AND CATHOLIC JHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 701 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year ......\$1.50

If paid strictly in advance..... 1.00 All Business letters, and Communications in

tended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN, Proprietor of The TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Oraig street, Montreal, P.Q. DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly

from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

er now, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

5. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is subscriptions. instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside

undreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prima facte of intentional

WEDNESDAY..... MARCH 6. 1889

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March 6th, Ash Wednesday. THURSDAY, March 7 h, St. Thomas Aquinas. FRIDAY, March 8 h, Holy Crown of Toorns. SATURDAY, March 9th, St. Frances of Rome. SUNDAY, March 10th, FIRST IN LENT. MONDAY, March 11th, St. John of God. TUESDAY, March 12th, St. Gregory the

#### Victory is Ours!

The London Times is smashed.

The conspiracy of forgers, perjurers, bigots, ceercionists, who entered into the foulest plot ever revealed to an astonished world, has been laid bare.

Some few details are vet to come, but the broad facts leave nothing to be desired. In these columns, as in the columns of all journals which desired the vindication of the truth, the result attained last week was long foreseen and foretold.

stroying the Irish party, and putting back the cause of Home Rule forever, was concocted with consummate ingenuity. And it would have succeeded but for the perfect skill and knowledge of those who stood by Mr. Parnell to unravel the plot and secure the ends of justice. Interests of national and most momentous magnitude depended on the result, and it has been evident that the Times people never themselves had absolute | The "Times" Retraction and faith in the charges they had made with astonishing circumstantiality and implacable persistence.

But now that the end has been reached, the whole scheme is exposed in all its detestable, shameful nakedness. Thus we see how the Times was simply fencing to obtain a special verdict. The most it hoped to gain was that there was a basis for its charges in case the letters could not be proved forgeries. Now its case, its reputation, its honor, are irretrievably ruined. From occupying the proudest position in English journalism, it has sunk to the level of the lowest and most scurrilous sheets ever printed, and the verdict of the outside world is-"Served it right"-to which all Irishmen will add, "So fall all the tribe whose furious hatred have worked Ireland's wos through the centuries of her sofrow !" The Times can never again take the place it once held, even among those who regret that it has lost its cause. Eng-Hahmen must cease henceforth to admit its ancient claim to represent their opinions. Its managers entered into a deliberate con apiracy to ruin the Irish cause by heaping on its leaders the infamies of assassination planned in cold blood and perpetrated with invincible ferceity. But if ever engineers were hoist with their own petard the Times crowd have been. In the same tremendous explosion which sends them flying goes the whole system and the whole party that laid the train. Talk of dynamite! Here is meral dynamite enough to destroy the whole fabric of Tory misgovernment, and the cloud | traffic which has led the Times to such abysof diagrace will hang over it as long as history | mal depths." will be written.

The change of rulers must soon be made. The ministry which was the mainstay of the plot cannot survive British indignation, Irish wrath and world-wide contempt,

Looking back at the long, bitter, deadly struggle, our joy at the result of this great trial is tempered with profound thankfulness to the Almighty, whose hand is plainly visible in this vindication. We can now address ourselves with renewed vigor to the comple. tion of the national purpose, feeling that we have the divine blessing on what we are deing.

## Father McFadden.

A letter in this issue from Father McFadden, parlah priest of Gweedore, and Father Stephene of Ralarrach Is commended to the earnest estention of TRUE WITNESS readers. examination. It must be evident to all reason-The arrest of the herole Father McPadden able persons that if a conspiracy existed the AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

him with the murder of Martin the policeman, have deepened the cloud of sorrow now hanging over Donegal. As usual Balfour the priest with the object of injuring him in public estimation, although the Arch-Coercionist is perfectly aware of his innocence. Balfour has charged Father McFadden with the murder of District-Inspector Martin, although it is well known that on this unfortunate occasion the rev. gentleman was of all present the only peacemaker. The people excited at the conduct of the unfortunate officer who was killed brandishing a sword over their priest, were turbulent. The police on the other hand were disorganized and desperate. Before he could intervene Father McFadden himself was struck with a stone, and in the meles that followed Mr. Martin received his wound. Father McFadden it was who finally restored order. He had been exhorting his flock to peace the whole day, and he would have succeeded in preserving the peace had it not been for the, as usual, violent conduct of the constabulary. In the first place it was not murder at all. Mr. Martin was killed in a sorimmage of his own provoking, and the crime of his death is one of manelaughter at most. But to connect Father McFadden with his death-except that he did his best to save him-there is not a single shred of evidence. Nothing can be plainer than the reason of this infamous proceeding. Father McFadden has an unfortunate flock for whose treatment by their landlords, assisted by Mr. Balfour's forces, there is no defence. At Christmas time last year the troops were marched out to evict them, and the resistance they made "caused comment" to a very great extent indeed. It is as a counterblast to the story of these atrocities that this abominable accusation is levelled against the priest, who prevailed on the Falcarragh garrisons to surrender to the this Pigott was. And now they come before might not be broken.

