# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

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## Archbishop Bede Vaughan.

The conclusion of Archli hop Vaughan sermon will appear in next week's True Wit-

### The E. F. Club.

No doubt the Retorm papers are right when they say that the title of the United Empire Club of Toronto has become a misnomer, The club was established as an offset to the "Canada First" party, and the record of its career was "Empire First." The members were exclusively Conservative, and they were pledged to sustain the unity of the Empire before every consideration of Canada or its interests. But what do we see? We see those very members of the U. E. Club inaugurating a war of tariffs on England, and declaring that "if the Canadian tariff injures British connection, then so much the worse for British connection." This is the language of the Mail! What a change party triumph can work! In opposition it was Empire First; in power it is Canada First, but we think the solution of the true question is —Party above all.

## The Tariff.

The papers are full of the Tariff. The Reformers abuse everybody and everything that favours the new Tariff, while the Conserva- But the worst of it is that the Telegram too tives are equally ready to return the compli- often exhibits its antagonism on religious ments. On the question of the Tariff itself the Conservatives have the arguments all their own way. These side issues "British connection," "American interests," etc., are not the questions at issue. The Reformers, too, appear to forget that it was themselves who raised the Tariff from 15 to 171 per cent, and that they were prepared to raise it again were it not for the hostile attitude of the Maritime Provinces. The "readjustment of the certain to drive the Catholics to the other Tariff' was likely to be a part of the Reform | side of the House. At present there are three programme, and if it had been no doubt the | Conservatives and one Reformer, Irish Catho-Reform party would, in all probability, have still been in power. It is, too, somewhat re- be glad to see them all successful. We have markable that the Independent press of the too few representatives as it is, and we country is Protectionist and was, for the most do not care what side of the House part, Protectionist before the elections. It is they sit on so long as our people get the only point on which many Independent in. On the question of Ontario politics, papers gave their support to the Conservatives, before as well as since the 17th September, and whether the fact has any significance or not, it is a fact nevertheless.

# Divorce.

A rich man can get a legal divorce in Canada a poor man cannot. If a man has money enough to employ lawyers and to drag a divorce case on for years, he will ultimately find his petition lodged before the Senate, and if his case is good, he can obtain the desired divorce. The poor man, however, possesses no such privilege and he must be contented with not undoing that which God has allied. It will occur to most people that this is one law for the rich and other for the poor. In the Campbell case, now before the Senate, this one-sided system is painfully illustrated. It is bad enough to have divorce under any circumstances, but as it can be practiced in Canada, it would be better to place the question in the hands of competent judges than in the hands of the Senate. But even that would not get over the difficulty of the law as it stands, being one side for the wealthy and the other for the poor. Would it not people have money they can easily get a divorce by going to the United States; and, in reply, we would say-let them. We would then have uniformity of law, and the United States would have uniformity of divorce.

# Competitive Examination.

The opponents of competitive examination have found a hero, and they are making the most or him. Bromhead, the Lieut of Artillery who was at Rorke's Drift, was some time ago plucked in his examination for captain. At Rorke's Drift, however, he proved that an officer who was plucked in an examination on technical subjects, could be brave in action, and could, too, have his wits about him. He city and courage, and because of all this it is alleged that the competitive system is a fail-He defended his little shelter, made breastworks of whatever material he had on hand, and fought as a soldier should. All honor argue from that, that the competitive system man wno passes a brilliant examination not a man who had passed for his company, instead of being plucked, have defended of a man passing an examination make him a as if the members of it were his man-servants 1 . coward, or so dull his brains that he would be unable to throw up a breastwork of trees, biscuits, or cobwebs, in presence of an enemy? Undoubtedly good soldiers sometimes fail in

found in any soldier's knapsack; but competi- an authority which no judge can doubt, we tive examinations give us the guarantee of End that:the keenest intelligence, the rezdiest wit and the most fertile brains, and with such a found the may direct that it may be reconsidered, and dation it ought not to be hard to produce the their subsequent verdict will stand as the best of men, take them all in all.

