure for debt. The land itself cannot be mortgaged, nor can it be sold by sheriff's sale for any old debt contracted before the settlement in these parts by the colonist.

The only case in which a forced sale can be effected is when the articles themselves have not been paid for, and when the seller of such articles requires the sale to effect payment of the price thereof. To do otherwise would be to close up all avenues of credit to the colonist, and, in lieu of being a blessing to him, it would in reality be a curse.

The country is now surveyed in great part, and will be divided into parishes.

The parishes will be either French or English, and a French or English-speaking priest will be named to each parish, according as its inhabitants will be French or English.

The society will open roads, build the churches and residence for the priest, both of which will not cost more than five hundred dollars; in addition the society will assist the colonists in every way; by giving them work on the roads, cutting down forests, making bridges, crecting saw mills, grist and flour mills, and all other works required; thus when the colonists will not have any labor to perform on his own farm, they will find wages in the service of the society, and they need have no apprehension of being in want, for to strong arms and willing hearts, work to be done will always be furnished. Far different will be their position from that of the men who have opened up all the older parts of the country. The latter literally buried themselves in the forest, hewed it down, and it was truly by the sweat of their brow, at the very price of their health and sometimes of their life itself, that they conquered the difficulties of their position, for their life was one of hardship of the sorest kind, they were alone and had none to assist them, as will the men who may emigrate under the auspices of this organization.

But to do all this money will be required How is it to be done? Easily, and by the simplest of means. All great achievments are performed in the plainest manner. History tells that the schemes which seemed so plain as barely to excite attention, have, in most instances, produced the greatest results.

A Montreal Diocesan Colonization Society will be organized. His Lordship the Bishop desires that every Roman Catholic in the diocese should belong to it; not only the heads of families, but the mothers, the sons and daughters, young and old, rich and poor are invited and indeed are expected to join.

The only obligation there will be for ordiiry members is to pay annually the t sums of ten cents. As there are over 300,000 Catholics in the diocese, if all were to contribute, this would make \$30,000, an enormous sum and one which would establish in comfort many hundred families who are now on the borders of want. Persons desiring to become honorary directors will be required to pay one dollar annually, and the Bishop has graciously promised to allow once a year, in each church of the diocese, a collection for the benefit of the colonists. The Bishop will be ez officio President; the first year he will appoint a Board of Manzgement, to be composed of six clergymen and six laymen; afterwards at the annual meeting on the 15th of May, the Feast of St. Isidore, patron of the society. The managers will be appointed by the honorary directors.

in some parts of the United States, and the moralists from across the border who express sympathy for the Nihilists should first determine whether too much liberty, or too little, is best for men.

The Queen and the Trappists.

If an item of news, which we publish in another part of the paper, is true, Queen Victoria is as road minded and generous in religious matters as she is popular in the State. The re- of the Bench, and of the public, it is necessary port says that the Queen visited a Trappist monastery, and said her prayers at the altar. If the report is true, such a little item of news will be interesting and pleasant; if it is not of insulting language from a judge totrue Her Majesty will not be any the worse for it. The Queen must have ten millions of Catholic subjects, and anything that tends to prove that Her Majesty is not covertly hostile to their faith does more good than non-Catholics can well understand. But the Queen cannot but be tolerant. Her mother died a Catholic, and this fact must tend to broaden her own views and to embody in her person that tolerance which is supposed to be enshrined in the Constitution. Whatever quarrel Catholics have had with English arrogance, they have had no quarrel with the Queen. Catholics are trained to respect authority. It is a part of their religious instructions, and that respect becomes all the easier whea it is represented in a

woman. The "Times" on the Tariff. The Times exhibits more fuss and fury than good sense in its manner of treating the Canadian tariff. The tone of the leader we publish from the Thunderer this morning is The not only dogmatic, but it is offensive. Times never writes in that strain on English questions. When treating English subjects it is calm and judicious, and endeavors with gentle force to supply the place of slashing debate. But the Times treats Canadian opinion as only worthy of its inger, and Canadian opinion can afford to tell the Times that its anger will only make it food for our their own piper, and they will dance to the music, even if that music bc, like the thief in the "Beguar's Opera"-their own chains. Let the confederation go to pieces; let trade be paralyzed; let national bankruptcy come, but let us do just as we like, and enjoy the luxury of knowing that we live and die as freemen. Our great London contemporary is writing for Englishmen, not for Canadians. The tariff inflicts an injury on British tiade and ergo the anger of the Times. With the Times the policy rightly is-England first and the world afterwards; with us, however, the policy is-Canada first and the world behind it. It is because we are Canadians first that we advocate the continuance of British connection and loyalty to the throne. These make Canada greater than she would he without them. They contribute to our greatness and hence our admiration and our allegiance. But the Times wants to sever that connection by rais-

