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### THE PRESS CONDEMNED.

Circular Letter from His Grace Archbishop Fabre on the Duty of the Press.

The following circular has been sent out by His Grace Archbishop Fabre:

BISHOP'S PALAGE,
MONTREAL, 10th March, 1889.

MY DEAR CO-WORKERS,-During my absence a movement which has been in progress in this diocese for several years has increased in a lew weeks more than it ever did since its origin-a school, which, counting amongst its adherents numerous members of the clergy of this diecese, has professed more openly than ever, by the voice of its leaders, its dectrines, its principles, its tendencies and its affectations, its programme for the future, and celebrated the good which it believed it self to have accomplished in the past. Upon my arrival home I was pressed and solicited by the most important members of this school to pronounce upon what has been said, done and written by them. These gentlemen ask me to defend them from certain accusations made against them by an opposing press. I must cenfess that I did not expect these gentlemen to take the place of accusers. After all that has taken place, I had grounds for hoping that these gentlemen would con-tent themselves by asking my opinion of what has taken place and what should be done in the future. But they wish absolutely that I should pronounce myself, and that I should sit in judgment. At the same time some of the adherents of this school are disposed to disregard my authority. The position which I am forced to take is therefore a most difficuit and painful one, and I realize all the importance of the communication which I am about to make. Here it is in a few words :-

I cannot give my approbation to a newspaper which pronounced itself a political journal, but which too often invades the religious domain, without taking the word of command from the head of the diocese, and which frequently permits itself to champion causes with which I have no sympathy. Let this newspaper remain within its political sphore, as long as its political aims are not condemned by the church, and I will not interfere with its direction. Consequently I cannot give my approval from the fact that this same newspaper constitutes itself the recognized echo of a portion of the clergy of this diocese, and because I cannot approve their taking active part in politics, from which they are sure to come out with their influence diminished before the people.

More than all others, I wish the encouragement of the prudent press, which has an important role to play in the world. But let us not be deceived on the subject of la donne presse. La bonne presse is not that which nows defiance against the authorities, which propagates writings more or less questionable, or opinions, if not openly hostile, at least un-favorable to those who have received the mission to conduct the Church of God, which appeals to opposition instincts and dissatisfaction on the part of the clergy or laymen with the bishops, which, in a word, on the purest appearances and most disinterested devotion to religion, questions the discipline of the oburch, and only stops when the live forces of which you are so much in need are weakened and destroyed.

La bonne presse takes from the authorities its word of command, and combats had doctrines and false principles after having consulted the bishops, its natural guides. It seeks the veritable true union of hearts and souls, under the government of the recognized pastors of the church of God. La bonne presse produces respect, and engenders affection for the commands and even the opinions of the authorities. I cannot, therefore, receguize in a certain press, which receives too much encouragement from certain members of the clergy, the elements which constitute that which has just been called la bonne

Consequently I cannot approve of the comumns of a certain newspaper in this city, and the certificates of good conduct given to that newspaper are, to say the least, inopportune.

I stop here for the present, as I believe that I have spoken plainly enough to be under-stood. Let us remain, my dear co-workers, within the role which Providence has traced for us. Up to the present time we have exer-olsed an immense influence for good, because we have been united; but once let disunion first of March up to this date our Sea-girt appear in our ranks, let the members of the clergy constitute thomselves political partizane, and our influence ceases, our authority diminishes, and souls are lost by our fault. Let us see that the moral laws are followed. This is our role. But let us not expose ourselves to the fire of political combat. Parties change; the revulsion against us is a danger which one should fear. I exhort you in the Lord to receive with a humble and dooile heart the grave warnings which I have addressed you and I hope that all will give an example of obedience and respect due to authority.

I am, very sincerely, my dear co-workers, Yours, EDOUARD CHARLES, Archbishop of Montreal.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. FRA-TER SHIELDS, C.SS.R,

