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SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 26, 1885

JIM McDermott, before he became a
British spy and informer, was made a Knight
of the Papal Order of St. Sylvester for
services rendered during the Garibaldi campaign.

The important and honorable role filled by
the late lamented Sir Francis Hincks in the
most stirring and critical periods of Canadian
history should win for his name more than a
passing word of praise.

MR. PARNELL'S idea of Home Rule is as
broad as it is practical. In a public address
yesterday he said it would be impossible to
revive the natural industries of Ireland
without the free election of a national
assembly possessing the power
of control over all the political and
economic affairs of the country.

THE SMALLPOX PAPERS.

WHILE some of our English contemporaries
are filling from three to six and eight columns
of their space with what Jerry Tom, Dick

and Harry feels, says, knows and thinks about
smallpox, thus creating a needless smallpox
scare, not only in our immediate neighborhood
but throughout the continent and Europe to
the great injury of our city, we find the
French papers observing almost a strict
silence on the little outbreak. They refuse to
be thrown into convulsions over an
ordinary phase of what is so thrillingly
described as "our scourge." They do
not see what is to be gained by
giving the spread of the disease a
fictitious importance and exaggerated
dimensions. We are told that "the row"
was kicked up in the English papers to awaken
the public mind to the necessity of vaccination.

THIS boycotting of Montreal, its goods and
chattels and citizens goes bravely on. Foreign
hotels refuse to receive, as guests, people who
are known to have come from Montreal.
Even in our own land we are treated as strangers
and looked upon with suspicion. The journals
of ambitious country towns are making
fervid appeals to their readers not to purchase
or touch any goods that are shipped
from here. We do not blame them, but confess
that the insane publicity and exaggeration
of the evil by some of our own mouths
justified them in cutting off all communication
with this place. Our English contemporaries,
which thrive on sensations, have worked
the smallpox scare for all it is worth,
but this time they have pocketed the
dimes of notoriety at the expense
of the city. Irreparable injury has been done
to our name and business. The losses of 1855
will never be recovered. Isn't it near time
to put an end to the publication of the mass
of rubbish and nonsense about "our pet
scourge?" The thing has become nauseous.
Drop it, and give the people a rest!

AN election was held yesterday in East
Durham to fill the vacancy caused by the
death of Col. Williams, while returning from
the North-West campaign. Mr. Ward ran
on the Conservative ticket and Mr. Preston
represented the Liberal interest. The efforts
of the Opposition to win over the constituency
were vain, and apparently met with no
encouragement. Col. Williams had carried
it by a majority of 351. Almost the same
vote elected Mr. Ward, who polled
a majority of 379, or two less.
The result of this election will, beyond
doubt, exercise an influence in the Cardwell
contest, strongly favorable to the Hon. Thomas
White and against Dr. Allison. The fight
against the new Minister of the Interior is a
treacherous one, as it is not a political
opponent but an old party friend and supporter
who has pitted himself against the Minister.
Dr. Allison expects to go in on a half-breed
vote, by mixing a section of the Tory with
the Grit vote. It is quite certain, however,
that the unnatural combination will not succeed,
and that the Hon. Thomas White will
lead the poll on Thursday evening next by a
substantial majority.

THE suggestion that the name of the late
Sir Francis Hincks be not allowed to pass
away unremembered and unsung, has been
acted upon with commendable promptitude.
Yesterday afternoon a number of
our influential citizens met to consider
the project of doing honor to
the memory of Canada's ablest financier and
one of its wisest statesmen. The opinion was
unanimous that some substantial tribute
of respect should be paid to the man whose
forty years of service to Young Canada were
of incalculable benefit in the moulding
and shaping of its destinies.
The meeting having put its expression of
admiration and its sense of appreciation on
record, instructed a committee of their number
to decide on the best means to do most
fitting honor to the memory of Sir
Francis Hincks, and to report the result
of their deliberations at an early date.
Mr. Hague, who seconded the motion for the
formation of this committee, very properly
expressed the hope that the recognition of Sir
Francis services would not be confined to the
City of Montreal, but that a statue be
erected on the Government grounds at
Ottawa—the tribute of the people of
the whole country, who have benefited by
his wise counsel, his clear insight into affairs
of state, his great courage and high administrative
ability. The warm applause with
which the meeting received this sentiment
will, we trust, find an echo throughout the
length and breadth of the Dominion.
The name of Sir Francis Hincks belongs not
to a sect or to a locality, it belongs by
every national, patriotic and public relation
to Canada and to the Canadian people. Upon
the one and the other rests the duty of
treasuring and honoring it.

