AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

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### MOTICE.

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#### Special Notice.

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JAMES WHITE, of Arnprior, is duly authorized by us to canvass in that district.

#### The Quebec "Baily Telegraph."

We hope our lively little contemporary in fairly when it quotes us at all. In a recent issue it said that we "felt" that Mr. Joly made a serious mistake when he disbanded the Provincial Police Force. Now, it so happens that we "felt" nothing of the that of partizanship. The sooner, however, kind. We are not aware that we gave ex- that this law is repealed the better. Provipression to anything that could warrant our sion must, indeed, always exist to enable the Mr. Joly about the Police Force. Our quarrel with Mr. Joly is for something else.
Again, the Telegraph quotes just as much of
our articles as suits its own purpose. It will | Corporation will push on the question of a stop where it should have continued, if it de- reform in this respect, and the law is so sired to be fair. We have enough of evils to anomalous, as it stands, that a reform ought combat without being held responsible for so- to be an easy matter to obtain. called statements that we never make. Whatever opinions we hold about the Provincial Police force, we have not given expression to them; and on political questions we hope the Telegraph will give what we say of both sides of the House.

#### Crneity to Animals.

The "Cruelty to Animals" Society, of Montreal, is a delusion and a snare. We do not vent the bringing to justice of those who treat animals with unnecessary severity, but in possession of a firm from Newark, N.J., we simply mean that this Cruelty to Animals Walker and Leggitt. Somehow or other Society has done very little good, that the these cute Yankees always turn up when report it published proves it to be inefficient, "He" is to be struck. They build our railand that the sconer it is reorganized the ways; help to dig our canals, and do a great better. In proof of this we refer our readers deal of our public works; work our mines, to a report we publish in another column, and and, when all are exhausted, they leave us. it will be there seen that the Society has done | We suppose this is all right. It is very difficult almost nothing, and that this "almost noth- to prevent the lowest tender from obtaining a ing represents the labors of gentlemen who contract or to prohibit an enterprising Yankee upon all haunts of vice, and that the people would be willing to restrict license, in order have taken upon themselves a work and re- Company from working our mines, but after Quires the exercise of vigilance and the dis- all there is something wrong, when we see enplay of perseverance. And the truth of this terprises, which should be started with the is evident every day in Montreal. Animals are treated with brutal severity every day in American speculators. The people of Canada the week, beasts of burden are made to work when they are in an unfit condition, carters be good natured, when they see strangers unmercifully lash their horses and indulge in that vicious "chucking" at the brutes' mouths, cart horses are made to work while painful sores trouble them, and, altogether, there is as much indifference to the brute creation as if the Cruelty to Animals was a defunct Society, which it almost is.

# What Next.

The latest craze in ornamentation is, we learn by cablegrams, living beetles held by gold chains, and allowed latitude withthe limits of the chain's encircling area. That the practice will become general we hardly think, and the lady in question must have had some nerve in during public opinion. But it is hard to say where fashion will lead us, or to what absurdities it will tend. Elegance is sacrificed, the feet are pinched and their shape contorted, pull-backs prevent easy walking, and yet fashion makes these a baurdities not only excusable but forces the people to accept them with good grace. But living beetles is something new, and if living ornaments become fushionable, then we may expect to see the animal creation, in all its varied shapes and colors, making our thoroughfares gay with song birds, chirruping beetles, mowing kittens and fireflies. Fashion is capable of bringing about absurdities against when good sense revolis; and yet, somehow, fashion triumphs and good sense goes too often to the wall. But to people who live outside the whirl of London and Paris, and whose lives are thrown in quieter places, it will occur that there is only one living ornament that a woman should be seen with, and that is-her child.