### Salaries.

desirability of cutting down the salaries of the officials who surround the Parliament that Canada should, in these hard times, pay its officials as much as it did when the coungave his Ministers \$7,000 instead of \$4,000 per annum. The deputy heads of departments had their salaries increased from \$2,400 to \$3,200, and the first clerk from \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year. The salaries of everybody were "re-adjusted"-M P.'s from \$600 to num was added to the burdens of the country at a time, it is true, when the country could afford it. Last session Sir John A. Macdonald was in Opposition, and he advocated a reduction-this session he is in power, and he is modestly silent. Can it be that the virtuous "Sir John A," "the man of many parts," advocated one thing when out of office and advocates its antithesis in office? These are the facts, however, and the public can take whatever inference it likes out of them.

### "The Beauties" of Protection.

With Redpath's Sugar Refinery preparing to open; the Hudon Cotton Mills making Glass Works on the Workman and Delisle Furm about to commence on a more extended scale; the Williams' Sewing Machine Company enlarging their premises; the Silk Manufacturing Company fitting up new buildings in order to enable them to extend their business; and other rumored enterprises on the eve of starting and a general feeling of buoyancy about business, we are still baudied about the "beauties" of Protection. Free Traders are scouted in Montreal. Speak to the poor of Point St. Charles and they will tell you that they are to have a bon-fire the night the Sugar Refinery opens, and they will tell you, not in jest, but with all the seriousness of a hungry man looking out for his bread and butter, that there are "beauties" in Protection. Tell them that the commodities of lite will be a little dearer; what do they care, so long as they are better paid and get plenty of work. To tell them that most of the necessaries of life will not get dearer, as some of next, according as the judge thought it necesthe Conservative papers are doing, is a mistake, but to tell them that Protection will not benefit them, is to tell them what their senses

The Coming Elections in Ontario. The Toronto Telegram is likely to drive all the Irish Catholics of Ontario into the arms of the Reformers. It will not let the Archbishop alone. Day after day it insinuates that Archbishop Lynch does as he likes with the Local Reform Government, and, whether it means it or not this is just the kind of argument that is likely to make the Catholics of Ontario vote the Reform ticket to a man. lic institutions, Catholic Bishops, and the encyclical, on religious grounds. If the Telegram could be less of a Witness it would be readable, and the fact of the Witness or Telegram pursuing a certain course, is almost we do not pretend to offer any other advice; but the fact of the Telegram saying that the Archbishop of Toronto is, at present, all powerful, will, we fear, induce too many people to look upon the forthcoming elections in a religious rather than in a political as pect. But, if papers persist in making absurd attacks on Archbishops, what can we expect?

## Judge and Jury. In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday,

before Chief Justice Dorion, a man was tried for stealing some hay. After the case was heard, the jury retired and returned with a verdict of "guilty of receiving" the stolen property. The Chief Justice could not receive such a verdict, under the indictment as drawn, and he ordered the jury to retire again, and after some time the jury returned with a verdict of " not guilty." To the surprise of a great many people in court the Judge refused to accept the verdict, and he ordered the jury back to their room again. A little time clapsed and the jury again came out with another verdict of "not guilty," and the bar and public thought that that settled the question. But Chief Justice Dorion be better to make divorce impossible in thought otherwise; and to the amazement of Canada? It will be said, in reply, that if all present, and to the astonishment of the public, the Chief Justice not only refused to accept the verdict, but sent the jury back, only after making another charge against the prisoner. The first verdict was irregular; the second and third were acquittals; the law had been fulfilled in every particular, and yet Chief Justice Dorion, a Judge in a British colony, had the courage to outstep constitutional customs and to virtuously say to a jury: "You must convict." This is going very far. The Jury, and not the Judge, are the supreme power, where juries are employed, and it is an unusual freak in constitutional jurisprudence for a Judge to interfere with an authority higher than his own. If the man was guilty fifty times over, it is for the Jury, and not for the Judge, to decide. Whewas in a tight place; he put himself to work, ther the man in question was guilty or not, we and he was extricated, and saved the little do not pretend to enquire; and more, it is command right gallantly. He showed capa- now almost impossible to say. First we have a verdict of "guilty of receiving;" but "stealing," and not "receiving," was the question, ure. A sergeant with his wits about him and "not guilty" was then twice returned. But would have done just as Lieut. Bromhead did. what do we see! We see a fourth verdict, and this time it is "guilty of stealing." Twice that jury, on its oath, had declared the prisoner "not guilty." Once it had said he was to him for doing his duty like a man, but to | "guilty of receiving," but the Judge should be appeased, and the jury stultifies itself, is a failure is to argue unreasonably. Is a meekly swallowing a thrice told tale, shakes the confidence of the public in trial by Jess a soldier, because he is clever? Would jury, and bows down to the dictates of a Judge who acted with serious resolve. Even from a legal point point Rorke's Drift just as gallantly as it was de- of view it is a question whether the judge fended by Lieut Bromhead? Does the fact had the power to thus order about a jury or his maid-servants. That jury was his master; he was not theirs. The law does not