On Monday, March 18th. the funeral of the late Rev. Frater Shields took place at Quebec. A solemn high requiem mass and libera was offered up in the St. Patrick's Church, the Rev. Father Walsh, C. SS. R., was the celebrant, assisted by Fathers McCarthy and Miller, C.SS.R., as deacen and sub-deacen. The three altars were draped in the deepest mourning, the galleries surrounding the church were also draped in mourning. A full choir were present. Mrs. Power pre-sided at the organ. Brother Oswald, Di-rector of the St. Patrick Christian Brothers' school, acted as conductor. The sacred edifice was crowded to its utmost seating capacity. Amongst the large number present we noticed citizens representing all classes and creeds of the city, likewise many persons from Levis who crossed over purposely to attend. The casket centaining the remains of the deceased was placed on a catafalque outside the sanctuary rails of the main altar, Charlettetown, P.E.I. March 13th, 1889. which was surrounded with an immense number of lighted candles. During the interval of the mass, the Rev. Rector of the St. Patrick's Church ascended into the puipit and paid a beautiful tribune of respect to the virtues of the deceased, his confrers and brother in Christ. After giving a sketch of his birth in this city and his college career, Father Rossback in a very affecting manner referred to the religious life the deceased which was a most beautiful and sanctified one. Father John Shields was pro-feesed a most noble soul because the soul of a good religious is most sublime. The rev. Holiness, they erected and endowed a col-father spoke of the vocation of the priesthood lege, to which they have given the name of -sanctified one. Father John Shields was pro-SORES AND UICERS.

And the piace looks cold and dreat is missing for you father, of course, were which had been the algebraic standard is obliged to taking those yows the student is obliged to fast, de penasoe and observe ellence for one year, in fast, the life of a Redemptorial is also know what to reject; what to effect a sail into meet, if can missing for you father, as sail into meet, if can missing for you father, and we shall been the algebraic standard the Mac's, as they antedated the Mac's, and the piace looks cold and dreat.

I am waiting for you father, on one of the great and offer a sail into meet, if can missing for you father, the which had been the algebraic standard the Mac's, as they antedated the Mac's, as they antedated the Mac's, as they antedated the Mac's, and the piace looks cold and dreat.

I am waiting for you father, if am waiting for you father, if am waiting for you father, if am waiting for you father, the which had been the algebraic standard the Mac's, as they antedated the Mac's, as they antedated the Mac's, as they antedated the Mac's, and the piace looks cold and dreat.

I am waiting for you father, if am waiting for you father, if am waiting for you father, if am waiting for you father, and the your grouds and one public emoty, if any the first baby is favored with visits for one public emoty, if any the first baby is favored with visits one public emoty, if any the first baby is favored with visits one public emoty, if any the first baby is favored with visits one public emoty, if any the first baby is favored with visits one public emoty, if any the first baby is favored with visits one public emoty, if any the first baby is favored with visits one public emoty, if any the first baby is favored with visits one public emoty, if any the first baby is favored with visits in the first baby is favored with visits one public emoty, if any

Father John Shields, when living, was alwave to be near the alter in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament and to serve the priest at the Sacrifice of the Mass. His cellege career was brilliant and grand, he made the most rapid progress, and his talents were extraordinary. He was the possessor of a pure good heart and was most accupulous in the smallest things attending to obedience or | 121 to 77. college discipline and rules of the congregation of the order of the Most Holy Redeemer. Father Rossback went on to say that the deceased showed his religious piety and love for God by the way he was resigned to his last sufferings. He said time and again that he was perfectly resigned to the will of God and as much as he would like serve God on this earth as a priest, he was anxious to go home to his heavenly Father and blessed mother. Previous to his death I one day said to him to rally even until after St. Patrick's Day. He answered, "Father, you are cruel. I am decided to die and go to my heavenly Father, who is in heaven, and every hour upon this earth now seems to

me to be an eternity."

The members of the Irish National League were in attendance. The boys of the St. Patrick's School, the Commercial Academy and orphans of the St. Bridget's Asylum were also present in the church. At the con-clusion of the service all that was mortal of the remains of the late Rev. Frater John Shields were conveyed to St. Patrick's Cometery for interment in the lot set apart for the burial of deceased members of the Redemptorist Order. The deceased is the first member interred there, The funeral was managed by Mr. Lepine, undertaker, and was very largely attended, The chief mourners were the father of the deceased, Mr. Michael Shields, and four younger brothers. - Quebec Telegraph.

### SPRAY FROM THE ATLANTIC.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:-Irich. men and their descendants, down here by the sea, are always pleased when the mail brings them your valuable and patriotic paper, the contents of which are read with satisfaction. They have not been slow to observe that THE TRUE WITNESS has always been the sturdy defender of Irish interests whenever they have been assailed, and as one humble admirer I sincerely hope that it may long enjoy the proud position it occupies to-day.

