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The True Witness

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 38.

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MISSIONARIES AND MARTYRS.

Proposed Memorial Church to Their Honor at Penetanguishene.

FIRST MISSIONARIES TO THE HURON COUNTRY.

Incidents in the lives of Fathers de Brebeuf, Lallemand, Daniel and Davost.

BRIGHT PAGE IN CANADA'S HISTORY.

History of the Establishment of the Mission—the Steps Already Taken for Commemorating the Martyrdom and the Results Achieved—Progress of the Work.

The Indian Missions, which formerly existed in the country of the Hurons between the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, will be ever memorable as furnishing to the historian the material for one of the most thrilling pages of the early history of Canada; indeed, it may be safely asserted that nowhere on this Continent has Christian heroism shone with brighter lustre. An attempt to establish a mission among the Hurons was made in 1615 by the Recollet Father under Father LeClerc, with Brother Sayard, the historian. The mission was abandoned in 1622. It was only in 1634 that the mission was permanently established by the Jesuits, under Father De Brebeuf. In 1633 the Hurons, having come to Quebec, refused to take the missionaries with them to their country. But the following year, not however without much negotiating, haranguing, feasting, and giving of presents the Indians were gained over. The mission was accepted. De Brebeuf, Daniel, and Davost embarked with the savages in their canoes, and after a thousand dangers and difficulties, weary and worn with hunger and fatigue, having had to endure hardships and indignities from their new companions, they arrived one after the other at the Indian village of Ihonatiria, on the shores of the Bay of Penetanguishene, an inlet of the Georgian Bay, on the 5th of August, 1634.

They received the hospitality of an Indian chief, and there on the shores of the inlet now known as Penetanguishene Bay, they established their first residence, erected with the help of the Indians their first mission-house and chapel, and founded the mission. The Huron mission, the pure and self-sacrificing lives of the missionaries, their sublime courage and devotion, and their heroic death, are matters of history. Eight of them suffered death at the hands of the enemies of Faith. All, however, were ready and worthy to die as martyrs, but foremost of this devoted band stand out two men distinguished by the variety and atrocity of the torments which preceded their death, John De Brebeuf and Gabriel Lallemand. Francis Parkman, in his *Journal of North America*; Dr. J. Gilmore, of New York; Emeron, in his history, the learned Sulpician, De Meulles; the respected Abbé Ferland, of Quebec; the editor and writer of "Estuaire Canada"; in a word, all who have treated on it, have recorded their admiration and paid a due tribute of praise to that noble band of missionaries who never recoiled from a sacrifice, and who with a calm and unflinching constancy in the midst of continuous dangers had devoted themselves to Christianity as degraded and savage race. In the annals of humanity there is nothing that does greater honor to man. Well may it be well known Canadian writer, Dr. W. H. Withrow, in a review of the "Relations des Jésuites," in the *Canadian Monthly*, call them blessed and intrepid spirits, and conclude his article by these noble words:—"Through the efforts of the missionaries multitudes of degraded savages were reclaimed from lives of utter barbarism and of pagan superstition and cruelty to the dignity of men and not infrequently to the piety of saints. He who reads the story of the self-denying lives and heroic deaths of these Jesuit Fathers, although of alien race and diverse belief, will not withhold the throbs and sympathy for their suffering and of exultation in their lofty courage and unflinching faith. The imperishable record of their pious labors, of their sublime daring, of their inexhaustible love of souls will be a perpetual inspiration to mankind." It was such men and others such as they that made Lord Elgin in one of his despatches to the Home Government, speaking of the early days of the colony, describe them as the

"HEROIC TIMES OF CANADA."

The memories of brave deeds, of sacrifice of self for the general good, instances of extraordinary endurance for some noble end, whilst they challenge the admiration of the patriotic and reflective man, afford wholesome teachings for all. They should not be allowed to perish and be effaced from the minds of men.

It has been a subject of wondering, and even of reproach, that the memories of such men were so long buried in oblivion and left unremembered, and that amidst the scenes of the Huron mission no monument was erected to recall them to succeeding generations. Then lately strong desires were expressed that a fitting monument should be erected to commemorate the events of those heroic times.

The present parish priest of Penetanguishene, sharing those sentiments, and receiving encouragement from many sources, has undertaken the work, the Archbishop of Toronto, in whose diocese the Huron district lies, having most willingly given his sanction to it.

Having charge of the Penetanguishene Mission, Father Laboureaux is in a certain sense

the successor of these illustrious men. The banks of the Penetanguishene Bay have seen the birth of the missions. Since the dispersion of the Huron nation, Penetanguishene, having been the first settlement, the first post established in the former Huron country having been the seat of the first church and the residence of the first priest, who, for many years, used to attend the whole district from the Narrows of Lake Simcoe to Owen Sound, forms the connecting link between the past and the present.

The old mission seems to have continued, or at least was first revived in Penetanguishene, which has thus become the heir and representative of the past, so that the traditions of those times are associated with the name and the place. Penetanguishene seems thus to be naturally marked for the glory and privilege of erecting the monument due to those men whose lives and deaths have made so bright the first page of the history of Upper Canada. It was then proposed to erect on the shores of the Georgian Bay at Penetanguishene, a memorial church as a fitting monument to those holy and noble men De Brebeuf, Lallemand and their companions, the early missionaries to that part of Canada, then the country of the Hurons, to recall and perpetuate their memory and the history of the missions.

The people of Penetanguishene and the civic authorities of the town are happy to encourage the Rev. Father who devotes his time and energy to that noble work. They justly think it not only an obligation but a privilege to do something to honor those men who have made their country illustrious. The Mayor, the Reeve, the Councillors have promised a generous and liberal aid to the work.

But to erect a monument worthy of the men to be honored, and of the events to be commemorated, could not be, and should not be a local affair. The memory and glory of those men is the property of the nation. Besides it would be beyond the ability of the residents of the locality. An appeal should be made to the people of the Dominion. But it was resolved first to appeal to the persons eminent in the Dominion, who by their office, their position, or reputation, naturally represent a people.

Father Laboureaux was then furnished with letters of recommendation from his ecclesiastical superior, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

The Mayor and Council of Penetanguishene placed in his hand a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in which they showed the desire evinced on many sides to have a monument erected to the men who have been here.

FIRST NATIONAL GLORY OF THIS COUNTRY, and asked him kindly to endorse the undertaking, that it might be shown that it had the approval and sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province especially concerned in it.

His Honor, who has been of old connected with the County of Simcoe, the old Huron country, cordially endorsed the project, saying that "he trusted that the endeavors of the people of Penetanguishene to have erected a fitting memorial to sublime courage and devotion might meet with success," deeming it an honor to be the first to subscribe his name for a handsome sum on the subscription list. His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Lansdowne, considering the character of the project, felt himself justified to give his name and subscription.

The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the Hon. L. Robitaille, and his successor, the Hon. L. R. Masson, cordially approved of the work. The Catholic bishops of Ontario graciously and generously united with their venerable metropolitan in encouraging and subscribing to the memorial, as also did the Archbishop of Quebec and the bishops of the Province. Besides several of the clergy of the two Provinces have already extended their substantial sympathy and encouragement. Let it suffice to name some of the eminent persons of the Dominion and elsewhere who have kindly subscribed to the memorial church, giving thereby to the monument, as much as it is possible in our circumstances, a national character.—Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, and other Ministers of the Dominion; Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. W. Laurier, and other members of Parliament; the members of the Ontario Cabinet; Hon. W. Meredith and other members of the Provincial Legislature; members of the Quebec Ministry; the Mayor of Quebec; the Mayor of Montreal; Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau; Libbe Verrecom, Dr. J. C. Taché, of Ottawa; the venerable Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, and other distinguished persons. During a short visit to France and England made last summer by the Rev. Father Laboureaux, several distinguished persons honored his list of subscriptions, among others the Marquis de Lorge and the Princess Louise, Cardinal Manning, Sir Charles Tupper, the Archbishop of Rouen and the Bishops of Normandy, the country of Father De Brebeuf, L. P. Morton, U. S. Ambassador to France, members of the French Academy, Senators, and other distinguished persons.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The site chosen and purchased for the memorial church is most beautifully situated in a commanding position, overlooking the picturesque bay and the whole scene of the Huron mission. On the occasion of a late visit of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, to Penetanguishene, ground was broken and the first sod cut from the site. Building material has been brought to the place, excavations have been made, and it is intended to commence the work in the course of May. An committee has been formed with Archbishop Lynch as Honorary President and Father Laboureaux as Secretary-Treasurer. Subscription lists have been opened, the people of Penetanguishene and the parish have been canvassed and a sum of \$7,000 or \$8,000 has been subscribed. The Rev. Father has paid a short visit to the principal cities to be able to see personally the dignitaries of the Dominion; and it will be impossible for him to make a general personal canvass. He intends to use the press and the post to appeal for assistance. The character of the undertaking, the object

to be commemorated, will, it is hoped, enlist the general sympathy of the people of Canada and will prompt them to have some share in the erection and completion of the monument destined to perpetuate the memory of brave, holy, and noble men, and to recall most wholesome teachings to succeeding generations.

Subscriptions may be sent to Rev. H. F. Laboureaux, Penetanguishene, Ont., or deposited to his credit at the Imperial Bank, Toronto.

PLAN OF MEMORIAL CHURCH.

When in France the Rev. Father Laboureaux remained a few days in Caen, one of the chief cities of Normandy, in the neighborhood of the birthplace of Father De Brebeuf. Caen, owing to the particular kind of stone found there, is a great centre for sculptors and architects. Father Laboureaux became acquainted with a distinguished architect of the Old Norman city, who prepared plans for the memorial church. These plans have been adopted. They had, however, to be slightly modified, and to be adapted to actual requirements. These modifications were made by Messrs. Kennedy and Holland, of Toronto and Barrie, under whose supervision they will be carried out to completion. The style of architecture adopted is the late Romanesque; the walls will be built from local stone, "red faced," and all trimmings, moldings, carving, or statuary will be executed in Caen Val de Vaux stone. Two transepts on the sides of the church will be used as chapels, and are intended to contain the commemorative monuments.

ROMANISM IN QUEBEC.