the evidence, it will be set aside and a new We have frequently drawn attention to the trial granted in the Queen's Bench." Here we see nothing about sending a jury

back a third and a fourth time, but the judgebuildings in Ottawa. It is surely anomalous may direct it (the first verdict) to be reconsidered, or, if the verdict is guilty and contrary to the evidence, he may order a new try was prosperous and money abundant. In trial. This goes on the well known principle 1872 Sir-John A. Mecdonald increased his of English law, which gives the prisoner the own salary-from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and he benefit of the doubt. If the evidence went to prove a man innocent, and the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," then the judge could order a new trial in order to give the prisoner another chance. But the verdict was "not guilty," and that verdict was returned three times, once irregularly and twice according to \$1,000, and altogether about \$250,000 per an- law, and Chief Justice Dorion put everything aside as if he was resolved to get a conviction no matter what the jury said. Again, let us take another authority, "Archibald's Criminal Pleadings." There we find that

"A judge is not bound (unless the jury insist on having it recorded) to receive the first verdict which the jury gives, but may direct them to reconsider it. The verdict which the jury ultimately returns is the true verdict to be re-

corded. The italics are our own, and the ques tion is between the words "the first," "it" and "ultimate." It it was intended that a judge should have the power of sending a jury back several times it would be mentioned, but here we have it distinctly implied arrangements to extend its business; the that the power of the judge is limited, and the word "ultimate" can only mean the second verdict. We do not say that these authorities are law, but we say that they are about the highest authorities known in law, and as such cannot but have weight. No doubt a judge may have the power of sending back a jury as often as Chief-Justice Dorion sent back the jury in the case of yesterday. If he had no such power, we suppose he would not have exercised it; but Judges seldom use this power, and, when they do, they generally find themselves confronted by hostile public opinion. It was so recently in England with Judge Cockburn, and it was so, some time ago, with Judge Brady in Quebec; and we will be very much surprised if it is not so with Chief Justice Dorion in Montreal. If continued, trial by jury would become a farce, and day by to-day we would witness the spectacle of juries stulifying themselves by returning verdicts of "not guilty" one minute and "guilty" the sary to apply the screw.

Education, The question of religious education in schools may be regarded as one of the great questions of the Christian world. Europe and America and a part of Oceanica are divided into hostile camps, some contending for and others against religious instruction. Catholics to a man are in favor of having the education of their children permeated with a spirit of Christian truth, and they unanimously resist the attempts to secularize education. It is not enough to have mere religious exercises at given hours, but the education of the youth should be founded on Christian doctrine itself. Occasionally, too, Protestants take the same view of the situation. and of late notable instances of the desire of Protestant bishops and Protestant clergymen to encourage the system advocated by Catholics, have come to light in Australia, the United States and in Europe. Protestants are discovering what Catholics have so long advocated—that moral, as well as educational training, is necessary to elevate the mind above its mere sordid surroundings, and that when crime is committed by "educated" men, it is too often " advention received, is "education" without God. remarkable proof of this comes to hand. through the Evangelist, a paper from which the secular idea of education might be expected to flow. It appears that an educated man, who had turned a burglar, was arrested and convicted at Woodstock, Me. This man had been a lawyer, who had fallen into evil ways, and writing of the case the Evangelist

