pregnant with the essence of reason and jus-

tice; consequently, it was not the outrageous

to the failure of the strike. Was it the con-

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company,

MONTREAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAY......AUGUST 29, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1883. THURSDAY, 30-St. Rose of Lime, Virgin. FRIDAY, 31-St. Raymund Nonnatus, Confee gor.

SEPTEMBER, 1883. SATUBDAY, 1-Office of the Immaculate Conception. St. Glies, Abbot. SUNDAY, 2-Sixteenth Sunday after Pente cost. Epist. Epb. iii. 12-21; Gosp.

Luke xiv. 1-11. MONDAY, 3-Feria, TUESDAY, 4-Feria. Bp. De Neckere, New Orleans, died, 1833. WEDNESDAY, 5 — St. Lawrence Justinian,

Bishop and Confessor.

To our Subscribers.

We are now mailing the accounts due for subscriptions to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS to our subscribers, and wish particularly to draw their attention to an announcement made a lew months ago in which we stated that all privileges, such as clubs, &c., were abolished; and that all who wished to get the TRUE WITNESS for \$1.00 per annum could do so provided they paid that amount strictly in advance each year, otherwise they would be charged at the usual rate of \$1.50 per annum. We trust also that those who are in arrears will promptly pay their indebtedness. We hope that our agents all over the country will make a new effort to collect accounts due and increase our circulation. All remittances can be made by registered letter or Post office order. addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

Amornes sign of ... was is the initiative of Mr. Jesse Collins Liberal member for Ipswich, in giving solice in the English House of Commons that he would offer at the next session a resolution declaring it destrable to grant Home Rule to Ireland as the means of securing permanent peace to the Trish people. It looks as if "the good time "Mere-a-coming."

THE Charlottetown Herald of Prince Edward Island, after referring to the adverse feeling which has been manifested throughout the Dominion against the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor General of Canada, remarks that "it does truly seem strange" that the Marquis of Lansdowne should be sent to govern Canada, seeing how sad a mess he fias made in governing his Irish estates."

LORD HARTINGTON is said to have asked Mr. Gladstone to accept his resignation, as he is thoroughly discusted at the intriques between the Government and the Parnellites. Who would ever think that the English Government would condescend to intrigue with the Irish National party? We are afraid bat a good many of the Whige will have to go the way of Lord Hartington before the ' ≠ intriguing" is concluded.

AT a conference of the Irish members of Parliament it was resolved to hold a convention of the Irish National League at Leeds on the 27th of next month. A programme was prepared for the occasion, in which are con spicuous the demands of self government for Ireland and direct representation of the Irish laboring class in Parliament. To have such demands endorsed by English meetings will be a significant and encouraging event in the history of the present agitation.

A DESPATCH from Toronto says: "In order that the students at the Women's Medical \$16,000,000 and it has watered its stock up College shall be afforded every opportunity of seeing operations performed with the greatest privacy, a commodious gallery for their special use is being exected at the Gene- | show those trustful and unsophisticated souls ral-Hospital." If the Faculty in the "Queen | unfamiliar with the methods of great modern | for the present, been obliged to give up an Oliv" see fit to allow the "weaker sex" to corporations, that the evils of systematic unequal contest against the superior forces dabble in medicine and surgery, they should rapacity and corporate robbery attributed of a huge monopoly, the question occurs: at least allow them to use the stethescope and to monopoly are not always grossly exthe scalpel with the greatest publicity, in aggerated for popular effect. The ring strad of privacy. Surgical operations on the of shrewd speculators who conceived and ble results? human body are of a too serious nature to | fostered this most powerful of American relegate to the manipulation of females, who monopolies, are coining wealth out of arti-* theoretically may be posted, but practically | ficially inflated prices on the one hand, and are deficient, for reasons which we could out of its manipulations of the stock market to do work on the Lord's Day, or if it was a explain if necessary.