## Catholic University.

At last! Catholic Emancipation promises to be perfected in Ireland. The Conservatives gave the measure called "Catholic Emancipation," but they gave it rather then face a civil They were, in fact, forced to give it, and it is the fact that it was given with such had grace that makes the Irish people what is called "ungrateful." But at present it is not the fear of civil war, but it appears to be a genuine desire to do justice that directs the policy of the Conservative chiefs. That "justice to Ireland" is possible, through the agency of an English House of Commons, we do not believe. It is not possible for English and Scotchmen to make laws in harmony with the spirit and genius of the Irish race. But that is not the immediate question at issue. We must look at the facts as they are without inventing motives, and these facts appear to exhibit a disposition on the part of the English Conservatives to do justice to Ireland, and that fact alone is a miracle. But the constant dropping must wear the stone. The hammering at the Irish question is moulding public opinion in spite of preindices. Ten years ago such a measure of university education, as it appears is now proposed, would have been impossible. But the persistency with which the Irish people

Lord Dufferin. We learn by the cable this morning that

Lord Dufferin has been appointed ambassa-dor to the Court of St. Petersburgh. The apbecoming the high capacity and statesman-like genius of Lord Dufferin. But the remarkable feature of Lord Dufferin's appointment is that he, a Liberal, has been appointed by a Conservative administration, thus prov-ing that Lord Dufferin is looked upon as a man who belongs to the Empire, irrespective of party. Placed in a position above party influences, he never descended to party reasoning, and his appointment to the mission in St. Petersburgh is a proof that Lord Dufferin's career promises to be one of the most successful of the age. And there is another phase of this question which ought not to be lost sight of. A Conservative Government chooses Liberal statesmen. Would a Conservative Government in Canada do as much? In England the best man is selected, and Canadians would do well to remember that fitness is the first recommendation in all appointments made in Great Britain, and that party ties are often put out of consideration when a question of interest to the nation is at stake. Here is an example for Canada to follow, and it is by following such examples that Canada may hope to see the true path to a distinguished future.

The Volunteers and the 12th. It appears that the Volunteers were legally called out on the 12th of July, and the Corporation will act prudently by paying them. Whatever opinions people may have about the partizan or non-partizan spirit which the why, when they were legally called out, that expect to see one Irish Catholic in they should be refused their pay. But it will the Local Ministry. As for our part, occur to most people that a law which we admit that we would accept enables three magistrates to override the is a vicious one. The law by which this can be done contemplates an emergency. It supposes that there authority of one hundred other magistrates emergency. It supposes that there servatives assure us that the claims of the is no time for deliberate action. It Irish Catholics will be granted in this respect, was framed for the purpose of enabling the | then we can bend with a good will to assist in authorities to call out the troops in case of reinstating them in power. But the question sudden riot. But the 12th of July had been discussed for months before it arrived. Quebec will do us the justice of quoting us was neither sudden nor unexpected. It had Sir John A. Macdonald sold us! But we been turned over in all its phases, and after such deliberations, and the decision of the contemporary in saying we "felt" angry with authorities to call out the troops, but that

#### "Struck He."

"He," in the shape of silver ore, has been struck at a little community called Carp, near Ottawa. The yield, it is said, promises to be abundant, and the fortunate possessor of the lot where the ore was found, has already "farmed" the property, and a company has been formed to work the claim. But, as usual, the discoverer of the existence of silver in the insiguate that there is any collusion to pre- village of Carp was a gentleman from across the border, and one-half of the mine is already money of Canadians, fall into the laps of must either be behind the age or they must making harvests out of enterprises which should be Canadian, root and branch. Nor can we forget that every American company that may become established on this side of the boundary line draws Canada closer to annexation. Canadians are easily enough Americanized, but Americans are never made "Britishers." They see no "Ile" in changing their nationality."