The following letter was addressed to the Mail in answer to Principal MacVicar:—

To the Editor of the Mail:

Sir,—I have read with pain the report in your issue of this morning of a lecture delivered last evening by Rev. Principal MacVicar, under the above caption. That portion of the lecture which deals with the status of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec I will leave to the people of that province to deal with; they have never yet failed to give an account of themselves when the occasion demanded it. But there is one portion of it which did directly strike the Catholic, no matter where his lot may be cast. Against a calumny conceived by bigotry and ignorance I must enter a firm protest, and I doubt not that others will raise their pens to do likewise. The statement to which I take exception is:—

"When the priests go to the lumber shanties they take tobacco with them, and literally smoke the pipe when they produce the dice box, and after procuring all the ten cent pieces they can for a throw, the confessional is set up and a fee of \$1 each is charged."

I assume you have reported the lecturer correctly. The inference to be plainly drawn from this statement is, that a portion of the clergy of Quebec not only encourage their flock to commit sin, but actually furnish the occasions and means to do so, and afterwards urge them to resort for pardon to the confessional, for which a fee is paid, which goes to enrich the coffers of the aforesaid priests; and further, that the clergy do not bring the dice box, etc., once, but are accustomed to do so every time the shanties are visited by them. What a wonderful example of clerical enterprise! and what a beautiful missionary tale, fit to adorn the delectable Sunday school literature with which the infant mind of the Presbyterian child is regaled. Truly the mantle of Chimquay has fallen upon the Rev. Principal MacVicar, an honor which I imagine the latter will not covet. Against this villainous slander of the Catholic priesthood I indignantly protest, for if a portion of the clergy is slandered the residue must naturally suffer. But the rev. gentleman has gone too far; he has oversteered his mark and has attached sufficient importance to the intelligence of his auditors. If he will slander the Church he must make his slanders more probable. The rev. gentleman is principal of a Presbyterian college in Montreal, and comes with all the flourish of scholarly attainments, but I will tell him plainly that, when he speaks of the Roman Catholic Church, he displays his ignorance. Any Catholic child of the age of ten years will refute his assertion, that the sacrament of penance (the confession of sin) is dispensed for a monetary consideration. I challenge the lecturer to mention one instance, with particulars, where such an event occurred. As it, in his opinion, happens frequently, he can surely give the facts connected with a single case. I must also ask for the evidence upon which he bases his conclusion.

The extent to which minds will be carried in their opposition to the Church is astonishing. Only recently a letter attributed to Cardinal Manning appeared in the *Mail*. The letter decried no person in the slightest degree acquainted with the sentiments of his Eminence. In this city, a short time ago, a minister of a prominent church made remarkable statements in his pulpit with reference to the extent of illegitimacy in Rome and European Roman Catholic countries. When consulted with the true state of facts and called upon for his authority, it turned out to be that of a speech reported to have been delivered in the House of Commons at Ottawa by an ordinary M.P. It is time to say to these clerical contortionists, "Stop, there is a limit to gullibility!"

I learned from your report that the lecture attracted only a fair audience. Diatribes against the Church no longer possess the magnetic power to draw which they once did. It is a sad commentary upon Christian feeling, that none of the lecturer's Presbyterian listeners deemed it worthy of them to protest against utterances which must have violated their intelligence.

CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Hamilton, April 16.

At a recent Austrian court reception, some of the titled ladies wore trains twenty feet long to their dresses.

DECREE

OF BEATIFICATION AND CANONIZATION OF THE VENERABLE SERVANT OF GOD, CLEMENT MARIA BARTOLINI, PROFESSOR OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MOST HOLY REDEMPTION, AND SIGNAL PROPAGATOR OF THAT CONGREGATION.

[We have before us the broad sheet from the Propaganda Press at Rome, containing the heading of which the above is a verbatim translation. It gives us exceeding pleasure to give a translation of the decree, the more as it respects the Blessed Clement Maria, through whom it pleased God to extend the Congregation founded in Italy by St. Alphonsus, not only into Austria, Bavaria and other German States, into Belgium and Holland, but into the United States, where it exists already in two distinct Provinces, and into England, Ireland, into France, into Canada, both East and West, and into the West India Islands, and South America. We give here following Freeman's Journal translation.]

ON THE QUESTION, if it be established that there have been miracles, and of what kind, in this Cause, and what is thereby accomplished?

Faithful and prudent Servant of God, the Venerable Clement Maria happily completed, as "a workman that need not be ashamed, and a good steward of the manifold grace of God," [11. Tim. 2. L. Peter 4.] the charge he had received of working in the field of the heavenly Husbandry. He spread through the northern parts of Europe, and caused to grow into a great tree, the Congregation that had been planted as a little seed in Italy, to the glory of the Most Holy Redeemer, and for the salvation of souls, by its most holy Founder, Alphonsus de Liguori. Vienna in Austria was the principal theatre of his works during the last twelve years of his life, where an impious false philosophy and anti Catholic sects had settled as it were for a centre of their wider ruls. These evils this Apostolic man, with a few chosen associates, undertook to heal. There, with a joyful success he combated for the pure Roman faith, that was despised and almost prostrate; he raised it up, converting to her motherly bosom very many who had been her enemies. This he accomplished, aided by the patience of the Divine Word, by the exceeding patience of his labors, and that precious softness of faith, in which he used to glory in those words:—"I am proud; I am vain; I have learned nothing; but one thing I have,—I am out and out a Catholic." Assured with such merits, he fell asleep in the embrace of the Lord, nearly seventy years old, on the 15th of March, in the 20th year of this century.

The Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX., of happy memory, on the 14th of May, 1876, declared his virtue heroic. A short time intervening, three times a diligent and accurate examination into the shown miracles was instituted, according to the Canonical Constitutions of the Congregation of Sacred Rites. The first was in the Ante-Preparatory Meeting, on the last day of August, 1880,—His Eminence Cardinal Aloisius Billi Rector of the Cause. The next was in the Preparatory Meeting of the Cardinals of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, in the Apostolic Palace of the Vatican, on the eleventh of February, 1884; and at length in the General Meeting held in the same Vatican Palace, before our Most Holy Lord, Pope Leo XIII., on the sixteenth of July, 1885, wherein Cardinal Dominio Bartolini, Cardinal Billi having deceased,—appeared as R. Rector of the Cause, on the Question proposed, whether the miracles related were proved,—and what was thereby settled,—the Cardinals, one by one, and the Rev. Consultors also gave their suffrages. After hearing these the Holy Father delayed uttering his final sentence, that in the meantime, in a judgment of so great weight, heavenly counsel might be implored.

But on the occurrence of this Septuagesima Sunday (Feb. 21, 1886), our Most Holy Lord having yesterday begun with great joy to the Church the ninth year of his most happy Pontificate, after the offering of the Most Holy Sacrifice, called to him, in his Pontifical Hall of the Vatican, the Most Rev. Cardinal Dominio Bartolini, Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, and Rector of the Cause, together with the Rev. Father Augustinus Capara, Promoter of the Faith, and me, the undersigned, Secretary, and they assisting, in due form (the Holy Father) decreed that proof was perfected in regard to two miracles wrought by God through the intercession of the Venerable Clement Maria Hofbauer, viz: of the first, "The instantaneous and perfect cure of the girl Agnes Faith, affected with scrofulous oozing (hip disease) with imminent spontaneous dislocation of the left thigh; and of the other: the instantaneous and perfect cure of Mary Hoffman, suffering from crural hernia with sinistrous strangulation, attended by deadly symptoms."

This Decree was commanded to be given to the public, and to be put among the Acts of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, on the ninth day of March, 1886, by

L. S. D. CARDINAL BARTOLINI, S. R. C. Prefect. LAURENCE SALVATI, Secretary.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. JOHN, N.B., April 26.—The election of members of the House of Assembly to-day resulted in the retention of the Blair Government in power. The new house will stand about 29 to 13. In St. John city and county the five old members were re-elected, together with a Government supporter in place of McLeod, Opposition. In Gloucester Hon. P. G. Ryan, Government, and Young, Opposition, were elected. In McNamara Government, being defeated. In Northumberland the Opposition four were elected, Hon. K. F. Gillespie, a member of the Government, and Birchill, a supporter of it, being de-

feated. In Kent, Leblanc and Whaten, Government, were re-elected. In Westmorland, K Lam, Government, was re-elected; three Oppositionists were returned as his colleagues. In Kings the Government ticket, Pngley, Taylor and White, were elected. In Charlotte, Surveyor General Mitchell and three supporters, Hibbard, Douglas and Russell, were elected, ex Speaker Lynot being defeated. In Carleton, Ketchum and Atkinson, Government, were elected. In Queens, Hetherington and Palmer, both Government, were re-elected. In Sanbury, Glacet and Harrison, were elected. The Government gained one seat. In York the whole Government ticket, Blair, Wilson, Ballamy and Moore, were elected, the Opposition losing two men, including the leader, Wetmore. In Madawaska, Theriault, Government, succeeds Nadeau, Government. Albert and Madawaska are still uncertain.

MISSION AT ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, P.Q.

Through the kindness, zeal and invitation of our worthy pastor, Rev. A. R. W. Seer, P.P., the Rev. Messrs. Gouits and Caron, Redemptorist Fathers, of St. Ann's parish of Montreal, were invited to conduct a mission in the parish. The indefatigable efforts and labors of the Reverend Fathers for our spiritual benefit has won for themselves an esteem that will never be blotted out partially in the hearts of our countrymen. The devotedness and piety of the congregation reflects much credit on our beloved pastor, who works so laboriously for our spiritual welfare. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, the parishioners turned out in masses. Old age as well as youth was seen to approach the Holy Table and partake of the Sacred Banquet at intervals. At General Communion fully 900 communicants approached and received Holy Communion.

The sermon preached by the Rev. Father was both impressive and instructive. The out of consecration to the Blessed Virgin, the Pious Benedictio, blessing of beads, scapulars, pictures, etc., etc., conducted greatly to our spiritual happiness. To reciprocate the friendly feelings that exist between pastor and parishioner, a also to manifest good will and thanks to the Missionaries for their kindness and labor amongst us, the Irish portion of the congregation presented them with a small tribute, as a testimonial of regard and gratitude; and the subjoined address:—

To the Reverend Messrs. GOUITS and CARON, Redemptorist Fathers:

VERY KIND, REVEREND AND RESPECTED FATHERS,—Permit me, in behalf of my countrymen, the Irish portion of the congregation of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, to approach and thank you for your untiring efforts for our spiritual benefit during the holy time of the Mission. The many examples given by you will long be remembered and will with the help of God never be effaced from memory.