THE BALFOURGIAN TRACEDY, The events transpiring across the Atlantic during the past year were calculated to make even the most luke-warm Irishmen feel alarmed, but I am proud to say that the high

hopes of victory always held out in the T. W. have been more than realized. The stuff printed in the newspapers, to the effect that Pigott led the Times into a trap, is, in my opicion, very absurd. As well say that the blood-thirsty gang, now paid for torturing the lion-hearted O'Brien to death, are leading the Balfourging crew in London into a trap. It is unfathomable impudence iquity to prate about being deceived. The tragic death of Pigott will probably teach the the paralyzing blow inflicted upon the abominable sheet that sought to ruin Irish members and their cause ought to put the screws
—not wooden screws either—upon the thing

Westminster. HI, JIM HUGHES. 12th. It sounds funny down here to be told

now courteously styled a Government at

that "Jim Hughes" is an Orangeman. THE WEATHER. The present winter has been unprecedent. edly wild with us, in consequence of which the new winter steamer Stanley has been able to pavigate the straits of Northumberland almost continously. We had scarcely any snow before the first of February, a very unusual thing, and, strangest of all, from the Isle has been rubbing through without its old-fashioned mantle of "Beautiful Snow."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The Benevolent 1 rish Society of this city is making steady progress, having purchased a large building formerly used as a Methodist Church, which has been converted into a magnificent hall. There are two branches in the country affiliated to this society, which are also in a prosperous condition. The usual parade has been dropped this year, owing to 17th Islling on Sunday, but a series of entertainments will be held on the following Monday evening with more than ordinary eclat, and, no doubt, the proceeds will be something

oreditable. WILLIAM O'BRIEN. Last year at the collection taken in St. Danstan's Cathedral, on Saint Patrick's day, a very handsome amount was forwarded to Rome as a contribution towards the Irish College. The contributors felt that the worthly Irish prelate in charge of that undertaking was in need of such acts of generosity, and they gave liberally. There is another Irishman whose love for faith and fatherland has made him the special object of Tory persecution, to whom the great beart of Canada should go out, on the forth-coming anniversary, in a similar manner. I refer to the unconquerable William O'Brien, who now occupies a plank-bed for making a few sarcastle allusion to the Primrose dames of England, who lavish bouquets upon Balfomr. Why should Irishmen, aye, and women too, not send O'Brien a magnificent bouquet, in the shape of a purse, out of the funds raised on the 17th, to reward him for his bravery and heal the wounds he is now receiving at the hands of an inhuman Government. cousins across the line might also give another grand tribute of this Kind,

PATRICK.

TWO ORIENTAL CATHOLICS.

Two distinguished Catholics of the Syro-Malabar rite in the East Indies, the brothers George and Ormisdas, belonging to the princely family of Parral, were last year created Commendatori of the Order of St. Sylvester by the Severeign Pontiff, in recognition of their services to the Church. As a mark of

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 19. The Budget debate was concluded on the 19th inst., the amendment being rejected by

The following is the division: YEAS—Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Beausoliel, Bechard, Bernier, Bornier, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Brien, Burdett, Campbell, Cartwright, (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Choquette, Chouinard, Cook, Conture, Davies, De St. Goorges, Descaint, Doyon, Edgar, Edwards, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Fisher, Flynn, Gauthier, Gil-more, Godbout, Guay, Hale, Holton, Innes, Jones (Halifax), Kirk, Landerkin, Lang, Langelier (Montmorency), Langelier (Quebec), Laurier, Lister, Livingston, Levitt, Mac-Donald (Huron), McIntyre, McMillan (Huron), McMullen, Meigs, Milis (Bothwell), Mitchell, Mulcok, Neveux, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Platt, Prefontaine, Purcell, Rinfret, Robertson, Rowand, Ste. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sutherland, Irow, Turcott, Waldie, Watson, Weldon (St. John), Welsh, Wil-