## France.

If the news we publish is true, France is in the commencement of an era of revolution, to be, in all probability, followed by a civil war, and then-chaos. The religious orders are to be expelled, the education of the youth of the country handed over to an infidel system of education, the Communists are to be released, and a blow is to be aimed at constituted society, by the triumplant enemies of God and man. Garibaldi rejoices! Ill omen for Order and for France. When men proclaim that human rights are concentrated in a bullet, winged by what they call "justice"—murder is thus declared good, and God is blasphemed. And let no one fancy that this state of affairs is a blow at the Church, and cull from that some sweet measure of joy. No, all these things are blows at Order; they are a declaration of war on constituted society as it is. If the news we publish this morning is true, we shall not be surprised to see Europe deluged in blood, and France once more made the the theatre of internecine wer. There are enough men in France to resist all actempts to trample on the religious liberty of the people. The army is still under the control of MacMahon, and unless the chiefs of the Revolutionery party get rid of the popular head of the army, they dare not attempt the impious policy it is now hinted they intend to pursue. The people of France may be, may, let us admit that they are, Republican, but no greater mistake was ever made than to suppose that the masses of them are infidels. The men of Paris may be communistic, but Paris of to-day is not France, as it used at one time to be. Looking at the future, from our present surroundings, it appears to us that the red signal of "danger" looms through the mist, and unless the brakes are put on a crash will take place, and then-well, then, we shall see what

# Canadian Vinc Culture.

It appears that there are people who think that our Canadian winters are more favorable to the growth of vines than more southerly climates. The clearness of the atmosphere is said to more than compensate for the severity of the climate, and we are told that Canadian vine culture is likely to become an important and profitable branch of business after a little time. It is, indeed, well known that grapes will ripen here about the 25th of August, thereby avoiding all early frosts. This being so, we see no reason why vine culture should not be more extensive than it is. Bishop clung to their rights is about to receive its McQuade, of New York, who has been lately reward, just as a few years hence Home Rule, travelling through Europe, some time

that Canada will come in for some share of pointment itself is an important one and well the spoil. But vine culture is only in its infuncy in this country. Some success has, we believe, attended the efforts made at Pointe markets are by no means of an inferior quality, but that they possess the necessary richness of French grapes, we think no one will venture to say. However, thus much has been proved: grapes of a superior quality can be grown, and as vine culture is an art only acquired after long experience, it may not be unsafe to hazard the opinion that the cultivation of the grape may in a few years develope into an extensive branch of business.

The Local Government. We hope the Conservatives of this Province will make a bid for the Irish vote. When we say "make a bid," we say it advisedly, for we think the Irish people will support the party that shows itself the most disposed to do justice. In the Province of Quebec our people are numerous enough to reasonably expect to see a representative of their own in the Local Cabinet, and they are strong enough to force the Conservatives to grant them such a representative, if they only use their strength to advantage. We hope, how-ever, that no such hostile attitude will be made necessary, but that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in whose good will we have some reason to believe, will give us reason to expect that the advent of the Conservative party to power will be the inauguration of a new cra in Volunteers display, at least there is no reason the Cabinet, and that henceforth we can why, when they were legally called out, that expect to see one Irish Catholic in Reform party before the Conservatives, if the Reformers treated us better than their opis-How are we to find out whether they will do so or not? Perhaps they would sell us as think the Irish Catholics will be a little more cautious next time.

War on Low Places. We are glad to notice that several towns in the United States have proclaimed war on low theatres, low groggeries and haunts of vice of every description. There is a society in the United States for the Suppression of Vice, and its labors during the past year are calculated to make people believe that it has done excellent work. From the annual report we learn that obscene books are surreptitiously circulated in thousands in schools and public institutions, and that over the Union there are hundreds of thousands of books of a degrading and demoralizing character. The minds of children are moulded for crime, and yet the law folds its arms, and, on the miserable plea of so-called liberty of the subject allows the youth of the country to move towards their ruin. Look at Montreal! Can any reasonable man think that our local authorities are serious in their desire to root out corruption in our midst? Can any one fancy that the public functionaries bend with a good will to the work of Reformation? If there are any who think so, then they are miserably deluded. The fact is our local authorities are not serious and take things as they find them. Crime is punished when discovered, but there is no attempt made to reach the sources from which crime emanates -low groggeries, low theatres, and haunts of vice of every description. We believe that the majority of the citizens would welcome a war Corporation of Montreal followed the example set by corporate bodies across the line, and passed a law, strict and stringent, giving the police more power, and thus prove an earnest desire to reach the foundations of crime, we think there are few citizens who would protest. We are surrounded by crime. It permeates our atmosphere on all sides, and it is idle to be told that something cannot be done to reduce the calendar of detected, and to destroy the sources from which undetected, crime originate.