We hope our Divine Lord will long spare you health and strength and permit you to work in His vineyard. We trust you will sometime think of us during the Holy Sacrifice of Mass and in return will remember you in our humble prayers and ask our Divine Lord to grant us the pleasure of having you in our midst again and preach that word that we as Christians and lovers of the True Faith should make our standard forever.

Please accept our little tribute as a slight testimonial of regard and gratitude.

YOUR HUMBLE CHILDREN, THE IRISH OF ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, P.Q.

ST. FRANCIS SEMINARY, ST. FRANCIS, WIS.

To the Editor of the Post and True Witness.

Sir,—Orders were conferred upon the following gentlemen on the 10th and 11th successively. Archbishop Heiss, celebrant; Very Rev. August Juinger and Rev. J. Rainey, assistants. The following received Tonsure and Minor Orders:—

Mr. E. J. Backwell, Mr. J. Croke, Mr. H. J. Dreiss, Mr. M. J. Grottinger, Mr. G. Manger, Mr. P. Hoff-Itz, Mr. W. Fischery, Mr. R. Wall, Archdiocese of Milwaukee.

Mr. E. J. Conely, Mr. P. Connelly, Mr. P. H. McCabe, Mr. A. W. Stephen, Mr. T. Roastack, Mr. B. Richter, vicinity of Dakota.

Mr. A. Press, Mr. J. Genrit, Mr. E. T. Goldsmith, Mr. J. Rittershoff, Mr. J. Zilla, Archdiocese of Chicago.

Mr. J. Barney, Mr. H. Flock, Mr. W. Grotz, Mr. J. Luney, Mr. C. Nau, Mr. J. Preucha, Diocese of Lacrosse.

Mr. A. Happe, Mr. E. Lenkes, Mr. H. Wagner, Archdiocese of St. Louis.

Mr. J. Kolowski, Mr. J. Stella, Mr. J. Weiss, Diocese of Grand Rapids.

AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

GREETINGS OF THE TWO CONTINENTS TO THE CHURCH.

REPLY OF THE PRELATES OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE LETTER OF GREETING OF THE AUSTRALIAN BISHOPS.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REV. FATHERS.—Your message of fraternal greeting was received by the episcopate of the United States not only with the deep respect due to its venerable authors, but also with that sense of gratitude and admiration which so precious a document is calculated to inspire in the hearts of your brethren in Christ.

It is most gratifying to us to be assured that, amid cares as weighty as they are incessant, your fellow-laborers in the United States have share in your thoughts and affections.

Your noble address recalls the letters of brotherly love exchanged in earliest times between Christian ages, and affords a living evidence of the unity of faith which binds the children of the Church of Australia to their brethren in America.

Though between us there rolls a vast ocean, ours is a common faith and a common heritage; though separated wide apart, we belong to the same mystical body, under the same visible head, drawing our spiritual life from the same divine heart of Jesus Christ.

Great is our joy, venerable Fathers, to learn of the steady advance which our holy religion has made in Australia since 1853, when the first vicar apostolic set foot upon your shores. The spectacle of a cardinal-archbishop, an archbishop, and sixteen bishops constituting your actual hierarchy, with the prospective increase in the near future of metropolitan and auxiliary sees, affords evidence of the zeal and success which have marked your apostolic labors, and is ample earnest of the glorious future which awaits you. It is also eloquent of the untiring devotion of the clergy and laity, without whose hearty co-operation these results could not have been achieved.

We may refer with pardonable pride to the immense strides which the English-speaking Catholic world has made within the last three centuries. Four bishops only, whose mother-tongue was ours, sat in the Council of Trent; at the Council of the Vatican one hundred and twenty shared in the deliberations. At this moment they number one hundred and sixty, and we may, without rashness, venture the prediction that before the century closes they will exceed two hundred. Moreover, doctrinal and devotional works in English, which, fifty years ago, were scarce, indeed, are now to be found in almost every Catholic home. Our noble language, which, for three centuries, has served by voice and pen to spread abroad so much of religious truth to the nations; and, as it is to-day the great medium of intercommunication in trade and commerce, so may it be more and more the channel for conveying the blessings and consolations of the Gospel to the hearts of men.

May Australia and America in holy emulation continue to widen the area of God's kingdom; may the progress of the true faith ever keep pace with material development; and surely we may have reason to take heart when we read the heroic and successful struggles of the pioneer bishops of both countries, who bowed in tears that we might reap in joy.

For this advancement of the cause of religion in both countries we are in no small measure indebted, under God, to the religious freedom which constitutes so noble a feature of our respective governments. They hold over us the vigils of their protection, without intruding into the sanctuary; and, by leaving inviolate our spiritual prerogatives, enable us to fulfill our apostolic mission without fettering our apostolic liberty.

Permit us, Venerable Fathers, to express the hope that your Plenary Council just closed may, by God's grace, result in drawing you closer in the bonds of brotherhood, in promoting wholesome discipline, in quickening faith, and in infusing fresh sap and life into every branch and fibre of the Lord's vine planted in your beloved country.

Believe us to be your affectionate and devoted brethren in Christ, in the name of all the Fathers, and in his own name,

JAMES GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, FEAST OF ST. GREGORY THE GREAT, 1886.

BISMARCK SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED

BERLIN, April 24.—Repor's have been current that Baron Von Schloezer, the Prussian representative at the Vatican, was in disguise, and it is learned from official sources that these rumors are untrue and that, on the contrary, the Baron is in high favor both with the Berlin Government and with the Vatican. Baron Von Schloezer arrived at Rome yesterday and had a prolonged interview with Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal secretary. He handed to the Cardinal the reply of Prussia to the latest note of the Vatican. It is stated positively that an agreement has been effected between Prussia and the church. There is no doubt that the object of Prince Bismarck in yielding to the demands of the Vatican is to gain the support of the Centre party in the carrying out of various schemes determined to remain a strong and united party, and to guard and defend the rights that have been won back from the Franks. Dr. Windthorst will, probably, soon relinquish the leadership of the Clerical party to his advanced age. The Liberalist Bismarck with having at last gone to Canossa. They predict that the spread of ultramontaniam in Prussia will prove disastrous to civilization and to Congress. The Protestant newspapers violently denounce what they term the surrender to the Vatican.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MARY ELLEN BURKE

Who Died at St. Hyacinthe, April 14th, 1886. They laid her in an early grave, When April winds blew chill, N-flores were blooming in the vale, The snow was on the hill.

With angel steps she passed along This vale of sin and woe, Nor did she turn to gaze on earth, Nor did she heed the wail of grief.

And in his own good time, The God She loved has called her home, To claim the crown that virtuous wear, And stand beside His throne.

In youth's fair morn, ere care had left Its traces on her brow, He took her to the realms of light, And she is happy now.

What rests she then the churchyard would? Her spirit is at rest; Along the hills of Paradise She wanders with the blest.

O weep not, parents, sisters dear, That from your home she's gone, She'll never know the ills that striv' This vale of life along.

A faithful Child of Mary here, With Mary now above, She waits to greet you in the land Where all is peace and love.

H. WHIT. St. Hyacinthe College. April 9th, 1886. THE PRESIDENT'S BRIDE.

THE LOVELY YOUNG LADY WHOM IT IS SAID THE PRESIDENT IS TO MARRY IN JUNE—NOW IN ITALY, BUT TO RETURN IN MAY—A FORMER ROMANTIC ENGAGEMENT THAT WAS BROKEN. BUFFALO, April 22.—The statement of the Rev. Wm. C. Cleveland, brother of the President, that the latter will marry Miss Frances Folsom, the lovely daughter of the late Oscar Folsom, together with some additional information gleaned to day by the correspondents of The Sun, leaves no doubt of the fact that the White House wedding will take place. There has been a romantic episode in Miss Folsom's life which is worth narrating, not only on account of its interest, but because it shows her rare good common sense on a trying occasion. Miss Folsom's father was killed in 1875 on Grand Island by being thrown from a buggy in a runaway accident. She was at that time only 11 years of age, and her first appearance in public was some four years later. Meanwhile she had been taken by her mother to an uncle's at Ransomville, where Mrs. Folsom attended to her daughter's preliminary education. This step was made necessary by the confused condition of Oscar Folsom's affairs, which were in such an entangled condition at the time of his sudden death that Mr. Cleveland, who took charge of the affairs, thought Mrs. Folsom and her daughter, for a time at least, had better discontinue their residence at the Tiffin House.

Folsom, and her father, who took the letter from her hand before she had recovered from her fainting spell, could hardly be restrained from inflicting corporal punishment on the man who had trifled with her affections. Frankie's first lover is now the Rev. Charles Townsend, a popular clergyman of Leasingburgh, who is married to an estimable lady and is doing good work in the field in which he finally chose to spend his life. The wedding, it was said, would be of the most quiet character possible, and it was to be solemnized in the White House in June. There will not be a dozen persons present, and, if it is possible, the time of the occurrence will be kept secret until after the ceremony. Miss Folsom is modest, retiring, and sensitive, and her wishes are that there shall be no display. In this it is understood the President concurs. About a year ago some papers printed a poor picture of Miss Folsom, which so displeased her that she employed a detective to try the responsibility for its appearance, but after considerable effort it was found to be impossible to trace the source of the publication. Her intention was to prosecute the originator of what she termed an outrage both civilly and criminally if it was possible. The Folsoms, according to recent letters, are in Genoa, Italy, and their return is expected about May 20. They will probably come to Buffalo before going to Washington. There is some talk that the wedding will not be held at the White House if there are indications of too much publicity, but that the event will be quietly celebrated at the home of Secretary Whitney or some other friend of the President.

A QUEBECER'S SUCCESS DOWN SOUTH.

LAUNCH OF THE TRIUMPH, ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE AGE (From the Times, of Apalachicola, Florida, U. S.)

