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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895.

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## IRELAND'S NEED.

A LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP  
WALSH TO HON. EDWARD  
BLAKE.

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT IRISHMEN AGAIN  
BECOME UNITED—A CONVENTION IN  
DUBLIN, WITH ADVISORY REPRESENTATION  
FROM IRISHMEN IN FOREIGN  
LANDS, SUGGESTED AS THE MEANS OF  
OBTAINING UNITY—MR. BLAKE AGREES.

Hon. Edward Blake left Toronto last  
Wednesday, for San Francisco en route  
for Australia. Prior to his departure,  
in an interchange of letters between him  
and the Archbishop of Toronto, Dr.  
Walsh, a scheme was formulated for the  
holding of a great convention to restore  
unity in the Irish party. The correspon-  
dence will be made public to-morrow  
by the Catholic Register.

The Archbishop warmly thanks Mr.  
Blake for his services to Ireland, and  
then continues:—I think, too, Sir, that  
we in this country have a right and a  
duty to raise our voice in protest against  
the destructive dissensions that rend the  
ranks of the Irish Parliamentary repre-  
sentatives, that do so much to discredit  
their cause and ruin their effectiveness.  
Canada has contributed generously to-  
wards the Home Rule Parliamentary  
fund. Not much more than a year ago  
we, here in Toronto, in the midst of great  
financial depression, subscribed the  
handsome sum of something more than  
\$7,000. In other cities and districts of  
the Dominion sums proportionately as  
large were freely given for the purpose.

In view of these large monetary con-  
tributions, in view of the material and  
moral aid which, by words and acts, and  
even by resolutions unanimously passed  
in the Dominion Parliament, we have  
given to you towards the Irish cause, we  
Canadians have a right to deplore and  
deprecate the fatal dissensions that have  
weakened and paralyzed the Irish Par-  
liamentary representation, and that have  
thwarted and baffled the home rule  
cause. This is not the place to discuss  
the cause of these dissensions; it must  
suffice here to raise our voice in protest  
against them, and to declare that those  
responsible for them have brought  
shame and dishonor on their country  
and are guilty of high treason against  
the Irish race at home and abroad.

For these fatal dissensions it is our  
solemn conviction that neither you nor  
those with whom you are working are  
in any wise responsible. You have but  
been their victims. In order to try to  
keep peace and harmony in your ranks  
you have borne quietly with misrepresen-  
tations and calumnies until patience  
ceased to be a virtue, and your silence  
was construed by some into admission  
of guilt. Will Irishmen never give heed  
to the warning of our national poet,  
which is also the teaching of our sad  
history.

"Ere, thy silent tear never shall cease,  
Ere, thy languid smile ne'er shall increase  
Till like the rainbow's light  
Thy various tints unite  
And form in Heaven's sight,  
One arch of peace."

### HOW IS IT TO BE DONE?

How is this necessary union to be  
effected? How are the Irish national  
forces to be focused into a great centre  
of strength and power? It seems to me  
that to the solution of this problem  
Irish patriotism and Irish statesmanship  
should now devote themselves. Surely  
Ireland must still have the power and  
vitality to shake off from her the fatal  
dissensions that have of late preyed upon  
her and threatened the extinction of her  
national life: surely she must not drift  
herself like a derelict ship at sea to  
about aimlessly and hopelessly a prey to  
the waves and storms of angry passions  
and intestine feuds.

This is not a time for despondency or  
despair, it is rather a time for courage-  
ous resolve and earnest action. The  
Home Rule cause has cost the Irish race  
too many sacrifices; it has been pushed  
too far towards realization to be now  
abandoned, because of the difficulties  
that beset it. These difficulties are for  
the most part the direct result of per-  
sonal jealousies, animosities and ambi-  
tions indulged by certain of the Irish  
representatives, and doubtless they can  
be pushed out of the way by the united  
and determined action of the Irish  
people.

As an Irishman interested in the des-  
tinies of my native land I trust I may,  
without presumption, venture to make a  
suggestion, which, if acted on, would in  
my opinion be instrumental in securing  
that unity of counsel and of action  
amongst the Nationalists of Ireland so  
necessary for the success of the cause  
they have at heart. My suggestion is  
this: Let a great national convention be  
held in Dublin, composed of chosen re-  
presentatives of the clergy and people of  
Ireland and of an advisory representa-  
tion of the Irish race abroad. In that  
convention let Ireland speak out her  
mind, let her voice be like a broken  
musical instrument emitting discord  
and notes and jarring sounds, but let it  
on the contrary be clear, loud and em-  
phatic, insisting on unity and condemn-  
ing faction. Let her point out and up-  
hold the Parliamentary representatives  
whose methods and conduct she ap-  
proves, and let her mark out and con-  
demn those whose intolerance of control,  
personal jealousies and animosities have  
done so much to break the unity and  
waste the strength of the national party.