ways, and writing of the case the Evangelist says:—

The public school education of this and of other countries is not directed to moral training. Children are not taught religion, and their best sentiments are not quickened and called into life by the school discipline. And, unfortunately, in too many instances, there is no home training to supply the defects of school instruction. In thousands of homes no religious instruction is given, nor moral training worthy the name is imposed, the voice of prayer is never heard, and nothing whatever is done to impress on the child's mind the solemn truth that he is a responsible being and will be held accountable for his acts. If educated men sometimes fall and become criminals, it is not on account of their education, but in spite of it, and for want of that moral and religious education which teaches respect for truth and honor, for the rights of men and the fear of God. Something should be done to supply this all important defect, or the merciy intellectual education we are giving will prove to be quite as much of a perling it is or a blessing.

This, from a source whose surroundings are supposed to be hostile to religious education, is an important testimouy in favour of

tion, is an important testimouy in favour of the efficacy of religious instruction in schools and it furnishes the opponents of purely intellectual education with an additional assurance, that even those who have for so long time been in antagonism to them are finding out that education without God is the one of the great sources from which atheism and

Quebec Affairs. "E If it be true that the Hon. Mr. Letellier is dismissed, what then? The Government will have punished one mistake by committing another, that's all | The Conservative party will force the country to believe that they intend to ride rough-shod over everybody and everything; and that is not a wholesome esson to teach people accustomed to constitutional rule. The triumph of the Conservative party in this Province is, we believe, only a matter of time. A Reform Government in Quebec is an accidental Government at best The Province will, we suppose, right itself if left alone, and it is always safer to teach the fice our often expressed anxiety about the people a lesson in patience, than in revolu-tion. Even if the Hon. Mr. Letellier is dis-our Northwest Territory. The original calmissed, the Hon. Mr. Joly still retains the culation was that the buffalo would supply outward semblance of the confidence of the the Indians with food until the Indians bepeople, and, so long as he does, the Dominion House of Commons has no power to interfere with him. At this moment we believe that the Hon. Mr. Joly does not ral pursuits. Meanwhile there would be represent public opinion in the Province of buffalo enough for all their wants Experi-Quebec. If he went to the country we are ence, however, has refuted this theory: the sanguine that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau would buffalo is becoming scarce, the Indians are be returned to power with a handsome man not settling down to pastoral pursuits, and jority. The 1rish Catholics of Quebec and Montreal alone are able to give the Conservative party a majority in the Local House, and we shall not be surprised to hear that the Irish Catnolics stand ready to vote the Conservative ticket, provided they are promised a representative in the Cabinet. We are glad give him the power of coercing them into a to notice that our lively little contemporary verdict, and we doubt if it gives him the in Quebec—the Telegraph—supports our view

succeed. Meanwhile, a Lieutenant-Governor who was highly charged with honour would not leave it in the power of the Government cheaper to prevent an outbreak than to supto dismiss him, but he would have appealed to the Province for its verdict. In that case, true one. It, however, the jury insist on having the first recorded, it must be recorded the the satisfaction of all. But if he But if it be a verdict of guilty and contrary to chooses to be turned out rather than appeal to the people, some sensative men may sayserve him right.

> Personalities in the House of Commons. No one can read the petty personalities used from time to time in the House of Commons without regretting that our M. P.'s do not, in all cases, rise above individual spleen. The country does not send men to Ottawa to fritter away time in noxious flippancy. The people look for serious and calm debate in their legislative halls, and too often they have, instead, trifles light as air, vaporing away the hours. Last night there was an illustration of this. Sir A. J. Smith, the Hon. Mr. Pope and Sir John A. Macdonald had a triangular duel about some papers, and then the following childish efforts at witticism are reported to have been indulged in by Sir A. J. Smith and Mr. Domville:

## THE GLENDON PAPERS.

Mr. Domville said he asked the indulgence of Mr. Domville said he asked the industries the House to read the papers in reference to the Glendon, which he held in his hand. It would be as well to give them to the country then. Sir A. J. Smith—Are you the First Minister? Mr. Domville—I will be the First Minister be-

you will.

