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# The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 14.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1885.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

## RELIGION AND LITERATURE.

### Solemn Inauguration of St. Ann's Young Men's Hall.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH—CONSECRATION OF THE NEW HALL—THE GRAND BANQUET—THE SPEECHES—ELOQUENT CLOSING SERMON BY REV. FATHER BURKE, C.S.S.R.—THE CLOSING CEREMONIES.

Sunday last was a red letter day in the annals of St. Ann's parish, and one which will ever hold a cherished spot in the hearts of all those who had the pleasure of participating in the solemn religious ceremonies which accompanied the inauguration of the new hall of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. The event was one of the grandest and most soul-inspiring ever witnessed in the city. It was a remarkable indication of the great faith predominating among the youth of the parish, and must have been a most gratifying sight to the older parishioners of St. Ann's. To the Rev. Rector, Father Burke, C.S.S.R., the members of the Society, and the members of the parish, the inauguration was a most beautiful and touching scene, and one which will ever be remembered with affection and pride.

At half-past nine the Society, together with their numerous friends and representatives of sister societies, formed in procession, and, headed by the City Band, proceeded by way of St. Ann's and McCord streets, to St. Ann's Church, where they were accorded seats in the sanctuary. The church was crowded with the faithful, and the services were of a most joyful and appropriate character. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Canon, C.S.S.R., the deacon being Rev. Father Charpentier, of St. Joseph's Church, and the sub-deacon Rev. Father Capel, C.S.S.R. The musical portion of the service was especially grand, being furnished by the well-trained choir, with excellent accompaniment, the whole being under the able direction of Mr. Holland.

Mr. P. Shea presided at the organ, the organist being Mr. Conway and the violinists Messrs. Sullivan and Conry. Burdes's Grand Mass was rendered in a most creditable manner, the solos by Messrs. Clancy and Finn being greatly appreciated. At the offertory, "O Salutaris," a very pretty duet with vocal accompaniment, was ably sung by Rev. Fathers Simble and Melanger, as was also the Justorum Animorum rendered by these same reverent gentlemen. After the first gospel Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S.R., of Quebec, acceded the pulpit and delivered an impressive sermon on the necessity of prayer.

After Mass the Society marched out of church to the music of several Irish national airs played on the organ, and formed in procession opposite the church. Headed by the band they then proceeded by way of St. Ann's, William, Kennedy and Ottawa streets to their hall. Here an opportunity was given of noticing some of the invited guests, among whom were Messrs J. J. Curran, C. J. M. P., Ald. Donovan, ex Ald. Tansy, C. J. Harty, H. J. Cloran, Brother Arnold, the Rev. pastor, the Fathers of the Church, Mr. Arthur Jones, of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society; Mr. J. Costigan, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. P. Kennedy, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. J. O'Neil, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. J. Houlahan, St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. John Galery, the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society; Mr. P. McCaffrey, Catholic Young Men's Society, and Mr. P. J. Gordon, St. Anthony's Young Men's Society. All present then proceeded to the large concert hall, where Rev. Father Catulle, assisted by Rev. Fathers Scudette and Melanger, shortly after appeared in their vestments and began the solemn ceremony of consecrating the new building. This accomplished, the numerous assemblage spent the interval before dining in visiting the departments of the new hall.

THE DINNER.

Shortly after one o'clock the happy sounds of the bell announcing dinner ready was heard and the gathering proceeded to the spacious hall on the ground floor, where an excellent repast was served. After all the good things had been done full justice to the chairman, Mr. M. Loughman rose to make a few brief remarks. He announced that they intended to have a list of toasts after dinner, and they were printed on the menu card, but His Lordship Bishop Fabre disapproved of toasts at a dinner on Sunday, and consequently, like good Catholics, they would omit them; but he had pleasure in calling on Mr. Curran to address those assembled.

## ARCHBISHOP McHALE'S WORKS.

### INTERESTING LECTURE BY REV. JAMES CALLAGHAN.

The seventeenth public conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held on the 5th inst. in the hall of the Literary Academy, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. J. McCarthy occupied the chair. The programme was as follows:—Reading, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey; song, Mr. C. Hamblin; essay, Mr. J. C. Curran; song, Mr. E. Clark; declamation, Mr. J. Kelly; song, Mr. T. C. Emblin; declamation, Mr. J. A. McCann; song, Mr. C. Hamblin; reading, Mr. P. P. McCaffrey; essay, Mr. J. Green; song, Mr. T. C. Emblin. The Rev. James Callaghan, Director of the Society, also delivered the following interesting lecture on the life of Archbishop Mahale:—

John Mahale was born in 1739 at Tuberna-Pian in Connaught. His elementary studies being completed, he began his classics at Castlebar and progressed so admirably in the acquirements of Greek and Latin as to earn a vacant bursary at Maynooth College. This renowned sanctuary of learning, situated in the northeast of Kildare, stands beside the old castle of the Geraldines, so famous in Irish history. It was founded towards the opening of the present century for the education of Irish ecclesiastical students. From the middle of the 16th to the close of the 18th, Ireland's future missionaries had to seek in foreign lands the clerical instruction denied them at home. They had to go either to Coimbra or to Salamanca, or to Valladolid or to Granada or to the Propaganda, the College of St. Isidore, St. Agatha, St. Clement, Lille, St. Omer, Douay, the College des Irlandais, to Louvain or to Tournay. In 1807 the youthful Mahale after a long and arduous voyage, at this remote period the only alternative left to the aspirant for the priesthood was to walk or to ride on horseback for it was only subsequent to 1815 that public coaches and Bannons's famous long cars came into general use. In 1814 the hero of our lecture was ordained priest by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray of Dublin. The very year of his ordination he replaced Dr. de Hogue as lecturer, and six years later as Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Under the distinguished name of "Hierophilus," he refused to silence the would-be proselytizers of the "Kilmer street school" and the "Bible and Tract Society."

