AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

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His Mother-in-Law.

The Marquis of Lorne must be brave, for he is, it is said, the first man who ever swore allegiance to his mother-in-law! Our friends across the border and in Canada, who delight in satirizing our Governor-General, should not forget the heroic fortitude with which he Thus the most solemn obligation which a small man, too, took the Bible in his right hand and solemnly swere to be faithful to his mother-in-law! What of the heroism of the Horatii and Curiati, the champions of Rome objectionable passage in the oath is no doubt and of Alba, to such heroism as that of the young scion of the house of Arzyle. Leonidas himself would be proud of the companionship of such men, and Canada may rejoice, that it has for Governor-General a man who has exhibited the courage of a Spartan with the stoicism of Zeno. We look for great an insult given to the British flag would be things from the Marcuis of Lorne after such a proof of his intrepidity. Nothing can surprise us now. After swearing allegiance to thrown overboard, although we would not one's mother-in-law there is only one thing make too much ado about it. Yet in a counmore left undone, and that is to find the North Pole, for the Imperial dag upon its summit, and sing "Britons never, never, never shall be prove the disposition of those in power to But royalty has a never-ending charm for the S laves." What man has up to this age shrunk from the Marquis of Lorne has accomplished, and if succeeding generations do not honour him for his valour, at least Camedians in his own day can take some pride in seeing a man whose courage is beyond all deubt at the head of the State.

The Eule War.

While all eyes are turned towards Afghanistan, the people may forget that the British troops have another little war on hand in Zulu k.nd. Nor is the war at the Cape progressing as satisfacterily as it might be desired. The Zulu country and the Zulus themselves | House of Commons he was remarkable for itself ridiculous enough, and, of a surety, peohave exhibited resources in material which his antagonism to the tenant-farmers of ple must have had their heads turned who are have surprised the n en who thought the cam- Ulster. He was opposed to the Land Act, disturbed as to the propriety, or as to the mispaign would be a military promenade. The and, although a Liberal, he proved himself in take, of withdrawing from the presence of the masses of men brought into action by the many ways opposed to the national wishes of Princess Louise with as much formality as Zulu Chiefs have been overwholming, and the people. On such a question as that of from the Queen herself. But we do not ob- is so careful about "it cures cancers" - " After more than counterbalanced for the arms of Home Rule every man has a right to form ject to see people make fools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take men at the command or the military authori- ing for the wrong against the right. We the Princess Louise made fools of themselves inadequate to the duties it is expected to per- that Lord Dufferin has now been charged the Queen, or to the Princess of Wales when form. Now, however, more troops are with forcing his tenants to pay the arrears in- representing Her Majesty. being sent out, and we may expect to hear to which they fell during the famine years. of the Zalus being defeated. South Africa | This he has done by an ingenious system of must be a fine country to campaign in-very different to what we would experience if we had to meet Sitting Bull in winter.