The intention of the Father's accusers is only too evident. The Cork Herald is convinced that Balfour is capable of "taking Father McFadden's life if he could and make epigrams about him after. In the earlier way to power, and being but a clumsy artificer in this way he would probably have his head out off when he got half way up the ladder. The only punithment that awaits The scheme for ruining Mr. Parnell, de. | this kind of politician now, however, is dismissal from office-that is when his crimes relate to Ireland. But even the English people are beginning now to talk of the impeachment of Mr. Balfour. If this mean and MoFadden is not sufficient to merit impeach. ment we do not know what is,"

We hope the appeal for assistance made by this sorely persecuted priest will meet with a hearty and prompt response.

# Apology.

its managers and editor possessed of the spirit tion of vindictiveness and malice, but the dull, surley manner in which they endeavor to give their retraction an appearance of sincerity while slyly making it insinuate other charges, is perhaps, the most contemptible exhibition of weak vindictiveness ever made by any newspaper. It confirms even in the minds of those opposed to the Home Rulers. the impression long held by importial men, that the Times was impelled to the course it a lopted less by love of truth and justice than by hatred of the Irish people and a determination, right or wrong, to ruin their cause in

the estimation of Englishmen. British journals of all shades of opinion have expressed the prevaling sentiment in terms which left no room for mistake, and which must have made the arrogant Times managers turn sick with shame and remorse if they be not lost to all sense of degradation. In like manner the press of the continent and of all America have spoken with one voice of disgust and condemnation of men who could deliberately seek to ruin a great statesman by means they must have known were vile and false from the very start. As the London Daily News says :- "The Times tried to destroy Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Parnell has destroyed the Times. Never again shall any man who respects himself read the base accusation without guilt or a feeling of languid disgust. The Times is no representative of the English press, and we do not hesitate to say that there is not another English newspaper capable of engaging in the abominable

But take the apology as it appears and it will not stand dissection under the light of the evidence produced by the Times itself to austain its position. The apology reads as follows: (We have put some parts of it in talios which expose the bad faith and tergiversation of the newspaper.)

"We desire to endorse as appropriate every word of the toregoing statement. It is our wish, as it is our duty to do so. Moreover Mr. Parnell having in the witness box stated that the letters are forgeries, we accept in every respect the troth of that statement. In these circumstances we deem it right to express our regret most fully and sincerely at having been induced to publish the letters as Mr. Parnell's or to use them in evidence against him. This expression of regret in-cludes also the letters falsely attributed to Mr. Egan, Mr. Davitt and Mr. O'Kelly. It is scarcely fitting new to enter into the circumstances under which we received and published them. We are bound, however, to point out that Pigott was not the person with whom we communicated. Moreover, we must add that we firmly believed the letters were gannine until the disclosures made by Pigott on cross.

party to it. Errors, of course, in judg. Irish Catholic population should have a rement may have been committed, and for presentative in the cabinet. them the penalty must be paid. It must be clearly understood that what we have done is Beauty has misrepresented the conduct of the sltogether upon our own motion and our own responsibility, and in the public interest lone. This withdrawal, or course, refers ex-

clusively to the letters obtained from Pigott.' In its auxiety to secure an acquittal of the charge of knavery in joining a conspiracy, the Times appears willing to be ranked the most egregious of fools. It says "Pigott was not the person with whom the Times communicated." This statement is in direct contradiction to the evidence. Besides Pigott's testimony before the Commission was sufficient to disclose the filmsy foundation upon which the Times rested its allegations. Pigott represented to the managers of the Times that he bought the alleged Parnell and Egan letters from an adventurer in Paris, named Morris Murphy, whose sole proof of their authenticity was summoned up in the statement that he "found the documents in a bag." According to Pigott's story, Murphy sent Pigott here, there and everywhere in search of pretended authority to deliver the letters. Pigott said he believed the signatures were written by Parnell, and on this statement the Times people paid him over \$10,000 and published the letters as an evidence that Parnell and the Irish leaders were while at the same time expressing deep regret | was to get the place.