THE electoral campaign in Ireland opens
today with a grand banquet to Mr. Parnell,
which will be held in Dublin. Unusual
interest attaches to the meeting of the leaders
of the National party, that will take place
immediately after. The feeling and condition
of the country are said to be most favorable
to the national candidate. The registration
returns have exceeded even the hopes of Mr.
Parnell, and show an enormous addition of
voters to the recently estimated numbers. A
special despatch says that the Tory in

erect in the south and west of
Ireland has been completely paralyzed, and
that party has given up all hope of
being able to successfully contest a single
district in those localities at the Par-
liamentary election in November. Several
of the Tory leaders in Ireland, who have
carefully canvassed the country, have ex-
pressed themselves as even uneasy as to the
outcome of the election in Ulster, their old
stronghold. The chief business to be transacted
at the meeting of the Parnellite leaders
will be to map out Ireland into districts, for
electoral purposes, and to have orators
assigned to each district. A list of the
Parliamentary candidates has already been
drawn up, and Mr. Parnell will start the
campaign by issuing a manifesto to the voters
explaining the reason why that now, more
than at any other recent period in the history
of Ireland, the cause for which Irishmen
have fought so long demands a united
Home Rule delegation in Parliament, and
exhorting Irishmen to give him their
undivided support at the election in Nov-
ember, by voting for the candidates he has
selected to represent them in that body.
Altogether the reports from the central as
well as the remote districts in Ireland show a
prodigious amount of enthusiasm for the
Parnellite party, and indicate an unmeasured
triumph at the general elections.

MONTREAL A GRAVEYARD.

About a month ago the London Advertiser,
to get up a little sensation of its own, made
the staggering announcement that Montreal
was then a hotbed of smallpox and
that some two or three thousand of
our citizens were stricken by the fell
disease. Our contemporary moreover
warned the people of Canada and of the
United States not to go near the city either
for pleasure or on business. The Advertiser
was naturally called to order for its malicious
and grossly exaggerated statement about
the public health of the metropolis. It was
pointed out to our London friend that
instead of the cases of smallpox numbering
2,000 or over, there were not fifty in the
whole city. Since then the Advertiser has
kept a discreet silence. But now that our
own city press have flooded their columns
with smallpox literature, which conveys the
impression to the outside world that our
citizens are dying off by the thousand, our
London confreres have taken fresh courage
and sings out, "Didnt I tell you so." It says:—
"Smallpox has been declared epidemic in
Montreal. When, some time since, the
Advertiser called attention to the serious
number of cases of this loathsome disease
in that city, the Montreal papers assailed us,
and accused us of trying to injure the trade
of that city."

This subterfuge of the Advertiser will not
work. It wants to make out that the condi-
tion of the city health to-day justified it in
telling a barefaced lie a month ago, and that
the Montreal papers were wrong in passing
censure upon it. Our confreres can't get out
of jail on any such plea. Besides the actual
state of affairs in the city is not so
bad as the five and six columns
of space devoted to the "smallpox scourge"
by our city contemporaries, would lead the
superficial observer to believe. In four
months and a half there have been 120 fatal
cases in a population of nearly two hundred
thousand, and it is likely that if these had
not died of smallpox they would have died
of something else, as the average death rate
for each month has not been materially
increased. We fully understand that
the spread of the disease is sufficient to war-
rant the Health Department in sparing no
effort to secure protection for the general
public health and in taking every precaution
to limit the dangers of contagion; but we
fail to appreciate the efforts of those alarmis-
t who are doing their best to turn the rest of
the continent away from our doors. One
would imagine from the newspaper ac-
counts of the progress and development of
the disease, that none but grave diggers and
undertakers had any business in Montreal,
and that any outsider who dared to come
within four city limits had reached that bourne
whence no traveller returns. Some of our
confreres would do well to bear in
mind an old Irish saying that "it is time
enough to bid the devil good morrow when
you meet him." So it will be time enough
to give Montreal the reputation of being a small-
pox graveyard when you have corpses to
fill it.