Malveston. Texas. Water is so scarce in this rel of crude petroleum and the selling rates community that many are suffering the pange of every gallon of illuminating oil through- tigularly injurious to the nervous system of actual thirst. There is no regular and out the United States. The compass of this they asked that the sex of the operator reliable system of water supply for the city, monopoly is only equalled by its audacity. and the people have to depend upon cisterns It holds itself amenable to no known laws, equal work is accomplished. Finally, they favors were lavishly distributed. It seemed and wells. But as no rain has fallen for and its officers have no hesitation in defying asked that their modest salaries be increased as it a brilliant future awaited the head of the packs, the disterns are drained and the wells | the laws of any State by removal of books by a little, out of the immense dividends on the elder branch of the Bourbons, who slept | mods Beresford, anent the Shaw incident in | dren work with their hands morning and even-

are dried up, so that there are hundreds notice posted in front of some of the most popular restaurants in the place. "Closed until it, rains." A city that depends upon the inclemency of the weather for water to relieve its most pressing wants cannot but realize the necessity of providing against such emergencies in the future. The insurance companies have, after all, worse places to complain of than ancient Quebec in the matter of water supply.

When the ruler of a country finds it neces sary to surround his person with a military guard to protect himself from any demonstra. tion of public disapproval, it is a very fair indication that his rule is not exactly what it ought to be. If this be the case, then Earl Spencer is one of the worst of the long line of despotic and inimical Lord Lieutenants that ever hold sway over Ireland. Lord Spencer who is commonly known as the "Red, or SanguinaryEarl,"was obliged to pay a visit to Cork yesterday; but he was so fearful for his personal safety that he would not rick travelling from Dublin to Cork without having his special train guarded by policemen, who were in sight of each other over the entire route. On his arrival in Cork, the Lord-Lieutenant was escorted through the streets by a mounted guard, and, as the cable correspondent innocently or sarcastically puts it, " he was respectfully received." The reception of His Excellency, under the circumstances, could scarcely be anything else but " respectful."

LOED CHARLES BERESFORD has a very high opinion of his merits and worth as a marine. but he is singularly lacking in the qualities that go to make up a gentleman. While at a private dinner tendered to Mr. Waddington, the French Minister to London, the "hero" of Fort Meks set to ridiculing the entire French fleet, and used the most insulting Janguage to the distinguished representative of the French Republic. Beresford was so full of slokening bravado that he actually made the statement that he could take the Condor," the little gunboat with which he moved around Fort Meks during the bombardment of Alexandria, and chase the whole French fleet in Ohinese waters from the Annam coast. Mr. Waddington felt so disgusted with this titled bully and considered his language so extremely insulting, that he declined to remain any longer in his com. pany and abruptly left the house of his hostess. It was only after Beresford had been bodily caught hold of by a number of the guests, the Prince of Wales included, and kicked into the open air, that the French Minister consented to return and conclude the repast. The incident is not calculated to create any great love or harmony between France and England.

THE Irish Registration Bill which had been

adopted in the House of Commons has been duly rejected by the Lords. These noble legislators could not for a moment entertain the idea of facilitating the use of the franchise for the benefit of Irlsh alleged injustice sought to be perpetrated by gration agent, they are not long in returning it, but because it would enable Mr. Parnell to to their old ways, and thus become a curse secure almost the entirety of the Irish repred to the place in which they locate. sentation to his following. Cowardice accordingly influenced the minds of the aristo- dian homes on moral grounds is inadmissicratic law-makers, and forced them to ble even if they possessed the requisite oppose the will of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone has expressed his regret at this action of the Lords and has promised to introduce a more comprehensive measure at the next session. In the meantime the Irish are considering the advisability of precipitating He then said, 'Those whocan do kitchen a conflict between the two chambers by tacking the measure on to the Appropriation Bill, which must be adopted by the Upper House in the shape that it comes from the Commons in order to become law. If the Ministry have not the manliness nor the courage to allow of this proceeding by the Parnellites, they will only demonstrate to the world their weakness and an unpardonable servility to the whims and wishes of irresponsible and haughty legislators.

THE STANDARD OIL MONOPOLY. The most extensive monopoly in the world Is that in the hands of the American Standard Oll Company. Although only thirteen years in existence, this company controls the States and of the world. It began business with a capital of \$1,000,000, which it shortly afterward increased to \$3,000,000. On that investment it has paid a profit of \$77,105,322 in dividends. It acknowledges possession of a surplus fund of to the enormous sum of \$70,000,000. The profits indicated by these figures are fabulous in their magnitude, but they will serve to on the other. It has gradually monopolized i necessity to work thereon, that they all the oil wells of the country until it is in a A terrible drought pravails in the city of position to determine the price of every bar-

