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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28—Feast.
FRIDAY, Feb. 29—Most Holy Passion of Our Lord.
MARCH, 1884.
SATURDAY, March 1—Feast.
SUNDAY, March 2—First Sunday in Lent. Epist. 2 Cor. vi. 1-10; Gosp. Matt. iv. 1-11.
MONDAY, March 3—Feast.
TUESDAY, March 4—St. Casimir, King and Confessor. St. Leo XIII. Pope and Martyr. Coronation of Leo XIII. Pope, 1878. Bp. Lefevre, Detroit, died, 1883.
WEDNESDAY, March 5—Feast.

The Quebec Legislature is called for the despatch of business on Tuesday, March 4th.

The appointment of Hon. E. J. Flynn as member of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec and Commissioner of Railroads is announced in Saturday's *Official Gazette*.

The debate upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Gladstone Government was concluded last evening. The House of Commons was crowded at the moment of taking the vote, there being present close on six hundred members, or almost a full House. When the division was taken it was found that Mr. Gladstone was supported by only a majority of 49, the vote standing 311 to 262. This is a great falling off from the members that the Premier commanded two sessions ago. Then his majorities ran up towards a hundred and fifty.

Another explosion has occurred in London. It took place in the Victoria station, the largest and handsomest railway terminus in the Metropolis. Considerable damage was done, and several persons are said to have been more or less injured. Strange to say, the London press has not yet seen fit to ascribe the occurrence to the work of Irishmen. Can it have struck these moulders of opinion that the detectives of Scotland Yard or Jim McDermott were at the bottom of it, as they were the originators of the plot to blow up a foreign embassy a few months ago.

Mr. JOHN J. HAWKINS, who has represented the constituency of Bothwell for almost two years, has at last been given his ticket of leave. The Supreme Court at Ottawa rendered judgment on Monday in this long and protracted suit, by which the seat is given to the Hon. David Mills, on the grounds that he, and not Mr. Hawkins, had polled the majority of votes. An election law that will allow a candidate, who has not the confidence of the electors, to misrepresent them in Parliament during two sessions, is defective on the face of it. Election trials should be made as summary and as brief as possible. Better machinery to try election suits is wanted and should be provided.

Mr. FARNELL has achieved another significant victory at the polls. The Irish leader named his man for the vacancy created in Cork by the resignation of Mr. Daly, a Whig Home Ruler. The candidate was Mr. Deasy, belonging to the advanced guard of Nationalists. A determined and vigorous effort was made by the united Whigs and Tories to defeat him, but the "rebel city" refused to fall under anti-National colors, and elected Deasy by a majority of almost two to one, or 3,180 to 1,183 cast for his opponent. Every succeeding election shows equally the powerful grip Mr. Farnell has on the Irish constituencies and the unbounded and indestructible confidence which the Irish people place in his leadership and in his policy.

To the many testimonies which non-Catholics have borne to the quiet heroism and noble self-sacrifice displayed by the Sisters of Mercy in their labors among the poor, another has been added by no less a personage than a member of the Gladstone Cabinet. Speaking about the houses of the London poor, Sir Charles Dilke said that the result of his peregrinations among the slums of the British metropolis was to show him that the pamphlet on the "Bitter Cry of Out-cast London" was misleading and full of inaccuracies, and that, strange to say, it was not the Poor-law officials, or even the missionaries and district visitors, who knew the depths of the misery of the poor, but the Sisters of Mercy, who seem to fear nothing, but who go wherever they can render service.

He thinks that the evidence of these Sisters is the most valuable that can be obtained, for they have penetrated into the innermost life of the poorest classes in the metropolis, and have learnt the terrible tales of wretchedness which the poor themselves will never divulge.