Messrs. Saindell Bros. launched their steam boat now will, Triumph, Thursday week. Shortly after 12 o'clock spectators began to arrive, many of whom returned to town under the impression that the launch would be postponed on account of the non-appearance of the Naïel, she having on board the Misses Saindell, Mr. John Saindell, Mrs. Lytle, Mrs. Dickinson and others from Kaitbridge. Early in the afternoon a telegram was received stating that the Naïel would arrive about 9 p.m. The Triumph was an exquisite subject of admiration and wonder. Her decks were swarmed with throngs of people of both colors. The Triumph, with the assistance of the tug Lotie, glided into the water amid cheering and applause and the noise of steamboat whistles. Mr. Saindell performed the ceremony of christening the boat by breaking a bottle of champagne over her bows as the vessel of the ways. Mr. Edward Swindell, assisted by Mr. J. Lawrence, and his brother, Mr. Richard Swindell, of Quebec, Canada, conducted their friends to the platform, where an elegant and sumptuous repast had been provided. Mr. Swindell received the congratulations of all those present. The banquet was thoroughly enjoyed, the appropriate address delivered by Mr. Paul Dabell was received with applause. He alluded to the energy of the designer of the Triumph, Mr. Edward Saindell, under whose personal supervision it was planned, constructed and launched. He then proposed the health of Mr. Saindell, and so ceased to the Triumph, which was most enthusiastically received. The Triumph is a perfect model of marine architecture, the dimensions being 101 feet in length, 33 feet beam and draws only two feet of water. She is a side wheel steamer with 600 horse power; her speed will reach 15 knots per hour; she will be fitted with the most modern and approved machinery for the maintenance of her boiler, and is estimated to produce 200,000 feet per day. The machinery is supplied by Messrs. Pifer & Stowell, of Milwaukee, Wis. Her machinery is unique, in that the motive power is used in propelling the machinery, and also propels the vessel. The design of the machine was conceived by Mr. E. Swindell in conjunction with Mr. T. J. New, of the firm of Pifer, Stowell & Co. The men who have been employed in the construction of the boat are from Canada, from Quebec, and competent shipbuilders and those from the States. A notable feature of the boat is her speed, and the fact that she does not require the services of a pilot. Harry Lawrence, her pilot, has no pilot's license, but he is a very experienced and skillful pilot. The Triumph is one of the wonders of the age.

FORGIVEN BY A FEMALE.

THE MASTER OF A CATHOLIC BOARD OF MISSIONS SWINDLES TWO BANKS. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 23.—No had event of years has attracted so much attention as the charge against Miss Priscilla McCleure, a young woman who has an extensive reputation in this community, and numbered her friends by the hundreds. As a church member she exhibited a devotion to all religious duties that was the admiration and admiration of all those identified with her in the good cause. Her relatives and associates are perfectly astonished at the forgeries disclosed, and cannot subscribe to anything but a partial loss of reason. Her nearest relatives claim to know nothing of her whereabouts, but many believe she has gone to Europe to escape punishment. When she left home about two months ago it was for the ostensible purpose of visiting a lady friend in Philadelphia, since then her family claim to have heard nothing of her whereabouts. Miss McCleure was very reserved when at home. She dressed neatly, but not extravagantly, and she was very kind in her relations with her company and seemed to find her enjoyment in church work. She was regular in her attendance at all religious meetings of the Presbyterian church with which she was connected. As treasurer of the Board of Missions of the church she was very active, and her accounts were always straight as a rule. The forgers' developments would indicate that she used the church to gratify herself into the confidence of a prominent member who has a large interest in one of the banks which she swindled. From this bank she received \$7,000 before her forgeries were discovered. One of the alleged counterfeiters of her papers was Schuyler Furst, of Lock Haven, a brother of Judge Furst, of Bellefonte. He is a wealthy, retired business man, and Miss McCleure became acquainted with him through his wife, who had been a schoolmate of Miss McCleure.

DYNAMITE IN A CHURCH.

MADRID, April 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the church of San Luis in this city. An explosive was placed inside one of the enormous hollow candles which stand on either side of the altar. The explosion, instead of taking place while the church was crowded, as probably intended, occurred before the people began to arrive for the Good Friday services. The edifice was badly wrecked, and for a time was filled with smoke and flying debris. Two persons who were in the building were badly burned. The outrage has produced widespread excitement in the city. No trace of the identity of the person or persons engaged in the conspiracy has yet been found.

NED RUSHEEN;

OR, WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

CHAPTER XXI.—(continued).

"Granted that there had been some evidence at the inquest bearing on this point, it was not produced here, and this in itself was sufficient to prove its utter worthlessness. The first witness was Barnes, a respectable servant, who had been years in the family service, and he deposed distinctly that he knew of no cause of disagreement between Lord Elmsdale and the accused. There was no possible, no conceivable motive adduced which could connect him with the crime. But there was one point to which he desired to call the special attention of the jury, and that was the evidence given by Barnes on cross-examination, which showed that there was a feeling, on the part of his Lordship, against Rusheen. He had witnesses to produce who, he hoped, would throw considerable light upon this subject. (Mr. Forensic looked up.) They had heard something of the disappearance of a girl who had lived for some years in the family, Ellie McCarthy—he would call her forward presently—and he believed she would satisfy the jury that there had been some serious false swearing at the inquest. He would be the last man in the world to throw odium on a noble family; but in the interests of common justice, as well as in the interests of his client, he was bound to see that there was no suppression of truth. "The great point relied on for the prosecution was the torn comforter; and what did all the evidence on this subject amount to? A piece of woollen stuff was found on a hedge—where, it was admitted, it could not have been caught unless the bearer had stooped almost to the ground; and further, the finder—Mr. Egan, an officer of great intelligence—admitted that the twig on which it was fastened was not strong enough to tear it off—a sufficient evidence that the fracture had not occurred there, as the prosecution had attempted to suggest. How the piece of stuff had come there he was not prepared to say; there were frequently circumstances, even in the ordinary life, which it was most difficult to explain; and yet, when the real cause or occasion was known, which were of the most ordinary and simple nature. He admitted that the piece found corresponded exactly with the piece wanted in the scarf or comforter which Rusheen wore when arrested by Egan, but he really could not see how this proved anything against the prisoner. Why, he and his learned friend had both been staying in the neighborhood at the time. If when shooting in the woods, a fragment of cloth had been torn from either of the coats and caught in a bush near the scene of the murder, would any gentleman say it was an evidence of his or his learned friend's connection with so foul a crime; and if they, because of their position in life, were to be exempt from suspicion, why should not a man in a lower class, of blameless character, be equally exempt? He advised the jury to dismiss this matter entirely from their consideration. They had been shown the scarf. He admitted the probability that the piece produced had formed a part of the original garment—and a very comfortable garment it was; but he denied, and denied indignantly, the suspicion which was attempted to be founded on so slight a basis. Surely it was possible that a man, whose nights as a matter of duty were very frequently spent in patrolling the woods, might have a portion of such an article of apparel torn—might, in fact, probably would it pass without noticing it, or at least without pausing to secure the fragment. The night was stormy—he remembered that himself; he was sure his learned friend remembered it also, and would admit it with his usual candour. What was more likely than that this fragment had been blown about by the wind, and caught on the hedge from which it was taken? To found even a suspicion on such a circumstance was not evidence. Was not justice, was not ordinary rectitude?"

CHAPTER XXII.

THE CASE IS DECIDED.

"Your name is Ellie McCarthy?" "Yes, sir." "How long did you live in the late Lord Elmsdale's service?" "I am not sure, sir. I was very young."

"You were very young when you went into service. Well, did you live five years with the family?" "Yes, sir. I think about that time."

"You remember the night of the 14th of December 18—?" "Yes, sir."

Every eye was turned on Ellie, and the poor girl's color deepened painfully; but though her answers were given in a low tone, they were still sufficiently clear and distinct to satisfy even an exacting counsel.

"Have you any particular reason for remembering that night specially?" "Yes, sir. We expected visitors from England, and as upper-housemaid, it was my duty to stay up and attend the fires."

"And you did remain up for this purpose?" "Yes, sir."

"In what rooms were you desired to keep up the fires?" Mr. Justice Cantankerous interrupted the counsel. He could not see to what the examination was leading—thought Mr. O'Sullivan was wasting time. Mr. Forensic made a grim joke, and suggested that he wished to throw light on the subject, though it was only fire-light.

Mr. Justice Cantankerous could not see it; but as Mr. O'Sullivan was markedly polite and deferential, and at the same time addressed his lordship much as he would have done a child whose comprehension was not very brilliant, but on whom, nevertheless, he was prepared to bestow all possible pains, he thought it was best to subside. He had lost ten minutes for nothing, and that Mr. O'Sullivan would be very likely to remember the interruption.

The question was repeated. Ellie replied: "In the library and the drawing-room, and in the great drawing-room."

There was a smaller dining-room, used occasionally when the family were few in number, or for special purposes. "What members of the family were at home on the night of the 14th December?"

Mr. Forensic objected and quoted the case of Stubbs v. Stubbs. Another ten minutes was lost. It made no great matter to any one but the prisoner at the bar, who seemed to be the last person on whom any consideration was bestowed; and yet how precious every moment was to him! What if the case should not close that day, and if he should spend another night of mental agony and suspense?

The learned judge ruled for the defence. Mr. Forensic requested he would make a note of it. He did so, and it reposes at present in his private memoranda. The question was repeated, and Ellie replied: "My Lord and Lady Elmsdale were at home, and the two young gentlemen arrived late in the evening, and Mr. Elmsdale."

Her color visibly deepened as she said the last words, her tone was embarrassed, and the jury noticed it. "I am informed that there was an attempt made at housebreaking on that night by the prisoner."

Every one looked the amazement they felt. The line of defence opened by Mr. O'Sullivan for his clients was generally original, but it was something entirely new to the minds of jurisprudence to charge a man with house-breaking who was indicted for murder.

No answer from Ellie. Mr. O'Sullivan did not expect one. "At what hour did you go to make up the fire in the great dining room?" "It was after twelve, sir."

"Can you tell the hour exactly?" "It was just two o'clock, sir."

"Can you swear to it?" "Yes, sir. I heard the tower-clock when Mr. Elmsdale came into the room."

"Now, remember you are on your oath, and your evidence is of the most serious importance to the ends of justice. For what purpose did Mr. Elmsdale come into the room?" "I—I don't know, sir."

"Did he come to look for you?" "Yes, sir."

"Did he ask you to marry him?" "Yes, sir."

"Had he ever done so before?" "Not exactly."

"Thank you, we understand. On your oath, did he ask you in plain words to marry him, on the night of December 14th, 18—?" "He did, sir."

"Did he use any violence?" "He took out his revolver."

The whole court was hushed, and the lowest word could be distinctly heard in every part of the building. "Did he threaten to shoot you?" "Yes, sir."

Ellie firmly believed that such was his intention. "And how were you saved?" "Ned Rusheen shot at the window, sir."

Mr. Justice Cantankerous interrupted Ellie. "Ned Rusheen, my lord?" "Ned Rusheen, my lord."

"A strange affair, certainly! And, pray, who induced you to go to Wicklow?" "The priest, sir."