The Plague. The Plague is likely to have a good deal of influence in the settlement of the Eastern question. When King Death comes along like a hurricane and gives his coal black wine to hundreds of thousands at a time, the affairs of the world stand somewhat aghast; and man being brought face to face with death, is at the same time, brought to his senses. There are, after all, iew ambitions that on the the grave. Roumania malies a coup, and at the point of the bayonet tells Russia to do her worst. Our Imperial troops and 'ne Afghans are, it appears, yet to measure 'swords at the Koord Cabul Pass. At the Cape the war makes tirges merry, and Zulu a handful of men move up to meet the most powerful of Raffir chiefs. Germany passes penal laws for her subjects, and looks as scared as if 'ne rested upon a volcano. England is she ken by bursting banks, and commercial decay; France goes through a peaceful political crisis; America prospers and is ooking forward to an era of success; Canada is sinking day by day and casts wilful glances towards the beacon of Protection, but what do all amount to, it that "rare old tellow," King Death sweeps over land and ocean and comes a knocking at our door. And it is travelling Westward fast enough. The other day it was in Astracan, and now it is at Odessa. It was brought to Russia, it is said, in a shawl which was looted by a Cossack, and Canadian furriers may bring it to Canada secreted in some of those choice skins which are so common in winter. It is, however, lucky that the plague did not appear during the late war, and then cordon militaires would have been perhaps impossible, and if possible, most likely useless. The black death which depopulated London in 1663 might occur anew, or such scenes as Kingkale pictured in Eothen," in his description of the plague at Cairo and Alexandria might occur nearer home. Just fancy bank notes being fumigated before they passed from hand to hand. During that time Christiansor rather men who called themselves Christians-walked trembling through the thoroughfares, but the fatalist Mussulmans cheerfully pursued the ordinary labours, taking fate as it came, and behaving themselves as men and women ought. But after all Western Europe has been but seldom afflicted with the plague, and the United States or Canada

## The Hon. Mr. Joly.

never.

During the time he has been in office, the Hon. Mr. Joly has given the Irish Catholics of this Province no reason to believe that he was their friend. It is true he had no reason to think that the Irish Catholics were entitled to a representative in the Local in some shape, will be recognized as a necessity, since remarked that the time is not Government. On that count the Con-

far distant when the United States will be exporting wine to Europe. This may others. During their long term of canada at all, it appears to us that constitute the Conservatives never thought it tuencies do not send representatives to Paragraphics Conservatives. worth their while to place an Irish Catholic in the Cabinet. They may talk and talk as they like, but there is the fact, and if they they were talking until doomsday it would was not so much of a consideration as it is Claire by what is called the "Beaconsfield not blind us to the plain issue at stake. The Vine." The Canadian grapes sold in the Hon. Mr. Joly but followed in the wake of his predecessors by refusing our people a representative, and on that score we have not to the services rendered, which is more than much to blame him for. But we have other an indemnity, and which is out of harmony counts against the Local Premier. We with the spirit of the times. In the House cannot forget that he was against the Party of Commons there are 206 M.P.s. The in-Procession Act. He made a cover of the plea of "unconstitutional," and gave the measure all the opposition in his power. Nor is this all. Notwithstanding the cry of some of our critics that we should let the St. Henri shooting affair drop, we shall not let it drop; but we shall continue to hold it in memory, and shall make the most of it when the proper time comes. Again, the Gale farm business, for which the Hon. Mr. Joly is responsible but not individually blameable, yet it counts against his administration, and sums up the reckoning which we record against the Local Reformers. When the elections are approaching we think the Irish Catholics of Quebec and Montreal should meet and by public resolutions demand a representation in the Cabinet from the Conservatives. If the Irish Catholics do this, the Conservatives will not refuse, and another step will be made in the direction of placing our people in a position to which they are entitled. But do not let us loose sight of the fact that the Conservatives must be forced to do this. They have no more love for us than "t'other" ones. They will give us just as much as we can extract from them by sheer political force, and then, as they say in the old country-little thanks to them.