A. J. Smith-When do you expect to be First Minister?
After this we would not be surprised to hear of the M. P.'s improving the shining hour by playing "Little Bo Peep" or "Fee Faw First Minister?

## Good Work.

Montreal has set a good example by opposing a certain class of public exhibitions, and it is now for the authorities to continue in the same line. If immoral plays will no longer be allowed to disgrace our city, why should immoral or vicious literature be allowed to poison the mind, or illegal groggeries to gather around them so much of vice and destitution? If the City Fathers are charged with guarding the morality of the Art and Design are encouraged in every way. people, then why not enter upon an effectual campaign against all the shades of aid such institutions now more than ever. demoralization and crime? The Mayor is winning golden opinions already, and if he perseveres in the way he has inaugurated, he will leave behind him a record which will be a credit to himself, and a benefit to the city at large. Let war be declared upon all fountains of wrong-doing, and let that war be prosecuted with a vigor which will prove that our City Fathers are in earnest. There is a field for new life and new energy in our midst, and if the Mayor is the man for the occasion the citizens will have reason to remember him with pride. The pcople would, we believe, rejoice to see the City Fathers exercise their power to the utmost limits in a war on vicious places, and if our police are worth their salt, they should be able to make a change in a short time, if they only get the word.

The Lieut.-Governor. The Quebec Chronicle authoratively tells the public that there is no foundation for the rumour that the Lieut.-Governor of this Province intends to dissolve the Legislature. Accepting this statement as true, we are forced to the conclusion that the Lieut.-Governor is determined to hold his office against all odds. As a Party man this policy. on the part of the Lieut.-Governor, is easily understood, and as there is no honour in politics, we are not at all surprised at his determination to hold on as long as he can. But it will strike the public as somewhat curious that the Lieut.-Governor did not hesitate to dissolve the late Legislature, at a time when there was no such reason for doing so, as at present. He did not hesitate to dissolve the that we must "wait a little longer" for con-Legislature when his party was likely to benefit by it! He did not falter in his resolution when he had a chance of benefiting the Quebec Reformers! A Reformer himself, the Lient.-Governor strained his power in order to attempt the dangerous policy of helping his party. True, the Province sustained him, and by its verdict pronounced him "Not guilty." With that verdict Parliament was right in not interfering. But if the Leiut.-Governor was a highly sensitive man, he would place the question once more in the hands of the electors. If he succeeded, then the House of Commons, and not he, would have been rebuffed if he was defeated he could retire, at least, saying that all was lost but honour.

The "Bully" Anglin. The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette writing of the Hon. Mr. Anglin says, that the late speaker "backed up" Sir Albert Smith "in his most bullying manner." In other words, the Hon. Mr. Anglin made a telling hit in last night's debate, and when a political opponent hurts his enemy he is a bully" or an "adventurer" or some other hard citizens who deserves to have every man's hand against him. Men who know the Hon. Mr. Anglin will be amused to hear his name associated with the fraternity who swagger through the world, arms-a-kimbo, the Bill Sykes of parliamentary life, the "bullies" of their day. We suppose it is possible for a Reformer to be as much of a gentleman as a Conservative, although the Reformers sit upon the opposite, and on the great question of the day, the wrong, side of the House of Commons. But the Hon. Mr. Anglin is not only a Reformer, but he is an able one, and calumny must be directed at him in order to weaken the influence he naturally wields out of, as well as in l'arliament. In this country it does not appear to be enough to give a legiti-mate opposition to a man's political views but coarse ribaldry must be indulged in, and offensive phrases are used in the attempt to "kill" the foe. But they fail, and "bully" is more likely to stick to those who use it, than it is to those to whem it is applied.