In 1824 the Rev. John Mahale was elected coadjutor bishop with right of succession to the Most Rev. Dr. Waldron, of Killisla, his own native diocese. The postage of the letter received from Rome was 16 G. In 1834 corresponded to the same rate cost 1s 5d. In 1864 the postage is one and a half-penny. What a difference sixty years ago! In 1830 His Lordship Bishop Mahale left for Rome on a visit to the shrine of the Apostles. During his sojourn there he occasionally met the wonderful linguist Mazzanti, whom Lord B. once pronounced a "walking pyramid." He often conversed with him on the Irish language, and at times spoke in the Irish Gaelic. Mazzanti required only to hear the accent and the pronunciation. With Gregory XVI. Dr. Mahale had frequent interviews. When His Lordship was about to return home, His Holiness presented him with a superb set of vestments, a gold chalice, a gold ring set with an amethyst of great value, a pectoral cross containing a portion of the sacred wood on which our Lord was crucified. In 1834 Dr. Mahale was promoted to the metropolitan See of Tuam, despite the efforts made by his adversaries to disqualify him.

Raised by the hand of Divine Providence, His Grace Archbishop Mahale soars above the interests of self more than ever, and wraps with herculean strength the destiny of the Irish nation. He rallies forth into the arena of social and political life the gladiators of old, to conquer or to die. He holds out a brotherly hand to Father Matthew in his temperance movement; to O'Connell in his repeal agitation; to George Henry Moore in his independent parliamentary party and to Isaac Butt in the cause of home legislation, despises the E.T. bill and loudly denounces the Queen's University and Colleges as training schools of infidelity and immorality. Rev. Theobald Matthew was born at Thomastown, between Tipperary and Cashel, in 1790. When young he spent a short time in Maynooth and then entered the Cappahin Oiler at Kilkenny. From Kilkenny he was removed to Cork, where he took the total abstinence pledge and was elected president of the society already formed by William Martin. The "Quarter of Hope" of the Irish nation. He rallies forth into the arena of social and political life the gladiators of old, to conquer or to die. He holds out a brotherly hand to Father Matthew in his temperance movement; to O'Connell in his repeal agitation; to George Henry Moore in his independent parliamentary party and to Isaac Butt in the cause of home legislation, despises the E.T. bill and loudly denounces the Queen's University and Colleges as training schools of infidelity and immorality. Rev. Theobald Matthew was born at Thomastown, between Tipperary and Cashel, in 1790. When young he spent a short time in Maynooth and then entered the Cappahin Oiler at Kilkenny. From Kilkenny he was removed to Cork, where he took the total abstinence pledge and was elected president of the society already formed by William Martin. The "Quarter of Hope" of the Irish nation.

On Thursday morning November 12th, at 7 o'clock, a Mass will be chanted at the Bishop's Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Father Joseph Martineau.

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WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 9.—A fearful disaster occurred on Lake Superior off Port Arthur early this morning. The magnificent ironclad steamer Algoma, of the Canadian Pacific line, was wrecked and thirty-seven lives lost. Only two or three particulars have been received up to the present hour. They consist mainly of telegrams to private persons announcing the loss of friends. K. Dudgeon, of this city, received a few moments ago the following telegram:—

"Algoma gone down. Your wife and two children are drowned."  
(Signed), JOE VIVIAN.

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He served his time, and his wife at her father's command secured a divorce. This allowed her to return to her husband, and he came back to Cincinnati last summer complete in broken spirit. Just before his term expired the father died, leaving a large fortune, of which a generous portion went to the young man. Schneider came back among his people and was welcomed as a wronged man. A few days ago he arranged to see his children at the home of a former friend. The mother had heard of his return, and the former husband and wife were talking. There were a few words exchanged and their reconciliation. They were married again, and now the ex-convict and his wife are living in wealth and happiness.

## FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED.

### LONDON, Nov. 9.—The trial of Stead, Sampson Jacques, Mrs. Rebecca Jarrett and Madame Louise Moury, on a charge of indecently assaulting Eliza Armstrong, was begun to day at the Central Criminal Court. The prosecution announced that all the charges against Bramwell Booth had been withdrawn, and that the conspiracy charge against the defendants had been abandoned. Eliza Armstrong testified in regard to the alleged indecent assault on her. The prisoners, except Madame Moury, were not represented by counsel. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of indecent assault against all four of the prisoners. The justice then passed sentence on the prisoners as follows:—Mr. Stead, three months; Rebecca Jarrett, six months; and Sampson Jacques one month, all without hard labor, and Madame Louise Moury six months with hard labor.

THE HOT WATER CURSURE.

The hot water cure retains its popularity in Hartford, where the Times, of that city, states it is more taken than any other remedy.

## CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

### THE REV. FATHER GODBOUT, CURÉ OF ST. HELENE, IS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

The Rev. Charles Eugene Gilbert, Curé of City, Meaux diocese, died recently in his 52nd year. He was ordained on the 27th July, 1861, by His Lordship the late Archbishop Doignon.

### THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP OF MONTREAL:

On Oct. 30th, the Rev. Father Lavoie as curate at St. Charles Church; on Nov. 3rd, the Rev. Father Peter Godin Chastillon, as curé of St. Marguerite, of Lake Meuron.

### ON THURSDAY LAST, NOV. 5TH, HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP OF THE THREE RIVERS, ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAPTER, AND A NUMBER OF CLERGY, OFFICIATED AT THE ANNUAL CONGREGATIONS TO THE REV. CHIEF OF CHIEF, VICE-GENERAL, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS ANNUARY MEETING.

The following have been recently ordained in the chapel, Notre-Dame de Lourdes at Lac-des-Deux-Colles, Rigaud:—Deacons, J. Desrosiers and A. Lemieux, Montreal; (J. E. Poirer, O.S.V. Tonsure, Messrs. L. A. Corbett, O. Deslauriers, J. E. Lalonde, Montreal; A. A. Fortelance, W. D. Richer, of Ottawa; Minor Orders, Messrs. J. E. Tessier, Montreal; L. T. Dupas, C.S.V.

## GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

### THE IRISH REAGITATE AS WELL QUALIFIED AS THAT OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Edinburgh, said:—"The Irish question is about to assume a new position, because it is now a question of cruel grievance. Thanks to the patience, zeal, energy and good sense of Parliament, the grievances have one by one been removed, but I know very well that my fellow countrymen in Ireland still feel and believe that one grievance remains concerning that management of their own country as opposed to Imperial concerns. Formerly the electorate of Ireland was so limited that it was almost impossible to recognize its utterance as the voice of the nation. The members were split into three parties—the Paroillites, the Tories and the Liberals. Now Ireland's electorate is as broad as extended, as well qualified to speak of the wants and wishes of the people as are the electorates of Scotland and England. I am confident that England will never repeat giving."

### PERFECT EQUALITY TO IRELAND.

We must look a step further forward and expect the party, which is probably in a vast majority in Ireland, to demand large powers of self-government. Such will be a grave contingency. But let it not fill us with alarm, because as long as we give liberality, justice and promptly, it will be needless to fear the result, assuming always that nothing will be demanded that would jeopardize or compromise the unity of the Empire.

### IF NOT A DEMAND.

We will know how to deal with it. It is unjust for the people of Ireland to suppose that any other basis is contemplated. Whatever demand Ireland may make, and constitutionally make, unless it intrude on the principles connected with the honorable maintenance of the unity of the Empire, we are bound, at any rate, to treat with equal attention. (Loud applause.) To let Ireland in the powers necessary or desirable for her.

### MANAGEMENT OF PURELY IRISH MATTERS.

is a moral error. I lay this matter before you because it has a close and immediate bearing on the circumstances connected with the present elections. Taking part in Parliament in the handling of this question is not for me a great difficulty to contemplate, because in years past I have repeatedly declared that such a discussion would not only be allowable, but also beneficial since the whole of Ireland has been constitutionally empowered. I am confident that the Liberal vote in the next Parliament will exceed that of the Tories and Conservatives combined. It is not the Empire that will be endangered. A fair consideration of the Irish demand is now being made, and the Liberal party, with heart and mind with mind, we should adhere to the great commission, Liberal policy from two generations of statesmen.

### MR. GLADSTONE SUBSEQUENTLY PROCEEDED TO DALMYN PARK, SOUTH GREENSBURY, THE RESIDENCE OF THE EARL OF ROSSETRY.

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Continued on fifth page.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

An American Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER I.

"How much there is self-will would do, were it not for the dire dismay that would be yours if you should all think of what will my neighbors say?"

When after Louisiana became one to the United States, it sent a member of Congress to Washington whose remarkable life proved that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Resided in the City of New Orleans, and built a baronial-looking mansion in the suburbs, to which his friends gave the name of Bachelor Hall. Here he presided, on public occasions, with the dignity worthy of a prince, and entertained with prodigious hospitality.

Let us go to the Hall. This "fortunate man," as the world calls him, is at this moment in his magnificent library. He is pacing the floor with a nervous tread. His countenance is thoughtful and troubled.

He does not see his handsome face and his manly form that are reflected in it. His mind's eye is wandering into the dim future. Suddenly he covers his face with both hands, as if to shut out a painful sight, and a sigh issues from his lips.

In another part of New Orleans is a house of moderate size; it is the residence of Madame Louise Harper, a woman who has been many years distinguished in society for her rare intellectual gifts and accomplishments.

"Will not the world say it is self-abandonment, not self-respect?" said Mr. Courtney, looking down.

"To-day I have been again told that the world expects of me that I will marry one of the most illustrious women of the States."

"It is not self-abandonment, in my judgment, Louise. It would be culpable in me not to keep my promise."

"I have told you so often, my dear, that until I can make our marriage public, you must not appear to be my wife except to Mrs. Harper, Captain Donaldson, and Mr. Hall."

"Remember all that, Daniel. I never go out of the cottage until after dark, and then with Marie. I am very lonely. How long must you stay in Washington?"

"My dear Daniel, in time. Let me go to Angelina and tell her that to-morrow, or the day after, the papers will publish your marriage as having taken place a year ago."

"You can say to your friends that there were reasons which were satisfactory to both parties concerned, for withholding this announcement from the public."

"Well, my love, what do you wish to say? Ask anything of me that I can obtain, and you shall be gratified, my dear, sweet, beautiful Angelina!"