Quebec is not alone in its demand for "better terms." Nova Scotia goes one Province one better, and says if the Dominion Government will not grant its modest claims, it will pack up and get out of the Confederation bag and baggage. The Blue Noses are in dead earnest and mean business right up to the handle. One of their representatives, Mr. Fraser, has been entrusted with the task of piloting a series of resolutions through the Assembly, which will be asked to resolve that, in the opinion of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, it is the duty of the local Government to earnestly press on the attention of the Federal Government the necessity that exists of Nova Scotia having granted to it such an increase of subsidy as will maintain the public services of the province in a like state of efficiency as existed prior to Confederation; and further to resolve that, failing a favourable answer from the government of the Dominion to their prayer it will then become the imperative duty of the government of Nova Scotia to demand a repeal of the British North America Act of 1867, carrying the appeal for justice or reparation, if necessary, to the British government for adjudication. It does not augur well for the union and solidity of the Confederation to thus hear almost every province in the Dominion driving their demands home with the sledge hammer of secession. The Government at Ottawa has a tough time before it. The federal system is not worth much, if it can only be kept up by raids on the treasury.

A REPORT comes from Scotland of an eviction of highland crofters, which shows what an amount of experience it takes to bring wisdom to landlords as to give them an idea of justice. Some time ago the arbitrary proceedings of this class almost led to a revolution in the Island of Skye. The feeling of public indignation at the wrong perpetrated on the crofters became so intense that the Government was forced to appoint a commission of enquiry. The evidence furnished to the commissioners in the several districts they visited was sufficient to establish and justify the charge that Scotch landlords were no better than their brethren in Ireland. Though the commissioners have not yet sent in their report, we find a Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs in Kirkwall evicting two crofters and their families for no other reason than that they had the audacity to give evidence before the Royal Commission. This is the Burroughs who, when under examination himself, declared boldly that the land was his and that he would do with it as he pleased. One of the unfortunate men evicted has a family of nine children, most of them of tender age. The houses were built at the crofters' own cost. The act of Burroughs is therefore robbery pure and simple, as much so as if he picked the pockets of the crofters in question. For no offense whatever have these tenants been ejected from their houses and thrown destitute on the road side. Such cases as these prove that landlordism in Scotland wants as thorough an overhauling as it got in Ireland.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE AND THE TORY ORGANS.

A shameful and unprincipled attempt has been made by the Toronto *Mail* and Montreal *Gazette* to blacken the character of Hon. Edward Blake and to destroy the confidence of the Canadian people in the leader of the Opposition. These two organs charged Mr. Blake with having attempted to bribe the whole body of French-Canadian members to secure their support against the Canadian Pacific resolutions. Mr. Outram, a Conservative M.P., called the attention of the House to the statement, which he branded as false and malicious. He indignantly denied that any proposition of that nature had been made to the members of the French party by the honorable leader of the Opposition. Ashamed of itself, the *Gazette* of this morning tries to cover up its disgrace by denying that it made any such disreputable attack on Mr. Blake; but its cry of "I didn't do it," will not erase what it published yesterday, and which runs as follows:—

"The leader of the Opposition was in communication with one or two French Conservatives during the morning, and to them he stated that he believed the demands of Quebec for better terms to be just and reasonable, and such as, if he were in power, he would be disposed to concede. This open bribe for the French vote, however, failed of its purpose, and has resulted merely in stripping Mr. Blake of every claim to honesty in political life, of every shred of principle, and exposed him as a miserable trickster, willing to sacrifice every consideration of principle and consistency to the attainment of office."

So much for the honesty and truthfulness of the *Gazette*. But the *Mail*, true to its record and its custom, when it tells a lie, no matter how infamous, sticks to it. Thus, this Tory organ instead of retracting the charge, emphasises it in the following fashion:—

"The refusal of the Quebec Conservatives to accept the bribe offered their Province by Mr. Blake has saved the country from a condition of things which might have precipitated a disruption of the Dominion. What was the proposal? Nothing less than that the representatives of Quebec, in consideration of a direct money bribe, should betray their leader, whom they were elected to support, to destroy the Government."

But what is to be said of the man who, in pursuance of his selfish ends, sought by flagrant bribery and crafty intrigue to bring about these disasters—who endeavored to buy with cash from the public exchequer his political foe, so that he might sell his native province to the interests of his firm?

After fabricating this charge against the

Opposition leader, the *Mail* proceeds to denounce the honorable gentleman in every shape and form, and delivers him up to public execration. To carry party journalism to such extremes is scandalous.