The Northwest. The Commissioner of the Mounted Police, in his report to the Secretary of State, justicame self-supporting. It was thought that year by year the Indians would become absorbed or be induced to settle down to pastothe Commissioner thinks that there is danger of serious troubles before long. In his own words, he says that he is "bound to confess " a fear that we are soon to be brought face to face with a danger which may involve "very serious complications; indeed, in some portions of the Territories the danger is already imminent."

Coming from one who must, be acquainted with the situation this news must be calcu-

far better, if possible, to overawe the Indians than to fight them, and it would be much press it. The experience of all petty wars is that the greatest danger lurks in giving the enemy time. A crushing force employed at once puts to end to trouble, when a small and it is but small interest for the debt h force may be hammering away for years before owes them. Will "C. C." please tel peace is secured. If war is "imminent" as the me if all the appointments Commissioner says; then it is time to be up and doing. But we cannot get it into our heads that there is much danger after all. Canada has enjoyed so much immunity from Indian wars that it is difficult to believe that we are on the eve of one now. However, there is no reason why Canada should not have its little wars as well as Uncle Sam, Cetywayo, Yakoob Khan or any other man.

### The Board of Arts.

The School of Art and Design, in connection with the School of Arts and Manufacturers in the Province of Quebec, has just published an interesting and instructive report of its doings. It appears that during the year 978 pupils have attended the night schools connected with the institution, which are now scattered over the Province, in Montreal and Quebec, and at Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Huntingdon, Hochelaga and St. Henri. The lectures are free, and the object is, not to make artists, but to familiarize working men with drawing, by which the promoters hope to cultivate a higher standard of mechanical labor, and a more esthetic execution of works of art. The object is a laudable one, and we regret to hear that the public does not more generously support an institution that is calculated to do so much good. Now that Canada has turned the manufacturers of the world from her door, it is more than ever necessary that our workingmen should be made familiar with the beautiful in art and the chaste in design. If we are to manufacture our own goods, it is to our interest to cultivate a taste for design in our workmen. Skill alone will enable us to work to the front in the struggle for mastery, and it will become the duty of the manufacturers to see that such institutions as the School of It will be to the interest of manufacturers to

### "Wait a Little Longer."

Sir John A. Macdonald is, in his little way, marvellous man. He played "trick-o'-theloop" with the Irish Catholics, but yet there are a few, very few, Irish Catholics who be-lieve in him. To the political butterflies who surround him he is the polished "Sir John A," the man who never refuses a favour, and the man who never gives one. We clamour for representation in the Cabinet, but " sir John A." assures the people that representation is coming, only "wait a little longer." Time flies, and the Session is going over, and Irish Catholics are becoming irate, when luckily for "Sir John A." St. Patrick's Day comes, the House is adjourned, the wily politician attends a meeting and smiles deception at the people, and his dupes acquiesce, and he rubs his hands and says "that will induce them to 'wait a little longer." Like father like child-the same policy of waiting may be attempted again in the Province of Quebec. Here too, we think, that the Irish Catholics should have a representative in the Cabinet. We lean towards the Conservatives, but we think that the Conservatives should be more just towards us, and it will be the duty of the Irish Catholics to find out what the Conservatives mean to do before they pledge to support them. If one or other promise us a representative it will be our duty to stand by our friends; if both or neither promise to be our friend then it will be time enough to decide what is to be done. But we are tired of being told by all parties cessions to which we are entitled, and for rights which our numbers and our influence entitles us to.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Patrick's Day at St. Laurent College.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIR,-Among the many feasts and holidays, both Canadian and American, observed in our College time, none is hailed with greater eclat than that of Ireland's Patron and Apostle, the glorious St. Patrick. The English-speaking students vied with one another in celebrating the day in a manner becoming them as descendants of the grand old Celtic blood. I could not but admire the St. Patrick's Literary Association, as they marched down the middle aisle of the chapel and approached the holy table to receive from the hands of our beloved prefect the body of Jesus Christ. During the Mass many Irish airs were rendered on the organ by Professor Viau and the "Hail Glorious Apostle" was sung by the students. At 8 o'clock we were again summoned to the Chapel to assist at a solemn High Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. M. A. Mc-Garry, with Revs. J. C. Carrier and J. P. Mannion as deacon and sub-deacon. A eulogy on the great Saint was delivered by the Rev. celebrant. After the services were concluded the Literary Association betook themselves to their meeting room, and there passed the time singing, dancing, &c., until 2 o'clock, when they repaired to a sparious dining hall to partake of a splendid banquet. Suffice it to say that justice was done to the many turkeys and delicacies placed on the tables, as all appetites were sharpened by a long tast. The President, Mr. C. P. Hurley, introduced the tonst master, Mr. Wm. O'Donnell, who proposed each toast by a neat little speech. Responses were made by several of the invited guests, among whom were Fathers Meahan. Carrier, McGarry; Messrs. Mannion, White, Stein, Boyd, Russell, Madore and Rieley. In the evening was represented on the stage an Irish drama entitled "Pike O'Callahan." The different roles were creditably performed by all who took part, but special mention is due to Messrs. Campbell, Martin, Barron, O'Donnell, McGinley and Renney. I must not forget the Masters George and Augustus Tunstall, who had but very little to say, still to boys so young as they are much credit should be given. The pangerist of the evening was the president of the society. This, Mr. Editor, is but a rough outline of the day's proceedings. Only I am a small boy and in low class I would enter into more details, and present you with a more elegant report.