stealth, by fugitive disappearances, by conwho have no means of even quenching tumacious refusals to respond to questions stock; These demands were, on their face, their thirst. The serious character of this put by legislative committees. It evades lack of the precious element is shown in the payment of taxes on its colossal wealth, notwithstanding that it divides or exorbitant nature of the demands that led at least six million dollars upon same time lays saids a "surplus" of several labor organization ever conducted themselves millions. It has been shown that the corhas plenty of time for the study of such little reputation wherever firmness and honesty are encountered. Such monopolies are immoral as well as dangerous, and there is no doubt that the Standard Oil Company is the monopoly on the continent. It is not surpricing therefore to find the American press calling upon the people to lay plans to shatter its influence, and urging the Government to curb and regulate its rapacity.

> DRUNKEN IMMIGRANT GIRLS. It will be remembered that some months

ago the press of Montreal published a startling piece of news concerning the female portion of immigrants who elected to remain in our city. It was charged, on the strength of B detective's testimony, that a large percentage of the immigrant girls found their way to unlawful abodes. The announcement created quite a stir in certain circles. There was no end of indignation. and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, or, rather, to cover up the charge. Matters, however, do not seem to have mended. Disreputable characters are still introduced into Capada, and there would appear to be more room for further but honester investigation than that of the late committee. The Ottawa Free Press has just unfolded facts concerning a batch of female immigrants who arrived in the capital, that are simply disgraceful. It charges that a number of the young women had to be bodily carried from the cars because they were too drunk to walk. These immigrants are brought to this country under the name of domestic servants, and assisted by money taken from the Canadian taxpayers. These girls are taken from the Union workhouses on the other side, and according to the statement of Captain Boyd who had them in charge, they belong to the most worthless class of paupers ignorant, lazy and dishonest. We all know what dens of iniquity these workhouses are, and when questioned about them, Captain Boyd himself had to confess that these government institutions were nothing but refuges for the encouragement of laziness and crime. These are pretty places in which to look for the stuff to increase our Canadian population, " Instances are also given in the report," says our Ottawa contemporary, from which these facts are taken to "show that the women of the class to which these unwelcome importations belong are thoroughly deprayed. But let them only express a desire to mend their ways and they

The fitness of these girls to enter Canatraining, which they do not. At Quebec there were a number of applications to Capt. Boyd by persons willing to employ them. He arranged them all in line and said: 'Those who can laundry step to the front. There was not one response. work, wash dishes and cook a dinner, step up.' Only one out of the eighty stepped forward. A pretty lot of domestic servents certainly to bring to Canada at the public expense. Before turning them loose, if no better can be obtained, they should be sent to an institution where they could obtain some training, and where habits of sobriety and honesty of some of these girls."

spree is far from being a happy way of celegrants to our shores. If better and more vir-

MONOPOLY AND LABOR.

matories.

Now, that the strike of the telegraph operators is over, and that the Brotherhood have, What has led to the failure or collapse of the

The telegraphers had asked the companies deierentially for justice and right; they rereceive a slight additional remuneration; they asked for a small decrease in the hours of a labor that is par. he not a barrier to equal pay where