FROM PATRIOT TO TRAITOR.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., has finally taken the last step in the betrayal and desertion of the Irish National party. From his seat in the House of Commons, he undertook the infamous task of denouncing and abusing his quondam colleagues and friends. It is impossible not to pity the man—a man whom the patriotic county of Mayo had lifted from the depths of obscurity and placed in a social position in the belief that he was true to the cause of Ireland and could be relied on to fight for that cause in an alien assembly. Now that he has found admission to London drawing rooms and aristocratic clubs, that he is permitted to kiss the hand of a duchess and smile on a countess, through the confidence of the Nationalists of Mayo, Mr. O'Connor Power can trample upon the principles that he had been elected to represent. From being the friend and comrade of the Manchester martyrs he has become the admirer and advocate of Red Earl Spencer and of "Finch of Finagor." Trevelyan. It is, indeed, a repulsive and hateful task to be obliged to brand a brother Irishman with treachery and falsehood, but the time has gone by for any use of mistaken leniency. The Irish people are just like an army upon a great and dangerous march, and the very first condition of their safety is that they should have very little false delicacy in dealing with traitors and deserters. Certainly O'Connor Power has no reason to complain that the people of Mayo have condemned him hastily or unjustly. No consistency ever gave a man the benefit of the doubt so long, and that bore with him so patiently as Mayo had done with Mr. Power. But the time had come for Mayo to give this traitor his political quietus in Irish politics. At a mass meeting of his constituents, which was largely attended by the clergy, a resolution was unanimously carried declaring that Mr. O'Connor Power, by his backsliding towards the Irish party and his laudation of the Cecilian Government, had forfeited the confidence of Mayo and proved himself unworthy of any Irish national constituency. Time effects some startling changes in the nature and lives of men. Who would think that the man who was the chief speaker at the historic meeting at Irlaghmore in April, 1879, and who had suffered a long imprisonment in British dungeons, who had twice crossed the Atlantic as a Fenian envoy, who had organized the raid on Chester Castle, who had knitted together the threads of the Fenian organization in its darkest hour, and who has been the comrade of nearly every man that has been hanged, transported or shot in Ireland during the last twenty years, would to-day stand up as the friend of the Government which he sought to destroy and as the apologist of the Castle which he denounced! The unfortunate apostate is to be pitied, for his fate is indeed a sad one.

A CANADIAN TERMINUS.

The people and press of the Maritime Provinces are spending much energy and earnestness in impressing upon the Dominion Government the necessity and wisdom of compelling the Canadian Pacific Company to establish the terminus of their road for the winter season at one of the several available ports along the Canadian sea-board. They argue with much reason and point, that a Canadian road, built almost exclusively with money given by the people of Canada, should have in the interests of the country, and should not be allowed to benefit foreign ports at the expense and to the detriment of ports situated in Canadian territory. If our Government were in the least patriotic and mindful of the public weal, instead of being too subservient to the work of its own hands—the C.P.R. Company, and too eager to gratify their every wish, it would heed these demands of the people of the Maritime Provinces and thereby help to compensate the country in some degree for the immense sacrifices which it has been forced to make to build the Canadian Pacific. But it is to be feared that the greed which actuates all speculating financiers will prompt the policy and regulate the course of the "Intelligent and able capitalists" of the C.P.R., and that the result will be disastrous to the legitimate expectations and demands of the Lower Provinces.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

NAMES seem to be steadily pursued the Gladstone Government for its unrighteous war and occupation of the land of the Pharaohs. Disaster succeeds disaster in the Soudan with a rapidity that is startling. One week it was the destruction of the forces under the command of Hicks Pasha; a few days after the world was startled with the news of the annihilation of the advancing army of Baker Pasha. The immediate results of the latter's defeat, it was foretold, would be the surrender to the Mahdi and his followers of the garrisons of a number of towns situated at various distances from Suakim, and which for some months figured in the accounts from the Soudan as being in greater or less extremities. And these gloomy forebodings are being accurately fulfilled. To-day the news is flashed across the wires that Tokar one of the principal strongholds, has, with its garrison and entire population, capitulated to the Mahdi's successful lieutenant, Osman Digma. The intelligence of this fresh disaster has naturally caused consternation in