son (Elgin), Yeo. Total, 77. NAYS—Audet, Bain (Soutanges), Baird, Barnard, Bell, Bergeron, Bergin, Boisvert, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Barns, Cam Colby, Cerby, Costigan, Ceughlin, Coulombe, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dewdney, Dickey, Dickinson, Dupont, Ferguson, (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson, (Welland), Foster, Freeman, Gigault, Girard, Gordon, Grandbols, Guillet, Haggart, Hall, Hesson, Hickey, Hudspeth, Ives, Jam ieson, Jones, Jones, (Digby), Kenny, Kirkpatrick, Labelle, Labrosse, Landry, Langevin, (Sir Hector) Lariviere, Lepine, Macdonald, (Sir John) MacDowail, McCarthy, McCulia, McDonald, (Victoria). McDougall, (Picton), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McKeen, McMillan (Vandreuil), Mc-O'Brien, Patterson (Essex). Perley, Porter, Putnam, Riopel, Robillard, Roome, Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Sievenson, Taylor, Temple. Thompson (Sir John), Tupper, Tywhitt, Vanasse, Wallace, Ward, Weldon (Albert), White (Oardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteull). Wilson, (Lennox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright. Total, 121.

#### HON. MR. MCSHANE ON THE NON-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

After Dr. Martin, of Bonaventure, and Mr. Leblanc, of Laval, had concluded their speeches on the non-confidence motion in the Quebec Assembly of Saturday, the 16th inst., Hon. J. McShane rose and made one of those for monsters who pay Pigotts and Clonmel impromptu and characteristically vigorous prison officials for performing all sorts of inpletely disposing of the charges of the members for Bonaventure and Laval and demovillainous class to which he belonged, that, if lishing the arguments which those two they desire to escape death at their own augels of light and purity (?) had used to hands, they will, in future, refuse to go into blame the Government on the subject of the partnership with the enemies of Ireland; and travelling expenses of the Premier and Mr. Treasurer Shehyn. Unfortunately we can only give on account of want of time and space, a small summary of Mr. McShane's aplendid plea in the Government's favor.

The People's Jimmy began by saying that he had not at first intended to reply to the absurd utterances of the members of Bona-We are anxiously waiting to hear of the invasion of Quebec by Ontario, owing to the outrageous manner in which this former has trampled upon the rights of the latter in the matter of the Jesuits Estates Bill. It is time good faith might be imposed upon and who "Jim Hughet" had his forces mustered if he might be led to believe that there was some expants to celebrate his victory on the next truth in the assertions of these two Opposithe question in its true light before the country in order to expose all the malice of the politics alone, but in imperial politics, and branch he, by his courteous and affable manattack on the Government on this head. Before showing the futility of the arguments of the other side, said Mr. McShane, I may tell the hon, members for Boneventure and Laval that if they had the slightest regard for the fails to invite Irish speakers or to pass resohonor of the province, they would not make such a noise over this petty matter. What are the facts? The two members in question complain that the Treasurer of the Province, in one or two trips he made to New York, had spent some \$500. And they have bunted through the public accounts of fifteen years back to show that the Treasurer at that time only spent about \$300 on a similar trip to New York. And, Mr. Speaker, they attempt to draw from this fact, from the fact that Hon. Mr. Robertson only spent \$300 on a trip he made to New York fitteen years ago, the conclusion that our Treasurer is blameable for having spent \$500. Let me say, sir, that I find this most ridiculous. Moreover, what was the object of Mr. Robertson's trip at that time ? Was it to complete any important transaction? Was it to negotiate a loan upon which depended the good administration of the Province? Was it in the interest of any undertaking to shed lustre and eclat on the Province? Perhaps; it might be so. But why should the Opposition go back so far for arguments? Whey did they not recall what transpired in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, when the Conservatives were in power. They did not do so for the good reason that they would be obliged to confess that the public money had then been squandered, so to say, literally thrown out of the windows and that under the regime Senecal-Chapleau, the money flowed outof the Treasury like a deluge. (Mr. Leblanc—Prove it.) Mr. McShane—assuredly, I could prove it, and very easily too, but Senecal is dead now, and may the Almighty have mercy on his soul. Let this Almignty have mercy on his sout. Let this memory rest in peace. He was not a bad fellow after all. (Applause.) In the present case, Hon. Mr. Shehyn went to New York for a most important transaction to negotiate a loan which but for the deaths of two of the principal parties to the operation, men worth together upwards of \$25,000,000 would have been concluded at the lowest rate of interest at which this Province had ever contracted its loans. And the whole world knows that our hon. Treasurer is not only an able finanoler, but a gentleman of the most perfect in-tegrity and honesty and that he would scraple to spend dishonesty a single cent of the money of the country. (Applause.) As for the Premier's visit to Europe, during which he happily closed the loan on the best con-ditions obtained by us up to the present day, it was ridiculous to accuse him of excessive personal expenditure. On the contrary, his expenses were moderate and reasonable and we would have been delighted to have paid ten times as much, had it been necessary, to secure such a good result. The hon: Premier went to Europe to settle two questions of the most vital importance to our province : the