so well as the Brotherhood. They acted the poration, while engaged in delying State part of gentlemen and law-abiding citizens Legislatures and absorbing all rival concerns, all through, although it was in their power to ruin the companies, or do them incalculable details as the ruin of petty grocers and deal- harm. There were a few wires cut in the ers by underselling, by establishing rivals in large American centres, but the public, inbusiness, and by breaking down oredit and stead of suspecting the operators of being the "wreckers," were more suspicious of the friends of the monopoly taking this means of drawing sympathy to the companies. The conduct of the strikers was not greatest and in many respects the werst at fault and therefore did not superinduce the collapse of the movement. The cause of their defeat comes not from within but from without. The power of incorporated monopoly, entrenched behind vast and accumulating capital, and favored by laws largely inspired by the influence of the corporations. left no alternative to the operators but to accept such terms as were dictated by greed or to starve. And it took but thirty days to starve the underpaid employes into submission. The companies moreover succeeded in killing the strike by neglecting to perform their duties and carry out their obligations. If the corporations had been made were the servants and not the masters of compelled to fulfill their charter obligations, the tables would have been turned, and the result of the strike would have been far different. As it was, the companies were enabled to outlast their striking employees. The law does not provide any adequate means for comit is true, provides for the compensation of the individual, whose business has been inand very uncertain in its issue. People are more inclined to shun sults against powerful Consequently actions for damagas in such tirely useless as coercive measures. So that in the words of an American clergyman, as a statesman, whose principles should have here is a monopoly that can crush the workhim." The strike of the telegraphers, howeventually prove advantageous to the cause Count to induce him to leave aside Le Fleur of labor. Although worsted, they have ad- | de Lis and take up the tri-color. But ministered a lesson to the companies that may induce a departure from the system of arrogant despotism that has characterized the | France in entreaty at his feet, and he declared dealings of the corporation with their em- | he would come as a master, or not at all ployes. The strike, above all, has developed | Never did a sovereign assume a more unbenda genuine popular sentiment in the interest | ing attitude, and history seldom shows an opof labor; and organizations that are using legitimate weapons to maintain its pretender threw away. A strong Government are shipped to Canada as domestic servants. rights have secured the moral support of was necessary for France. Bonapartism was constituents. The Lords did not When they reach this country, however, and the good wishes of the masses. The strikers almost extinguished by the disaster at Sedan. 'kick out' the measure because of any get away from the control of the immt. have had the sympathy of the public from the Gambetta and his clique had become unpofirst, and that sympathy is certain to make itself felt in the legislation of the country; ful struggle with Germany. The Commune so that the victory of the companies may by its excesses, had made the people detest prove a costly one after all. The strike has the old revolutionary cries. The Orleanists made the general public realize as never be- had sunk their claims. One by one every fore the enormous power and the insatiable obstacle to the throne had disappeared, but greed of the great telegraph monopoly and Henry proved stubborn, and refused to take the extensive mischief it can inflict upon the the unobstructed path to the palace of his community if left practically above the law. The public spirit which has been stirred up by this strike must in the early future as in a single day. There was undoubtedly sume legislative form. Stringent legislation | something impressive in this inflexible adhermust be obtained against stock watering and the consolidation of so-called competing companies, and the power be distincly lodged with the Attorney-General to proceed by mandamus against the telegraph or raisroad company that fails to serve the public according to the letter and spirit of its charter. Another important consequence of the strike is the attention that has been called by it known as Louis Philippe, King of the cleanliness would be enforced. Many fami- to the proposition for the establishment of French. If, however, the rules of feudal lies have had very painful experience to our a Government telegraph. It has impressed descent, which up to the beginning of the own knowledge of the unclearlinese and dis- upon the public mind the growing necessity of such action by the Government, so as to It will be readily admitted that females of afford that competition which cannot this stripe are not a desirable accession to the otherwise be maintained, and which is now population of the country, and that a drunken | plainly seen to be necessary to protect of the Duc d'Anjou, who was a grandson of the public against the most serious interrupbrating the commencement of a new career tion of business. In this way, then, has the entire petroleum trade of the United in the Dominion. These facts deserve the telegraphera' strike, eithough unsuccessful attention of the Government, especially as it in its immediate aim, been productive of is Canadian money that assists these immi- much good in throwing light upon the monstrong pretensions of a monster monopoly tuous immigrants cannot be secured, our im- which can afford to laugh at the public's migration agents should say so, and not send | plight and grow insolent over the distress of us out the inmates of workhouses and refor- | thousands of honest men and women seeking a fair recompense for their labors.

THE COUNT OF CHAMBORD AND THE

FRENCH MONARCHY. Henry, Duke of Bordeaux and Count of Chambord, breathed his last yesterday, at the age of sixty-three. The dead prince was the last descendant of Louis XIV., who, in conformity with the laws of the old dynasty, strike, and what will be its probable or possi- could claim the crown of France. Of course. there are other Bourbons, Spanish and Italian, as well as the Orleans circle, who are members of the great quested their employers not to compel them royal family, but they can only trace their lineage from Louis XIII. The birth of the Count de Chambord was marked by demonstrutions of popular joy and toyal favors. It was announced by the roating of cannon, and crowds flocked to the Tulleries to behold the "child of miracle." All Paris was ablaze with illumination. Royal clemency was granted to political offenders, and munificent