Were ever men so easily humbugged and induced on such evidently worthless reports to involve; themselves in so momentous an issue? For these self-confessed dupes of a professional dead-beat, swindler and ferger no measure of contempt is too great. They took his word for everything; made no inquiries to substantiate his statements. They did not even try to find out what sort of man forces of the Crown in order that the peace | the world posing as victims of a conspiracy. The plea of "public intrest," as an excuse, will not hold good. For the style, temper and spirit with which the Times made the charges, persisted in them, strove to evade investigation, and, now that it is found out and exposed, still strives to fasten some share times in England he would have formed one of obliquy on the man it value sought to of the class who strangled and murdered their ruin, prove to a demonstration that furieus enimity, not public interest, was at the bottom of the Times charges.

#### Irish Catholic Representation.

Knowing some of the difficulties Mr. Mercler has to contend with, and being sincerely frained of late from urging the claims of the tented state of the republic. dastardly charge of murder against Father Irish Catholic population of the province to cabinet representation.

When he formed his cabinet he admitted those claims and followed the precedent set by his predecessors in selecting an Irish Catholic to take charge of an important portfolio. In doing se he but carried out a policy which had long been established, for no government, Liberal, National, or Conservative, brutality and indignity. of this Province can be said to adequately Having broken down completely in its case | fulfil the popular expectation which does not against Mr. Parnell, the Times should have include an Irish Catholic. Indeed we may made a full, frank, complete apology. Were say it is both impolitic and unsafe for any government to continue any length of time with of true gentlemen they would have done so, out such representation. This observation and thereby cleared themselves of the imputa- | does not apply so much to the gentlemen eligible for the position as it does to the mass of Irish Catholics spread throughout the pro vince who have long felt and are beginning to show their sense of the neglect they are suffering at the hands of those whom they helped to place in power and from whom

Irish Catholics have not failed to observe with what anxiety Mr. Mercler sought a col- Charles S. Parnell. House of Commons, Lonleague to represent the Protestant section of the population, which almost everywhere opposed him during the elections, and which now assails him with increased bitterness in the columns of such journals as the DailyWitness. We did all in our power to sid Mr. Mercier in what we considered, and still consider, his laudable efforts to do justice to an important minority. We maintained that it was necessary in the public interest that a Protestant representative should have a seat in the cabinet, and rejoiced when Col. Rhodes was elected for the position. An apparent injustice was overcome and a grievance removed, although, we are bound to confess, that the past and present action of the great bulk of the Protestant electorate did not deserve the concession. Eventually, perhaps, they may take a more enlightened and generous view of the situation.

On the other hand the Irish Catholics everywhere supported Mr. Mercler, and in the two constituencies where their numbers enable them to send representatives to the Legislature they elected supporters of his government. These were proofs of friendship and confidence in strong contrast to the action of the Protestants, deserving, it must be admitted, of the most liberal acknowledgor his desire to comply with the just demands of his Irish Catholic friends. But we cannot help thinking that were he to exert himself with the same energy and determination in the fulfilment of his promise to the Irish Cathelies that he did in his efforts to placate the Protestants, it would not have been necersary to publish this reminder.

There is no desire to force his hand or in LITERARY REVIEW.

A catalogue of the contents of the Magasine of American History for March reveals its great value and current interest. In its unique and the overcome when it is discovered that it would be dangerous for them to persist. We would be dangerous for them to persist. We would strengthen mr. Mercier's hands in his dealings with these, that they may not ven ture where the loe is thin. At all events, the

and the ville efforts being made to connect Times was victimized by, and not a time has come when it is a necessity that the presentative in the cabinet.

When Mr. McShane resigned everybody expected that he would have been succeeded by an Irish Catholic, but practically his place has been given to an English Protestant and the majority representation increased to the exclusion of the Irish. This is a state of affairs which constitutes a very tangible grievance, and we warn the government of the danger of allowing it to continue.