Victoria, and he has, we believe, their unanimous support in this affair. We have a right officials could not do just as well. to know whether a Vice-Chancellor, in his capacity as such on the Bench, used offensive language towards certain Catholic ladies? It is our right as citizens to demand an explanation, and Mr. Costigan is just the man to press that demand. and we are satisfied that he means to do it. In the interest that this question should be sifted. No man, no matter what his religion may be, could countenance the use wards ladies whose only crime is-too much humility. If Vice-Chancellor Blake used the language alleged, then the country should know it, and no Minister of the Crown should, or can, become his apologist. If he did not use the language attributed to him, then he will be all the better for the investigation. But the public has a right to know the truth

Home Rule.

about it.

The Home Rule movement is gaining strength. Earnestness has become one of its guiding lights, and this earnestness has driven three of the weakest of the party from the field. The O'Connor Don and Lord Robert Montague have left the party, and Major cilessly closes around us all. It would al-O'Reilly has obtained a government situations. This is good news. A more earnest man has taken the place of Major O'lleilly, and the O'Connor Don and Lord Robert Montague will find that the people of Roscommon and Westmeath will take a different view of the situation to that taken by their representatives. At this distance, and with the little information at present at our command, it is difficult to judge of the cause, or causes, which induced the members for Westmeath and Roscommon to for throw up the sponge. In the case of Lord Robert Montague, the alleged cause of his desertion is to be found in his opposition to the so-called obstructive policy amusement—"yes, for our laughter." It is of our taughter." It is our own business. The Times says, we are committing national suicide, that is our own business. The Times regard as an explanation. Nor can we lose sight of the fact that neither Major O'Reilly, it nothing. The people of this country pay altered their views. They are now as much in favor of Home Rule as ever they were. The O'Connor Don was always looked upon with suspicion. He never had the confidence of the people. Major O'Reilly was known to be lukewarm, and Lord Robert Montague had not the earnestness to throw himself into a struggle for the country's good But Longford has put one seat in order, and now it will be for Westmeath and Roscommon to do the same. Ireland wants earnest men : more of the Parnell stamp, and less of the O'Connor, the O'Reilly, the Montague, the Errington, and twenty others of a similar character.

Montr-al

For its size and importance, Montreal is the worst paved, the dirtiest, has the most inefficient police system, is the most backward, as the worst accommodation for volunteers. is the slowest, has the finest public buildings ing issues which can only result in our deand the worst men to munage them, has the

Canada have confidence in the member for shorter, and what the United States officials could do, we see no reason why Canadian

Expenses at Funerals.

We notice that some of the Catholic Bishops of the United States are vigorously assailing the extravagance which is practised at funerals. People have been known, not only to spend their last cent in useless display, but to sell their furniture in order that some deceased dear one should have a "respectable" funeral. With the poor there is: a wilful extravagance; with the rich there is wilful waste. Most poor people exceed their means, and the result, not unfrequently, is a good deal of trouble. A case occurred recently in New York, where a woman spent two or three hundred dollars on her late husband's funeral, and left herself without the means of obtaining food for her evening meal. In her grief, the poor creature forgot everything but the funeral and the grave. This was natural, and like many things that are natural, it was very foolish. The temptation to lay a wreath of immortelles upon the coffins of the dead is strong. When one's dearest and nearest lie in the still " philosophy of death," it is difficult for those who will not be comforted to seriously think of themselves, and that to-morrow. and to-morrow, which mermost require the philosophy which clips an angel's wings to count the cost of any outlay at such a time. But that cost should be counted, and the action of the Bishops is likely to induce people to open their eyes to the folly of wilful waste at funerals.

Commercial Union.