the ranks of the English Government, for such events are well calculated to inflame the minds of large classes of Englishmen against the Ministry. The shortsightedness and folly of its Egyptian policy can no longer be in any way disguised. In the present humiliating position of the Government it becomes apparent to all observers that the sacrifice of a patriot like Arabi, and the suppression of a great popular effort on the part of an oppressed people to gain its freedom—all because of the selfish interests of a few British owners of Egyptian bonds—was a fatal error. But a few weeks ago, for instance, the Rothschilds lent the wretched Khedive a million sterling to be spent in debauchery, and this is to be wrung back with two hundred thousand dollars interest from his miserable subjects within a year. The influence of these capitalists is such that they lend fearlessly to this royal spendthrift, well knowing that by their financial power they can oblige the British Government to enforce their claims of the poor and helpless people of Egypt. The London press is largely controlled by these money-lenders, and this fact will explain why they set up the Jingo cry of "On to the Soudan." When Arabi, the only patriotic and able minister whom his country had seen for years, was overthrown by Mr. Gladstone, it was at the dictation of these capitalists that he sent the English fleet and army to spread death and terror throughout the land, lest the numerous claims of the bondholders should be repudiated or diminished under Arabi's administration of Egyptian affairs. It had been wiser for Mr. Gladstone to have let Arabi have his way. The movement which he headed is almost identical with that now controlled by the Mahdi. Had Arabi succeeded, England would have been able to make her own terms with him, and her supremacy in the East would have remained unimpaired; but from the Mahdi very little favor can be expected. The False Prophet is resolved on sweeping all foreign cornerstones out of his country, and from all appearances he is doing it well and effectively. He has so far proven himself to be a brave and capable general, and well fitted to lead his forces to decisive victory, and to make the present movement a final success against all odds.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S FREE LECTURE AT A FREE LUNCH.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, who is travelling through the United States and Canada for the benefit of his purse, and who is taking in not a few Canadian and American dollars, was entertained at a complimentary lunch, Wednesday afternoon, by a number of his admirers at the Windsor Hotel. The gathering was select and small, but mixed as to creed and nationality. Much "sweetness" and "light" were found in the elaborate bill of fare, which was discussed with poetic keenness. Of course Mr. Arnold could not be so mean as to refuse his hosts a free lecture in return for their epurean favor. Mr. Arnold, who is a man of observation, in the course of his remarks said that it was an easy matter to see that the sceptical and Republican France across the Atlantic was not the France that was so beloved here in Canada. Hence, they loved the Catholic France of their religion and of the olden time. From this lofty contemplation of the ties of relationship and affection between *La mere patrie* and *la Nouvelle France*, Mr. Arnold dropped into one of our many Catholic institutions which dot the fair city of Montreal like the stars do the firmament. The institution of which he desired to speak was educational and was under the supervision and control of one of our many Sisterhoods. The apostle of "sweetness and light" remarked, that "while he had been struck by the watchful care of the sisters and the love and obedience of the pupils, and believed it to be a system to be envied and admired, yet he could not affect to conceal his opinion that the Roman Catholic system could not permanently stand."

This language betrays one of the most detestable elements that can enter into any man's character or nature—bigotry. Mr. Arnold is either a bigot or a pessimist. He can admire virtue, but he would rather see vice prevail. What philosophy or logic is there in the statement that that system should not stand which is to be admired and envied? Absolutely none! It must strike even the most feeble intelligence that a system which will command our envy and our admiration is not exactly deserving of our spleen and our hatred, and especially of a half concealed wish for its destruction. And still that is the imbecile position assumed by Mr. Arnold towards the Catholic system. He proves himself to be more shallow and narrow-minded than many were inclined to believe.

He next proceeded to say that, "if any method could be found to combine the Protestant system with that of the French Catholic, he thought it would be a good thing, but that was hardly possible."