# Sir John A. Macdonald.

RICHARD CULLEN.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Sir,-In perusing the columns of the Irish Canadian of the 26th, I noticed conspicuous among the literary notes, a letter from Kingston, signed "Catholic Conservative," paying a tribute to Sir John for his polished liberality to the Irish Catholics of Kingston, since his reinstatement. He speaks of the appointments given to Mr. Sharkey, Military College Mr. McBride, Post Office; Mr. McCarthy, their examinations, and the inspiration which power to send them back as often as he did of the situation, and no doubt it is the only with the situation this news must be calcument of the situation, and no doubt it is the only with the situation this news must be calcument. Mr. McBride, Post Office, Mr. McCarthy, somes from the profession of arms may be in "Harrison's Principles of Criminal Law" way by which the Conservative party can lated to set the authorities thinking. It is Portsmouth Post Office, and J. Collins, Letter-

carrier. By the way he forgot to mention the tat office John O'Brien has just received, Government carter." Now, since he has lauded Sir John's liberality will "C. C." please tell me if Sir John has not long before this owed this debt to the Irish Catholics salaries he has just mentioned amount to a decent salary? Will ac C." tell me why Sir John is so dilatory and reluctant in giving the long anticipated position to Dr. Sullivan? Surely, in justice, Sir John knows he owes the Doctor a position for the laborious way in which he canvassed at the last and similar campaigns for the Chieftain. There are lots of more vacancies to be filled by which Sir John's liberality can be tested—such as Postmaster, Surgeon in the Asylum, etc. It will not satisfy Catholics that Sir John is their friend, by giving them the lowest paltry jobs in the city. He must likewise remember that Catholics are just as much entitled to high offices as low ones.
"Catholic Conservative's" letter will not convince me or any other Catholic that Sir John is a friend. In giving John O'Brien the contract for carting military stores he did not break his heart, for the carting is the lowest contract that can be given. As far as the letter carrying is concerned, it amount to nothing—what is \$300 per annum So far as Mr Carter's situation i concerned, what is \$60 per annum "Catholic Conservative's" letter has no effect a all towards making Catholics love Sir John who has sold them hundreds of times. A any rate, Sir John was never known to given decent situation to a Catholic; so that there was no necessity for "Catholic Conservative" delivering an eulogium on Sir John. Possible Catholic Conservative" has a position from Sir John, or anticipates one; if so, I don't blame him to blow off his steam. But recommend him to put on leather spectacles to see through affairs before rushing to have his flashing thoughts glittering in paper. Let Sir John show his liberality, and give one of our people the Postoflice; then, and only then, will I give in that Sir John tastes o liberality. If " Catholic Conservative" wil show me any situation, given by Sir John to a Catholic, worth \$1,000 a year on the first year of office—if he shows me this, then will coincide with the sentiments express by him in the Irish Canadian. Yours truly,

AN INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC. Kingston, March 27, 1879.