Hanlau. If a report, which has appeared in the Spirit of the Times is true, Hanlan has not been fairly treated by the club that bears his name. The report simply charges the club with having used Hanlan, and it also incinuates that Hanlan became a pliable instrument in the hands of the members. He rewed and American authors are naturally annoyed cannot be construed into partyism. Both the fast or he rowed slow, just as he was ordered; won by a length or by two, as it was necessary for the betting; and we are left to infer pay for those that are produced by other men. drew's cross or the thistle. By the green and that the club and not Ifanlan came in for the We have no right, say American journalists, shamrock the true Irishmen of Canada, lion's share of the spoils. If this is true, it to steal the labors of American authors and Catholic and Protestant, will, we believe, will simply convince people that boat racing is print them in Canada without giving the stand, and let the consequences be what they as tad as horse racing, and while in both cases | authors of them some compensation. No | may, we have no right to be asked to surrenthe best animal may win, yet there is a suspi- doubt this is true. The work of a man's der either one or the other. If there are men cion about the atmosphere which makes the brain is as much, or should be as much, his foolish enough to take offence at either of sucroundings of noxious. We do not say that own as the inventions of Edison, and the them, we cannot help them, but so long as Harlan is disk onest; nothing has, so far, author should have his patent as well as any | England has a rose, so long as Scotland has a been charged against him that would warrant other inventor. But our neighbors over the thistle, so long will Ireland retain the national a suspicion of foul play on his part, but line will admit that at this moment, and for emblem of the land from which either Irishenough has been said, if the Spirit of the Times | years past, they have been doing to English | men themselves or their fathers came. is to be relied on, to convince the public that authors what we have been doing to American Neither the shannock nor the green are fair-play is a jewel very seldom found where authors—retroducing their publications. Catholic emblems—they belong to all betting is concerned. Over and over again What of the American editions of Shakespeare, Lrishmen, and all Irishmen will admit the public has been warned of the danger of Byron, or of Tennyson, which are to be it. As for Orangeism, we sincerely hope with arising from betting at races. Proof has been found by hundreds in the Enited States? the Telegram that they will learn to underestablished of wholesale robbery in book- What of the re-issues in the United States, of stand the Catholics better. It is an organimaking. It is more than once turned out the works of Charles Dickens, Miss Brad- Lation that is very offensive to us, and if that the winner was known, and this little don, Father Tom Burke, and others, and Crangemen exhibited any hindly feeling incident about the Hanlan Club will not help all the latter authors copied without as much | towards their fellow-citizens they would to dispel the fear that is unwise, as it is as "by your leave." The Americans take often a mode of affairs.

The Loan.

Sir John A. Macdonald is happy-Mr. Fillev has floated his loan, contractors rejoice and the Reformers appear to be somewhat gorry. But what do Resormers care? All they want is to embarrass the Government, just as the Conservatives did not care, when in Opposition, about the country, all their energies being directed to oppose the then existing powers that were. But we look to would attempt to rob him of his merited aphave every reason to believe that it could not have been negotiated on more favorable terms than he has secured. Under similar circumhonor is due. At the same time sound criti- that there are collings in life in which women cises is good for all, but it should be criticism, and not chagrin. Fair discussion is always desirable, but discussion becomes obnoxious when it exhibits a feeling of spite, and not a desire to find out what is best.

Education.

It is a significant fact that the non-Catholics of Victoria, Australia, who succeeded in forcing upon that colony the present system of education are begining to repent. They are now icining the Catholics in a demand for a repeal of the act of parliament that commits the colony to secular education, as they are desirous of substituting the denominational for the secular system of instructing youth. It appears to us that nothing can be fairer than the denominational system of education. Each religion educates its own youth, and thus become responsibles for their morals. Indiscriminate religious instruction will never satisfy the Catholics. They see a growing and a powerful infidel front looming up in the distance. That front can only be faced by future generations of men well grounded in religion and trained to combat infidelity in all its phases. The bible is not be failed. He has been found wanting in enough. Not one man in ten thousand under- statecraft. He is, in fact, too honest to be a stands it. It has confused too many heads | leader, too straightforward to be a diplomatist, to rely upon it and upon it alone. Men must and too rigid to bend to all the pulls of public be trained under the guidance of authority, opinion by which statecraft is made up. As and when they are so trained infidelity will a leader, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie is meet its most powerful opponents. Without religious instruction men, of necessity, become it ever so sickly; if he could become affable as heathers, and religious instruction was and deceitful, he might succeed even yet. never so much required as at the present mo-

The Oath of Office.

The Toronto Mail writing of the oath of the Governor-General says that it is "an obselete fiction," and the Ottawa Ecrald in reply asks: "If it is an obsolete fiction why continue it?" This is a fair answer. But we may ask how can an "onth" be "an obsolete fiction." If we are permitted to use a homely phrase, " an oath is an oath," and yet "an obsolete fiction" as well. it is it is possible for men to make is "en obsolete fiction," and yet it is an oath. This is more than we can understand. The "obsolete," and that is the reason why it is no longer necessary. Why should nearly onebalf of the population of the Dominion have this offensive oath produced before them when it is a "tiction?" It is a sentimental grieviance we grant, but it is a grieviance for all that. a sentimental greviance, but it might lead to war. Sentiment must not be completely try such as Canada, the modification of the the oath would, no doubt, do a great deal to ances in order to induce the public to read. remove all just causes of complaint from a loyal people.

