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# The Time AND Witness

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 10.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1888.

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### A SISTER OF MERCY.

See her in her modest beauty,  
Clad in simple robe of gray;  
From the sacred path of duty,  
Smiling all the clouds away.  
Watch the oblation to meet her  
With her little jug and woe;  
Behold her with her hands great her;  
Love is there where'er she goes.

Tenderest grief her glance expresses,  
Where the wronged and suffering weep;  
And beneath her kind caresses,  
Woe and pain are lulled to sleep.  
All who drink the cup of sorrow,  
Love to feel her hovering near,  
For the saddest hearts must borrow  
Comfort from her words of cheer.

Bliss seem the skies above her;  
Round her breathes such heavenly grace,  
That we cannot choose but love her,  
O'er her bright expressive face.  
Plays a smile all meek and tender,  
Borrowed from a world divine,  
And her eyes, angelic splendour  
Must the coarsest soul refine.

When above the faint and dying,  
Fall of pity bending low,  
They upon her care relying,  
Find a balm for every woe.  
Where disease is ripe and lingers,  
Fool of form, yet strong and brave;  
Clasping close the stiffening fingers,  
Kindling hopes beyond the grave.

All her holiest words are spoken  
To the ear of guilt and shame,  
So that spirits spent and broken  
Must in reverence hold her name.  
Sinners hear her gentle warning,  
And with loving words are led  
Through Redemption's radiant morning  
To that path where angels tread.

Flowers of Hope, this gracious maiden  
Shows us the "valley of tears";  
With heaven's choicest blessings laden,  
To the sorrowing she appears.  
Prayer her, bless her, all creation;  
For her unassuming worth,  
Ours her queen of every nation,  
Crown her queen of all the earth.

### CABLE TELEGRAMS.

(Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The emigration of a large number of young Russian girls has aroused the suspicion of the police. They have made a thorough investigation and have discovered that bands exist at Warsaw, Odessa and other cities for a regular system of export of young women, they use various pretenses to persuade innocent. They usually are taken to Hamburg, whence they are sent to South America, mainly to Brazil. Not only Russia, but Austria is full of such agents, and the traffic reaches enormous proportions. When the girls reach their destination they become victims to libertines, who buy very high prices, some as high as 5,000 rubles. Russia has invited the co-operation of the Hamburg and Austrian authorities to extinguish the traffic.

People, in the intervals when the White-chapel murder discussions are less exciting, gravely discuss the possible extinction of the London Times. The discussion turns upon the chances of the Parnell inquiry going dead against the leading journals. Some insist that if the Commission should convict the leading journal of forgery and deliberate libel, the Times would come to the ground with a crash. Its credit would disappear, readers fall away, and advertisements vanish. This is not probable, but the effects of a combination of disasters, such as the complete vindication of the Irish members must involve, would unquestionably be a severe blow to the paper which made itself responsible for the "Parnellism and Crime" articles. The Unionists have really come to lose, for if Parnell should be vindicated, it is needless disguising the fact that Unionism, as a political force, would be instantaneously and permanently discredited. The Harrington-Chamberlain embodiment of Unionism would simply perish.

THE FORGOTTEN LETTERS DISCOVERED

The Pall Mall Gazette announces that Mr. Parnell has discovered the forger of the letters attributed to him and published by the Times. Strong evidence of Mr. Parnell will be on trial before the judicial commission.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A banquet was given at the Palace in Munich last evening in honor of Emperor William. The Prince Regent proposed the health of the Emperor. The latter, in reply, said that as in 1870 the Bavarian royal house and people has given magnificent impulse to German unity, so had the Regent Luyppold been the first after the present Emperor's accession to help to lighten the cares devolving upon him in a few difficult tasks. To the different people of Germany it was necessary that their people should stand faithfully together. In conclusion he promised to maintain with steadfastness the Hohenzollerns' friendly alliance with the Regent, and house of Bavaria in grateful remembrance of the magnificent reception accorded him.