Let the second second

nightly in the most sumptuous cradle, inlaid untold millions of the companies watered enough, and as heir presumptive to the throne of France, luxuries were showered upon him. a capital of about three million, and at the duct of the strikers? Far from it. No such For ten short years everything seemed rose colored. But after that his misfortunes began. First came the death of his great uncle King Louis, who followed, and by July of that year the Tuilcries were besieged by an armed mob. Charles X, lost his crown and formally abdicated in favor of his little grandson, the King instead. Then began a life of exile for the young

the beautiful and accomplished Duchess of Berri, to England. From there he travelled this union. Unevential indeed was the cathe people, and if they had been reer of the Count until the fall of the Empire, immediately after the disaster of Sedan. In 1871 the repeal of the laws of exile was efthe Assembly at the time, that had he been willing to make some concessions to modern pelling these corporations to perform their thought and progress, he could unquestion- tradicting and stuttifying itself "Surely duty in such a manner as to guarantee indivi- ably have exchanged his villa at Frohsdorf for duals or communities against loss. The law, the palace at Versaides. But he would not doing on the part of a Hova." sppersede the white flag and the principles of which it was the emblem by the tri-color, jured, by a suit against the company, but it is | which is naturally regarded by the mass of needless to point out that this offers no Frenchmen as a symbol of the gains and remedy at all. Such a suit is costly, dilatory glories of almost a century. In the manifesto which he issued on the occasion he said, "Henry V cannot abandon the white corporations and their attending losses. flag of Henry IV." This proclamation fell like a bombshell in the ranks of his supportcase will not serve to compel the telegraph ers; it was taken practically as an insult to companies to do their duty, and would be en- | the contemporary history of France. It was a grave blunder and showed that the Count been those of reconcillation, was deficient in ingman, and the law has no protection for tact. In 1873 another occasion offsed to mount the throne. A large deputation of ever, has not been barren of results that will the National Assembly waited upon the Henry did not think France worth a flag, and again refused. He imagined that he had portunity so remarkable as that which this pular for their prolongation of an unsucces ancestors, and the one great chance which the Bourbons had had in fifty years disappeared ence to an idea, notwithstanding the most potent of seductions; but such stolid constancy is rather characteristic of those who endanger and ruin than of those who found or rescue dynasties. With the death of Henry V. the title of king passes, in the opinion of French Legitimists, to the Count of Paris, elder son of the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans, best eighteenth century regulated the devolution of the French Crown, were to be enforced in the present juncture, the rights of the Count of Chambord would go to the representative Louis XIV, and who is historically known to us as Philip of Spain. That representative would be the head of the Carlist line, to whom belongs whatever heritable capacity may be supposed to have remained in the Duc d'Anjou after his acceptance of the Spanish throne. But the claims of this foreign branch of the royal family have been irrevocably supplanted by those of the house of Orleans, which goes back for its title to the younger brother of Louis XIV. The Duc d'Anjou renounced for himself and his descendants all pretensions to the French crown, on his becoming king of Spain, so that, even if the Count de-Chambord had any wish to impede the recognition by French Legitimists of his Orleanist cousin, as the heir presumptive to the old monarchy, it would not be in his power to alter the established rule and order of succession. At any time the fusion of the Orleanist and Legitimist parties and the unwonted association of dynastic pretensions

> TO INCITE TO REVOLT IS NO WRONG DOING."

Consistency does not seem to be characteristic of our contemporary, the Montreal Daily in the streets before and after school hours, Witness. After sneering at the French a la They should insist upon making their chil-

with liberal traditions would be viewed as an

event of great moment in France, but it is

invested with peculiar import at the present

time when the credit or republican institu-

tions is so severely shaken.

Madagascar, the Daily Witness asks :- "What with ivory, precious stones and rate woods, however, was Mr. Shaw's crime if he was a that France had ever seen. The early years Hova?" and our contemporary, answering its of the little Count were passed pleasantly own query, says:—"Surely inciting the Ho " was to revolt was no wrong doing on the "part of a Hove." We are happy to hear it and have no intention to dispute tue assertion; but we want to point out to our contemporary that it does not always hold the same opinion about other people nearer succeeded by Charles X., grandfather of home. To have the Witness formally de-Henry. The Revolution of 1830 soon clare that to incite the people to revolt is surely no wrong-doing on the part of one of them, ls more than we were prepared for; in fact it is almost too much to realize.