Lord Dafferinand his countrymen pride in his administra- appears to be the most discussed. If we could tive powers. Lord Dufferin is respected, but only paraphrase the words of the old songlet no one fancy that he is popular in Ireland a What do they think of as in Eng-As a Governor-Ceneral we honored him here: land, when they bear of a nation as an Irishman we have no sympathy with seriously disturbed on that wital issue the policy he has pursued. He is, to begin of "Backing Out" after being presented with, an anti-Home Ruler, and when in the to a princess of the blood. The question is rest receiving, but we are not prepared to say whether the charge is true or not. All we can with safety affirm is that Lord Bufferin, the Irishmen of Canada. The Telegram inalthough admired for his ability, is not populatinges in the usual platitudes about "nnion lar with the people at large.

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The Law of Copyright. The American press is making much ado editions of American books are being con- Catholic Irish who introduce these feuds. stantly reproduced cr this side of the line | Carrying a green flag, or sporting a shamrock at this wholesale piracy. They tell us that color and the plant are national, and can no we should either produce works ourselves, or more be considered offensive than St. Anunsafe to risk one's money on what is too European books, translate and republish them with thinking of allowing the authors one cent for having written them, and yet these same Americans complain because Canadian publishers, now and again, steal a book from the States. Roguery in the matter of literature has been common for many a decayle, and it will be very hard to put it down.

The Employment of Females.

In Europe and in the United States the employment of females in commercial and industrious occupations is encouraged by or-Canada before we look to any party, and as ganized institutions. Respectable young we-it is necessary for Canadian interests that then are taught trades, particularly those for men are taught trades, particularly those for this new loan should be floated, we rejoice which feminine taste is adapted—for instance, this new road should be noticed, we rejoice that it has been done successfully and well, the manufacture of jewellery, designing of Mr. Tilley is to be congratulated on his patterns, bookbinding, &c. The national success, and nothing less than party spite printing office in Paris and the Gobelin tapestry manufactories have, we learn, replause. The Reform press will, of course, do cently taken women into their employment, all in their power to belittle the success and it appears, too, that the result has been which Mr. Tilley has secured, but the broad satisfactory. But all over France, and, infact is that the money was required, and we deed, all over England and the United States, women are employed in hotels, in telegraph offices and in many other positions where diligence, tact and regularity are required. stances the Reformers would rejoice, and, as In one instance-diamond cutting-the wothe Conservatives have won, it would exhibit men have almost cut the men out of the field. of loyalty in the Dominion, their devotion to a community only recovering from a fever of

excel men; and while we shrink from the advocacy of employing women in positions unbecoming their natural characteristics, yet we cannot but hope that a time is approaching when the employment of females will be more general. Canada appears to be somewhat behind in this regard, but when our manufactures flourish, as we have reason to expect they will under Protection, the women should have their shares of the spoil. Some years age the employment of women was generally condemned, but now it is generally approved of, experience having shown that the arguments against their employment are fallacious.

Blake or Mackenzie. Will the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, like Uriah, learn to be "'umble?" He was in office five years—the country had enough of him, and he was shelved. Now the question of "leadership" is being discussed, and the Reformers are in doubt as to which of the two-Mr. Blake or Mr. Mackenzie-the party could be happy with. For our part we think Mr. Mackenzie has had his trial, and in that trial then a failure. If he could learn to smile, be But it would be a hazardous thing to risk the experiment. The Reform party wants another man at the helm, and that other man we believe to be Mr. Blake. In saying this we must not be understood as paying a compliment to Mr. Blake. All we mean is that he is more pliable, he is more elastic, he is more able, although we will not say that he is not as honest as Mr. Mackenzie. The case to us appears to stand thus-Mr. Blake is the abler man of the two, but Mr. Blake is delicate: Mr. Mackenzie is the healthier man of the two and able to do the prost work, such as it is, but Mr. Mackenzie is sluggish, and, in all seriousness, he might become "umble." As for our part, it matters Little who is chosen, but if "ability" is to command the best positions in the country, there is now an opportunity of putting the theory into practice, by making Mr. Blake cader of the Opposition.