Now, why should Mr. Arnold go in search of a method to combine the Protestant system with that of the French Catholic in preference to that of the English, Scotch, or German Catholics, as the Catholic system is essentially the same under all and every circumstance, whether of nationality or of climate? He thinks the combination of the two would be a good thing, but it is, he adds, hardly possible. It is a pity good things can't be realized. Mr. Arnold seems to be rather volatile in his views, for he does not rest them on fact or practical principles. In his ill-bred conceit and in his contempt for the amenities of social life, the speaker enlarged on these controversial points, regardless of the lunch table before him and unmindful of the feelings of those around him, whose position as enter-

tainers prevented them from calling him to order for his insults levelled at the Catholic Church and religion. This apostle of sweetness had the bad taste to charge that narrow-mindedness was one of the characteristics of Roman Catholics, and he went so far as to hint "that Canada would not prosper as it should until more liberal views were entertained by the Church of Rome." How Mr. Arnold could have come to such a flattering conclusion (for the Catholics present) within the few hours that he has passed in Canada, is more than we can unravel, unless it is that he has been reading the book numbers of the Montreal *Daily Witness*, a journal which has had the same identical doctrine for a text since its establishment. If Mr. Arnold cannot improve upon the *Daily Witness*, he is not worth listening to; but perhaps he thought such views good enough in a lecture that only fed his stomach instead of filling his pocket. Mr. Arnold's fondest hope is that "the liberalism which runs through all the sects of Protestantism in the United States will soon find itself on this side of the line and extend itself to the Church of Rome." Thank you, sir, we don't want such liberalism in our midst—a liberalism that destroys the moral and religious instincts of human nature and makes of society a sink of vice and corruption—a liberalism that tolerates Mormonism, encourages divorce, winks at the undue sacrifice of human life, and laughs at the practice of every immorality, whether in public or private life.

We are pleased to note that Mr. Arnold's insulting tirade against the Catholic Church and against Canada was gentlemanly, but effectively, resented on the spot. His ill-bred remarks, we are informed, were received with marked dissatisfaction by several of the French gentlemen present, and at the conclusion of the speech, Dr. L. H. Froehette, the poet laureate, who had, at the beginning of the lunch, recited an original poem, written especially for the occasion, finding that no explanation had been given by Mr. Arnold as to the cause of these observations of religion in general and the Roman Catholic creed in particular, arose from his seat and left the room. We are afraid if Mr. Arnold keeps on, his title of "Apostle of sweetness and light" will soon be overshadowed by that of "Apostle of bigotry and ignorance."

THE LASKER INCIDENT.

FAMOUS BISMARCK seems desirous of creating trouble between Germany and the United States. On the death of Herr Lasker, the German Liberal, the American House of Representatives adopted resolutions of condolence with the German Reichstag. These resolutions Bismarck refused to accept and has sent them back with a curt reply that American sympathy for Herr Lasker is not wanted. No one can understand why what was simply meant for a mere formal demonstration of international comity should be construed into an offense. The incident has caused a painful impression in Germany and the Liberal press condemns the action of Prince Bismarck, and says that it is a violation of the rights of the Reichstag. The German Chancellor looks upon the funeral laudation of an opponent to be an insult to himself, and as Herr Lasker was one of his most powerful and bitter opponents in the political arena in Germany Bismarck would play the tyrant over the open grave to prevent any honor being rendered to a dead foe. People do not generally interpret in literal strictness an inscription upon a tombstone, and to take up a letter of condolence and argue over it as a piece of ill-bred conceit and of ill-nature. The Germans of the United States do not agree with the officials of Berlin, and they denounce in severe terms this unprecedented act of discourtesy to a great representative body. Their chief organ, the New York *Staats Zeitung*, speaking of the return of the Lasker resolutions says: "There is little doubt that Bismarck is not a friend of the United States. Probably he looks at us with a sort of contempt upon the subject of political affairs in this country. He evidently relished the opportunity which gave him a pretext for the expression of his contempt, and perhaps thought he would be able thus to influence the German nation against the United States. We doubt whether he will succeed in this. In every measure the Government of the United States may take in order to defend the dignity of the country against the insolence and malice of the German Government it will have the full support of German Americans."