"The large blue eyes were to him like deep fountains of truth. They rested on him in eager impatience for his reply. He felt as if questioned by an angel in whose presence he dared not tell a lie. He answered: "It is true that beauty alone cannot inspire men with lasting love, Angelina. It is true that they become weary of a face that is

not illumined by the soul. But yours is not beauty like that. I will always love you!"

"And I will never doubt you," she said, reproaching herself for thoughts that had crossed her mind.

"Louise, you knew that I would sooner die than to wrong Angelina in that way. Since the mistake of concealment was made a year ago, it has become a question with me, and a serious one, how, and when to make our marriage public."

"Daniel, Angelina loves you so much she yields to your judgment. She is very young, not yet seventeen years old; do not take advantage of her trust in you. Daniel, I see before you both a dark future unless you conquer this one weakness—your character, his morbid dread of public criticism. Pray, shake it off. Act conscientiously and fear only God's judgment!"

"My dear, you who has put this silly fear into your mind? It is not like you. What can I do to overcome such fears?"

"When they come, say that they are your enemies, and that you will not mind them, because if you do not they will take away your love for me."

"I love you, Daniel, I would not blame you for that, but if you loved another, and she took my place, I would hate you as much as I love you now!"

"Marie brought Pura into the room. They both caressed her fondly. She was more like her father than her mother. Though only a month old, she was bright and playful."

"What a slave I am to my guilty conscience," thought Daniel. "While I am honored by thousands, I am afraid of this nursery maid!"

"Oh, Daniel there seems to me so many dangers in your way when you are away from me, that I am in fear that we shall never be happy. I can't be happy while I must live in this way, can I?"

"No, Angelina," he answered, "you can not, but I know what a truthful heart you have, and you believe me when I tell you that there are no reasons that make it better for us that our marriage for a little time should be kept secret."

"I will try to be contented," sobbed the poor wife, "but three months is a long time yet, Daniel, to live in solitude."

"There seems no remedy now, my love; it is too late to change our plans, and we must be loving and true to one another a little longer. Oh, Angelina, do not doubt my love for you. You are my all!"

"It was a struggle for the poor wife to part with her husband. She loved him with all the intensity of her ardent nature. But he had wounded her self-love by this demand to conceal his marriage, and her love for him and her self-respect were battling against one another."

"The next day he arranged his office affairs in the absence of three or four months. In the goodness of his heart, Mr. Courtney had taken two young men from obscurity and poverty, and finding in them a good deal of talent for business, and ambition to rise, they had been trained, by his means, to understand the situation of his immense landed estates. He put them into the office to overlook those employed in taking charge of his slaves, and also to take his own place in his absence, with power of attorney to make sales when it would be thought by them profitable to do so. It will not be surprising to those acquainted with human nature to learn, that outsiders had not the same confidence in the honesty and honor of these young men that Mr. Courtney had. There was another friend more particularly taken into Mr. Courtney's private life, who watched the current of its events and hoped to share liberally in its prosperity. This was Captain Donaldson, to whom he had confided what the Captain called "Daniel's Folly." He said to him that morning, "Courtney, if you will leave this unfortunate affair in my hands, I will arrange everything for your future benefit."

"I will promise you, Daniel, to try to be contented, because I know that you have reasons that I do not understand, for not saying to the world that I am your wife, but Daniel!"

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1885

TAMMANY HALL is not dead yet. There is considerable vitality in the old wigwag, as we witnessed in the elections yesterday. It was merely supposed by some that Tammany had been crippled beyond recovery. The Presidential election, but the victory of its leader, Hugh Green, who ran for Sheriff of New York, is another instance of how Tammany calculations are liable to err.

To fight Ireland in the powers necessary or desirable for the management of purely Irish matters is "a moral error." So said Mr. Gladstone in his Edinburgh speech last evening. Well, the same Grand Old Man has been nursing and coquetting with that "moral error" for many a long decade. In fact, Mr. Gladstone has had altogether too much complacency for "moral errors," such as his coercion acts and other interesting features of his legislation and administration.

FISH & GRANDIN, whose jurisdiction extends over the North West Territories, the scene of the late rebellion, has come East on a mission of charity. A very large portion of the population are in a condition of extreme poverty and want. Some of them are absolutely destitute, with starvation already staring him in the face. The position of affairs is so serious that Bishop Grandin considered it his duty to come to Ottawa and personally bring the matter before the Government.

On another page will be found a full and descriptive account of the rise and progress of the Young Men's Society in St. Ann's Parish of this city. The results achieved within the short space of a year by the young men of this society, under the able and zealous direction of the Dominican Fathers, are something to be proud of. Their society is in a most flourishing condition, and the success which has attended their intelligent and enthusiastic efforts is well and forcibly evidenced in the erection of a large and handsome hall in the centre of the parish.