Mr. Laborers says:—I hear from Berlin that nothing is being done to change the heart of a dyed-in-the-wool Tory, that you, dear the Ethiopian skin or the leopard's spots? How different is the feeling of that patriotic, Cardinal Moran, who goes out of his way during a sermon in Dublin to proclaim his sympathy with his struggling brethren, and to state that the Irish in Australia, as well as in Canada and America, are anxiously and hopefully watching Ireland's progress towards legislative

independence, and that they "are determined to help."

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Yeoman of the Guard," scored a huge success last night. Quite unlike Gilbert and Sullivan's previous productions, it is downright serious, comic-parade—if those two adjectives can be made agree. The house was tremendous, the boxes and stalls blazed with shoulders bare but for diamonds, and all London men, who make it a business to have their faces everywhere, had them scattered through the house. Hard musical work falls upon Geraldine Ulmar, and those who have not heard the howling and yelling of London first-nighters can have no idea of the row kicked up by pit and gallery to honor Miss Ulmar's principal song. Je-jie Bond has a fancy part, and made it very funny in his particular style. He is the accepted funny man of London society, and to see him merely prance about the stage makes his admirers happy.

Considerable excitement is caused by the information that the affairs of the New Zealand Bank are in an exceedingly involved condition. It is reported a large deficit has been discovered, part of which is due to the dishonesty of the directors, who have used their official positions to get possession of a large amount of the funds of the bank, and who are in fact defaulters. There are large losses also to fresh unwary investments of funds. At a meeting of stockholders here yesterday, it was determined to entirely wipe out the New Zealand board of directors. The London board will also be reorganized. No dividend will be paid for an indefinite period. The shortage will entirely wipe out the surplus of £100,000 and leave considerable deficit. The bank has been one of the most profitable and important in the Pacific waters. The English stockholders are greatly excited.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.—The expedition to the Black Mountains to punish the tribes for the deaths of Major Betsey and Capt. Winston got in motion October 1st from Darbaid. It consisted of 8,000 men under command of Major General McQueen. The news comes from the expedition this morning that the advance had a brush with the enemy, in which 600 British privates and two Sepoys were killed.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The subscriptions to the Parnell indemnity fund are not mounting up so rapidly as could be desired. They have reached £5,000, a goodly sum to be sure, and advice from the United States and the Dominion say substantial relief will be obtained from those quarters. But £5,000 is large as it is, but a medium of what is needed. No estimate puts Parnell's defence less than £20,000, and it is needed they may mount to £40,000. Parnell's fight is the fight of all the Irish members, as the Times has sought to link the Parnellites members of Parliament with the defunct authors of dynamite outrages which make the name of Parnell a byword. The extraordinary expenses devolve on Parnell. The magnitude of the expenses may be judged from the fact that the Times has notified the Commission that it proposes paying out money for witnesses; what is paid is gone, and it will give the names of the witnesses that may be summoned, but it does not propose to pay his expenses. This action of the Times is generally taken as an evidence of weakness on the part of the Thunderer. Taken in connection with the Pall Mall Gazette's assertion that Parnell has discovered the forger, it is not a violent assumption to suppose that the Times is convinced it has lost the game, and now proposes to save its money. Meanwhile, however, Parnell's expenses go on, and it is the earnest desire of Parnell's friends that no effort be omitted, no purpose be relaxed in raising funds. That is the message sent out throughout the kingdom, and across the sea to the Dominion and United States. Wherever well the Parnell Fund.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Opinion on the incompetency of the police authorities to deal with the Whitechapel murders is signally contemptuous. The employment of bloodhounds is accepted as a great improvement, albeit a startling comment upon the civilization of the Whitechapel Yard, despite the reputation it has acquired by its frequent use by novelists in thrilling tales of the discovery of mythical robberies, are all worthless. The murderer simply laughs at them all. They have one clue only, and that is the Malay word *Sailor* Dodge tells about. Meanwhile there is an outcry for Inspector Byrne, the great New York chief detective.

The rise in the price of wheat will inevitably cause a rise in the price of bread, and a diminution of the quarters loaf. This will cause distress and growling. Even bread riots loom in the distance with their horrid threatenings.