FEUDS HAVE CURSED IRELAND.  
Feuds have in the past been the ruin  
and curse of Ireland. Let her stamp

them out and cast them from her as  
things more noxious than the serpent's  
St. Patrick banished from her shoes.  
In that convention let the voice of Ire-  
land's sons abroad be heard and their  
advice considered. They live under free  
institutions and are accustomed to the  
workings of deliberative assemblies and  
representative governments, and hence  
their advice and experience of their  
chosen delegates, in the present condi-  
tions of Irish affairs, would be of the  
utmost value and importance.

Surely representative Irishmen in con-  
vention assembled, free from prejudices  
and passions, having at heart not the  
triumph of party or faction, but the  
welfare and honor of their race and the  
triumph of their country's cause, will be  
able to concert and adopt such measures  
as will enforce proper discipline and due  
subordination in the ranks of the nation's  
representatives, and in this way will be  
able to secure amongst them that unity  
of purpose and action so absolutely vital  
to their success.

A great national convention, such as I  
venture to suggest, speaking with the  
authority of the nation and voicing its  
fired and unalterable purpose to labor  
for and to win the right of self-govern-  
ment, would give new hope, and heart  
and energy to Irishmen at home and  
abroad, and it would be able to restore  
unity amongst the ranks of the Irish  
Nationalist representatives, to make  
them, once more, a compact body and an  
irresistible power in the Imperial Parlia-  
ment. When Ireland speaks to England  
through such a body her just demands  
cannot be long refused her.

Wishing you a safe and prosperous  
voyage to the sunny lands of the South-  
ern cross, and with sentiments of sincere  
esteem,

Believe me to be,  
My dear Mr. Blake,  
Yours very faithfully,  
JOHN WALSH,  
Archbishop of Toronto.

[Hon. Mr. Blake's reply will be found  
on sixth page.]

## HON. JUDGE CURRAN.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS  
APPOINTMENT LAST WEEK.

ENGLISH PRECEDENT THE BASIS—A BRIEF  
SKETCH OF HON. MR. JUSTICE CURRAN'S  
LIFE.

On Friday last the following despatch  
came from the Capital:

OTTAWA, October 17.—As has been  
already indicated in this correspondence  
would probably be the case, the vacancy  
on the Superior Court Bench in Montreal  
has been filled by the appointment of  
Solicitor-General Curran, who left for  
Montreal this afternoon, and will be  
sworn in at once. In making this ap-  
pointment the Government has been  
guided by English practice, which is that  
when a vacancy occurs on the Bench it  
falls of right to the Attorney-General or  
the Solicitor-General, should either desire  
the appointment. It may be mentioned  
that this precedent was followed by Hon.  
Alex. Mackenzie when he was premier,  
by appointing Hon. Mr. Fournier, then  
minister of justice and attorney-general  
of Canada, one of the judges of the  
Supreme Court of Canada, and was sev-  
eral times followed by Sir John Macdonald.  
The custom is clearly laid down in  
Todd's Parliamentary Practice in  
England, volume 2, page 821. This was  
fully explained by Sir Mackenzie Bowell  
to Mr. Mitchell, who waited on him to  
present the protest of Bishop Bond and  
others against the appointment of any-  
one but an English-speaking Protestant  
to fill the vacancy caused by Sir Francis  
Johnson's death. The Premier further  
stated that he deeply regretted that the  
questions of religion and nationality  
should have been introduced into the  
matter at all. So long as he was Premier  
he would resolutely resist any attempt  
to raise the question of nationality or  
religion with respect to appointments to  
the Bench, which, above all others,  
should be made solely on the grounds of  
capacity and merit. As to Mr. Curran's  
fitness in these respects there should be  
no question, whatever. He was a gentle-  
man of high standing in his profession,  
who had long experience, an unblemished  
character and highly esteemed by his  
fellow-citizens in Montreal, of all creeds  
and nationalities. It was well known that  
Mr. Curran had once before been offered  
a judgeship by another premier, which he  
had not then seen fit to accept, and when  
he desired to retire to the Bench he (the  
Premier) thought that he was perfectly  
entitled by his position as Solicitor-Gen-  
eral, in addition to his long service, to  
do so. The Premier pointed out that the  
practice of appointing attorneys-general  
and solicitors-general to the Bench was  
constantly followed in England, and in-  
stanced the most recent case, that of Sir  
Charles Russell, who was attorney-gen-  
eral in Lord Rosebery's administration,  
and who had been appointed to one of  
the highest judicial positions in the  
Empire. The Premier added that, al-  
though Sir Charles Russell was a Roman  
Catholic, that had never once been men-  
tioned in England, as an objection to the  
appointment. Indeed, he doubted  
whether one half of the people knew what  
religion Sir Charles followed, and the  
other half did not care. They knew he  
was a competent man, and the appoint-  
ment was a good one and that was suffi-  
cient.