There is one great chorus of jubilation in the American press over the annihilation of the monument which Cyrus W. Field had erected to the memory of Andre, the British spy. The monument had been erected in defiance of the American people, who considered it, as it really was, a slur upon the patriotism of the men who achieved the Independence of the Republic, and an imputation on the honor of the nation. It was too much to ask the American people to stand, and now that it has been shattered they are glad. The N. Y. Sun points out a very simple way to prevent any further efforts to destroy it. Our contemporary suggests the placement of it on a pedestal and the engraving upon it of these words:—

This stone marks the spot where JOHN ANDRE, A British spy, Was first publicly hanged By the Order of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON. From American patriots his memory Merely another target for our commiseration. Nobody will object to the monument

THE CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

The election expenses in Ireland will not be as heavy in the present campaign as they used to be in old times. This is due to the fact that in many of the constituencies there will be no contest for the seats. The campaign, however, cannot be successfully conducted without an expenditure of between fifty and seventy five thousand dollars for all Ireland. The raising of this large sum has been one of the chief sources of Mr. Parnell's anxiety, and it is now known that he intended if necessary to expend his entire private fortune in the cause, as he did once before; but the generosity of the Irish abroad will make this second sacrifice of the Irish leader unnecessary. The appeal for funds to meet the expenses of the parliamentary campaign is being liberally responded to from every quarter of the globe. Even subscriptions have been sent from France by French bodies. The United States are well to the front, and it behoves Canada to keep up with the tide that will float the Irish party into College Green. It will not do for Irish Canadians to be distanced in the great work of building up Irish independence.

KEEPING THE HANGMAN OFF!

LOUIS RIEL does not hang to-day. The shame and disgrace of the execution have been postponed for six days. At a Cabinet council yesterday a respite for that period was decided upon and telegraphed to Regina. The Gazette says that the reason of the action of the Government is not stated, and adds, "there is no room to doubt that the extreme penalty of the law will be carried out on Monday." We hope for the sake of the government, the honor of Canada and the harmony of the people that our esteemed contemporary will prove a false prophet, and that Monday, the 10th of November, no more than Tuesday, the 10th of November, 1885, will witness the inauguration of an era of strife and discord from the scaffold at Regina, nor the infliction of a punishment which the civilized world condemns, which the verdict does not justify, and which would cover Canada with disgrace and its victim with honor and glory. The hangman should have no hand or part in the great work of building up and consolidating this Canadian Confederation. The vindication and maintenance of our constitution do not require the services of the hangman, especially after the issue has been fairly and gallantly fought out on the field of battle. Keep the hangman off the scene!

RIGHT AGAIN.

THE POST is right again, as it always is. The proposal of our evening contemporary to import foreign experts or specialists to boss the situation and direct the efforts made to stamp out the smallpox, met with our instant and emphatic disapprobation. We pointed out that such an importation would be nothing short of an insult to our own professional men, and a libel on their ability and on their scientific attainments, while it would signify to the outside world that Montreal and Canada either could not produce or could not support a competent specialist. It is, therefore, satisfactory to see that the Citizens' Committee, which had the matter before them, ultimately took the same view of it as THE POST, and rejected the proposal. Dr. Baker Edwards, who considered that such an action would place the Committee in a false position and would be certainly looked upon as a humiliation to our universities and scientific men generally, gave forcible expression to his indignation and to his opposition to sending to the United States or elsewhere for foreign advice. He maintained "that there was every bit as good medical men in the city, quite capable of giving the advice needed, as could be picked up abroad. They had eminent medical men here and first class universities, and to call a foreigner in here to sit on the universities and the competency of the medical profession in Montreal would be humiliating to Montreal and to Canada. He hoped they would not make fools of themselves at this committee by going outside when there were first-class practitioners at home."

AN EXCESS OF FEMALES.

The male population of the State of Massachusetts is running away behind, while the female is on the increase. The girls seem to thrive a great deal better on pork and beans than the boys. The returns of the Massachusetts census, recently issued for the year 1885, disclose the fact that the women and girls outnumber the men and boys by 76,027. There is no other State of the Union where the female surplusage reaches this extraordinary figure. The successive censuses of the State and United States, taken at every decade and half-decade, show that during the past fifty years the growth of the excess of females over males has been not only steady but rapid. Here are the figures of the steady march of female encroachment, beginning with 1810, and recording its appalling progress at periods every five years since 1855:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Excess of Females. Data points: 1850-10,000; 1855-15,000; 1860-20,000; 1865-25,000; 1870-30,000; 1875-35,000; 1880-40,000; 1885-45,000.

It will be observed that the single decade, namely, that between 1865 and 1870, is due, not to any actual recession in the swelling tide of femininity, but to the abnormal size of the excess in the former year, owing to the war of the rebellion. The excess of women and girls in Massachusetts was only 7,672 forty-five years ago, and now it has increased to 76,027.

State increased about two hundred and fifty per cent., but the girls have increased their majority one thousand per cent. It is about time for some of them to move West.

THE TESTIMONY OF NINETY FOUR PATIENTS.

The Daily Witness has itself ceased to manufacture coarse and lying charges of inhumanity against the good and noble Sisters of Charity, but it allows anonymous bigots to add to the pile of indecencies with which its own paid writers and reporters have filled its columns during the past week. In its last evening's issue it prints a half column of vituperation and abuse, more vile and loathsome than smallpox itself, from a scribbler who is ashamed of his name, and who spices his tirade with ridicule of the saints and the dead. The "only religious daily" ought to be ashamed of itself in allowing its hatred of the nuns and its bigotry to carry it to such extremes.

We have before us a brief document which gives the Witness the lie direct, and which is signed by ninety four persons who have been patients in the St. Roch's hospital. They are of all classes and of different creeds and nationalities. The following is the statement of these 94 people:—

"We, the undersigned, patients in St. Roch's Hospital, certify herewith, that the accusations and malicious assertions of the Witness and Herald of Montreal, concerning the administration of the above mentioned institution—since the Grey Nuns have taken charge of it, are absolutely false and without the slightest foundation. We make use of this occasion to thank the good nuns for their great and noble work, as at all times, and to the good Dr. Nolan, who displayed great zeal and intelligence, as physician of the hospital, in giving us all the help that lay in his power and whom we shall never forget."