ILLEGAL ASSOCIATIONS AND PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

Mr. THOMAS WHITE, member for Cardwell, has introduced in the House a bill entitled an Act to further amend the 10th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada respecting seditious and unlawful associations and oaths. Under the original statute all secret and oath-bound societies were declared illegal except the Freemasons receiving their charters from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland. Subsequently this statute was so amended as to give the Grand Lodge of Canada a legal standing, and to generally exempt it from its operations. The object of Mr. White's bill is to further tamper with the legislative ordinance and to open the door to another batch of illegal or seditious organizations. What the scope of the bill may be is not yet perfectly clear, for its title does not convey much of an idea of its meaning; but the apparent object is said to be to remove the illegality which rests upon the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, which was established in this province under Orange auspices, and for Orange purposes. It was owing to its connections,

whether direct or indirect, with Orangemen that this self-constituted Grand Lodge of Quebec failed to receive any official recognition at the hands of *Bona fide* Freemasons, bailing under the Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland. The question arises, therefore, whether or not the intention is to give to the Orangemen a status which they do not now enjoy, for it looks very much as if the bill was intended to have the effect of legalizing the Orange order in Quebec by a legislative ruse. It may, however, be contended that there is no desire to include the Orangemen in the exemptions which the bill seeks to establish in favor of irregular and illegal bodies; but then, why is not the application made in the proper quarter, viz., in the Local Legislature instead of in the Federal Parliament? There would have been as much reason and right for Mr. White to have introduced his bill in the Imperial House as in the House at Ottawa. The law which he seeks to amend was never incorporated in the statutory laws of the Dominion, and the Federal Parliament has no more power to effect a modification in its provisions than it has to deal with any act of the American Congress. The law applies solely to Quebec and, as specially provided for by the Confederation Act, the Local Legislature of Quebec is the only authority within whose competency it is to change or abolish it. This circuitous process of going to Ottawa is an open attempt to defeat the object of the founders of Confederation when they provided that all such matters were to be left under the exclusive control of the Provincial authorities. It is consequently a mischievous infringement on Provincial rights, and the Dominion Parliament flagrantly oversteps its functions when it undertakes to pass upon questions which do not come under its jurisdiction or within its competence.

Provincial acts are not fit and proper subjects for Federal discussion and legislation. It is to be hoped that this question of Provincial rights, which is involved in Mr. White's bill, will have its due weight with members on both sides of the House, and that they will instruct Mr. White to keep within constitutional limits when he has any Orange favors to demand. We can count on the representatives from Quebec guarding the interests of the Province. They have already asked that the first reading of the bill be declared carried on a division, which is indication enough that a vigorous and effective opposition will be given to its passage.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday every day is a fast day, except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent, except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal only, and no fish allowed at the same meal. We can only take one full meal on a fast day, in the morning we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of hard bread. In the evening we can take a collation, which must not be a full supper, and must consist of light, meagre food.

On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten. In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of the soup remains after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard, or grease cannot be used in its natural state.

On meagre days pastry cooked with dripping or fat may be eaten. Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals during infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when others use it only once.

The above privileges authorized in the decree of Montreal (circular Feb. 16th, 1872), facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and, with a little good will, many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting forty days and forty nights, and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has declared in favor of the Rev. Father Salmon in regard to the proposed division of St. Ann's Parish.

Mr. L. B. Harrison, of Halifax, agent for the minister of justice, is said to be in correspondence with the department at Ottawa relative to the suppression of the St. Stephen lottery swindle.

On the first Sunday after St. Patrick's day the temperance convention will be held in St. Patrick's Parish, at which the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., will preside. Representatives from all the different temperance societies will be present, and an appropriate address will be delivered by a popular clergyman.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Coffey, mother of Mr. T. J. Finn, of the *Gazette*, and Mr. Thos. Coffey, proprietor of the London Record, and mother-in-law of Mr. B. Carlick, took place from her son-in-law's residence at 2.30 this afternoon, and was largely attended by sorrowing friends and relatives. The coffin of the deceased lady was literally covered with flowers, which furnished but a slight mark of the respect and esteem in which she was held by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Mgr. Fabre, besides the letter alluded to elsewhere, has issued a circular to the curés of his diocese ordering them to establish colonization societies in each parish; adding that it is high time to give the important work efficient assistance; he exhorts them to use their influence, authority and capacity to cause this diocesan society to take root and promptly bear fruit. The children of each parish, as well as those of all the country will benefit by their having new lands placed at their disposal, even were it for pure charity's sake.