Mr. Curran is a son of the late Charles  
Curran, a native of County Down, who  
came to Canada in the present century.  
He was born in Montreal, February 22nd,

1842, and educated at St. Mary's college,  
Montreal, and at Ottawa University. He  
graduated as a B.C.L. at McGill in 1862.  
In 1865 he married Mary Elizabeth,  
youngest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick  
Brennan. He was called to the Bar in  
1868, and was appointed a Q.C., in 1882.  
The Manhattan college, under the  
presidency of Cardinal McClosky, conferred  
the degree of LL.D. on him in June 1881,  
an honor also conferred on him by Ottawa  
University. He unsuccessfully contested  
Shefford for the Commons at the general  
elections of 1874, being defeated by the  
late Hon. L. S. Huntington. He was  
first returned to Parliament for Montreal  
Centre in 1882, re-elected in 1887  
and at the last general election. He  
was appointed Solicitor-General on the  
6th December, 1892.

### HONORED AT ST. ANN'S.

An Address from the Ladies of the Parish

The progress of St. Ann's bazaar was  
pleasantly interrupted last Friday evening  
when the ladies, having extended an

of this parish and the good ladies and  
their husbands are so prominently con-  
nected, whether it be in school matters,  
in matters of moral advancement and in  
all those different spheres of action  
meant for the betterment of the people.  
I say I shall not be deterred, but that  
you may always consider me as one of  
yourselves. That is the mode in which  
I should like to employ any leisure time  
it may be my lot to have.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will just  
say, in conclusion, that I cannot ade-  
quately express my thanks for the very  
beautiful address that you have just pre-  
sented to me. That it expresses the  
sentiments of your hearts I know. It  
speaks volumes for the relations that  
have always existed between me and  
those whom I have had the honor to re-  
present.

I sincerely trust that the people of this  
city, whatever race or creed they may  
belong to, will always be united together  
in the bonds of fraternal love and Chris-  
tian charity.



HON. MR. JUSTICE CURRAN,

NEWLY APPOINTED JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

invitation to the Hon. J. J. Curran to go  
present, called upon Mr. Curran to be  
upon the platform and there presented  
him with the following

### ADDRESS.

"The news of your appointment to the  
vacancy on the Bench of the Superior  
Court, Montreal, was nowhere received  
with more sincere pleasure and con-  
spicuous evidences of satisfaction than  
among your many old and true friends in  
St. Ann's. Your long and untarnished  
career in the political arena, where your  
splendid gifts of brain and heart were  
unmistakably lavished in the interests of  
the people and for the welfare of the  
Canadian land, is a creditable and bril-  
liant record to look back upon.

"As you leave the field of politics to  
enter upon the sphere of action for which  
your legal acumen and wide experience  
have so well fitted you, your high per-  
sonal character has long since won for you  
a higher and more honored place in the  
hearts of the people than any promo-  
tion, however high, could bestow, and  
the present appointment is after all but  
the outward expression of a wish that  
has long been felt by your numerous ad-  
mirers and constituents.

"Clothed with a new honor, which the  
Government of Canada has conferred  
upon a faithful and worthy servant in  
the cause of right, you stand here on the  
stage of old St. Ann's, where the echoes  
of your patriotic sentiments, phrased by  
the genius of your eloquence, have so  
often rung in our ears, and we ask you  
to receive our greeting and congratula-  
tions, accompanied by the wish of all  
assembled here, that you may long be  
spared to occupy the honored and exalted  
position of Judge of the Superior Court  
of Montreal, and, when called by the  
Almighty Father of all from this earthly  
sphere, your virtues of soul may have  
merited for you a high place in the still  
more Superior Court of Heaven."

Signed by the ladies of St. Ann's  
bazaar.