## St. Joseph's Society, Quebec.

To the Elitor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIR.—At a meeting of the member of the above mentioned Society held in the hall on the evening of the 23rd inst., the fo lowing officers were elected for the ensuing year.

John Carty, President; R. Herd, 1st Vice President; T. Fitzgerald, 2nd Vice-President R. Farrell, Secretary; J. Kennedy, Treasurer Committee of Council.—P.Bennet, M. Griffin P. O'Hara, M. Brislow, P. Brown, J. Howlett Grand Foot Marshal, D. Power, Grand Hors Marshai, M. Lynch.

Among the many Societies which participated in the large and imposing Procession the 17th instant, (St. Patrick's Day) in thi good old City of Quebec, there was none that appeared to more advantage than the St Joseph's Society of Diamond Harbor, The members presented, in line of march, a fine appearance, all having hats of uniform style trimmed with gold lace and surmounted with green and white plumes. Their scarfs were of a bright green, fringed with gold and the name of the Society embossed in gold entwined with shamrocks. The dress of the officer was rich and gorgeous; their green velve capes, on which were the Cross and the shamrock artistically worked in bullion, emblematical of the faith and patriotism of the sens of Erin, drew from the spectators along the

route many flattering compliments. The horse marshals of this Society appe ed well as they rode along the line equippe in their splendid uniforms and bearing snow white plumes in their hats. The grand ma shal, Mr. Michael Lynch, who bestrode a sur erb charger, gaily and richly caparisoned i green and gold, looked the beau ideal of veritable field marshal fully impressed wit the high dignity and responsibility of h office. This young man seemed at home inhi saddle. This Society carried also the hand somest banner of the day in their ranks.

By inserting these few lines, Mr. Editor, i the colums of your valuable journal you w confer a favor upon your friend, &c.

# St. Patrick's Academy, Quebec.

The first examination of St. Patrick's Com mercial and Scientific Academy, Quebec, too place on the 28th instant, under the direct supervision of the Rev. Father Henning Among others present were Father Sexton Messrs. Alderman Henchey, Councillor Mc Laughlin, F. Carbray, W. M. McDonald, J. Shea, James Smith, O'Gorman, Mulliss Doran, and a number of gentlemen and lad

friends, and the parents of the pupils. The students who, on examination, we found to possess the most merit, were Master James Howe, M. Haynes, E. McQuillan, Dwyer, S. Donohoe, W. O'Brien, J. Flanagar M. Griffin, F. Carbray, J. Hunt, C. McDons J. Wilson, T. Myles, M. Stevens, and Master O'Malley, Ryan, Haynes, Campbell, Christ Mullins, O'Gorman, Scheiffer and O'Brien.

At the close of the examination, the pupils read an address to the Revd. Father Hen-

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

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches having proved their efficacy by a test of man

NEVER FAIL TO KEEP A BOX OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFIT'S or WOLE Lozenges in the house, and when Johnny Mary droops a little, or picks his or her no or has a bad breath, give him or her one, and watch the result. If they have worms, or they will and must come; for the two don they will and must come; for the two don they will and must come; keep company together.

FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BEL TER . THAN BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Fami y Liniment. It bring up the wind from the stomach, removes terrible balling which is experienced by sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, out implanting an appetite for strong drink

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTE ING SYRUP is the prescription of one the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for this years with never-failing success, by million of mothers for their children. It relieves child from pain, cures dysentery and district griping in the bowels, and wind colic. giving health to the child, it rests the mol

MAKE A NOTE.—It is claimed by some a full blood black Berkshire must have a f white hairs about his hoofs, white star in forehead, and the tip of his tail white.