Mr. Justice Cantankerous drew himself up. When a priest came into a case, he made a point of expressing his displeasure with the case, with the prisoner at the bar, with the jury, with the counsel on both sides, with the witnesses, with the whole court, both in general and in particular. He suffered, in fact, from a species of priestaphobia. His tendency to this disease was very well known, and all infection as far as possible averted; but the priest was brought in now, and there was no help for it.

Mr. Forensic was a Protestant, but he regretted it quite as much as Mr. O'Sullivan, who was a Catholic. The counsel looked at each other with an air of confidential resignation, which to outsiders—who supposed them to be as evenly balanced as they held briefs on opposite sides, and were consequently bound to browbeat and aggravate each other's witnesses—was simply incomprehensible.

"The priest!" observed Mr. Justice Cantankerous; "and, pray, what had the priest to do with this affair?" "He advised me, my lord."

"And why could not your friends advise you?" "He is my friend, my lord."

The answer was unanswerable, from the exceeding simplicity and confidence with which it was given. Mr. Justice Cantankerous might justly have asserted that the priest was her friend, but it was clearly impossible for him to blame her in public.

"Why did the priest advise you to go to Wicklow?" Mr. Forensic continued. "Because—I suppose—"

"Was he afraid you would yield to Mr. Elmsdale's solicitations?" "Yes."

"Then he advised you to fly from what he believed to be danger?" "Yes, sir."

"Would he have objected to your marrying the prisoner?" "I—I think not, sir."

"Have you ever seen the present Lord Elmsdale since the night of the 14th December?" "Elie hesitated and looked very uncomfortable. The question was pressed.

"Once, sir."

"But you said just now you had not seen him since?" "Elie looked aghast. A previous question and her own answer was read to her.

"Oh! sir, indeed, indeed I would not tell a lie, I mean—"

"We don't want to know what you meant. The value of your evidence will depend on what you swear."

Ellie was thoroughly roused now. "And I swear, sir, I did not see Mr. Elmsdale again after that night until—"

"You mean that you did not see him until after your return from Wicklow?" "It was a juror who interposed. He had a daughter at home, a fair young girl, not unlike Elie, and he felt for her."

"Yes, sir; thank you, sir; and the fawlike eyes turned on him with a look of gratitude that he remembered for many a year to come. There was a suppressed laugh in the court at her earnest. "Thank you, sir," but I do not think the juror took much notice of it."

"Where did you see Lord Elmsdale for the last time?" "At the castle."

"Faix an! I did, sir; and it was that same night out entirely. Sure ye could see, when I took an oath, it was to swear what was true; an' may I never see to-morrow if that wasn't the place where the top of the quality awren' away the blackest hair I ever heard of!" "We don't want your opinion about the inquest, sir," interrupted the judge, angrily; "we want to know if you understand what you are doing now?" (To be continued.)

WHAT IS A NAVY BEAN?

MORGAN, Tex.—I was afflicted with gravel, and could only get temporary relief from physicians. Pain excruciating. Used three bottles Warner's safe cure and passed a stone as large as a navy bean, giving me complete relief.—DAVE GILLIS, Organ and Sewing Machine Dealer.

THE STALLION MASTERED

PROF. GLEASON HAD TO FIGHT FOR HIS VICTORY OVER THE VICIOUS BEAST MADE UP ITS MIND TO EAT HIM, AND CAME VERY NEAR DOING IT. TROOP—PISTOL, WHIP, AND SADDLE BROUGHT INTO PLAY.

New York, April 22.—Horse men must have been scarce about the clubs and at the theatres last evening, except such of them as could not get into Cosmopolitan Hall, where there was only standing room, and not much of that, at 8 o'clock. The big brown man-eater stallion from Montreal had been turned loose there in the panel-fenced pen, on the sidewalk covered floor, to await Prof. Oscar R. Gleason's toying with him. When his owner saw him let loose there, he shrugged his shoulders and remarked that it was no funeral of his, manifestly meaning that it was likely to be the occasion for a funeral of somebody else.

When Prof. Gleason went into the pen the stallion looked at him with surprise, and then, seeming to remember trouble with him the night before, edged away from him uneasily. His first lesson was obedience to command, to approach the trainer. That stallion has a deep-seated prejudice against obedience. He may consent to it for a while, but only to find occasion for making his protest more emphatic. The trainer carried a revolver loaded with blank cartridges in one hand and a whip in the other. Around and around the enclosure dashed the stallion, kicking like a mule when the whip flicked him, refusing to come at the word of command.

Suddenly he changed his mind. He came. He had made up his mind that Gleason annoyed him, and it would be a good idea to eat Gleason. But he wore no such expression in his countenance. His ears were not laid back and he looked neck. When within three feet of the trainer his jaws flew open like those of a yawning alligator, and he made a grab at the man's right breast. Gleason had barely time to throw the heavy handle of the whip between him and the brute's teeth, that grated along it, and just seized his heavy shirt enough to tear it, with but a slight nip at the skin. The attack was made with such lightning-like rapidity and wholly without warning that the trainer forgot his revolver, but the lion, fierce and peremptory tone of his yell, "Back, sir!" made the stallion stop, and the whip in an instant more made him turn.

The lesson recommenced, and within three minutes the savage brute again in the same treacherous way endeavored to seize his trainer by an arm, but was not quick enough to do so. Again the man's voice held him in check. Several times afterward he approached with what could now be seen was the same settled purpose of whacking the nuisance of a trainer by devouring him, but the big revolver was then brought into play, and its howitzer-like reports frightened him. Whittaking breath once Prof. Gleason remarked that this was the most treacherously vicious beast he had ever handled.

Then the circus commenced. With Johnny's help and an infinite deal of caution to not give the stallion a chance for a snarl, the training bridle of cord was put on the beast and he was made to understand that he had to go and come, walk and stop, as ordered, but the revolver was not for a moment laid aside, nor did Gleason for an instant take the stare of his big round, light-blue eyes from the murderer's glaring eyes of the stallion. There a pain on his driving bridle, open, was substituted for the cord, and the "double safety rope" was rigged to the horse's forelegs to trip him. While Gleason poured a bottle of liniment on his breast and slightly wounded beast, Johnny took the reins and safety rope and proceeded to give the animal a new series of surprises with his fore legs, the effect of which was to instill into him a new respect for the command "Walk."

Prof. Gleason then outlined the lesson with some more advanced students in "Walk" until the stallion obeyed it with surprising promptness. While teaching him the trainer told his auditors: "Never say the word 'whip' to your horse without you want him to stop short there. Say 'steady' or 'easy' when you want him to go slower, but keep 'whip' for an imperative order of an instant stop, and see that it is obeyed. Doing so may be the saving of your life some time."

Then the stallion was hitched to a buggy. His owner had said that he was afraid of things above his head, especially noisy things, and would run away from them. So Johnny perched near the top of a very tall step ladder with a huge bass drum, while up near him were two assistant grooves with tin pans and sleigh bells. The racket they made, added to the music of the band, was simply infernal, and that drum elevated as it was and whanged as Johnny whanged it, must have been a terror both to the sight and hearing of the horse.

Prof. Gleason undertook to drive the stallion up to the step ladder and make him stand quietly under the maddening uproar, and after a very long and hard struggle, succeeded perfectly, but before that was effected the animal had tried to run away, to kick the buggy to pieces, to upstart it, and in every way he knew to resist. It was necessary to put the cord bridle on him and haul him up to the ladder; but when that operation commenced, and he found that his jaw was going there, he went along, and discovering that the noise was nothing while the cord was a great deal, gave up the fight. At last he stood indifferent under the "Salvation Army," as Gleason called his ladder corps, while the rains lay unused on the dashboard. As the stallion was taken out Prof. Gleason promised to give him an afternoon lesson to-day, and have him trained to the docile performance of a see-saw act on a board to-night.

BECAUSE URIC ACID in the blood causes most human ailments is why Warner's safe cure restores to health so many people suffering from so many apparently different diseases. It neutralizes and removes the uric acid.

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WEDNESDAY APRIL 28, 1886

Our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond Times and Record, has the following to say of THE POST:—"We gladly welcome the edition of the Montreal Daily Post to our list of exchanges. We are of the opinion that the Post is more and more becoming the acknowledged exponent and fearless upholder of the broad and liberal political opinions of the best of Irishmen throughout Canada. We wish the Post abundant success in its advocacy of freedom and of equal rights and privileges to all the people of every creed and nationality."

The sixteenth annual statement of the Ontario Mutual Life, which appears in another column, contains some very gratifying and satisfactory results of the past year's business. It shows an increase over previous years under nearly all the heads. There was an increase in premium income, in interest income, in total assets, in total surpluses, and in surplus to members, while there was a decrease in expense of management and in ratio of expense to income. It will be noticed that it was large "amounts" rather than the number of deaths which contributed to swell the figures in the account of the death losses. The company is also pleased to say that heavy as the claims were, they have all been acknowledged and without delay or dispute. By this fairness and promptness in meeting its engagements the Ontario Mutual has gained the confidence and proved its claims to public confidence, which is the basis of prosperity.

LABOUCHERE ON HOME RULE.

The opposition to Mr. Gladstone's schemes for the better and freer Government of Ireland does not promise to be overwhelming. The anti-Home Rule meetings that have been held up to date by the discontented Whigs and the inimical Tories do not reflect the real sentiments of the English and Scotch masses any more than the rebellious Orangemen voice the sentiments of the Irish people.

At an enormous mass meeting, held in London last evening, to which thousands were unable to gain admittance, and which was addressed by a large number of members of Parliament, Mr. Labouchere declared, amid ringing cheers, that such men as Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and others, had no more right to speak in the name of England than had the three tailors of Doodle street. He gave special importance to the fact that the meeting was not composed of the fashionable beauties nor addressed by persons decorated with orders, but was made up of laborers from the field and from the workshop, who had met to raise their voices in support of Mr. Gladstone's efforts to pass the bill granting Home Rule to Ireland. "If Mr. Gladstone fell," said Mr. Labouchere, "he would fall with the democracy of the three kingdoms around him. Many who now refused to give back Ireland her parliament were descendants of the Essex, who in their parliament sold their birthright for pence." These sentiments met with the enthusiastic endorsement of the meeting, which, as a substantial and unequivocal test of its earnestness, authorized the chairman to get up a petition to the House of Commons in favor of Home Rule for Ireland.

"BLIND SHARES" FOR PARLIAMEN-TARY INFLUENCE.