This " patriotic " utterance sounds strange Count of Chambord, commanding Louis when we recall the many bitter denunciations Philip, Duke of Orleans, to proclaim the ac- it has heaped on the heads of certain Nation. cession to the throne of the young Henry V. alists across the water, when they were en-But Louis Philip simply laughed at the order gaged in less treasonable work than "incitof the deposed monarch, and cleverly taking ing the people to revolt." Now, that it advantage of the crisis, proclaimed himself holds such radical views, and considers an incltement to revolt to be good and lawful, will our contemporary please make Count, defrauded of his crown and hunted amends and retract all the naughty from his kingdom. He flaw, with his mother, things it has said about fellow subjects of the British Empire who are engaged, remember, not in a treasonable, but through Europe, seeking exercise, experience in a peaceful and constitutional struggle for and education. On several occasions he was their rights? If the Witness refuses to com. driven from one country to another by ini- ply with our request, or even to moderate the mical influence in France, until he finally harshness and bitterness of its statements in settled down at Frohsdorf, when he married, the future when dealing with the Irish in 1845. Marie Therese, eldest daughter of the question, it will not, we hope, find fault to feel at a critical moment that they Duke of Modena. No offspring resulted from with us, if we recall to memory that, on the 27th of August, 1883, it did solemnly declare that "to incite a reople to revolt was surely no wrong doing." It may be proper to suggest to our esteemed fected and Henry revisited his native country. | contemporary that it take this "patriotic" Such was the ascendency of the Royalists in utterance, paste it in its editorial skull cap and never lose sight of it, so that it may never be led into the temptation of coninciding the Hovas to revolt was no wrong

THE EDUCATION OF OUR YOUTH.

A few days more and our city and rural schools will again be at their appointed work of either mending or muddling the minds of our children. Happily for us, we have no State system of "godless public schools" to which we are obliged, in violation of conscience, to send our boys and girls. Our schools, whether secular or religious, are under the personal direction and surveillance of the clergy, and, therefore, offer the best guarantee of their being fit and proper places for the instruction of Catholic youth. Indeed in the matter of schools we are singularly favored, and it is our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of them to have our children well taught and their morals thoroughly safe-guarded. Whilst our people, as a whole, appreciate the advantages of Catholic schools, and require no urging to send their children to them, there are, nevertheless, a few weak-kneed, milk-and-water Catholics, who send their children to sectarian schools in the mistaken belief that the instruction given there is better and more practical than that imparted in Catholic schools. This is a fallacy, a delusion, a mistaken and misleading idea. The instruction given in Protestant schools is neither better nor more practical than that given in Catholic schools -and this is proved by both observation and experience. We have nothing to say against Protestant schools: as such, they are excellent institutions for the people for whom they are intended-but they can be all this, and at the same time be both detrimental and dangerous to Catholic youth. On this point it is not necessary to dwell. No Catholic can send his children to such schools without giving scandal and bad example, besides incurring the censure of the Church. No Catholic who knows his religion and believes in it, can afford to have his children brought up smid the many temptations of city life, without having the strictest attention paid to their associations, to their catechetical and religious instruction at school, and to the safe and calutary explanation of the lessons they learn and the reading books they peruse.

It is only in Catholic schools that this allpervading religious instruction is to be bad and no one will deny that in the faithless, rebellious and God-denying world of to-day, this sort of instruction is more necessary now than ever it was. Let it be well understood then, that the instruction given in our Catholic schools is, at least as useful and as practical as that given in any others. Our school apparatus and appliances are as abundant, whilst objectteaching, oral lessons, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, history, geography, telegraphy, shorthand, drawing, the two languages, music and calisthenics are taught in our schools by well-equipped and accomplished teachers, and if these are not useful and practical branches, we have yet to learn what are. Let us, then, hear no more of those self-sufficient, mongrel Catholics talking about sending their children to a Protestant school to receive a "practical education." Let them avail themselves of the many excellent schools, lay and religious, which stud our fair city, and in fact the whole Dominion, and appreciate the advantages denied to their fathers in the old land, where, for centuries, education was proscribed and made a penal offence, but where, nevertheless,

" Oroughing 'neath the sheltering hedge, Or stretched on mountain fern, The teacher and his pupils met Feloniously, to learn."

Parents should send their children promptly to school on the opening days, and insist upon their attending regularly throughou the school season. They should see to it that they do not loaf and idle away their time