#### A Lesson from the Afghan War.

According to one authority the Afghan war will cost England £10,000,000. Ten millions sterling is an enormous sum of money, and the results of the war should be beneficial indeed in order to compensate for the amount of treasure lost, and the lives that will be sacrificed before the war is over. But if the Government had waited another year, the war might have cost as much as the Crimean war -£100,000,000. Russia would, in all probability, have sided with the Afghans, and no one can tell how events would have turned out. Now, however, the Afghans will be subdued, and Hindostan will be relieved from the nervous twitchings of threatening invasions from the North. But the Afghan war has forcibly illustrated what we often pointed out, the fact that it is easier to command an army and win victories than it is to feed the same army for a given General Roberts found no serious obstacle in carrying positions deemed almost impregnable. Passes were forced and barriers surmounted with gallant case, and yet the troops starve, elephants and bullocks die and forage marks every step of the way. And who can inspire their troops with esprit, who can plan a compaign and can carry it to a successful end, fail to find other men who are able to supply the troops with the necessary contingencies that took place, still there must be a leakage. Men will always fight if they are fairly provided with food, but hunger demoralizes a soldier a hundred times more than a shower of mitraille. Suppose Canada was ordered to place 40,000 men in the field! We would no doubt, be surrounded by plenty, but that is no reason why the troops would not be starving. A Canadian army would, no doubt, fight as iong as there was a biscuit the semblance of a commissariat, and seeing powerful and most perfected organization in the World fail, we cannot help thinking that a tampaign here would quickly see the haversacks of the men empty, and when that takes place demoralization begins.

## The Manufacture of Iron.

The manufacture of iron and steel made England the greatest commercial nation in the world. Now that that article of commerce is being manufactured by other nations, England's commercial supremacy is on the wane, and it becomes us to consider whether or not the extensive manufacture of iron and steel is possible in Canada. If this country is ever to become great it must manufacture all and the state of the stat mineral wealth contained within itself. But if we are to have Lanusactures we must have coal, and if we are to have coal for manufactures we must set about obtaining some new means of carrying coal from Nova Scotia to Montreal and Toronto. Our present system of transporting coal from the Lower Provinces is faulty. It is costly and ineffectual, and one of the first requirements of the trade is cheaper transportation. The National of Toronto tells us that the General Mining Association of Halifax advertise coal at \$1.60 per ton of 2,240 lbs. This is certainly cheap, if the article is, as we are told, good. Now, the question is, How are we to deliver this coal in Montreal and Toronto at a proportionately cheap rate? This is the question that has to be solved before we can ever hope to see iron manufactures assume shape in Ontario. The Maritime Journal suggests that a fleet of colliers, propelled by steam, should be brought into requisition, and if this is done, the Journat tells us that coal can be brought from Nova Scotia to Toronto at one dollar per ton. This the Ottawa Citizen thinks somewhat too low an estimate; but in any case it appears to us that coal can be delivered cheap enough, in any part of Ontario, to warrant the opinion that the manufacture of iron can be made profitable. There is, however, another phase of the question. Iron made with charcoal is the best, but the iron we would be obliged to manufacture would be made with coke. Coke being much lighter than coal, would be cheaper to carry and if the coking was made at the pit's, mouth, as suggested, a still greater saving would be made in the carrying expenses. There is no use in paying freight for useless hydro-carbons, and the coke would come prepared for smelting. It is calculated that iron can be profitably manufactured in Toronto f the coal can be had there at \$5 a ton, and f the coal can be had at the pit's mouth at \$1.60, we certainly should be able to see coke

## How to Save \$150,000 a Year.

sold in Toronto at S5 per ton.