#### Pigott's Suicide.

The death of this unhappy man by his own hand gave a fitting close to a career unparalfeled in the gloomy history of Irish traitors. There is something terrible in the contemplation of the depths of infamy at which Pigott arrived step by step, till at last he completed his likeness to the character of Judas Iscarlot | are unusually bright and simely. As a spec by taking his own life. Yet, strange as it may seem, he has done more by his villainy to advance the cause of Home Rule than if he had remained a faithful sen of Ireland. Thus good comes out of evil. But O, at what terrible cost !

LORD SALISBURY has at last made up his mind and appointed Sir Julian Pauncefote hand-in-glove with the assassinations of British Minister to the United States. This Cavendish and Burke in the Phonix Park disposes of the report that Sir Charles Tupper !

> "PARNELLISM AND CRIME"having ceased to draw, and being neither new nor true, it is suggested that "PIGOTTRY AND THE TIMES" this interesting subject.

Mr. Cook's home rule resolution was reached in the Commons at Ostawa on the 26th February. Mr. Mills (Liberal) proposed that it be adopted unanimously without any discussion, but Sir John Maedonald objected, and the resolution was allowed to stand.

ME WATER'S Woman Suffrage bill came up for debate in the Ontario House last N ednerday and was defeated by 56 to 22. Both Mr. Mowat and Mr. Meredith spoke and voted against it, thus showing both political parties are opposed to the principle of the Bill.

PRESIDENT ELECT HARRISON was inducted at Washington on the 4th inst., amid great enthusiasm. His inaugural speech dealt with questions of internal policy almost exclusively, but it showed from the absence of anv desirous that he should succeed, we have re- striking allusions the prosperous and con-

> A DERPLY AFFECTING recital of the indignites heaped upon William O'Brien in Clonmel jail by officials acting under Balfour's orders will be found in the speech by Lord Mayor Sexton, delivered in Phonix Park and reproduced in this issue. No story of tyranny in any age or clime surpasses this outrage in

> PRIEST-HUNTING still goes on merrily in eb., says: "Father Clarke has been arrest ed in county Wicklow for making speeches tending to excite the people to commit unlawful acts." He advocated the tenants cause, as usual, we suppose, which by Balfour law is criminal and must go to jail.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. Parnell were cabled by the Irish and Liberal members of they expected as much consideration as they the House of Commons at Ottawa on the work should address Rev. Rev. J. R. Slattery, St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimere, Md. received from the late Conservative govern- receipt of the news of Pigott's confession. The friends of Home Rule at Quebec also cabled as follows :--

We, the members of the Quebec Legislature, heartily congratulate you on your triumphant vindication from the foul slanders of the Times. You are still the pride and hope of Irishmen, and the lovers of constitu-

tional freedom everywhere. HONORE MERCIER, (Signed) Premier, W. W. LYNCH, JAMES MCSHANE. OWEN MURPHY, J. E. FLYNN, and Fifty others.

Mr. Laurier's resolution, moved in amendment to the motion to go into supply, on the 27th of last month, contains what all sensible men must regard as the wisest and best policy for Canada to pursue. It reads as follows :--

"That in view of the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the Washington Treaty of 1888, and the unfortunate and regretable differences existing between Consda and the United States on the Fishery question, this House is of opinion that steps should be taken at an early day by the Government of Canada for a satisfactory adjustment of such differences and the securing of unrestricted freedom in the trade relations of the two countries, and that in any negotiations entered upon for such purposes Canada should be directly represented by someone nominated by its Government; that in the meantime, and ment. Such acknowledgment has been made to prevent such negotiations being uniavorably entered upon and to afford evidence of frequently, in and out of parliament, by Mr. ) the anxious desire of Canada to promote good Mercier, and we never doubted his good faith | feeling and remove all possible subjects of controversy, this House is of opinion that the modus vivendi proposed on behalf of the British Government to the Government of the United States with respect to the ficheries should be continued in operation during the fishing season."

The resolution was rejected by a party eral election.