on him as a reward for his zeal and devotion to the Church reflecting a halo of lustre upon the whole Province and would remain an eternal monument to the love of justice which imbues the people of this Province and Hon. Mr. Mercier. (Prolonged applause.) I would ask, continued Mr. McShane, if there is a man in or out of this House who dare to deny these facts? Not a man, no; there is not one to take up the challenge I throw down on this head. Then, if the Opposition has nothing else to cast up to the Premier, the Treasurer, and the Administration which has directed the affairs of the country with so much success during the last two years they will be consured by the people for wasting the time of the House upon questions futile as those they have just raised relative to the Premier's travelling expenses. But it is in vain that they try to humbug and mislead the people on the acts of the Government. The people see clearly through their designs and dishonest scheming, and the patriots and honest people of the Province would prove to them by their votes, that they have no confidence in them, and that the Mercier Gevernment must remain in power. (Applause)

Hon. Mr. McShane concluded by proving in an irrefutable manner, that the expenses complained of, were not exaggerated, and that if the Premier and Treasurer had been dishonest, as the Opposition were desirous of leading the people to believe, their expenses eron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Caron (Sir would not have been merely \$4000 but \$20,-A.) Chlaholm, Cimon, Cochrane, Cockburn, 000; which would still have been only a tri-000; which would still have been only a tri- ed tenants in Montreal, and his trembling fie, as compared with the immense benefits and shuffling letter of apology was received by which have resulted to the Province from the the audience with the hissing it deserved. transactions concluded in those trips.

Honor where honor is due. Messrs. Mac-

The People's Jimmy was frequently applauded throughout his remarks, and sat down amid renewed and prolonged plaudits,

THE JESUITS' GRANT,

OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONEYS-" L'electeur's" reply to the "globe."

QUEBEC, March 20 .- Cardinal Taschereau has received the Pope's decision as to the distribution of the Jesuite' estates grant as fol-Neill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Maston, Mills | lows:—\$160,000 to the Jesuits; \$100,000 to to (Annapolis), Moffatt, Monorieff, Montplaisir, ) the Laval university, Quebec; \$40,000 to the Laval branch in Montreal; \$10,000 to each of the eight bishops, and \$20,000 to the Apostolic Prefect of Labrador.

The Electeur this morning devotes consid erable space to the somersault of the Globe on the Jesuits' question, and vehemently denounces the action of the Toronto journal as false to its party and its own record. It goes on :—''Suddenly, without warning, this great organ places itself on the side of the Mail and the World in demanding the disallowance of the Jesuits' estates act and in exciting Protestant prejudices against the Nationalist: of the prevince of Quebec. We hasten to say that this sudden change of base is not caused by the reason attributed. The Globe has not drawn with it the Liberal party of Ontario; it simply passes into that wing of the Tory party which lives by intolerance and has Or-angelsm as the foundation of its campaign against Liberal ideas, combating reciprocity, the autonomy of the provinces and all the articles of the Liberal programme in the name of pretended loyalty to the altar and the

IRECAND'S ENGLISH FRIENDS.

The following paragraph, which we clip from James Redpath's Irish letter to the New York Press, will no doubt astonish many readers who have only a partial idea of the wonderful change which has taken place in the opinions of the English people on the Irish question during the past few years. Referring to a conversation which he had with Michael Davitt recently, Mr. Red-

path says : "Mr. Davitt said that a still greater revolution had occurred in England—that to understand the Irish change I should visit England and note the revolution that had oc-curred there since 1880. Then, England was Branch I. N. L., and conducted its affairs practically solid against Ireland—as solid as throughout in a most satisfactory manner, it had been for centuries. Now Ireland was until, his health giving way, he had to rely from every part of England, Scotland and Wales. No meeting convened by the people fails to invite Irish aneakers or to answer of the convened by the people fails to invite Irish aneakers or to answer or to answ lutions favoring the Irish cause. Everywhere the names of the Irish leaders evoke the most enthusiastic cheers wherever they are uttered in public assemblies. English hospitality is everywhere extended to the Irish leaders and their families. He had been invited to banquets in England where everything on the tables had been imported from Ireland—the bread, the meat, the butter, and even the milk! Irish industry was encouraged by Englishmen dressing in garments made exclusively of Irish cloth."