Backing Out. Politics are dull; people are not committing murders; Sir John A. Macdonald is holding his tongue: Mr. Joly speaks unconsidered trilles; the excitement about Mr. O. J. Devlin's letter is already dying out, and were it not for the Parquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise the press would have to invent grievengaged with court manuals and hand-books on good behavior, than ever there were before. How to behave in presence of the august two who rule society, is a question that has Lord Dufferin has been honored in Ireland made many a head half dazed, but of all because he was a successful Governor-General phases of behavior, the question of "Backing of Canada. He proved himself a statesman, Out" of the presence of the Princess Louise, Succeed nouning. convincing

TO OR Irishmen in Camada.

The Toronto Telegram has a very sensible acticle-from an English point of view-on and "peace," and all of which we cordially applaud. The Irishmen of Canada could be a great power if they could only Jearn to place their senseless feuds aside. But the about the law of copyright. Canadian Telegram will remember that it is not the avoid unnecessarily affending any man. Orangeism is certainly not necessary for the defence of Protestantism, but, if there are men who think it is, at least it would be good citizenship on their part to refrain from bellowing their opinions in places where the peace of the community is endangered. Orangemen cannot charge us of hiding our opinions about them. We do not retract one line we ever wrote about them, but we are satisfied if they understood Catholic opinion they would laugh at their own fears, and wonder at the foolish, and too often wicked mistakes men commit because of nothing.

Why Is It? How is it that the Orangemen, the "loyal" Orangemen, have not presented an address to the Governor-General? The Orange Association is "loval"—supremely "loval"—exists bet veen Great Britain and Canada; and yet, while all Canada has approached the representative of her Majesty in this country, the cannot be that the brethren have changed of firebrands without the importation of their base? But, whatever may be the others. We are all good hands at raising a cause, the fact is significant. Here is an asso-ciation of men who profess to be the outposts outside help to add to the unhappy state of a sounder patriofism to do honor to whom | Experience has, in fact, established the fact | the Crown is only a little less than their an- agitations.

tagonism to Catholics, they shout their "loy-alty" from Winnipeg to Montreal, and yet, strange to say, they have not attempted to do what Irish Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, and every one else has done-make their respects to the Governor-General! This is too bad! There must be something wrong at headquarters or else of a surety we would have heard from the Orange Association of the Dominion before this. Perhaps, being at the head of the Order, they think that it might be embarrassing if the "loyal" association of Orangemen attempted to present an address to the head of the State. Here is the truth of the matter. Sir John A. Macdonald, the that Canadians are loyal to themselves first, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, and some of the leading Orangemen have talked the question over. After viewing it in all its phases, here is, in all probability, the conclusion they came to. If the Orangemen presented an address, what position would it place the Government in? Sir John A. Macdonald could not advise the Governor-Geneto receive the address; that would offend the Catholics; and if he advised the Governor-General not to receive the address, it would offend the Orangemen, and so between the two stools the brethren came Orangeism has been incorporated, so that the difficulty of presenting an address is overcome in this case. But what does it matter? The Governor-General is advised by an Orangeman, and the association can be satisfied with the fact. But Catholics, and even Orangemen will, we hope, understand each other some day, and when that day comes they will see that politicians too often use both of them without being in sympathy with either.