Extraordinary progress is being made with the first section of the Manchester ship canal. Great docks are being cut at Chester, where 200 men are employed, and 200 locomotives. The width of the canal is three hundred feet from bank to bank and one hundred and twenty-six feet at the bottom.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—John Dillon, M.P., was unable to attend the demonstration held in Tipperary to which he had been invited, but sent a letter which said: Circumstances which I will not enter into at present have unhappily added new courage to the camp of evictors and rackrenting landlords who last spring were practically utterly beaten and disheartened, but now seem to be inspired with new hopes. I have been able to ascertain since my release that an attack in force has been ordered on all estates in Ireland where the tenants are courageously resisting rackrenting and evictions, and in the same time it is impossible for any one who has carefully watched the proceedings of the land commissioners to shut his eyes to the fact that the land course are rapidly becoming simply a department of the machinery now in existence for the oppression of Irish tenants. Under these circumstances, it seems to me there is no hope for Irish tenants for the time, except a method which will convince the landlords that it will not pay to treat them in an inhuman and unchristianlike spirit. This winter is sure to be one of fierce struggle, and I desire extremely to make a personal appeal to the people of Tipperary to show themselves in the movement with all their old vigor.

Demonstrations were held in numerous places throughout the county yesterday, and resolutions were passed strongly supporting the present movement.

Miss Paria Stevens, a wealthy American lady who has been robbed by brigands, is having infinite trouble in Paris, where her trunks have been seized and she has had to dodge sheriffs and lawyers continually. Anita, her maid, having been arrested on suspicion of the theft, turned upon her with a suit for wages and slander. Another lady has also sued her for slander.

For the first six months of 1888 the English railways killed 185 people and injured 957.

### THE LOVE OF CHRIST.

It was on the love of Christ that the early Church so strongly leaned. It is to this love that we find the Apostle Paul so continually turning. This was his soul's true resting place and refuge. It was under the branches of this palm tree that he found a shadow from the heat. This was the deep well out of which he drank his endless consolation. He needed no other.

To be "able to comprehend with all saints the breadth and length, the height and depth" of this love, was his aim; and to "know that love which passeth knowledge" was the sum of his prayers.

This love is our refuge too—our true and perfect home. The knowledge of this love is quiet peace. We sit down and let this love breathe freely into us, and straightway all is calm. Each storm has gone to rest, each gust has died away. Love beyond all loves, in greatness, in freeness, and in efficacy! Gifted with strange power of soothing, and healing, and comforting! He who has possession of this love has got hold of a hidden spell, mighty to charm away all heaviness of heart, all bitterness of soul. What can withstand it?

In this love are all the loves of earth gathered up and centered. It is a brother's love; yet passing far above it. It is a bridegroom's love, as the song of Solomon shows us; yet tenderer than the love of mortal bridegroom. It is a husband's love; yet truer and more faithful than the love of the truest and most faithful husband upon earth. It is a love without beginning and without end—a love without any intermingling selfishness, or jealousy, or coldness, or forgetfulness, or weariness—a love without interruption, a love without fickleness, a love without decay.

### A SAINTS' DETACHMENT FROM EARTHLY GOODS.

Princess Christina of Piedmont having appointed St. Francis de Sales her almoner, presented him with a handsome diamond signet-ring, requesting him to keep it for her sake.

"Madame, I will retain it with pleasure," he answered, "until the poor need it."

"In that case said the Princess, "give it only as a pledge, and I will always redeem it for you."

"I fear, Madame," the holy Bishop replied, "it will have to be redeemed so often that it would appear an abuse of your benevolence."

Not long after, Christina met his lordship at Turin and observed that he did not wear the diamond. Eagerly divining what had become of it, she sent him another, of still greater value, with a message not to do with this as he had done with the first.

"I can not even promise that, your Highness," replied St. Francis. "It seems that the possession of costly articles does not become me."