Economy is the order of the day. In prirate and in public life economy rules the expenditure, and public functionaries and private individuals look to see how the dollars and cents will balance when expenditure has to be incurred. This being the case everywhere, it is only right that the people should expect that economy will mark the doings of our new administration, and that the Government will set the example of cutting down expenses. We have before shown how this could be commenced, by cutting down the ing matter and its creative potency? Why the risk of being written down pedant, indemnity of M. P.'s from \$1,000 per session bring in his system of organisms, &c., which beg to offer a few remarks on this subject.

liament in order that those representatives should make a "good thing" out of their term of office. During the good times, \$1,000 now; but we cannot see how the Government can consistently keep up an expenditure which is out of all proportion We with the spirit of the times. In the House demnity these gentlemen get comes to \$206,-000. If we take ordinary sessions of two months, let us say ten weeks, this, exclusive of Sundays, gives us sixty days of parliamentary work. At \$5 per day this would make \$300 per session, or \$61,800 for all. If we reduce this \$61,800 from \$206,000 we have \$144,200 saved to the country. Add to this a reasonable reduction from the salaries of the Ministers and we have at least \$150,000 per annum saved to the national exchequer. This appears to us to be not only a reasonable but a just expectation. The only question that could arise would be—Is \$5 a day too much to pay our representatives. When New York is about to reduce the indemnity to \$3 per day, and when so few States in the Union pay as much as \$5 per day, it will naturally occur to Canadians that our M.P.'s are no more worthy of being petted than are American law-makers. In fact, living in Albany, for instance, must be dearer than living in Ottawa, and if the Government is serious in its desire to benefit the country, if its profession of economy is not a sham, it will commence by cutting down the absurdly high indemnity which the M.P.'s now receive, and lop off a tew thousand from the salaries of Ministers as well. A great deal of good can be done with \$150,000 per annum; and if M.P.'s are not willing to cut down the expenses incidental to their own services, then it will be sheer hypocrisy to cut down the incomes of civil servants, while the M.P.'s retain their own share of the golden dross with unblushing inconsistency.

#### Irish Catholics in Politics.

A correspondent expresses some surprise at

our attitude towards the Local Government. The reasons for his surprise he does not give, but it is quite evident he has not been an attentive reader of the Posr. As, however, there may be some more like him, we might reasonably refer them to the back numbers of the Post, and they would see that from the hour the paper was started, down to the present moment, it has been true to one object—the interest of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. True, we have favored Protection, and to us it mattered not what party was prepared to carry it out, we would have given such party our support. We regard Protection as necessary for Canada, we rejoice that the country is pledged to it, but outside that we are free lances, licensed to from cold and hunger, and scarcity of food splinter a timber when we think it necessary. As to the Reform or Conservative parties, this appears to be the lesson of all wars. Men | they are both the same to us. We owe them nothing. As in the old country—so it is in Canada—both sides coquet with the Irish vote, and the Irishmen never get anything from either side of the House, unless when commissariat. And all this must arise from they can force it by number of balproper want of attention. There must be lot papers. Whigs and Tories alike something wrong. Even allowing for the oppressed Ireland; Reformers and Conservatives would, if they dared, alike oppress Irishmen here. In the old country Ireland suffered alike under the administration of Melbourne, and Liverpool, Russell and Disraeli. It is true, the Liberal administration of Mr. Gladstone made an effort, and not an unsuccessful one, to do "justice to Ireland," but the fact is, the English people are incapable of doing justice to Ireland, and simply because Englishmen never have in the haversacks of the men; but without understood the Irish question at all. Here in Canada, unfortunately, the state of affairs the semblance of a commissariat, and seeing in Canada, and the same. Canadians, like that good should triumph over evil. If the powerful and most perfected organization in Englishmen, appear to be well disposed towards Irishmen, but when it comes to an issue, somehow that good disposition is not put into practice. We have often pointed to the late elections as an illustration to this. The Reformers in the Dominion Parliament were undoubtedly our best friends, but the Reformers in the Quebec Parliament appear to us to be inclined the other way The Hon. Mr. Joly has made a few Irishmen J. P.'s, but that certainly is not going to blind our vision. It appears to us that Irish Catholics can be of no party, but that they should assist those who assist them, and whatever party does the most for them, no matter which side an politics it is on, should have their support. On these grounds we think it not only consistent, but right, then a man should be a Conservative or Reformer in local affairs and anything else in Dominion affairs To the Irish Catholic who puts the interest of his people above the strife of party, this policy will be easy, but to the man who puts his own interest above everything else, so much Independence in politics is not to be expected. In a few years, as we once said before, the prejudices which exist against Irishmen may vanish, and the policy we advocate may not be necessary, but at present those prejudices unfortunately exist, and