Cariosities of Literature. The Witness of Friday published two

leading articles which may take rank with Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature." In one of these articles our pious contemporary assured the public, in tones at once melancholy and holy, that it refused a two thousand dollar advertisement because it contained the words "it cures cancers." Let us draw upon our fancy and picture the whites of our contemporary's eyes turned heavenward, as, pushing away the golden dross, it calls upon the tempter to "Get thee behind me, Satan." What is money to the Witness when its conscience is in the balance? Surely it is trash," which all the world may own, but which cannot filch from the heavenly inspired organ—its good name. So far so good. But in another article in the same issue this good ournal, that refused to take a two thousand dollar advertisement because it contained the words "it cures cancers," contained a characteristic article assailing the character, nay, guessing at cvime, against the members of the Society of Jesus. Listen to what this Janus cotemporary of ours-the paper that is so careful about "it cures cancers" - says many, and more Canadians are, just now, about the character of men who are as far above the assaults of the Witness as heaven is above hypocrisy. The story is this: New Mexico is Catholic. In New Mexico the after the internal economy, to be responsible Jesuits are strong. It appears that some time since a murder was committed somewhere instil that spirit of discipline and order so in the Territory, and the Jesuits are responsible! Not directly, mind you; they never | We have often shown how such a gentleman kill exactly, but their teachings, &c., &c., have demoralized the population, etc., etc., and the crime was done. But more still. The dead man was found by two Mexicans and at the armory of his battalion. To his duties they buried him, but it appears that they only as adjutant he would be obliged to add the puta few inches of earth over his remains. The governor of the territory denounced the men for not giving the mardered man decent sepulture, and a Catholic paper, it is alleged, hinted that the governor should be careful or he would be assassinated. And now mark all tive charges as these. their churches, but our policy is defence, and any religion by the bigoted and silly non-intities of the Wilness.

Romanism.

It is a pity that men whose mission it is to advance the interest of Christianity car mot bear to speak decently of those with w hom they differ. Protestant clergymen, who are gentlemen as well, refrain from using course language towards Catholics. They are responsible for the peace and good will of the community in which they live. It is their interest to cultivate a kindly rather than a had feeling among all classes of citize 428. Christianity suffers by every harsh wood used by one class of Christians towards another, and how some men expect to . 36vance the interest of Protestantism by abusing Catholics, is more than we can u uderstand. Last Wednesday for instance, the evangelizers" were at work, and "Remanism" was, as usual, made the object of attack. Men from a distance-Bev. D. z. Burns, from Halifax, and Rev. Dr. Pierson, from Detroit, fling "Romanism," "Corrup-tions of the Church of Rome" about with prodigal profusion. These men come to Montreal as visitors. They are not responsible for the peace and order of the city. To them it matters not whether their language creates bad feeling between Protestants and Catholics or not. They are here a few days, inst long enough to make a few bigeted appeals against "Rome," and then they leave. The people of Montreal have to suffer for these men's doings. The evil doers go away, but the bad they do lives after them. If they argued or reasoned, or dissected the doctrines of the Catholic Church, no one could complain. In fact, a healthy discussion is at most times desirable. We all rejoice to see: and fair intellectual free fights the order of adjutants and active quartermuster-sergeants, the day. But neither Dr. Burns nor Dr. To Lieut.-Gen. Smythe's fact and penetrating Pierson attempted to discuss; they denounced, and every denunciation they make rankles in the breasts of the Catholics of the community. And this is evangelization! These men come, create bad feeling, and they go, not caring what may be the evil consequences of their visit. They are irresponsible, and whatever harm they do will in no way injure What they do here them. will not cause a disturbance in Halifax or Detroit, only, we are told, to perpetuate the alliance but if they have the courage of their convictions they will keep their denunciation for the cars of people among whom they live, in order that they may come in for a full share loyal" Orangemen stand aloof! Surely, it of the consequences. Montreal has enough

The Loyalty Question.