CARDINAL NEWMAN ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

There is a story going the rounds of the press that Cardinal Newman is in favor of the Establishment church of England and that he would oppose its disestablishment, on the grounds that it is the great bulwark against infidelity in Great Britain. This announcement would appear to be a repetition of an old report put in circulation twenty years ago. Cardinal Newman is credited with a great deal more than he said or intended to convey. In a new and interesting book, "Catholic Life and Letters of Cardinal Newman," by Mr. Oldcastle, we find this very question discussed and settled by the eminent Catholic divine himself. In a letter dated Nov. 19 1865, addressed to the editor of the Weekly Register, the then Rev. Dr. Newman says: "I beg leave to call your attention to a passage in your admirable review last week of Dr. Pusey's work. It is there asserted by implication that the 'statement that the Church of England is, in God's hands, the great bulwark against infidelity in this land,' was 'originally enunciated by Dr. Newman.' I have written in my lifetime a great deal more than I can remember, but I neither know where I have made this particular statement nor can I conceive I ever made it, whether in print, in private letter or in conversation. And I am sure I should not have made it deliberately. Certainly it does not express my real judgment concerning the Church of England. Nor have I any reason to think that Dr. Pusey ascribes it to me. What I said in my 'Apologia' was this:—'Doubtless the National Church has hitherto been a serviceable breakwater against doctrinal errors more fundamental than its own.' The words 'serviceable' and 'breakwater' both convey the idea of something accidental and de facto; whereas a bulwark is an essential part of the thing defended. Moreover, in saying 'against doctrinal errors more fundamental than its own' I simply meant that while it serves Catholic Truth in one respect, nevertheless in another it has doctrinal errors, and those fundamental."

From this it is clear that Cardinal Newman did not, as he could not, endorse the Church of England as the exponent of Catholic doctrine or the defender of the Christian religion.

PATRONIZE OUR OWN.

The suggestion of the Journal Daily Star, put in the form of a motion by Mr. Michaels, who is an expert on Parliamentary procedure, at the meeting of the Citizens' Committee on Monday evening, "to bring to Montreal an expert from the United States to make a careful investigation into the smallpox epidemic, and to advise the Health and Citizens' committees, etc., etc.," is looked upon as an insult to the gentlemen comprising these committees, and a libel on their intelligence. The various committees and boards have done good work since their formation, and we are satisfied that there is as much practical ability in their composition as any the Star can import. Granted there are no specialists among the number, is there any need of going outside our own city, or to make the limits wider, outside our own country for scientific or other aid that may be required in the unfortunate crisis through which we are now passing? We say no! Not content with merely ruining the trade and reputation of our fair city, the Star would now have the world believe that in this, the metropolis of Canada, and even in Canada itself, we are without a professional man—a specialist—who could be relied upon as capable of devising the best means to be employed in stamping out smallpox. We protest against the impudently cast upon our professional men. There is no need of running to New York, Boston or Philadelphia for scientific opinions or aid. In physical science, sanitary science, engineering, etc., we have among us men who have made for themselves a high reputation, and are to-day reckoned as good as can be found in any city in Europe or on this continent. Why not call on them and pay them as foreigners would have to be paid? It is a

to be urging to seek abroad for what we have at home. Only a few days ago the same paper urged the sending of a deputation to the United States to procure a suitable person to manage the disinfecter recently purchased in England. Any ordinary Canadian could manage this apparatus after a few hours of instruction. The next thing we expect to hear of is a suggestion and a motion to send across the border for drivers for the smallpox vans. We could understand, and perhaps approve, a proposal to engage foreigners to substitute themselves for Canadian victims of the smallpox. That would be a more profitable use to put them to.

THE LESSONS OF THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

Contrary to the prognostications of a large portion of the press of the neighboring republic the Democrats have been overwhelmingly victorious in the State of New York in the local election. In that State the chief interest centred, as it has come now to be regarded as the keystone in electoral contests. Two elements have been prominent in the contest. Civil Service reform and Protection, but of the two the latter has been the most potent. The nomination of Hill by the Democrats in effect conveyed a rebuke to Cleveland, as indicating that his principle, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, practice, of reform in the Civil Service system and his departure from the old doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils to such an extent that no way is to be granted to the vanquished, were neither of them acceptable to the party. It is true that a fair measure of toleration in Civil Service matters was indicated in the platform of the Democratic convention, but the action of the party subsequently has been of a character showing that the promise was made and interpreted in a Protectionist sense only or as a "catch vote" cry.

The victory of Hill, in this respect, is an intimation to Federal and State Executives that Democratic administrations should be run and engineered in all their branches from top to bottom, by men who profess and support Democratic principles.