# THE ORIGINAL MAC'S AND O'S.

A VERSIFER SAYS THEY WERE SPANIARDS WHO VISITED IRELAND MANY CENTURIES AGO.

Almost innumerable are the legends and songs about St. Patrick current in Irelandtold with rude and attractive eloquence in the cabin and with poetic beauty among the educated. It is well, however, for the reader to note that the Catholic church treats these legends just as the world's writers treat the thousands of beautiful and inspiring stories told of the heroes and ploneers in every country. Some of them are undoubedly true as many undoubtedly fictions, and still more mingle fact and fiction but all are pleasing, all inspire kindness and patriotism. The church does not place on them the stamp of herauthority; she has her authentic history of the saint, as of all the saints, even as
Americans have their authentic history of Washington. She neither affirms nor
denies, as an article of faith, the legend of

say.

'say.

's the serpents any more than Washington, Irving affirms or denies the story of the cherry tree and the little hatchet.

This important point fixed in mind, the in-quirer cannot but be charmed at the beautiful and simple legends and enjoy many an innocent laugh at the amusing ones, such for instance as the "Christianizing and christening of the Mac's and O's :

When Ireland was founded by the Mac's and O's I never could learn, for nobody knows; But history says they came over from Spain, To visit green Erin and there did remain. St. Patrick came over to heal their complaints
And very soon made them an island of saints.
When St. Patrick had convented these bold

islanders and came to baptize them he naturally had some trouble in making out the lists, sohe divided them into two parts and christened:

Hugh Neil of Tyrone, O'Donnell, O'Moore, O'Brien, O'Kelly, O'Connell galore; O'Mailey, McNally, O'Sullivan rare, O.Faily, O'Daily, O'Burns of Kildare; O'Dougherty, chief of the Isle Inishone, McGinnis, the prince of the valleys of Don The Harrigans, Hoolihans every one knows The Raffertys, Flahertys, they were the O.s. The list of Mac's is too long to quote, but

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. (United Ireland, March 9th, 1889.)

A few weeks ago a paragraph appeared in our columns, which was, in fact, in the nature of a resume of a semi-official cablegram from Canada. The paragraph was a warm asknowledgment of the services and sympathy of the Canadians, efficial and un-official, Liberal and Conservative, for Ireland. In that paragraph the Premier, Sir John Macdonald, and Mr. Curran, M.P., are mentioned by name. If Mr. O'Brien were in the editorial chair in Abbey street instead of the cell in Galway jail, we doubt if the information on which that paragraph was based would have been tendered. From the facts now before us we

deem it right to publicly withdraw it. Irish Nationality has, no doubt, vast num-bers of friends of all classes and parties in Canada, but the Premier, Sir John Macdonald, and Mr. Curran, M.P., have but scant claim te be included in their number. When Mr. William O'Brien was on the ornsade in the cause of humanity in Canada, the Viceregal evictor of Luggacurran found in Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, his most zealous, not to say servile, upholder. The repeated Orange attacks on Mr. O'Brien's life he regarded with a perfect apathy which might not be unfairly construed as approval. Mr. Curran, M.P., from whom better things might be expected, held timidly alouf from the O'Brien meeting on behalf of the oppress-

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

pretences.

donald and Curran, M.P., received it on false

Alluding to that careless class of Catholics who receive and read Catholic papers with-out ever paying for them, the Catholic American makes these sensible remarks: "The Catholic press, anxious as it is to spread the light of truth, cannot give its publications away nor afford to shower its papers broadcast unless they are paid for. This fact is understood and acted upon by a vast majority of our readers, than whom there are no better friends of the Catholic press. But there are a few who forget that they are in debt for the publications they are receiving and reading. Do they remember that they are in conscience bound to pay this just debt? We trust that this small minority will fulfil their obligation and thus show their sympathy with the cause. Pope show their sympathy was and athelic paper Leo XIII. has said that 'A Cathelic paper are a variation mission.' Could stronger words be used or the duty of Oatho lics to support the press more clearly set forth ?"