The London Times recently published a somewhat remarkable article on Canada. It was, in fact, an admission that Canadian loyalty was of the present, but that no one could guarantee that loyalty for one hour beyond a certain time. How soon or how late that time may come the Times does not pretend to guess, but that it will come some day the Times does not question. It calls our loyalty to the Empire a "sentiment," and says that sentiment rarely holds its ground, permanently, at least, against a strong impulse of self interest." In plain words this means and to the Empire afterwards. This is strong language after all the proofs we have given of our loyalty of late-a proofs which the Times does not deny, for it says: "The loyalty of Canadians to the British Empire is beyond all questions," but again we are led to infer that it is our interest to be loyal at present, and that when it is not our interest to be so, our loyalty goes overboard. This is no doubt the prevalent opinion about is now in a flourishing condition, and every Canadian loyalty in England. The English people look at the question in its commercial aspect. They see, or think they see, that the position of Canada is anomalous and insecure, and they reason as the Times does, that sentiment goes out of the window when poverty comes in at the door. In fact, the English people do not give us credit for the loyalty we profess. They see "no money in it," as the phrase goes, and so they cannot understand it. We think, however, they slightly misunderstand the situation. Canadians are loyal to the Empire. No one questions that loyalty. They prove it by every means in their power, and the theories of the Times are speculative at | men who are at liberty to join. best. That Canadians would sink Canada under the sea for the sake of the Empire we do not believe, and if it ever came to a direct issue to save ourselves from ruin in order to continue the "sentiment" of an alliance, then, we believe, Canadians would, indeed, throw the sentiment overboard and stand by Canada before all. But we believe, too, that Canadians, for the most part, are satisfied, and that they are anxious to postpone the inevitable separation as long as possible. In Canada we have as much liberty as our neighbours, while we are free from many of their institution, the management of which has evils. In Canada, too, we have the stability of a monarchy, without any of the burdens it I had been a patient in that institution for entails, and it is to our interest to hold on to our anchorages as long as we can. O'Connell often said that the head of a State should be management of the house and the attention above party competition, and we are lucky in Canada to be saved from the corruption and fraud attendant at Presidental elections.

The Volunteers.