The Tories no longer deny that the charges, preferred by Mr. Edgar, M.P., against John White, M.P., and other supporters of the Government, are correct. After the testimony given before the Committee of Enquiry, and especially by the witness Gilmour, it is impossible for them to do so. The result is not as honest people would expect—a confession of wrong-doing and a sense of shame that would keep the guilty parties in the shade. On the contrary, the Ministerialists and their organs boldly defend the conduct of Messrs. White and Jamieson, and profess to believe that it is quite proper for a member of Parliament to sell his "influence" for paid-up stock in companies which require favors at the hands of the Government. Mr. Gilmour proved clearly that "blind

shares" were given to Messrs. Jamieson and John White, in consideration of the influence they were to use with the Government. They were to get lands for the company from the Government for nothing, if possible. Mr. Gilmour also related how Sir David Macpherson, late Minister of the Interior, had informed him that Mr. White and his associates had the right to evict the half-breed settlers from the lands granted to the company if they chose to exercise it.

This is in effect all that was charged by Mr. Edgar against the supporters of the Government, and, the policy of denial having failed, the Tory organs are now devoting themselves to the task of educating their party up to the belief that Messrs. White & Co. have not been guilty of any wrong doing. This is indeed a sad condition of affairs, and speaks damagingly of the political morality of our public press and men.

THE CITY AND ITS FLOODS.

The great flood of 1886 has come and gone, leaving monumental traces of ruin and misery behind it. Montreal has never before experienced anything like it. It has required this demonstration of the magnitude of the evil to awaken the public and the authorities to a keen sense of the consequent dangers and losses which the city is liable to suffer twice a year from the overflowing of the St. Lawrence. Year after year the city has been a victim to these floods, with a varying measure of damage to property, of distress and disease to the working classes, whose misfortune it is to be obliged to inhabit the low levels of the city. Now that many of the rich as well as the poor have suffered, that traffic was largely suspended for days, that trade and commerce were brought to a standstill, there is no further question as to the necessity of taking adequate steps to prevent the recurrence of such disastrous visitations. The air is full of schemes to make the Canadian metropolis watertight. Every one has their theory and their explanation for the blocking of the ice and the overflowing of the waters. It would be perfectly useless to discuss who is right or wrong in their work of imagination, or to undertake to settle the true cause of the floods. It would be equally futile and a loss of time to heed the theories of amateurs and cranks who know all about preventing the floods. The press and the public have simply two facts to deal with: the first is that Montreal is subject to floods—nobody denies that; the other is that these floods must be prevented and measures adopted towards that end—all are agreed on the necessity of this. Now, what these measures will be we do not pretend to know or say. All that the public will require is, that the prevention be made adequate for all time to come, and be effected at a reasonable cost, to be borne by future generations. To make that prevention adequate and cheap, it must not be allowed to get into the hands of quacks or experimenters. The City Council should have nothing to do with it, but should place the matter in the hands of a board of capable engineers, upon whose joint and professional responsibility the city would accept the desired scheme and plans to keep the waters of the St. Lawrence in their proper channel. The undertaking will, no doubt, be an enormous one, and will necessitate an enormous expenditure, but with the assistance of posterity we ought not only be able, but willing to start it and push it through without delay. Nobody will be more delighted at our enterprise, our foresight and our energy than the men who will be doing business in the old flooded districts twenty or more years from this.

RESPONSIBILITY AND CAUSE OF LABOR TROUBLES.

The tone of the monopoly press and the other antagonists of organized labor, and the arguments which they use to prove the friends of labor to be in the wrong and to shift upon their shoulders the whole responsibility for outbreaks and difficulties, forcibly recalls the well known fable of the wolf and the lamb. The great factor in labor troubles—the oppression and injustices of monopolists and of grinding capitalists—is altogether ignored, and labor organizations are accused by the organs of these monopolists and capitalists, and even by the judicial bench, with disturbing the stream of social order. To find the original cause of the disturbance we must look higher up the stream. The disturbance is at its very source; laws made in the interests of the wealthy few, exactions and frauds upon the people sanctioned by a perverted public opinion, the courts of justice made the servile instruments of monopoly, combinations and rings plundering the people, and the disinherited masses, denied access to the resources of nature and the means of self-employment, compelled to compete against each other in the labor market.

It is this state of affairs that causes social upheavals and stirs up the sediments of passion and hatred. The most important admission yet made that the cause of the trouble lies in this direction, and that the responsibility is not all to be placed on the shoulder of labor, is the formal declaration of President Cleveland in a message to the United States Congress, by which he avows that "the present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to grasping and heedless exactions of employers and alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbance. I am satisfied that something may be done under the federal authority to prevent disturbances which

so often arise from disputes between employers and employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country, and in my opinion the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as a means of settling these difficulties."

President Cleveland has felt that the value of labor, as an element of national prosperity, should be recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care, and it is under these convictions that President Cleveland has followed in the wake of labor reformers and organizations, and has placed the responsibility of strained relations between capital and labor where it properly belongs.

GLADSTONE AND THE QUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

On Saturday morning last the Legislative Assembly of Quebec adopted a series of resolutions in which the right of all people to self-government was asserted, and in which that representative body of the French Canadian race expressed its warm appreciation and great pleasure at the intention of the British Government to give Ireland a parliament of her own, and also expressed its great satisfaction and sympathy with the noble efforts of Mr. Gladstone in striving, with so much courage and statesmanship, to solve the problem of Home Rule for the Irish people. Yesterday, after the Speaker took the chair, he informed the House that he had cabled these resolutions to the English Premier and had received the following reply:—

LONDON, April 20. To the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec:—

Sir,—I have received with deep gratification your telegram informing me of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Quebec in support of the measure now before Parliament for the future government of Ireland. I am also writing to you my acknowledgments.

W. E. GLADSTONE. The reading of this message from Mr. Gladstone was received with great cheering. Hon. Mr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. Carbray, moved that the resolutions adopted by the Legislature, and the reply received from the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, be entered on the journals of the house. This was unanimously agreed to.

The letter to which Mr. Gladstone refers as having been sent in formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions has been given to the press and was cabled to this side this morning. This letter reads:—

"I am deeply gratified at the resolutions adopted by your honorable body. It is my belief that the people of England, who have no partial responsibility for the old misdeeds of the British Government and the people of Scotland who have really done, will both concur in the wise and liberal views entertained by the Quebec Assembly."

The British Premier has the courage of his convictions to a marvellous degree. It is seldom, if not unprecedented, that one Government will commit to another its misdeeds and its responsibility therefor. Mr. Gladstone has taken our local legislature into his confidence, and has laid it in the plainest of terms that Irish sufferings and misery are due to the misgovernment of Ireland by the English people. He evidently believes that open confessions are good for the nation as well as the individual. These admissions of Mr. Gladstone will assume an historic importance, and the Quebec Assembly will have the honor of furnishing the occasion to the Grand Old Man to make them.

IRELAND'S FRIENDS IN QUEBEC.

The members who moved in the matter of getting the Quebec Assembly to adopt resolutions of sympathy with the struggles of the Irish people for self government and of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone in having committed the Imperial Government to that principle on behalf of Ireland, as well as the members who spoke in favor of their adoption, may well feel proud of the fruits which have sprung so soon from their action and utterances. Mr. Carbray in introducing the resolutions made an eloquent and patriotic speech which put the House in the humor of listening to a recapitulation of Ireland's wrongs, glories and struggles for liberty. Mr. McShane acquitted himself well and easily won the applause of the House by his earnestness and determination to have the motion adopted with flying colors. The Opposition leader, the Hon. Mr. Mercier, who had graciously yielded up the fatherhood of his resolutions to avoid any clash, spoke with his usual eloquence, and defended the cause of Ireland with a vim and a warmth that were highly creditable. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. Beaubien, Hon. Mr. Merchand and Hon. Mr. Garneau, who all gave eloquent expression to the warm sympathy felt by the French Canadians for the Irish people, and to their prayers that La Belle Isle should once more enjoy liberty and prosperity. The eulogy of Ireland did not cease here, but was added to by Mr. Gagnon, the fighting man of the Opposition, Mr. Girouard, the young newly elected representative of Drummond and Arthabaska, Mr. Laliberte, of Lotbiniere, Dr. Rinfret, Dr. Dunamel, Mr. John Whyte and Mr. Poupore, and, last but not least, the Hon. E. J. Flynn, Solicitor General, and the Hon. W. W. Lynch, Com. missioner of Crown Lands. These two gentlemen distinguished themselves. Mr. Lynch's patriotism and warm love for the old land is well known. He has proved it on many an occasion both by his eloquence and by his substantial assistance in the hour of need or for the advancement of the cause. He is a man of large heart and of fearless independence, as this declaration shows when he said: "I care not for the

form of the motion; I care not for the consequences of my vote; I am in favor of the motion and I shall vote for it." Such language proves him to be a man of unshakable principle and cannot but evoke warm expressions of admiration.

To Mr. Flynn, however, fell the honors of the evening. All admit that never was the Solicitor-General in better form, and never did he deliver such an oration. His speech was an oratorical triumph which sent the House and galleries wild with enthusiasm. The plea he put in for Ireland was a magnificent effort and drew forth applause and praise indiscriminately and from all quarters. He made an important declaration when he said that the Local Legislature had, as a deliberative body, a perfect right to pronounce on all questions submitted to it. "Besides our legislative powers," he said, "we have undeniable and universally recognized rights, and among these rights was that of discussion on no matter what subject." This declaration, backed by constitutional authorities and arguments, was flung at those who would have tried to prevent the Assembly from expressing an opinion or giving a vote on the resolutions on the ground that the subject matter was not within the competence of the Legislature, and it had the effect of destroying all technical barriers to the passing of the resolutions. There was no difference of opinion as to the merits of the resolutions, for all were in sympathy with their object. All honor we say to Mr. Flynn, the Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet, and to his colleagues in the House, who, with such marked ability and such warm sympathy, upheld the claims of the Irish people for a free and independent parliament in Ireland.

CONVICTS AND POLITICS.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was on Saturday last the scene of a terrible conflict between prisoners and the authorities of the prison. The convicts, at a given time and signal, rose as one man in open rebellion; they overpowered and disarmed the guards, and for a time seemed to be complete masters of the situation. Warden Lavolette was on the scene in an instant, but only to meet a storm of bullets from the desperadoes, and to receive several dangerous if not mortal wounds. It looked as if the break for liberty would be successful, but the courage of the guards was equal to the occasion; the warden especially showed a brave determination to do his duty in the very teeth of death. One of the ringleaders, with a revolver pointed close to the head of the wounded and prostrate warden, demanded that he order the gates to be opened on pain of instant death, but the warden, helpless as he was, refused to do the bidding of the villain, saying, "No, I can die but once." The desperado had the humanity to desist and not to carry out his threat.