# CORRESPONDENCE.

there is only one way of overcoming them,

and that one way is Union and Independence

in politics.

The Dim Obscure. To the Editor of the TRUE WICNESS and Post. I cannot comprehend for the life of me what Dr. Howard means by his last letter. In a former article he had called upon me to discard the theological point of view and consider his peculiar theories scientifically. Does Dr. Howard imagine that there is any science independent of God? and has the world come to this, that we can only arrive at a true, scientific conclusion by ignoring Him who is the God of sciences? This talk of "independent science" is the jargon of the nineteenth century, which insidiously aims at the elimination of the Almighty from every point of human research. Let me tell Dr. Howard, with all due respect, that he is upon a dangerous track, where he will require the wisdom and sanctity of an Aquinas not to stum-The reference to Tyndall and his living

organisms in the atmosphere is totally aside from the question. If that acute gentleman had stuck to his organisms and their influence upon life, wounds &c., uo one living would have had taken objection to his hypothesis. But when he makes matter the intelligent cause of things, then I call him an atheist. In fact, he made matter rational intelligence, which is a most glaring contradiction in terms. Tyndall took a step further than Darwin, and, I am sorry to say, he seems to have carried the so-called "scientists" of the day along with him. Who objects to Tyndall's purely scientific theories? Can Dr. Howard not see that the whole opposition of the Catholic Church to him and his school is based upon the ground of his atheistic materialism and wild hypotheses concernmay or may not be a valuable discovery, if it be not for the purpose of insinuating that there may be a good deal of truth in Tyndall's

"form and potency" doctrine?
Dr. Howard tells us that the most success. ful cry that ever has been raised against the Catholic Church has been that she opposed free discussion, and that "she has everything to fear from trying to prevent such discussions."

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 nineteenth century "scientists.' Pray, what does Dr. Howard mean by "free discussion?"
Heresy has reiterated this charge until it has become nauseous to all men who have studied the past, or who possess a grain of common sense. Dr. Howard ought to know that there are subjects comparatively indifferent, and subjects which involve the gravest interests of faith and morals. If a "scientist" take it into his head to publish a treatise denying the existence of God, must the Catholic Church sit down with folded hands and allow "free discussion" to destroy the faith of thousands and fill hell with souls? And, every case which heretics allege as a proof of the enmity of the Church to "free discussion" simply prove the wisdom of the Church and the want of faith in her maligners. Did the Church, for instance, in Galileo, s case, prevent "free discussion" as such? Our enemics say she did. Our enemies lie; that and nothing more. Here is a theory suddenly sprung upon the world, clashing with the teaching and traditions of centuries. who have been educated according to that theory, consider ourselves sublimely superior to the dreadful ignorance that would not admit that the earth moves around the sun. Was Bacon inferior to the brawling donkies who to-day, in conventicle and base-ment, stickle for "free discussion" about matters of which they are totally ignorant? And yet Bacon laughod to scorn the "scientists" who accepted the teaching of Coper-nicus and Gallileo. Moreover, the Italian astromoner claimed that he could prove his theory from Scripture. He could do nothing of the kind; but suppose he attempted it, what would have been the result? Men's faith would have been shaken and the most disastrous results would have followed. He might theorize on science as much as he pleased, but the Church took good care he should not dogmatize at the same time.