duties of paymaster and quartermaster, so that he would be responsible for the stores; he would see after the pay sheets, target practice and rifle instruction, as well as drill the battalion. This he could easily do when not in active service. At present there what the Watness says, this pions Wetners that are \$240 allowed for drill instruction for a battalion, and this reduces the sum to be made up for the adjutant's salary to The country, too, affords obstacles to the transportation of supplies, and it is comparatively unknown except to a few, besides the sides against us. He has as much right to loth pect to see people make dools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take to be made up for the adjutants salary to an opinion, for or against the move in fact we like to see people make dools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take to be made up for the adjutants salary to an opinion, for or against the move in fact we like to see people make dools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take to be made up for the adjutants salary to an opinion, for or against the move in fact we like to see people make dools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take to be made up for the adjutants salary to be made up for the fact that the move in fact the form and the fact that the move in fact the fact that the move in fact the fact that the move in fact the fact that the fact that the move in fact the fact that the move in We notice them jutant would guard against, or say natives. There appears to be a good deal of be an anti-Home Ruler as we have to be in who see them that they are McTap for our amusement, and if they please the year. This only leaves \$460 to be provided unaminity on the part of the Zulus and favor of Home Rule. But on the question of pertit's. For ourselves we are, perhaps, in readers of the Wilness we wish them joy, only for. Strike on one independent company, for some accounts accredit them with an ex- tenant right it is different. This latter ques- the same position. We profess to know little it may be just as well to remember Calvin's each battalion to be provided with an Adhibition of bravery for which we were scarce- tion is simply an issue between right and or nothing, but we know thus much, that peo- advice to his friend: "As to the Jesuits," he jutant. This in pay gives \$288; in drill inly prepared. There are, it appears, but 1,000 | wrong, and no one can be excused for fight | ple who "backed out" from the presence of said, "they oppose themselves matter are of arms \$40, and in care of arms \$40, which to us: they must be chased, or at least crush makes a total of \$368. Take this \$368 from To the Editor of the Taux Wirness and itest ties at the Cape, and this force has been found learn, too, from one of our Irish exchanges -for "backing out" is an honor only due to them by force of lies and calumnies. And \$460, and we have only \$32 to provide. Thus vet this journal will preach "peace" in Mon- | for \$92 a year, by striking off an independent treal! We wonder what Protestants would | company, each battalion can be provided with say if we insiduated charges against any of a paid Adjutant, and with such an officer we might look forward to turn out an efficient we will not be betrayed into writing agrainst volunteer force in a short time. This is one means by which efficiency can be secured. Again, there are men responsible for the care of the arms. Now, if each battalion bad a paid adjutant, it would still require the caretaker. Nor have we in our calculations interfered with him. But why not have men who can do something more than look after the arms? Let us have men who would be able to assist the adjutant and act as quarter-master sergeant. There will be no extra expense, and between the adjutant and such a quarter-master sergeant, in twelve months our city battalions would, we confidently believe, be a credit to the country, in numbers and in efficiency. This is one means by which the Volunteer Militia can be zaade efficient. And by this means we believe that the department will save money rather than lose it. The indeperdent companies waste the clothing, and the members of them too often use the great coats, &c., for the ordinary purposes of civil life. Warte occurs in the cities by taking men into the ranks whose occupation may cause them to leave the neighborhood of their battalions. out this could be guarded against. If the means we now suggest could be adopted it would, too, open a career, and be a reward for many men who have for years been sacriticing a great deal for the Volunteer Mulitia. Such men could be appointed Adjutracts, then Brigade Majors and then D.A.G.'s policy" of the present administration in dis-This would put an end to the vicious practice of making Militia appointments for political warposes, as it would give the country a force of which it could be proud. The present efficiency of our Volunteer Militia is artificial. There is not sufficient stability about it, and the only means we see of bringing about that stability is either to form a government force which will furnish the dust brushed away from our book shelves, as with a school of instructors, or strike off and fair intellectual free fights the order of the independent companies and give us paid us with a school of instructors, or strike off military ability the Volunteer Militin owes much, but if Lieut.-Gen. Smythe could induce the Hon. Mr. Masson to consent to some such scheme as this we propose, he would make the Volunteer Militia of the Dominion equal to the Reserve of any country in the world. That Lieut.-Gen Smythe has the welfare of the volunteers at heart, he has given too many proofs to doubt; but he still wants to do something to crown his efforts, and leave behind him a force to which he can point with

AN EARLY DISCOVERY OF THE JESUITS .- Livingstone, the great African explorer, thought he had made a great discovery when he came upon Lake Nyassa, when suddenly he came upon the ruins of what turned out to have been a Jesuit Church—the Jesuits were there 200 verrs before him

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sir,-Would you be kind enough through the columns of your valuable paper, to inform the public that the M. F. Cooligan arrested in Montreal on the 29th November for contravention of the Blake Act, and for obtaining money under false pretences, is not the M F. Cooligan, formerly of Quebec, now living in Toronto. By inserting the above you vill oblige,

M. F. Cooligan. Toronto, December 12th, 1878.

Sillery Literary and Billiard Association To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

DEAR SIE,-Some eighteen months ago there was organized in this cove a club under the name and title of the Sillery Literary and Billard Association, and although it met with a little difficulty in the line of getting a suitable place for the accommodation, I can say it hopes of its being carried out prosperously We have about thirty members enrolled on our books, the great majority of whom are very regular in attendance, and at each meeting we have the pleasure of seeing from one to two members admitted. In our reading room in connection with the billiard room we have all the principal leading newspapers and reviews. This is the first Literary and Dilliard Club that has been organized in the parish, and a debt of gratitude is due to Mr. W. Power, Thos. McInanelly, P. Kennefict, M McNeil, John O'Conneil, M. Egan and others for their endeavors in organizing this club for the splendid recreation of all young

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that I have not tres. passed too much on your valuable columns and that you will find a place for the always. I remain, with much respect,

Yours, &c.. Trie Allows

Sillery Cove, 11th Dec., 1878.