TAXING THE BACHELORS.

Marriage in several of the States of the
neighboring Republic is falling greatly into
desuetude; a fact which, more than wars or
epidemics, threatens to seriously interfere
with the permanence and progress of the na-
tional life. Indissoluble marriage is the only
basis of respectable and progressive society.
To make it a mere temporary arrangement and
convenience, or to ignore it altogether, is to
invite decay and ruin into the life of a people.
A more effective and rapid process of disinte-
gration could not be invented for a civil-
ized people than to refuse to accept the
duties and responsibilities of wedded life, or
when accepted to make light of them. In
the older States, especially those which are
peculiarly Puritan and Anglo-Saxon in their
origin, marriage is going more and more out
of fashion. We even find some of the great-
ness and seriousness of the evil.
The State of Georgia is the first to take prac-
tical means to put new life and activity into
the matrimonial market. A bill has been
introduced into the Legislature to prohibit
the evil of too many old bachelors in Georgia,
and provides that all male inhabitants of the
State who have arrived at the age of 30 years,
and who have never married, "shall be taxed
\$2.50 per annum for the enjoyment of this
unmarried state, and each year so long as
they shall enjoy the onerous position in life
of single blessedness."
It is very properly proposed to appropriate

the taxes coming from this source to the
school fund of the county where the old
bachelor resides, in order to pay the tuition
of children whose fathers are unknown. Old
bachelors can be relieved of this tax by marry-
ing. The bill earnestly requests the good
ladies of the commonwealth to join the re-
formers and moralists of the country in order
to correct what it terms "this most monstrous
and ruinous evil which now stalks abroad in
the Sunny South and would-be virtuous
land."

The vital statistics in other States disclose
the same discouraging state of affairs. In
Connecticut the marriages reported during
ten years, beginning from 1850, averaged
3,477; for the last ten years, 4,677. The
population had increased from 370,792 to
580,000—that is, the population increased 56
per cent., the marriages only 34 per cent.
The same is true of Rhode Island. In Ohio
the same tendency is manifest, though not to
so marked an extent. In the twenty years
ending with 1880, Ohio's population increased
37 per cent., but the number of marriages
only 28. Matters are still worse in the highly
cultured and Puritan State of Massachusetts
where the average number of marriages per
annum for the ten years beginning with
1850 was 11,873, while the average number
for the ten years beginning with 1875 was
15,135. The population of the state in 1850
was 994,514, and in 1875, 1,651,912, which
shows that while marriageable people have
increased 66 per cent., the actual marriages
have only increased 25 per cent. Thus
the population has increased two-
thirds and marriage scarcely a third.
Even these statistics do not tell all the truth,
for a very large number of the recorded mar-
riages are those of parties who had already
married and had been divorced—an element
which hardly counted thirty years ago. Be-
sides this decrease in the marriage rate there
is still a more marked one in the birth rate,
which is strongly indicative of physical de-
crepitude and of a moral decline in the nation.
Such conditions of life must inevitably tell
in the long run against the healthy develop-
ment of a people, and our American neighbors
would be consulting their own interests in
following the example of Georgia, and in
putting their foot down on the evil.