Owing to the exhaustion of the ammunition captured by the convicts, as much as to the arrival of further assistance, the revolt was ultimately quelled and the mutinous prisoners were driven back at the point of rifles and revolvers to their cells in a tremendous state of excitement. This revolt is prima facie evidence that the management of the prison has been essentially weak and defective, and that discipline has not been properly enforced. It is a well known fact that St. Vincent de Paul has been a bone of contention between two rival factions of the Conservative party for public patronage, and that politics and publicans have been under-mineing the usefulness of the prison for years past. It was like all divided houses, it had to fall. We hope that the eyes of the Government will be opened at last, and that these disgraceful scenes of insubordination and of carnage enacted on Saturday will convince it that the introduction of politics and partisanship into a prison is not only dangerous, but a crime against the public safety. A rigid and serious investigation is in order.

WHAT IS IT—EXTRAVAGANCE OR ROBBERY?

The expenditure annually incurred for the maintenance of Rideau Hall and its occupants, has reached the proportions of a public scandal. The ungodlike and unreasonable extravagance connected with the Government House, will be somewhat understood when it is known that the cost of the Governor-Generalship to Canada is as great as that of the Presidency to the United States, although the American population is about fifteen times larger than the Canadian, and American wealth immeasurably greater than that of the Dominion. The total cost in 1884 of the office of President of the United States, including his salary, the salaries of the executive department and household attendants, contingencies, light and fuel, heating and repairs, green houses and maintenance of grounds, and general contingencies for the White House, was only \$141,000, and that included a special charge of \$25,000 in furnishing the White House for the new President. The average annual cost of the Governor-Generalship of Canada since the year of confederation is \$130,000, besides the expense of bringing the new Governor to Canada and sending the old Governor back to England every five years.

Under these circumstances Mr. McCrae, the member for Halton, rendered valuable service to the country when he brought the matter up the other day in the House and called upon the ministers to halt in their lavishness of the public money upon the Rideau rookery. The fact that the Government refused point blank to give Parliament any detailed idea of the expenses in and around the viceregal residence, is only too well calculated to create the suspicion that there is more than the sin of extravagance a

the bottom of the expenditure. For instance, since Rideau Hall was purchased sixteen years ago, for \$82,000, the Government has spent no less than \$450,000 in the way of repairs and alterations; and, notwithstanding this, the whole property would not to-day bring \$50,000. Where is the difference gone?

Again, since 1869 to 1882, the Government has spent for furniture the sum of \$36,369.96; then there is the past four years to account for, which would bring the total expense on this head to \$100,000. Competent judges say that the whole furniture of the viceregal residence to-day could be laid down for ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The fuel and light account for Rideau Hall is simply amazing and can only be explained by putting it down as a fraud and a swindle on the country. In 1878, \$10,211.10 was paid for fuel and light for Rideau Hall; in 1879, \$7,723.06; in 1880, \$9,014.44; in 1881, \$3,312.10; 1882, \$2,200. Everybody knows that these amounts were never paid out for the actual requirements of the viceregal residence in the way of heat and light; but where did the money go?

Notwithstanding that a special sum of \$5,000 was provided to pay the annual travelling expenses of the Governor, this item was always swelled to enormous figures. In 1875 the sum expended for travelling expenses was \$13,157.40; in 1876 the full sum was not expended; in 1877 the sum was \$17,554.28; in 1878, \$9,778.45; in 1879, the amount was \$8,943.38. The next two years there appears to be no return given, and in this respect the return is not complete. In 1882 the amount was \$11,135.82; in 1882-83 the amount was \$10,841.39; in 1883, \$7,250.19; 1884, \$9,463.97, and last year, \$9,951.21.

Then there is the sundry accounts of Rideau Hall at the Bank of Montreal, which figure up annually from \$18,000 to \$20,000. The salaries of the Governor and his staff since confederation amounted, as far as known, to \$954,000. Finally, there is the item of "contingencies," which nobody can calculate on.

These figures show beyond a shadow of doubt that, besides paying for the legitimate maintenance of the Governor and his household, the country is being fleeced and robbed in the interests of some who do not appear on the viceregal list. What is the Government going to do about it?

THE RIDEAU HALL DUDES.

During the recent discussion in the House of Commons on the extravagance practiced at Rideau Hall, Mr. Woodworth, a Conservative member, stated, what has been known all along by many persons at Ottawa, but which until now has not been very publicly ventilated, "that the Governor-General was not to blame, but half a dozen dukes in Ottawa who run the whole thing." And we are reliably informed that the truth of this blunt assertion cannot be questioned. It is consequently high time that His Excellency's attention be directed to a state of affairs that is calculated to reflect discredit on him and that the dukes referred to be brought to task for thus wantonly squandering the money that is wrong from the people of Canada in administering to their luxurious habits and extravagant ways. They are not only enabled to do this under the present system of management, but in numerous instances, and the same is no secret, they abuse the confidence reposed in them, excluding old and deserving citizens of high character and good social standing from participating in the hospitalities at Rideau Hall, either because they think thereby to advance their own selfish purposes or to gratify their jealous or other malicious feelings.

It has been repeatedly stated that a sure passport to the Rideau Hall festivities is to gracefully lose a ten dollar bill at the gambling table in the Club House, or to lean upon certain social successes which your women folk have achieved—successes which are more or less desirable, according to one's interpretation of prudence and circumspection. As there are substantial grounds for these assertions, they at least deserve His Excellency's attention.

No one can deny that members of Parliament and other gentlemen of high social position have been left out in the invitations to Rideau Hall, while lucky merchants and other wearers of the livery of trade—with long purses and pretty daughters—and some interesting grass widows that help to swell the gay circles there, seem rather to be sought after than to have any difficulty in procuring admission to the entertainments at Government House.

The question, therefore, resolves itself thus: Is there any particular standard by which persons are to be judged before being favored with an invitation to Rideau? If so, what is it? Have the names of our respectable citizens to be used at the pleasure of this half dozen of dukes? Will this one be asked because they know the taste of his wines, and that one struck off because he is a sober, sensible, self-respecting man? Surely no syllabus of fashion was ever so unjust or so perverse, and yet these things have happened, not once, but many times during the administration of Lord Lansdowne.

If it were understood, once for all, that certain conditions and circumstances were indispensable to him or her who pretended to the honor of being entertained at Rideau Hall, the general public might cease to agitate this much vexed question. If it were a decided thing that to enter the gates of Government House as a guest one had to sport an eye-glass and ride a well groomed horse; have a pretty wife or daughter; be well known in the town, if not by fair fame at least by notoriety; speak with a drawl and otherwise distort the dignity of our manly human nature—why, then a great number would be better pleased to be conspicuous at their gatherings by their absence. But so long as such is not formally understood to be the rule, per-

sons who are intellectually superior to such as fashion mostly favors, persons of education and refinement, who have a right to the distinctions of society, will wonder and wait for a satisfactory explanation.

It seems as though the gatherings at Rideau, if they are to be selected at all, should unite moral worth and genuine respectability, talent and erudition, instead of all the tawdry and fashionable ignorance which it is possible to bring together.

This choice of cultivated and enlightened guests can, however, scarcely be made by the half dozen dukes already mentioned. They have given the capital a proof of what they are able to do in the responsible matter of issuing invitations and spending the money wrung from a heavily taxed people. Would it not be well if His Excellency would now confide this delicate task to the same number of clear-headed, genuine men? The result would be sure to be interesting and more satisfactory to the Canadian.

REV. PRINCIPAL MACVICAR ON "ROMANISM IN QUEBEC."

Rev. Principal MacVicar, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, lectured the other evening in Toronto on a subject which was one of Chiquiquy's pet themes, and which reads: "What great men know, but dare not speak of: or Romanism in Quebec." This is a hard hit on the Rev. Principal himself, for he must be a small man since he dared to speak of it. We did once believe that the Principal was a great man, but since he gave currency to an odious slander against Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia at a late gathering of the leading Protestant divines of the country, and as he has steadily declined, although repeatedly called upon, to retract and apologize, we have come to a different conclusion about his greatness, and we have no hesitation in accepting his own insinuation against himself that he is verily a small man. "Romanism in Quebec" is a subject upon which narrowness of mind becomes more narrow and bigotry more intense. Before a strongly prejudiced and, we may say, ignorant audience of Torontonians, Rev. Principal MacVicar had no difficulty in making his falsifications of facts, his misrepresentations and his direct falsehoods, an agreeable intellectual treat to his listeners. If he was able to make a whole assembly of distinguished, learned and intelligent Protestant divines believe that Archbishop Ryan had threatened the American Republic with a suppression of religious freedom as soon as the Catholics became the majority in the nation, no one would be surprised at an audience of common folks, who were more or less responsible for their prejudices and ignorance regarding affairs Catholic, swallowing as pure gospel truth all the statements of the Rev. Principal. The lecturer spoke first of the great wealth in real estate owned by the Catholic church in the Province of Quebec. We complain and indignation at their property were loud and bitter. He forgot to tell his audience that there was not a foot of that land that the Church did not either pay for or work for. The Church has got nothing; nothing, as the Frenchman says. The real estate owned by the Church has cost the public treasury not a cent. On the contrary it has cost the Church hundreds of years of labor in the material, intellectual and moral development of this colony. If the Church does hold real estate, it is held in the interests of religion, charity and education. Mr. MacVicar tried to amaze his hearers by the statement that the Church in Montreal had property exempt from taxation amounting to over five and a half millions. He forgot to mention how much property held by the various protestant and other creeds was also exempt from taxation, for the very good reason that a comparison on this score would have told against himself. Mr. MacVicar may hoodwink the Toronto folks, but he can't fool people who know his character and his method of dealing with facts.