## LITERARY REVIEW.

The state of the s

information, particularly at this juncture. The whole procession of Dutch and English governors who resided in the old historic fort opposite Bowling Green are past in review, as well as those who lived in the house built for Washing-ton on the same site, and brilliant glimpses are given of the historic homes of the aristocratic New Yorkers that overlooked the water of the Bay when the city was young. One of its most interesting features is the sketch of the site of the City Rotel, of which so little is generally known. The second article, "America: the known. The second article, "America: the World's Puzzle in Geography," is a study by World's Puzzle in Geography," is a study by
the eminent scholar, Rev. William Barrows,
D.D., worthy of careful perusal. President
James C. Welling, of the Columbian University,
D.C., replies to General Wilcox in a very able
and comprehensive article on "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The wellknown author, J. G. Rosengarten, contributes
a strikingly readable paper on "Du Pont De
Nemoura." General Alfred E. Lee discourses
upon "German Tamily and Social Life" in a upon "German Family and Social Life" in clever and entertaining manner. Mr. Maturin L. Delafield writes of Colonel Henry Beekman Livingston, and Annie E. Wilson gives an aushoritative paper entitled a "Thrilling Adven ture of a Kentucky Pioneer." The severa minor departments are admirably filled—the men of typographic beauty this popular and instructive magazine has no superior on this or any other continent. It finds hosts of apprecis tive readers. Price, \$5 a year, 743 Broadway,

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) for March keeps up the high character of the last few numbers. The finely-engraved frontispiece—a Holy Family, after Defregger of Munich—is followed by the chief illustrated article—"Croagh Patrick"—evidently by a native of County Mayo. It is a most picture que description of one of the holiest spots of Ireland. There is a second illustrated article on Samoa and its missions—a subject of oresent interest.

The story of the number—"Mink," is by Mr. Joseph E. Barnaby; it begins the tale of a Catholic drummer"—"told to the tune of a Catholic 'drummer jingling bell that hung at the neck of a street-car borse on the Ridge in Philadelphia."

Among the usual devotional articles, the biography of "The Father of the Apostleship would be a good title for future literature on of Prayer" is specially instructive,
"The Reader" has a reasoned discussion of the relations of the Catholic weeklies to the monthlies in American Catholic literature : it also adverts to the grotesque mistakes con-cerning Catholic religion and history in a recent romance of The Century magazine.

> THE NURTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The March number of this Review, which may be truly described as a cosmopolitan col lection of contemporary opinion by leading writers on all subjects of general and passing interest, is to hand. As usual the articles cove wide fields of thought on history, government religion. General Sherman contributes a paper "Old Times in California." "Assassina wide fields of thought on history, politics and tion as a Political Argument," is discussed by Logan H. Roots. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, writes on the kindered subject—"Was Clay-ton's Murder a Political Orime?" Charles Bradfrom Unbelief." Ignatius Donnelly relater "Delia Bacon's Unhappy Story." Henry Clews discusses "Legislative Injustice to Railways." George S. Boutwell talks "Common Sense and George B. Boutwell talks "Common sense and Copyrights." Dion Boncicault supplies a glimpse "At the Goethe Society." "Errors in Prof. Bryce's Commonwealth," is by Gen. S. Bryce. "The Adaptiveness of Nature" is an instructive paper by Grant Allen, and George B. Loring considers the question, "Does American Farming Pay?" Three Protestant clergymen give answers to the inquiry—"Can our Ohnrches be Made More Useful." Some shert contributions and the usual book notices complete the num-

VISITS TO ST. JOSEPH. Dedicated to the zeal ons clients of that Saint by a spiritual daughter of St. Teresa. F. Postet & Co., New York and Cincinnati

This little work, published with the approba tion of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. is a very complete devotion to the glorious Patriarch St. Joseph. It has been published to meet the desire of many pious persons for a series of devotions extending throughout a month. We may mention that it contains prayers, meditations, hymns and litanies in honor of the great Saint gathered from many Ireland: A despatch from Dublin, dated 28th | books and arranged in convenient form for daily

WHO IS SAINT JOSEPH ? By the Bishop of Salford. St. Joseph's Seminiary, Baltimore,

This manuel, like the foregoing is a collection of devotions for every day in the month. It i published by the St. Joseph's Seminary and Society, composed of clergy and laity. The former devote themselves to the evangelization of the colored people, while the latter contribut of their means to support the missions. Those desirous of partaking in the spiritual benefits of the Society and help in a most noble Catholic

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE, OR FAITH AND IN-FIDELITY An Essay by Joseph K Foran, LL.B. Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

It would be difficult, perhaps, to do justice to this brochure in the short space at our disposal. The design, spirit and execution are excellent. It should be read to be appreciated, and we are sure it would have an effect on any modern Infidel into whose hands it might fall.