### MR. CURRAN'S REPLY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—  
The many tokens of kindness that have  
been showered upon me for so many  
years past prevents me from saying that  
I am taken by surprise by this beautiful  
address which has just been presented to  
me on behalf of the ladies of this parish.  
I am not surprised at it, because I know  
the warm friends that had so long sur-  
rounded me. I know how often I have  
been honored by the confidence of the  
people of this section of the city and  
what an agreeable task it was for me to  
work in their interests as well as in the  
interests of our common country.

I find this an admirable opportunity,  
when the ladies have so thoughtfully  
presented me with this address, to say  
the few words of farewell that it was my  
duty to say upon this occasion, and what  
place could be more appropriate than  
here, where my old friends, the friends of  
my family, all along. I trust, in so far  
as it will not in any way conflict with  
the duties which I shall hereafter be  
called upon to perform, that I may al-  
ways be allowed to take part in every  
good work with which the kind fathers

I have during the long years that it  
has been my lot to represent the people,  
and for many years previously, ever since  
I had the honor of standing upon a pub-  
lic platform in the Dominion of Canada,  
entertained an ardent wish and it has  
been my endeavor to say that which I  
thought would bring about a union of  
hearts and minds amongst all creeds and  
classes.

I may say that I am perfectly satis-  
fied that, if we are to have a prosperous  
country, if we are to have a happy peo-  
ple, building up a new nation, it can  
only be done by those differing in creed  
understanding each other and working  
in harmonious accord in all those un-  
dertakings for the promotion of charity,  
where the generous hand may extend its  
benevolence, and where all may labor in  
the common interest, where all may  
unite, and, working together, stamp out  
all those miserable prejudices which  
sometimes manifest themselves, and  
which I believe are now nearly dead in  
our country. I thank you from the bot-  
tom of my heart. You have spoken of  
my past career; of the character I bore.  
When I tell you I have received to-day  
from the Atlantic to the Pacific tele-  
grams of congratulation, from all man-  
ner of men, without distinction of race  
or creed, you will understand me when I  
say that I am gratified, but I am still  
more happy to find that here, where I  
am best known, amongst the people I  
have tried to serve, I have had such a  
heartfelt welcome to-night.

I bid you all farewell in one sense, and,  
through you, my old constituents gener-  
ally, but as I trust to be with you in our  
good old city for many years, and when I  
retire from the Bench, I hope to have the  
testimony that I have discharged my  
duties as well in that capacity as you  
were kind enough to say I have fulfilled  
those which I have been called upon to  
perform for so many years as a represen-  
tative of the people in Parliament.

## CANON RACICOT.

The New Vice-Rector of Laval  
University.

The different faculties of the Montreal  
branch of Laval University have reason  
to rejoice over the appointment of the  
Rev. Canon Racicot as successor of the  
Rev. Abbe Froulx to the position of  
Vice-Rector of the institution which  
position the former incumbent has re-  
cently resigned. A better choice it is  
said, could not have been made, for in  
Canon Racicot are united knowledge and  
administrative capacity, combined with  
energy and affable manners.

After having been chosen by the  
bishops of the ecclesiastical province of  
Montreal and the university authorities  
here, the appointment of the new Vice-  
Rector had, according to the charter, to  
be ratified by the head council of Laval,  
in Quebec, and that was done at a meet-  
ing held yesterday morning.

Canon Zotique Racicot was born at  
Sault au Roc, on October 18, 1845.  
His father was the late F. X. Racicot,  
notary, and he is the uncle of Archbishop  
Langevin, of St. Boniface, and the brother  
of Mr. Ernest Racicot, advocate, of

Sweetsburg, ex-M.P.P. for Missisquoi.  
He entered the Montreal College in 1857,  
and after a full classical and theological  
course, was ordained priest on Dec. 6, 1870.  
With the exception of five months, which  
he passed at St. Remi, Abbe Racicot passed  
the first seven years of his ministry in  
the parish of St. Vincent de  
Paul, Montreal, where he acted as vicar,  
having special charge of the Montreal  
jail. To him also was entrusted most of  
the work connected with the building of  
the new parish church, which is now an  
ornament to the city. In acknowledgment  
of the many valuable services ren-  
dered, the pastor of the church, the Rev.  
Abbe Lavallee, presented his worthy  
vicar with a valuable gold watch when  
the latter was appointed chaplain of the  
Sisters of the Good Shepherd in 1877. In  
his new position, the energetic young  
priest had again occasion to display his  
administrative powers, and the chapel of  
the convent, and the spacious and beau-  
tiful Academy of St. Louis de Gonzague  
were built under his care and direction.  
The success achieved by Abbe Racicot  
in financial matters soon took him to a  
wider field of action, and in 1880 he was  
called to the Palace by Archbishop Fabre  
to assume the charge of procurator of the  
episcopal corporation. He was ap-  
pointed at the same time superior and  
adviser of the Good Shepherd Convent, a  
position which he still retains. The  
financial embarrassments of the episcopal  
corporation and the construction of the  
new cathedral, were the two great diffi-  
cult problems with which the new pro-  
curator had to cope upon coming into  
office, and the results have amply shown  
that he was equal to the task. On May  
1, 1892, when the Chapter of Montreal  
was reconstituted, Abbe Racicot was  
made a canon.