THE LATE SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

It is with feelings of deep regret that the
People of Canada will receive the announce-
ment of the death of Sir Francis Hincks. His
was a familiar and respected name among the
men who have rendered valuable services to
this young country. The role that Sir Francis
played in public life for the past
half century was as important as it was hon-
orable. Whether on the floor of the House,
on the platform or in the columns of the
Press, of which he was a brilliant ornament,
the deceased statesman was ever an in-
telligent, sincere and conscientious advo-
cate of the people's rights and privileges. Sir
Francis also took an important part in
advancing the material prosperity and in
developing the resources of the struggling
colony. His biography would form a most
interesting study, and we hope to see some
of our Canadian literateurs take it up and do
it justice. Sir Francis was an Irishman, having
been born in rebel Cork on December 14th,
1808. His father was the Rev. Dr. Hincks,
a noted archeologist and professor in the
Royal Belfast Institution. The young
Francis, after a thorough education, decided
to pursue a mercantile life. He visited the
West Indies and Canada in 1839, and was so
favorably impressed with the latter that he
resolved to settle here. His first return to
Ireland where he closed up all old accounts
and married. The year 1832 saw
him in York (now the city of
Toronto), as a general store-keeper.
He was not long among the natives before he
made his financial ability felt and appreciated.
He was made a director of the Farmers'
Bank and afterwards of the Bank of the
People. Sir Francis becoming dissatis-
fied with the administration of the political
affairs of the country, was about to abandon
Canada for the United States, but fortunately
he failed in securing certain lands in the
State of Iowa, and he decided to remain.
He determined to fight the administration
and labor in the popular interest, and the
more effectually to do so, he started the
Toronto Examiner in 1838, from which time
Sir Francis became intimately connected with
the public life of the country. The following
year he was elected to Parliament for Oxford,
which county he represented for thirteen years.
He declared himself in favor of a union of the
provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of
such a system of colonial government as would
secure a permanent connection with the
mother country, of the secularization of the
clergy reserves, and of local self-government
for the people by means of municipal institu-
tions. He soon became a prominent and in-
fluential figure in politics, and on the 9th
June, 1842, he was taken into the Baldwin-
Lafontaine Cabinet, as Inspector-General or
Finance Minister. In the general elections of
1844 Sir Francis suffered his first defeat,
a circumstance which again brought him
back to the ranks of journalism. He had
severed his connection with the
Examiner, but now come to Montreal, where
he established the Pilot, of which he was the
chief editor and writer for years. While on
a visit to Ireland in 1847 he was nominated
for Oxford and returned by a large majority,
and subsequently resumed his old
ministerial office of Inspector General.

THE HERALD BETWEEN THE DEPOT
AND THE GOLDEN CALF.

The Herald has been reduced to silence
over the sanitary conditions of the Bonaven-
ture depot. Our esteemed contemporary has
had the good sense to quit a contest in which
it could develop nothing but abuse of its
critics and malice towards the object of its
attack. In doing this much the Herald
has displayed commendable prudence; but,
for its own sake as well as that of justice, we
would like to see it take a step further and
make a manly apology for the wrong it has
so unwarrantably inflicted on the manage-
ment of the Grand Trunk Railway. Our
contemporary has sent broadcast the

of railway enterprises. During his term of
power the first arrangements were made for
the building of the Great Western, Northern,
and St. Lawrence & Atlantic railways, as
well as the Intercolonial railway, and the
establishment of an ocean line of steamers
(the Allan) between England and Canada was
effected. The Grand Trunk Railway was
also inaugurated under his regime. On
September 8th, 1854, the Hincks-Morin
ministry announced its resignation, and in
1855 Sir Francis was appointed Governor of
Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, and in
1862, in which year he was created a Com-
panion of the Bath, was transferred to British
Guiana, the government of which he ad-
ministered till 1869, when he returned to
Canada and was made a Knight of the Order
of St. Michael and St. George. The finance
ministry in the Dominion Government being
vacant at the time the Premier, Sir John A.
Macdonald, offered the position to Sir
Francis, who accepted it and held office
till 1873, when he finally retired from
public life and settled in Montreal. Sir
Francis also figured prominently in the
drawing up of the Reciprocity Treaty of
1854 when he was selected by Lord Elgin to
represent the Canadian interests at Washing-
ton. He also served on the famous Ontario
Boundary Commission in 1878 with Chief
Justice Harrison and Sir Edward Thornton.
Altogether his career was as creditable to him-
self as it was beneficial to the land of his ad-
option. Canada has lost, through his death,
a capable and faithful servant, and the people
his memory respect and gratitude.

RIEL'S COUNSEL MISREPRESENTED.

Our evening contemporary, the Daily Star,
which wants Riel hanged, commended "to
the attention of the foolish people who are
attacking, not the constitutionality of the
Riel trial, but the fairness of the judge and
jury, the remarks of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's
counsel, at the Papineau square meeting."
These remarks, as reported by the Star, are
as follows:—
" It was unfair to arraign before the
tribunal of public opinion the judge and jury
who tried Riel. They were simply the out-
come of the law as it was found in the statute
book. The law was passed by our own re-
presentatives, and we were responsible for the
iniquitous portions of it."