PARIS ILLUSTRÉ International News Co.,

New York. No. 60 of this periodical contains as frontispiece "A Dragoon Officer," by Newville, and as supplement, "A New Judgment of Parls," after a painting by Detté; large full I have now five cows or beef, (five borned page portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, after the paintings by Toussaint.

OCEAN. John H. Gould, Publisher, Aldrich Court, 45 Broadway, New York. We are glad to see that this charming publication is improving with each number, and occupies a field peculiarly its own with

great ability and good taste.

ONCE A WEEK. P. F. Collier. Nos. 104 to 110 Attorney street, New York. This weekly is taking first rank as the leading society paper of New York. Writers and artists of the first ability contribute to its pages and make them up to the standard required by modern taste.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT. Lent begins, Ash Wednesday March 6th. The usual Lenten Services were held and will be continued morning and evening with special instructions. Every night in Lent services will be held at 7 o'clock. Following are the regu-lations to be followed during the forty days; abstain from meat on Ash Wednesday a days following, every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of the five first weeks, also on Palm Sunday and the six other days of Holy week. Meat can be used on the other Sundays and Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of the five first weeks. During those days, however, meat can only be partaken of at one meal. During days of abstinence it is permitted to fry fish or eggs, with lard, which can also be used for bak-ing purposes. Soup is also allowed provided the meat is not used. On fast days a cup of tes, coffee or chocolate and a piece of bread composes breakfast. These who cannot fast, either on account of age or their work, are allowed vote, but it will carry the country next gen. meat every meal, not only during Lent, but on every fast day of the year.

## MONTREAL IRISH SOCIETIES.

Edward Murphy, Ald. P. Kennedy, H.J. Olderan, P. Doyle, Jas. J. Costigan, Geo. Murphy, W. Kennedy, T. J. Coggins, J. Brittan, Arthur Jones, Thos. McNulty, Morgan Quinn, J. J. Gethings, B. Taylor, J. Mcnaghan and others, Company, and Mr. Roburt Warren acted as secretary. Owing to St. Patrick's day this year falling upon Sunday, it was unanimously decided tary. Using to St. Patrick's day this year falling upon Sunday, it was unanimously decided to hold the usual procession on the Monday following. A grand religious celebration will also be held at St. Patrick's church on Sunday, 17th March. The following route of procession of the following route of procession. was decided upon: Societies to form on Radewas decided upon: Societies to form on tade-gonde street after, mass, thence proceed by way of St. James and Inspector streets, Chaboilles aquare, Colbourne, Wellington, McCord, Notre Dame streets, to St. Patrick's hall, McGill street. Mr. John Dwyer, marshal of the Irish Catholic Banefit society, was elected marshalis. Catholic Benefit society, was elected marshal in-chief. From remarks and short addresses made by the Rev. chairman and others, this year's celebration promises to be a successful demon-The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to

the Rev. Father Dowd.

## NORTH-WEST MISSIONS.

A Let of Deeply Interesting Correspondence.

To the Editor of TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,-Might l'again request space in DEAR SIR,—Might l'again request space in the columns of your valuable paper for a few letters from the missions of the North-West. Simple as they are they will not fail to be of some interest to many of your readers. Written in one of the Indian dialects, they have been translated into French by His Lordahip Bishop to present them in all their Clut. Wishing to present them in all their frankness and symplicity, His Lordship has rendered his version as litteral as possible. This has also been my own endeavor in translating the results of the state of the them into English to allow the poor shildren of the forest to vent their feelings in their own atyle and manner of speaking. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,

P. F. O'DONNELL, Priest. St. Mary's Church, Montreal, Feb. 28th, '89.

/ICARIATE APOSTOLIO OF ATRHABASKA---M'KERZIR Letter frem a Montagnais Chief, Antoine Lavier

lette, to His Lordship Bishop Clut, O.M.I. The letter is written in Syllabic characters