Canon Racicot was in charge of the  
Canadian pilgrimage to Rome and to  
Lourdes last year, and he made the ex-  
cursion a success. With so many things  
yet to be done for the satisfactory estab-  
lishment of Laval in Montreal, it is ac-  
knowledged that, as vice-Rector of the  
University, Canon Racicot is the right  
man in the right place.

## RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS

Masonic lodges are decreasing in  
France.

In Milwaukee 11,810 scholars attend the  
parochial schools.

The next German Catholic Congress  
will take place at Dortmund in 1896.

Two negro students have entered the  
law department of the Catholic Uni-  
versity.

Rev. Robert Whitty, S.J., the most  
aged on the list of the fathers of the  
English Province, is dead.

The fruit of one week's mission to  
Protestants in the Paulists' Church,  
New York, was a hundred converts.

The Agrarian party in Germany has  
made alliance with the whole of the  
Right and part of the Centre, and they  
think they have a majority this time.

The Alumni of the American College  
of Louvain, of which association Bishop  
Maes, of Covington, is president, will  
meet in Washington during the session of  
the Eucharistic Congress.

A reception was recently tendered to  
Rev. John D. Chadwick of New York, by  
the young men of St. Stephen's parish, on  
his appointment as chaplain on the  
battleship "Maine." He is the third  
Catholic chaplain to be appointed to the  
United States Navy since its creation.

Brother Thomas O'Neill, S.J., identi-  
fied with Chicago's early history and  
one of the oldest Catholic educators in  
that city, died at St. Ignace College re-  
cently, aged 69 years. Brother O'Neill  
was Father Damien's assistant in the  
parochial schools for year and was  
widely known in Chicago.

Fourteen prominent publication  
houses in Germany have organized an  
"Association of Christian Book Pub-  
lishers." Its object is to use their craft  
and business in the interest of the prin-  
ciples of Christianity, and to antagonize  
the spread of pernicious and anti-  
Christian literature in every shape and  
form.

Replying to an address of the Catholics  
at Selkirk, Archbishop Langevin says  
that the cause he and all his Catholic  
friends had been fighting for the past  
five years had been greatly strengthened  
by resolutions passed at a conference of  
Anglican Bishops in Montreal recently  
favoring separate schools and also by  
the letters of Principal Grant, voicing  
the sentiments of the Presbyterian  
Church.

## MONSIGNOR O'BRIEN ILL.

Some consternation was caused on  
Sunday morning in St. Patrick's church  
when Monsignor O'Brien, who was cele-  
brating low Mass, was seen to suddenly  
faint away. He was taken to his room  
and Dr. MacDonald was at once sum-  
moned. The latter found the Rev. prelate  
in such a weak condition that Rev.  
Father Quinlan, the parish priest, ad-  
ministered the last rights of the church.  
Mgr. O'Brien has just returned from a  
trip to St. Paul, Minn., and he has also  
been present at the Shortis trial at Beau-  
harnois, and it is thought by his friends  
that the strain has been too much for  
him. Mgr. O'Brien is a member of the  
Pope's household in Rome, and has fre-  
quently visited Canada, where his kindly  
nature has endeared him to all with  
whom he came in contact. At a late  
hour on Sunday night the Rev. prelate,  
although not out of danger, was reported  
to have improved considerably. He is  
receiving the best of attention from the  
resident clergy.

## AN IMPORTANT PASTORAL

ISSUED BY THE BISHOPS OF  
MONTREAL.

THE QUESTION OF JOURNALISM DISCUSSED,  
AND THE DUTIES OF THE CHURCH,  
STATE AND PEOPLE—A SYNOPSIS OF THE  
FIRST HALF OF THE LETTER.