The Bishop of Salford is a good friend of the Catholic press. He says: "We are now in the age of the apostolate of the press. It can penetrate where no Catholic can enter. It can do its work as surely for God as for the devil. It is an instrument in our hands. All should take part in the apostolate. For ten who can write, ten thousand can subscribe, and a hundred thousand can scatter the seed. . . . We need writers, a multitude of subscribers, and a numberless body of men and women sowing and scattering the truth wherever English is read and spoken. This means zeal, time, labor, and, we may add, humility; for the work has not the apparent dignity of debates on public questions

DEATH OF A LIVERPOOL NATIONAL IST.

certain of its spiritual results."

Liverpool has just lost one of its most hardworking and patriotic Irlshmen, in the person of Mr. John Wynne, of 162 Park-road, who succumbed on Saturday last, after a long and painful illness. The deceased, for a consid-

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS] I AM WAITING.

BY L. C. M., WOODSTOCK, N.B. Twas a long rocky road that led to the mill, And few trod upon 1t—so lonely and still, The branches of trees by the roadside that grew Looked dreary and dark as the moonlight shone

through.
We sat in the shadows and gazed on the sight A ruined old road once useful and bright, But, hark, through the silence, a sweet voice sounds near

We earnestly listen and these words we hear.

Chorus-I am waiting for you darling, I am waiting for you dear. Don't you know I said I'd meet you Upon the old road here. The birds have ceased their singing And the place looks cold and drear. I am waiting for you darling, I am waiting for you dear.

We look for the speaker, we can't see her face, We can't see her beauty, we can't see her grace. We know what has brought her to this place to-night, We know that her bosom is full of delight.

Then said my companion "Dear friend let us

A brief lovers' meeting let us hear what they вау.

The same lovely voice and the same words we

Chorus—
I am waiting for you darling.
I am waiting for you dear.
Don't you know I said I'd meet you Upon the old road here.
The birds have ceased their singing And the place looks cold and drear, I am waiting for you darling I am waiting for you dear.

The leaves make a rustle, the noise is not small The old rocky road is useful for all. Then passes the lover, his bair is quite grey, His step is real slow as he walk on his way. His face is rather wrinkled, his form bending

He is listening for some one he is listening I know. But, hark, through the silence that same voice

sounds near, And this time she says (and we laugh as we hear). Chorus-

I am waiting for you father, I am waiting for you dear, Dont you know I said I'd meet you Upon the old road here.
The birds have ceased their singing
And the place looks cold and drear.
I am waiting for you father,





PREVORT, BASTIEN & FREVORT, Montreal, 17th June, 1887.

Montreal in the Superior Court.

Montreal in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Eudger dias Ludger Damase Brasseur, of the same place, merchant, has instituted an action for soparation as to property against the said Joseph Eudger dias Ludger Damase Brasseur.

PREVOST, BASTIEN & PREVOST, Montreal, 17th June, 1887.

NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 825. DAME GUTA REBECCA MECKLENBURG, of the City and District of Montreal, duly anthorised a site on justice, Plaintin, against JACOB ROSHEGOLEKY, alias ROGALEKY, of the same place, trader. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the 14th instant. Montreal, 27th February, 1889.

T. C. de LORIMIER, Atty. for Pita 31-6 3.29,27M-3A

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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on Thurshays, from Portland on Thurshays, and from Hallyax on Baturday, Feb. 23 Hardbay, March, Polynesian.

Baturday, March, Polynesian.

Saturday, Feb. 28 Baturday, March, Polynesian. 1888-Winter Arrangements-1889. and passing resolutions, though it will be as

Polynesian. Saturday, Feb. 23

Bardinian. Saturday, March.9

Ciccassian. Saturday, March.25

Parisian. Saturday, April 26

Polynesian. Saturday, April 20

Sardinian. Saturday, April 20

Sardinian. Saturday, April 20

Trunk Railway train from the west.

PROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX
Polynesian Thursday, Feb. 21
Sardinia" Thursday, March 71
Circassian Thursday, March 21
Paristan Thursday, April 4
Polynesian Thursday, April 4
Sardinian Thursday, April 4
Sardinian Thursday, April 4
Sardinian Thursday, May 2
At one o'clock p.m., or on arrival of the Grand Trunk
Railway train from the west
Raies of Passage from montrerl via Halifax: Cabin,
\$58.75, \$78.75 and \$83.75, according to accommodation. Intermediate, \$33.50. Steerage, \$25.50.
Bates of Passage from Montreal via Fortland: Cabin,
\$57.50, \$72.50, and \$52.50, according to accommodation. Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50.

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