He next had a slap at the tithes, which he said were also a source of large revenues. It kills the Principal dead to see the trustees of God treated as being "worthy of their hire." If he had the management of affairs he would follow the system of European alms and starve the cur's out. We would, however, remind the Rev. Principal that the tithes are far from being a source of large revenues; they do not furnish on the average enough for the cur to live on and keep his church in order. He also tickled his audience with an account of how "fees for masses, income from the women's celibate orders, from lotteries and from the sale of trinkets were fruitful sources of revenue." He took good care not to tell his audience how the asylums, the hospitals, the colleges, the schools, the convents and other institutions are filled with people who would otherwise be a public charge on the public treasury. Principal MacVicar is developing a good deal of the charlatan and is fast earning the name of a theological demagogue. Listen to this story told by him in all seriousness and given as a standard whereby to judge the Catholic church and her clergy:

"When the priests go to the lumber shanties they take tobacco with them, and licitly smoke the peace pipe, then they produce the dice box, and after propping all the ten cent pieces they can get a throw, the confessional is set up and a fee of \$1 each is charged."

At this point a man in the audience said the statement was a lie. And we believe the man hit the nail on the head.

Principal MacVicar attacked the rights enjoyed by the cur. He claimed that the old parish system was extended in violation of the treaty of 1774, this treaty providing that the old law in regard to the maintenance of churches, &c., should not apply to any outside the 82 parishes then established. He speaks strongly in favor of disestablishment of the church in Quebec, so

that the church there should then be put on a parity with the other churches.

We would like to know what rights the Catholic church enjoys in this Province that the different sects of Protestantism do not possess or cannot have.

Principal MacVicar taking up the cry of the Orange Cleaver of Huntingdon, charged that a policy of elimination is being carried on in many places in Quebec under which Protestants are being forced out.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT AND HOME RULE.

On the 20th day of April, 1882, the Dominion Parliament adopted resolutions urging Her Majesty's Government to grant Home Rule to Ireland.

On the 20th day of April, 1886, exactly four years to the day after the adoption of the Home Rule Resolutions which brought upon us the displeasure of Her Majesty, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, sent a cablegram to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Quebec may well feel proud of having, by its sincere expression of sympathy for Ireland and by its warm congratulations to the English champion of her cause, elicited such valuable declarations from Mr. Gladstone.

In view of this happy turn which events have taken, would it not be opportune and even beneficial to the cause of justice and freedom, which it has already pleaded, for the Dominion Parliament to imitate the example of Quebec and of other Legislatures abroad, and send across to the Grand Old Man a message of sympathy and of encouragement in the great and noble work he has undertaken to accomplish in face of colossal difficulties and obstacles?

Now if resolutions are welcome from American citizens, and if such a high appreciation is accorded them a fortiori, would they be so accepted from the most influential dependency of the Empire?

We have waited purposely before urging this matter, to see if any of the Irish representatives in Parliament would have sufficient sense of duty and of courage to take this initiative. Over two weeks have passed by and not one of them has made a move.

cord utters the following note of reproach: "It is now in order for the Dominion Parliament to follow up its resolutions of April 20th, 1882, to their logical conclusion, and give Mr. Gladstone the benefit of a hearty expression of sympathy."

There is the price the Canadian people, and especially the Irish Canadian people, have to pay for the pleasure of being represented by men who are blind to every other interest but that of party, who would see humanity and justice outraged in their own land before they would give up their fealty to the grand old chieftain and to the grand old party, and who would not move a finger to advance the cause of Ireland or vindicate the rights of Irish Canadians, if their action should be considered offensive to their Orange allies, or unless their action had the previous sanction of the political bosses.

"LOYAL" VS. NATIONAL MUSIC AT OTTAWA.

The goody-goody Loyalists of Ottawa have been greatly agitated over an incident that occurred as far back as last St. Patrick's Day. Since then the papers of the Capital have been flooded with correspondence on the subject. All the trouble revolves around the fact of Principal MacCabe, President of St. Patrick's Literary Association, having reprimanded Bandmaster Bonner, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, for having omitted at the close of the concert the playing of a selection of national airs, as indicated by the programme.

QUE IRISH REPRESENTATIVES AND HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS. Is there any reason why the Dominion Parliament should not follow in the footsteps of the Quebec Assembly and adopt resolutions of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone on the question of Home Rule for Ireland?

The members who are supposed to represent Irish-Canadian interests, and whose duty it was to see that that sympathy and encouragement were sent forth from the Parliament of Canada to Mr. Gladstone, have failed to do so, much to their own discredit and to the detriment of the cause.

Old Man expressed his belief that the people of England and Scotland would ultimately concur in the wise and liberal views taken by the Quebec Assembly on the question of a free and independent parliament for Ireland.

and protect your country. Our symbols should be the same as those of our duty, and we should have the courage of the beauty of the rose, the tenacity of the thistle, the unity of the shamrock and the freshness of the maple leaf.

Waste of public funds, extravagance, neglect of the best interests committed to their keeping, and all that is reprehensible in administration, but they seem to have deliberately opened the floodgates of corruption and afforded their followers every facility for plundering the country.

How different the Liberal side of the House. The Hon. Oliver Mowat, the Liberal Premier of Ontario, was interviewed at Chicago on the subject of Irish Home Rule, and he informed the American public that the Liberals of Ontario were pleased with Mr. Gladstone's scheme of giving Ireland self-government.

What, then, are our Irish representatives afraid of, when they have the sympathy and support of their political opponents? Let them cut loose for once from their Orange allies and hoist the flag, or we will have to call in strangers to do it.

WILD ORANGE BLUSTER.

REV. DR. WILD THROWS KENTISH FIRE INTO AN ACCIDENT AT TORONTO ORANGE-HOUSE.

ONTARIO, April 23.—Rev. Dr. Wild lectured in St. Andrew's Hall last night on Ireland, Her Struggles and Destinies. The proceeds were in aid of the benevolent fund of Rossmore L.O.U. 142.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The seizure of an American fishing schooner by Customs Collector Campbell at Baddeck, C.B., has caused quite a stir among Maritime Provinces members, most of whom are remaining in town during the holidays.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 22.—Parliament adjourned this evening till next Tuesday for Easter holidays. A great many members have left to visit their homes.

ABUSE OF POWER. Waste of public funds, extravagance, neglect of the best interests committed to their keeping, and all that is reprehensible in administration, but they seem to have deliberately opened the floodgates of corruption and afforded their followers every facility for plundering the country.

It is difficult to understand Sir John Macdonald's dislike to reciprocity. When the National Policy was inaugurated he laid it down as a principle of the re-territorial character of that measure that as the United States abrogated duties on Canadian productions, the same should be done by Canada.

COMMERCIAL UNION. would be welcomed by most of our manufacturers as a true blessing. To what are we to attribute his neglect of the opportunities afforded in President Arthur's time for a treaty of commerce with the United States and his persistent indifference to the question whenever it came up?

A RUPTURE OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS. with the Americans. This has been openly expressed by Mr. Frye, and serves to show the mean advantage he and those acting with him are ready to take of the dependent condition of this country.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The seizure of an American fishing schooner by Customs Collector Campbell at Baddeck, C.B., has caused quite a stir among Maritime Provinces members, most of whom are remaining in town during the holidays.

was held to-day, when the subject was probably discussed. The seizure having been made, the law relating to such cases must take its course. The usual inquiry into the facts will establish the direction of the vessel's disposal, and, as a further result, bring up

THE WHOLE QUESTION.

In dispute as to the rights of American vessels in Canadian waters. It is held by Mr. Frye that the ordinary customs and laws of international commerce govern in all cases of vessels, whether in the fishery trade or not, entering the ports of Canada.

KILL CANADIAN TRADE. and fishing rights on our own ground and, having the American market to themselves, make a very handsome profit out of their own countrymen.

THE FINAL OUTCOME.

experience goes for nothing. Viewed in its higher aspect it is not a cheering spectacle to see a great nation cheating and bullying a weak dependency. Mr. Frye knows England will not risk a misunderstanding with the United States for Canada or the fisheries.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The likelihood of the general election coming off next fall is again mooted. The action of the government looks as if such was intended, and we may be sure that Sir John will give the Opposition scant notice or time for organization should he so determine.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

OWEN SOUND, April 24.—About a month ago James Bailey, a farmer living near Warton, and his hired man lost their lives under circumstances which led to the belief that murder had been committed.

A VERY THIN HOUSE.

assembled this afternoon. In answer to Mr. Curran, Sir Hector Langevin said the Government intended to investigate the Montreal flood and its causes. The co-operation of the city and Harbor Commissioners would be expected.

THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN FISHERMAN AT BADDECK UNTRUE.

HALIFAX, April 26.—American and Canadian readers should largely discount sensational press despatches telegraphed from Halifax alleging "outrages" by American fishermen, "seizures" of American vessels, etc. The reported seizure of an American fisherman at Baddeck is a pure error, and the consequent joy of the London Times that this seizure will lead to a settlement of the whole fishery difficulty between the two countries is premature.

FATHER AND MOTHER MURDERED.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—George and Emma Fleckwood are in jail in Charleston, Colos County, Ill., charged with murdering their father and mother, two years ago, in their home, ten miles from Charleston, and afterward setting fire to the house to conceal their crime.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS!

QUEBEC, April 25.—The civic elections which closed yesterday, resulted in the return of Mr. W. Miller, advocate, as alderman for St. Peter's ward, Messrs. T. C. Aylwin and R. H. McGreevy as councillors for Montcalm ward, and Messrs. J. Kar and Murphy as councillors for Champlain ward.

PROPHETIC UTTERINGS FOR IRELAND.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Speaker Jas. W. Husted, last evening, addressed the Manhattan branch of the Irish National League at Brevoort Hall on "The Progress of Ireland." He characterized Emmett and O'Connell as the Washington and Lincoln of Ireland.

A CARDINAL WITH THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Rome, April 21.—The Pope, at the request of Christina, Queen regent of Spain, will on Wednesday next invest Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal secretary, with the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece, a reward for his labors in mediating the dispute between Spain and Germany concerning the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands.

HONORING MR. McCABE.

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION PRESENTS AN ADDRESS TO THEIR BIRTH PRESIDENT—A BANQUET AT THE CLUB HOUSE.

OTTAWA, April 16.—A special meeting of St. Patrick's Literary Association took place last night for the installation of officers. After the ceremony was concluded the retiring president, Principal MacCabe, gave a review of his terms of office as president, and said although he was retiring from the official ranks of the association it would have his support in all its undertakings.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles.

HIGH WATER.

OTTAWA, April 23.—The water in the Ottawa River is now higher than at any other time for seven years, and it would take a slight further rise to cause considerable damage at the Chaudiere mills and piling grounds.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARTLEY'S SOUTHERN RIFLE. Every bottle of it is warranted to cure, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