This, the Star adds, may be taken in con-
nection with the fact that after the conclusion
of the trial at Regina Riel's counsel waited
on Mr. Richardson, J.P., and thanked him
for the courtesy and fairness he had shown
during the trial.

Our contemporary has done Riel's counsel
a double injustice, while at the same time
trying to damage Riel's prospects for a favor-
able hearing at the hands of the Government.
Mr. Fitzpatrick uttered no such endorsement
of the judge and jury as put into his mouth
by the Star's report of his speech. He, on the
contrary, denounced them in the plainest
terms, just as Mr. Lemieux did after his arrival
from Regina to a Star reporter, when he
charged the judge, as well as the jury, with
being prejudiced against the prisoner, and
expressed his readiness and ability to prove
that men were on the jury who laid wagers
on Riel's life, and had bet that Riel would be
hanged. In fact all the circumstances of the
trial warranted Mr. Lemieux in pronouncing,
as he did, the trial unfair and a fraud.

What Mr. Lemieux has charged against the
judge and jury, Mr. Fitzpatrick did not
retract, but emphasized it in his Papineau
square speech. These are his own words:—
"Nous voyons encore un jury nommé par
ce magistrat, un jury choisi parmi les cir-
cultes du gouvernement, et, sans regard à la
qualification foncière. Vous voyez qu'il s'agit
d'une offre au tribunal public de la justice on
s'est attendu d'un simulateur de jury qui n'est
là que pour enregistrer la volonté du magis-
trat du gouvernement. . . . Je m'en-
tends pas, aujourd'hui, mettre le juge Rich-
ardson en accusation, j'ai eu à Regina l'oc-
casion de dire ma manière de penser et je
l'ai dit en votre honneur à Winnipeg." (Appl.)

We see in-rever a jury chosen among the
circulates of the government without regard to
the property qualification. You can see
what guarantees such a tribunal can offer,
what justice can be expected from a coun-
cil of juries which is only there to register
the will of the government's magistrate. I
do not intend to arraign Judge Richardson
to-day, I have had occasion already at Regina
to say what I thought of him, and I will
again have the opportunity at Winnipeg
to repeat it." This authentic declaration
of Mr. Fitzpatrick's sentiments and opinions
is not altogether like what the Star at-
tempted to pawn off on him to damage
Riel's cause. Our contemporary further
endeavors to create a belief
that Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick were
so much impressed with the fairness of the
trial that they actually called on Mr. Richar-
dson to thank him for his impartial and fair
conduct, just as if it was not his duty to be
fair and impartial. But the facts are the
other way. Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick
did not wait upon Judge Richardson, nor did
they express any thanks for what he did not
deserve. It is not a very honorable or edify-
ing exhibition to see a public journal trying
to hood a man into his grave by a cruel pro-
cess of misrepresentation.

The Herald has been reduced to silence
over the sanitary conditions of the Bonaven-
ture depot. Our esteemed contemporary has
had the good sense to quit a contest in which
it could develop nothing but abuse of its
critics and malice towards the object of its
attack. In doing this much the Herald
has displayed commendable prudence; but,
for its own sake as well as that of justice, we
would like to see it take a step further and
make a manly apology for the wrong it has
so unwarrantably inflicted on the manage-
ment of the Grand Trunk Railway. Our
contemporary has sent broadcast the

will assertion that the depot was a
veritable pest hole, where the health of the
public was in constant and imminent danger,
and where the traveller was ever liable to
bring away with him the germs of infectious
diseases. It also charged the Grand Trunk
management with a "terrible dereliction of
duty" and of "criminal negligence" towards the
public by keeping on their property "desay-
ing masses of refuse," composed of bits of
coal, wood, paper, etc. It was but a matter
of fairness to expose the injustice and malice
of the former charge, while it was fun to
"show up" the hollowness and ridicu-
lousness of the latter accusation. The
Post had both the fairness and the humor to
do the one and the other and, we believe,
successfully, if the silence of the Herald is
to be taken as an indication of the result.