The question of "Protection" was also one which influenced the elections very largely. The Republican platform contained, it is true, a plank strongly endorsing the protective system; but the Republican candidate, Ira Davenport, and his principal supporters in the canvass, never mentioned the word once in their political addresses to the electors. They ignored the question and sought to keep it from being made an issue in the election. This was done to please the Mugwumps, who are for the most part an un-American set, and go in for English ideas. The Mugwumps, yielding to English influence are in favor of free trade, and they prevailed upon the managers of the republican campaign to throw protection overboard. They had voted against Blaine in the Presidential contest on account of his strong American sentiment; in the present contest they voted for Davenport on account of his weakness in that respect. The influence of the Mugwumps has now been thoroughly annihilated by the vote of yesterday. Their insignificance and their impotency have been made manifest beyond the shadow of a doubt. The Irish vote that was cast so largely for Blaine in the general elections went solid this time in favor of Hill, the Democratic candidate, and literally swamped the snobbish and anti-labor Mugwumps. This is simply demonstrated by the vote in Brooklyn and New York, which have given a gain of more than 14,000 over the vote of Cleveland for President. The result of the election indicates three things: first, that the people look upon civil service reform pretty much as a fraud and a farce; secondly, that the Mugwumps had better locate in a cemetery and dig their graves; and finally, that free trade has no show against protection.

THE SINNER SINNED AGAINST.

Our two esteemed evening contemporaries, the Montreal Daily Witness and the Daily Star, are at loggerheads over the St. Roch's hospital business. The Witness, which does not hesitate to calumniate and bring false charges against its neighbor, does strongly object to be made the victim of falsehood and calumny. Certainly a man should not be sinned against because he sins against another, on the ground that two blacks do not make a white; but once the sinner is sinned against it becomes food for amusement to see and hear him protest against the injury done him. As you would have others do unto you, do ye also unto this. This Christian maxim demands reciprocation of good amongst neighbors. It won't do for any man to do harm to others and then expect that nothing but good should fall to him. Thus for eight or ten days the Daily Witness was flinging mud at the Sisters of Charity; it worked up the bigotry, prejudices and animosity of its benighted readers against these noblest and most self-sacrificing of God's creatures; it endeavored with all its ingenuity and cunning to get the public to brand these holy women as heartless and cruel slayers of suffering patients; it tried hard to persuade the world that the St. Roch's Hospital was nothing but a "den of horrors." The Daily Witness could not be made to understand or feel that its utterances were calculated to work a grievous injury and wrong to the good and true women, and to make sad havoc of both truth and justice. But as soon as the shoe of falsehood and calumny pinched its own corn, it cries out, Hold! Stop! You are doing me wrong! Well, we hope, for its own sake, and for the sake of honest and decent journalism, that the Star has done it wrong. The Star published a communication for

which the writer undertakes to give the public one or two facts that, according to him, may possibly explain the tortuous conduct of the Witness in publishing the alleged horrors of St. Roch's. The following are the facts which the Star correspondent refers to and makes public:—

"Several days ago the publisher of the paper in question (the Daily Witness) gave explicit instructions to his reporters to report all smallpox matters in a way that would be unattractive to the Board of Health; the reporters were ordered at the same time to keep everything favorable to the Board. Would you believe it, sir, the reason given for this line of conduct was an openly expressed desire to injure certain members of the Board, irrespective of the consequences to the city, and in discussions that took place in the office there was no apparent anxiety about the city's health so long as injury could be inflicted on the individuals in question."

The Daily Witness naturally felt the sting of these charges, and lost no time in denying them, denouncing the paper that published them, and the person who wrote them.

If THE POST and the community at large were like the Witness and imitated its example, we would refuse to accept its denial of the charges and would feel little impressed with its denunciations of the slanderers, just as the Witness stubbornly refused to accept the denials, by the Sisters of Charity and by hundreds of patients, of its infamous charges against the management of St. Roch's. But we are not desirous of imitating the rabid, ungenerous, and unjust conduct of our esteemed contemporary. We can afford to be magnanimous towards an opponent who has been sinned against, although he has himself grievously sinned in the same direction. Although the Daily Witness declined to believe the Rev. Mr. Evans, hundreds of patients, and the good Sisters of Charity themselves, that the charges it was publishing were false and unjust, we do not hesitate one moment to believe the Daily Witness when it says that the charges leveled at its honor and integrity as a public journal are false. The Star correspondent may have been laboring under a delusion or may have been misled by incorrect information as to the basis working of the Witness office. As to the action of the Star in publishing the communication, we leave that to both our esteemed contemporaries to settle among themselves.

LET THE GOVERNMENT ABIDE BY THE VERDICT.

There is no doubt that the view taken by THE POST of the case of Louis Riel, and set forth in our columns yesterday, is the one most in harmony with the nature of the verdict, with the exigencies of the situation in Canada, and with the general feeling of the civilized world.

We have every confidence that the line of argument, which we followed in that article, will commend itself to the attention of the Government, and that they will see the wisdom and the necessity of adopting it in the settlement of Riel's fate.

The Ministry must be governed by the terms and the meaning of the verdict, which keeps the half-breed leader a prisoner in their hands.

They must not yield to the demands of Orangemen, who would have his blood whether or no.

They must not be guided by the appeals of those who would make a hero of Riel on or off the scaffold.

Let the Ministry steer an even keel between the two.

The bloodthirsty, as well as the apologetic, should be kept at a respectful distance from the Council Chamber. Nothing but the dictates of justice and the weight of common sense should lead the Cabinet to a decision.

Justice is opposed to the death penalty, for the verdict of the jury which recommends Riel to mercy, is opposed to it.

Common sense tells us to avoid all acts that would be fruitful in evil or danger, and the Government have not it within their power to work greater injury to the Dominion of Canada than by making a political martyr of Louis Riel. Thus, therefore, the Government, according to the strict interpretation of the verdict, have neither the obligation nor the right to hang him.