The Small-Pox Respital.

Sin-Permit me a small space in your columns to make a few remarks on the above given rise to much comment in the city press. some three or four weeks, and during convalescence had every facility of noting the given to both private and ward patients. As to management, nothing could be better, censidering the smallness and inadaptibility of the house for such a purpose.

The attention paid to all patients—the attendance on their every wants, is something that must be seen and felt, rather than de-What is wanted to make an efficient Volunteer Militia? This is a subject which is now scribed to give any idea of the amount of lasupposed to be agitating the Militia Departbor through which the nurses pass day and ment in Ottawa, and it is easily answered. night-the devotedness with which those la In the first place, we want paid adjutants for bors are performed, under the most trying and each battalion. We want young men with not unfrequently the most revolting circum certificates, from Kingston or Quebec, to look stances, is worthy of the highest commendation. The matron, Mrs. Fournier, daughter for the cave of arms, to trace clothing, and to to the late Prof. Garneau, and sister to th well-known "Sister Garneau," of this city, i necessary to the welfare of a volunteer force. a lady combining all the qualifications to quisite for such a position-neve, happy by could be appointed without adding a dollar to when soothing the patients and sharing the the present expenditure. An adjutant would labors of the nurses. The head nurse, Mrs receive say \$800 a year. His office could be Lancashire, has had many yours experience in small-pox hospitals, and has certainly pre fited thereby. She is one of the most patient, painstaking, and, perhaps, one of the very best nurses in the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Larocque, the attending physician needs no notice from me. His exertions to stamp out this fell disease from the city are not greater than his solicitude for the recovery and care bestowed upon patients: the Small-Pox Hospital.

Yours, &c., Wm. McKaa Montreal, December 9th, 1878.

Sig,-In the True Witness of the 27th ult under the above heading I find a correspond ence signed "A Backwoodsman." The write claims to have a knowledge of the supply timber in that extensive region lying north Montreal. Will you, Mr. Editor, please allow me a small space in your columns for a few remarks upon this subject, and to expose what seems, to me at least, to be "A Backwoodsman's" object in taking such an interest in the subject of the Destruction of the Forest."

He says that "the banks of the river-L'Assomption, Lacouarreau, and other large streams, abundantly covered with fine pine timber, in times past, are now beginning to look quite naked." This is very true, but i is not to be wondered at when we take into consideration that lumberers have been continually working more or less, and at intervals on an extensive scale, along these rivers during the last forty-five years; and during that long period the country back here has been continually opening up and being settled along these streams. He evinces great fears about the forest, least it should be mvaged by "Trespassers." He either forget or ignores the fact that long since, for a long way back, there has been no timber that would pay the Government to supply a wood ranger to watch over; the greater part of the lots, especially in the front Townships having long ago been taken up and occupied by settlers who have in a great measure done away with the forest where it is settled. He also comes down upon the "penny wise pensing with those offices which were established by the "pound foolish policy" of a former government, many of which were of no benefit either to the government itself, or to the public living under it. He comes along with his figures to show the enormous acquisition that wood-ranging was or would be to the revenue of the country, but he is very careful to say nothing about the large salaries that were paid to those as well as other officers, many of whom did not collect er make for the government the one-half of what it took to pay them.

I strongly suspect, Mr. Editor, that the fears of "A Backwoodsman," and the interest he takes in protecting "timber limits" from trespassers," are prompted more by an expectation or a desire to get a job than by any interest he takes in the welfare of the country. I make these remarks because I feel certain that it is not to the interests of the Government, and it is injurious to backwoodsmen in general, to allow "A Backwoodsman (who, by the way, had he signed himself "A Disappointed Place-hunter," the appellation would not be inappropriate,) to misrepresent this part of the country. As a backwoodsman, I can very well appreciate the necessity of the Government, as well as the settlers back here, to preserve, as far as would be practical, the timber of the forest. And I wish it to be understood that I am no friend of trespassers upon either the Government or one's neighbor. I feel just as much repugnance to