The letter is written in Syllabic characters and has been translated into French by His Lordship himself. Here is the translation:
This letter is written at Brechet Lake, December 24, 1888. This letter is for the great man of prayer, Isidore Club. MY AGED FATHER,—It is on the eve of the My AGED FATHER,—It is on the eve of the great feast when we pray in the night (Christmas) that I write you this letter. Father, I wish to write you a letter. Since I saw you until last winter I had been very lucky, but behold misfortunesseem to have fallen upon me. No doubt you have already learned the sad news I

am going to speak to you about On the same day two of my younger brothers died of hunger with all their children. And they were not the only ones. Hence, my heart weeps. Father I feel very bitterly these cruel lesses. But I suppose God has willed it so. I submit. We have not even found the bodies of my two brothers. Both of them perished at the chase. Also lit Both at them perished at the chase. Alas lit was far away from my home. It took me too long to reach the unlucky spot. As the foot-prints of my brothers appeared no longer on the snow, I had no means of finding their bodies, and besides, I was exhausted from fatigue and hunger. I am so sad, that in spring this. I do not prayed to move you to writing this, I do not pretend to move you to writing this, I do not presend to move you to pity on my lot, and thereby strive to have you ease my heart; no, my only object is to speak to you about my misfortune. However, both my wife and myself and my mother and my children are still in good health. My younger brother, Peter, also still lives. Behold, then, in our country famine has supead its vayages. in our country famine has spread its ravages and if fish happen to fail, or if we run short of nets or hooks that will be the height of misfortune!!! Although you live far away from us,
I love to think that in thought you live among
us. If you have still a spark of life, and you wish to try to return to us, do as you wish; but it you return, you will gladden our hearts. In our country there are people who are mistaken in their manner of living; I mean to speak of those that abandon the good road (that of Heaven). There are now among us all kinds of people: those that are called Big Knives (the Americans) and those who take care of themselves (the Free Traders). As for myself I sm attached to these last named. Father, if God wills that we should again see each other with our eyes, I know it is nothing difficult. Big Antoine, such are his own words. I am going to kiss your ring and press your hand.

BIG ANTOINE (LAVIOLETTE).

vicariate apostolic of arthabasca—m'kenzie Letter of a Montagnais to His Lordship Bishop Clut O. M. I., Fort Smith 188

To our Great Father (Great Father in dig-nity) until this we still live. It is Batis Maville (Baptiste Mandeville) who says that to the great man of prayer, (The Bishop) Isidore that Since you went away from me until this day I still pray for you. And I wish to do so as long as I live, I know that you pray for me also. The goodness of God always forms my happiness. Behold, you are very cick. Since we have been told that I pray a great deal for you. Oh, how I would like to see you again in this world! I have the happiness of constantly seeing Father Toussard; his conduct edifies us very much. I have still some news; that on which we are nourished, fish, I have some I have also what the earth produces, (potatres cattle ) Our Great Father, keep for me something that comes from God (some object of piety) I mean to say a chaplet. Here, many people are dead; many others are very sick.

They also are certainly going to die.

My Great Father, I still see him whom I love, who causes my happiness and gives me courage. This is for him, (this letter.) In presence of God with all my heart I press your hand. It is Batis Maville who says that.

another letter from a montagnals to his LORDSHIP BISHOP CLUT, O. M. I. Little Peter, these are his words, they are for the great man of prayer, (The Bishop) Isidore

Olut.

My Father: —Since I have seen you, from time to time I think of you. My Father and I, my wife, and my children are until this day still in good health. To the time when we pray in the night (Christmas) ten day wanting (that is to say the 15th December), it is then I write you. Father still living, may God grant that we may see each other again. Father, until this day I remember God (I serve him) sitting down to write to you, I seem to see you Father a little this side of the fort of the Willow Plains Athabaska where there were two little houses, it is there my house is. Tunique my brother in law's son Elito Kule you remember him do you not? he is dead. Father, behold through the means of this letter, I press your hand My Great Father (in diguity) if I saw your image, (your photograph) Iwould say thanks.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF ABHABASKA, MACKENEIL Letter written in syllabic characters, and in the Montagnals language, translated by His Lordship Bishop Clut. The letter is from a Montagnals half-breed, brought up in the woods, but who has become an interpreter at Fort Resolution (Great Slave Lake). To the great man of Prayer (The Bishop),

Taidore Club. Fort of Elk Island, December 10, 1888.