The custom houses between the United States and Canada are great impediments to trade. They are vexatious and harassing Travellers experience the same worrying in crossing the line between the two countries here, as they do in going from France into any "fits neighbor's domains. The upsetting and the cross-examination are not agreeable, and English-speaking people particularly are disposed to swear at being obliged to overhaul their trunks in order to convince suspicious officials that all is right. But on the continent of Europe custom houses at present are indispensable. The wants of the people of the different European nations are different, and the commercial requirements of the diferent countries make commercial union impossible. Between the United States and Canada, however, the condition of affairs are somewhat altered. We speak a common language, and our wants are identical. Anything that would tend to an unrestricted interchange of commercial advantages would in general benefit both. The United States. protects its manufactures. Canada does the same. Canada wants reciprocity : the United States will not give it. Our reighbors fear that Reciprocity will simply open a back door for English goods. This they will not have at any price. The probable upshot of all this trouble will result in a commercial union between the two countries, and the destruc-tion of the custom bouses all along the line. This would undoubtedly be the best kind of reciprocity, and the one most in accordance with the spirit of the age.

Chancellor Blake dare not do, off the Bench, and in the presence of any one of one hundred thousand Irishmen, who would have struck him to the ground, if the gallows blenched before them. Unaccustomed to the brutal vulgarism of such men as Vice-Chancellor Blake, it is not easy to picture the feelings of the lady who was the subject of his ridicule. She gave her name in religion, as is customary, and this "gentleman" held high reveivy over the religious name, and said that" it was one of those high-sounding Italian names to cover a 'Bridget Maloney.'" Where is 'the manhood of Canadian journalism now? A lady is insulted in a public court by a Judge, and all are silent-as silent as the grave! Nay ; where are our own M.P.'s ? Are they, too, to lick the hand that oppresses them, and, with foaming sycophancy, cry "lay on?" Mr. Costigan must see this matter out, and we notice that Mr. Coughlin has promised to assist him, and if the others do not do the same, then it is just as well for the country to know their names. This question must be fought out, and if it is not, then we shall have the luxury of exposing the gentlemen who refused to take up the gauntlet so conveniently flung into their faces by Vice-Chancellor Blake. Time will tell.

PLUCKY CONDUCT OF A CONDUCTOR.

A Praiseworthy Action.

A fraiseworthy Action. On Wednesday last, 16th inst, at Brighton Statiop, a young lady of handsome appearance would have met with a fearful death were it not for the valorous conduct of Mr. J. A. Lamothe, conductor on the South Eastern Railroad. It seems that the lady had been standing on the landing platform in an unmindful condition, and the train, which was leaving at the time, rangt have startied her, as she sprang forward between two of the cars, and but for the prompt netion of Mr. Lamothe, who imperilled his own life, we would have to record a ferrible accident.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR PULMONARY and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. 36-2 BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS FROM Worms which infest the human sys-

tem. There is no need to send for the physician, or use orris root, or other pungent substances, but buy a box of BROWN'S VER-MIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet breath. 36-2

FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BET-TER THAN BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Famiry Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the

ING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhesa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

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To the Editor of the TBUE WITNESS and POST. With reference to a letter on colonization, published by you on the 16th instant, I beg to inform you that to-morrow, Tuesday, the 22nd, there will be held in the public hall of sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, with-, the Jesuit's Church, Bleury street, at eight out implanting an appetite for strong drinks. o'clock, a public meeting, under the prest-THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF dency of His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, at which AN OLD NURSE, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH-ING SYRUP is the prescription of one of A number of genilemen, clerical and lay, will

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The Treasurer will be always a clergyman, and will be appointed by the Bishop; he will keep regular books of accounts, and will give full statements of the operations of the Society at the annual meeting.

The services of the officers of the Society will be given gratuitously; perhaps it may become necessary to appoint an inspector, a kind of a surveyor to be out on the colonized lands, to direct operations, aid the colonists, and afford detailed information to the managers; if such appointment be necessary, the salary, I can assure you, will not be very tempting, as it is intended that no one should make money out of the Society, but the poor.

I think I have made clear to your renders the object of the society; I am sure that they will give it every sympathy, and I trust that they will come in great numbers on Tuesday night to give it their personal cooperation.

As soon as the society is in operation land. will be obtained, the colonists will be forwarded to their destination, work will be at once commenced, and we all expect before the end of the year to see a large number of people settled in comfortable homes. The society will not restrict its charity for Catholics thalons all will be welcome, "French; Irish' and English, Catholics and Pretestants as well; we trust that we can snatch from the chains of poverly many hundred, many thousands of, our countrymen, and make of them, prouder men, happiersmen and better, men, by making them ndependents sources

Allow me to thank, you for the use of your columns, and to subscribe myself this time,

Montreal, April 21, 1879; (1997)

an realized and observation

We Hope this is True Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, known as "The Lion of the Fuld of Judah," a title conferred on him by Daniel O'Counell, is to be Irish Cardinal in succession to the late Cardinal Cullen. 181 of grant Hiw States are

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