During the course of the discussion our
contemporary had the temerity and impu-
dence to publish a paragraph which was very
much like the proverbial stone thrown in a
glass house, or like that unsteady weapon,
a boomerang which recoils on the head of the
thrower. The paragraph we have reference
to escaped our attention at the time. It
reads as follows:—

"It is hard to understand how any paper
with a claim to respectability, which has in
mind the best interests of the people at large,
can stand up in defence of such an abomi-
nation. There is only one way to retrace such
things, and it is easily done when the motive
is known."

It was an unpardonable piece of silliness
on the part of the Herald to draw attention
to such a subject. It was worse than
people throwing stones in glass houses;
it was suicide. With its well-known
record of subservency to corporations, which
it is needless to mention, but among
which are certainly the biggest financial
gigolots that Canada or any other country ever
had to deal with, the Herald should be the
last paper on this side of the St. Lawrence to
direct suspicion towards or to impugn the
motives of its neighbors. Our con-
temporary has for some years past been
unable to accept the oft-repeated chal-
lenge to stand up and prove its disinterested-
ness, its spirit of self-sacrifice or an honorable
solicitude for the sole public welfare, when
it stooped to be the mouthpiece of a
golden calf. A paper with such
surroundings, traditions and aims is not
exactly in a position to impugn the motive
of the Post when we offer a fair, honest
criticism and an unanswerable refutation of
its malicious onslaughts on a public concern
which does not happen to have the good
wishes of the golden calf. Might we
ask the Herald if its dire
description of the Bonaventure Depot as
a dangerous pest hole and its crushing charge
of "criminal negligence" against the G.T.R.
management were not intended as an
effort to frighten the travelling public
and thus tap the passenger traffic
and drive it to do homage at the shrine
of the golden calf—an achievement which
in the natural course of events, would, of
course, be worth an additional something to
the subscription plate of our contemporary?
Or were the charges made because of an old
grudge which a distinguished statesman and
connection of the Herald owes the G. T. R.
on account of some extortionate bill of
services which Mr. Hickson cannot
see the propriety or the justice
of paying out of the G. T. R. funds?
We do not say that the conduct of the Herald
on this particular occasion was inspired by
the desire to damage the G. T. R., or by any
sort of or revengeful motives. We simply
ask if it was?

If our contemporary was not so situated,
it will not have any hesitation in following
charges which are shown to be unjust and
unfounded, and in offering a manly
apology, by way of apology, for the harm which its
utterances must necessarily do to the Grand
Trunk Railway Company.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRA-
TION OF THE FUNDS FOR THE WORK.
The work on the St. Peter's Cathedral, it
is needful to say, has been constantly pro-
ceeding rapidly during the present spring and
summer, and it will prove interesting to our
readers to learn how the different subscrip-
tions and funds collected have been disposed
of. The general receipts derived from two
pilgrimages to St. Anne de Beaupre and one
to L'Assomption was \$1,523.18, to which was
added certain subscriptions collected within
the city and the offerings at different
churches for the late Mgr. Bourget,
which amounted to \$8,434.94 bring-
ing up the total to \$9,958.12. To this
sum was again added several subscriptions
taken outside the city, and collections at
memorial services for the late archbishop,
amounting in all to \$1,608.77, which served
to bring up the grand total to \$13,995.07.
The expenditure for the work at present
going on has been since the beginning of the
year \$9,807.40, thus leaving a balance of \$4,
187.67. The above report goes to show that
the number of subscriptions already paid up
is comparatively small; and that there is
ample room to believe that the 400,000
Catholics of the diocese should be able to
furnish a subscription list ten times
as large. Many persons have been compelled
to refrain from subscribing owing to the
circumstances in which the country is at
present placed. Those persons unable to
contribute as liberally as others in a higher
state of life are at least able to give one
dollar, even though it were by partial pay-
ments, and thereby participate in the im-
mense advantages of the spiritual treasury
which is opened to all benefactors of the
cathedral. This treasury, filled with an
abundance of spiritual riches, consists, as we
have already said, of 1,000 Masses, 145,000
Communications, 322,000 Stations of the Cross,
515,000 Rosaries, and 25,800 other pious
works yearly, during the four years ending
January 1st, 1890. All persons, living or
dead, will enjoy all these advantages. Any
subscription, no matter how small, will be
thankfully received by Father Maccoot, at the
Bishop's palace, or by any of the several
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