We hope that certain Macdonald and his colleagues will not assume an obligation which is not imposed on them, or a right which is not given them. They have only to carry out the will of the jury that tried Riel. They have not to go beyond it; they cannot go beyond it. Now the jury have distinctly and emphatically willed that Riel should not be hanged, or otherwise their recommendation to mercy would mean nothing. But such an interpretation of the verdict cannot be admitted.

The integrity of the verdict cannot be interfered with. The reasoning and intelligent public of the country understand this and they will expect the Cabinet to govern itself accordingly. We find that our morning contemporary, the Montreal Herald, has already fallen into line with our view of the case. It says:—

"And here let us say that, if the Government were to execute Riel, it could not be said to be carrying out the verdict of the jury that tried him with a full knowledge of all the facts for and against him. The jury recommended the man to mercy. They did not, therefore, recommend the death penalty. This was imposed by the Judge, who took no notice of the recommendations. It will be claimed that, if the verdict of the jury is to be entitled to weight, the other portion of the verdict should also have been considered. The verdict was not simply 'guilty,' but 'guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.' If the death penalty be imposed, there are many who will recall the fact that the jury who found him guilty of high treason thought they saw much in the action of the man, and the surrounding circumstances, and the evidence adduced, to warrant them in making a recommendation which they supposed would save him from death by the hangman. In full view of the scaffold, the recollection of the actual words of the verdict stand forth

TWO RECORDS CONTRASTED.

THE "EVENING POST" knows perfectly well that the statements published in the Witness concerning St. Roch's were genuine and honest. If it has any intelligent readers, they certainly know this also; so we presume it is satisfied with the approval of the ignorant. Its vituperations are beneath notice. (Daily Witness, Nov. 6th.)

We never questioned the genuineness of the Witness statements concerning St. Roch's, in so far as they were made to its reporters and published in its columns, but we did question the genuineness and truth of what was contained in the said statements. What they purported to convey to the public regarding the management of the hospital and the treatment of the patients was both exaggerated and false. The fact of a person saying or writing anything does not impart to his statement a character of genuineness or truth.

Statements are only true and genuine when their substance is in accordance with facts. Now the substance of the Witness statements was not in such accord, as has been amply evidenced. Consequently, our contemporary has published dishonest and false statements concerning the hospital. There is no getting over that conclusion.

The Witness says: "If THE POST has any intelligent readers." Well, if we haven't, who has? The views of THE POST on all public questions have commanded the approval and support of the most intelligent people in the city and the country.

Concerning this St. Roch's business, the authorities and public opinion were governed by what THE POST had to say on the matter. THE POST also settled the proposal to close the churches and Sunday schools. We alone fought that battle and prevented infidelity and atheism scoring a point under the cover of good intentions and scientific endeavor. THE POST, from the very beginning, denounced the newspaper sensationalism that was hatched out of the epidemic, and we saw the merchants, the Board of Trade, the medical colleges, the clergy, in fact every institution, call meetings and protest against the action of our contemporaries in booming smallpox. To-day we find the most sensational using discretion and coolness in their reports, and among the first to stop the others from giving away to sensation.

Again, THE POST sat down on the importation of experts and specialists, and the health committees sat down with us.

No later than yesterday the New York Herald, in a four column review of the situation, dubbed us the "clever Post" of Montreal, and quoted in its despatches an entire article from our columns as the expression of the enlightened and intelligent public opinion on the topic of the day. Talk about intelligent readers! Why we have more of them to the square inch than the Witness has to the square yard. The very fact of the existence of such a paper as the "only religious daily" is a proof that there is a sad lack of intelligence and far-mindedness somewhere.

We know of no paper that can pervert not only ancient but modern and contemporary history with such ease as the Daily Witness and still live; we know of no paper in a civilized and Christian community that could and can exhibit such a list of all things Catholic, that can ignore and trample on truth, that can appeal to the worst prejudices, national and religious, as the same Daily Witness, and still be read.

Now, would any one pretend to say that such a paper could live and be read, if its readers were to any degree intelligent and fair-minded? Certainly not. They would give it up in disgust and seek for truth and fair play elsewhere.

The Witness says that "our vituperations of it are beneath notice." Our contemporary may term our criticisms of its reprehensible conduct as "vituperations." That will not change their force nor diminish their effect and influence. That they may be beneath its notice, we will not dispute; but they are certainly more noticed and approved by the community at large than its base and false accusations against the Sisters of Charity.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RIEL'S FATE.

Will Riel be executed? is the question which the Canadian people still put, even in face of the half-breed leader is in the hands of the Dominion Government. They have given no visible sign of what their intentions are towards the prisoner. The jury that found Riel guilty of the charges laid at his door accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation to mercy. Will this appeal to the executive for the exercise of clemency in behalf of the defeated rebel go unheeded? Will it fail to meet with any consideration from the Cabinet and to exercise its legitimate influence over its councils and in the determination of its line of action? We cannot see why this extenuation of the verdict should be ignored and should not be made a chief factor in the settlement of Riel's fate. If the verdict of the jury is the power that gives the authorities the right to set the machinery of justice in motion against the liberty or the life of a prisoner, then the authorities should only use and avail themselves of that right to punish with death or imprisonment, according to the meaning of the verdict and within its limitations. The law is not revengful, nor should its application be zealous. The execution of the law should be pushed only to that extent which the verdict warrants and justifies. Now, the Riel verdict does not exact nor would it justify the extreme penalty. The recommendation to mercy embodied by the jury in their verdict against Riel forms an essential part of it, for penal purposes, as the word guilty. To ignore the jury's recommendation of a prisoner to mercy