Suppose, I go to England and publicly assert that I can prove that Queen Victoria has no right to the British throne, how long, pray would the authorities of the land permit such "free discussion?" Suppose I visit the United States, and begin to lecture on the necessity of establishing an imperial dynasty in place of the Republic, would I have to wait long for an introduction to Judge Lynch?
And, moreover, who are the men who are continually charging the Catholic Church with having opposed "free discussion" This is an essentially English Protestant charge, and, yet, ask Mr. Tooth, ask Mr. Mac-onochie, ask fifty other Ritualistic gentlemen what they think of "free discussion" from a Protestant and Low Church point of view. The only difference in those cases is this:-The Catholic Church has a divine commission to correct the vagaries of proud human intellect, while the so-called Protestant assemblies have not. I shall make no apology for this digression, and shall merely say, in conclusion, that I am much surprised at Dr. Howard's sudden excursion into debateable regions. where there are many phantoms of the imagination, but no reality.

I must repeat, without any qualification whatever, that Dr. Howard's theory of body and mind being one is absurd, although, as he says, Catholic theo-logians, of very high standing, have accepted both his premises and conclusions. In speaking of the brain I distinctly said that that is the its rational qualities. Entellect, soul, mind, spirit, &c., are indifferently used by the greatest writers of the Catholic Church. Sylvius asks if it is of faith that the human soul be incorporal, and he replies that, although the point has not been explicitly defined, nevertheless the unanimous consent of theologians on this subject should carry a great weight for all men, and that we cannot advance a contrary opinion without great rashness. De Bonald has beautifully defined man as " an intelligence served by organs." Intelligence is simply intellect, mind, and, therefore, cannot be body. But Dr. Howard says mind and body is one, which is false.

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. In all its intellective, its higher faculties, the soul acts after death: the sensitive facultiesexist, not actually but virtually, because they need their instrument, the body, with all its various organs. If mind and body were one, repeat, the brain would not cease thinking. Will Dr. Howard admit this logical conclusion to this pet theory?

What does Dr. Howard mean by manias, diseased brains, and the treatment thereof? Have I not said that the brain was the instrument for the mind's manifestation ad extra? And does not his very argument prove the truth of my position? He applies material remedies to the material brain. Why? Because the violin differs essentially from the faculty which draws exquisite melody from its strings, and it is the instrument, not the faculty which wants tuning. When you tune the violin you are not tuning the faculty to play; you are simply adjusting the defective instrument. So, when Dr. Boward is giving his bromoides, chlorals, gentians, &c., to his patients he is trying to tune the fiddle, now the faculty. That is beyond his power. When the strength of his patient begins to return and the mind to resume its moral functions, he concludes that "mind and body is one;" but he is mistaken—the mind was all the time all right; the organ of manifestation was bothered.

About the weakest bit of argument I have ever met with is this :- " If the soul is intellect; then every idiot that ever was born had nosoul; because no idiot has any intellect." The latter italics are mine. Now, who ever heard of such a non sequitur? An idiot is a man whose brain is so abnormally constituted that t fails, almost entirely, to manifest exteriorly, the operations of the rational soul. His soul is the same immortal subsistance as Shakespeare's or Napoleon's, but the instrument is shattered up which it should play. Does not Dr. Howard see that he asserts too much. Because an idiot cannot reason it does not follow that he has no intellect, and; therefore, this objection falls to the ground.

As to the Dr.'s remarks about animals and their possessing intellect-even intellect of a higher order-all I can say is that such a theory is perfectly in accordance with that queer fallacy which makes a man's body hismind or thinking principle. If material beconfounded with immaterial; why not the purely sensitive with the intellective? Atthe risk of being written down "pedant," I