Before parting the Roman Catholic  
bishops who took part in the Provincial  
Council, recently held in Montreal,  
drafted a joint pastoral letter addressed  
to all the people of the ecclesiastical  
province of Montreal, on what they  
themselves call "one of the most serious  
matters that can be treated at the pre-  
sent time, that is the press, which is a  
powerful instrument for instruction,  
morality and progress, but which is also,  
alas! in many cases, a cause of peril for  
souls, of trouble, scandal and ruin for  
society."

The first part of the pastoral refers to  
the "duties of the press." The bishops  
recognize the influence of the press for  
the promotion of all that is good and  
summarily enumerates all that it has  
done for arts, sciences, commerce, agri-  
culture and the relations between nations  
far and near. They declare that "to sup-  
press the press would be to take away  
one of the most powerful levers of the  
universal civilization towards which the  
present generation runs with indefatig-  
able ardor and as if irresistibly pushed  
along." The bishops then go on to say  
that the press cannot, however, be given  
unlimited liberty, which would be dis-  
astrous both for individuals and for  
society. The press must be guided and  
watched. It remains subject to divine  
and human laws, and is bound by seri-  
ous and sacred duties that do not admit  
of its liberty, but simply fix its legiti-  
mate and honorable limits, and indicate  
the route which it must follow to avoid  
erring fatally. The pastoral then refers  
more specially to the duties of the press  
in religious and political questions, and  
in the choice of and manner of publish-  
ing the items which daily fill the col-  
umns of newspapers. It points out that  
a Roman Catholic journal must not only  
never attack the Church, but must also,  
when circumstances require it, publicly  
assert its allegiance to the religious author-  
ity.

On the question of the duties of the  
press as regards politics, the bishops say:  
"The press, in its quality of intellectual  
power, constitutes, especially in politics,  
A KIND OF ARISTOCRACY.

It is a control over the powers, the pro-  
tection of minorities, the help of legisla-  
tors, the mirror of public opinion, the  
light and guide of electors. Hence  
duties, the importance of which is per-  
haps not always understood." Further  
on, they say that it is good and useful to  
keep responsible governments constant-  
ly under the eye of the people, that the  
people may observe them, study them,  
praise them, blame them, and, if need be,  
force them to respect justice and  
right. It rests with the press to do this,  
to watch statesmen, to make the people  
acquainted with their public acts, their  
number of governing, their projects and  
their tendencies. "The press," the  
pastoral adds, also represents right. When  
circumstances require it, it raises its in-  
dignant voice, it protests with energy,  
battles courageously, proclaims, while  
maintaining them within the limits of  
moderation and justice, the legitimate  
claims of a whole nation, and finally  
reason prevails and right triumphs.

After referring to the duties of the  
press towards electors and the working  
classes, the bishops refer in the follow-  
ing plain language to the items pub-  
lished in the daily newspapers: "The pub-  
lic have the unquestionable right to be  
neither deceived nor scandalized by  
anecdotes and reports of events placed  
each day before their eyes. The news-  
paper is the reformer to use the greatest  
caution in the choice and writing up  
of facts and news which now-a-days oc-  
cupy such a large place. It must not  
only what it knows to be true, but it  
must ascertain what is more rumor and  
all much less publish gossip which it knows  
to be completely false or even untrue  
towards certain persons or certain insti-  
tutions. What a number of honest  
reputations have been lost through  
the indiscretion of the press! Is there  
not a risk to cause, perhaps irreparable  
injury, by leaving in unskilled or  
malicious hands, or with unintelligent  
employees who do not mind what they  
print, the care of gathering and publish-  
ing items often of a most compromising  
nature? Anyhow, the lying journal and  
the badly informed journal are undoubt-  
edly, for the masses, two of the most  
appreciation. A journal attacks its dig-  
nity and fails in its duty."

BY HAWKING SPANISH,  
by giving up to public domain what be-  
long to private domain only, by favoring,  
through its advertisements and reports,  
bad shows, amusements, order, good  
morals, or Sunday observance by  
opening its columns to a detailed and  
complaisant description of crime."

CONCLUDED ON FIFTH PAGE.

Wonderful the growth of Catholicity  
in the older centres of American civiliza-  
tion. One hundred years ago, we are  
told, one Bishop, in Baltimore, attended  
with ease to the wants of the scattered  
Catholics along the Atlantic seaboard.  
Now fourteen Archbishops and seventy  
Bishops have more than they can do  
to look after the religious wants of the  
millions under their care.