### A PEOPLED WILDERNESS.

Cardinal Manning recently delivered a remarkable discourse, in which he gave a very gloomy picture of London and the disintegration of human society in these latter days. Among other things, he said: "London is a desolation beyond that of any city in the Christian world. Four millions of human beings, of whom 2,000,000 are idolaters, and among the 2,000,000 God only knows how few have been baptized, how few have been born again of water and the Holy Ghost. London is a wilderness. It is like Rome of old—a pool into which all the nations of the world streamed together and all the sins of all the nations of the world were continually flowing. Such is London at this day."

### EMPEROR WILLIAM AGREES TO THE POPE'S CLAIM.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The interview of Cardinal Gallimbert, Papal nuncio at Vienna, with Emperor William on Thursday lasted only 10 minutes. The cardinal, it is said, has freely stated that the Emperor, after expressing the hope that nothing would occur during his visit to Rome to wound the susceptibilities of the Pope, declined to discuss any question pending between the Vatican and Germany, simply referring him to Count Herbert Bismarck. The nuncio's subsequent conference with Count Herbert Bismarck appeared to have been limited to arranging the formalities of Emperor William's reception at the Vatican. Advice from Rome announce that the Vatican is satisfied with the programme arranged. Herr von Schlozer, German ambassador at the Vatican, as instructed by Count Herbert Bismarck, assented to every formality suggested by Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state. Emperor William will call upon the Pope at the Vatican before going to the Quirinal. The Pope will hold a private conference with the Emperor in the library, which is now decorated with tapestry presented to him on the occasion of his recent jubilee. On the day of the Emperor's arrival Cardinal Rampolla will wait on him, and on the following day the Emperor will return the visit to the cardinal. The public reception at the Quirinal and the fetes to be given in His Majesty's honor will be without any special formality.

The Papal Encyclical on "Liberty" is receiving numerous adhesions from the hierarchies of several countries in Europe: The Duke d'Anstret Paquirin, in a recent discourse pronounced in Paris, referred to it most happily; "Christianity, that is the enemy!" he cried. "Yes, it is the enemy of all servitude, of every abasement. Hear the voice which comes from the Vatican; it tells us that liberty is the most precious gift given to man; that it is one of those inalienable rights of which no power can deprive us; that modern societies rest on these truths; that if, in these unhappy days, when the conscience is troubled and disconcerted, they seem obscure or forgotten; the Christian sentiment protests, it resists and they do not delay in taking up their force again. Let us salute, in its calm grandeur, that authority,

which bows not down before Caesar or before the Jacobine. This is why, supported by our religious beliefs, we count none to be Lioger—and we repel the revolutionary doctrine which pretends to bring about the disappearance of the individual, the family, the conscience, all our rights before the dogma of the sovereignty of numbers."

### THE DEAD.

The dead are like the stars by day.  
Withdrawn from mortal eye,  
Yet holding unperceived their way  
Through the unclouded sky.

By them through holy hope and love,  
We feel in hours serene,  
Connected with a world above  
Immortal and unseen.

For death his sacred seal hath set  
On bright and bygone hours,  
And they we mourn as with us yet,  
Are more than ever ours—

Ours by the pledge of love and faith  
By hopes of heaven on high;  
By trust, triumphant over death,  
In immortality.

### RELIGION AND COUNTRY.

Religion and country are two words which bring up from the deep well of the soul emotions varied and lasting. Without religion, no country can long maintain her morals uncorrupted, and without morality to infuse life and energy into the law, the country declines and falls, and then vanishes from the geographical map, as a distinct nationality. The possibility of a country of infidels has been imagined by a few charlatan philosophers, but such a country has never existed. No country will ever play her prominent part in the passing panorama of history, however great her men, if religion is not first to exercise her moral and restraining influence, or where the literature and thought of the country is not melowered by the Christianizing power of religion.

### SANITARY NOTES.

Slaughtering by electricity is now talked of, and it may be hoped will prove an economical and sanitary method, as it certainly would be humane. A new dressed beef concern in the Great Eastern, a patent method of slaughtering, but the nature of it is not mentioned.

If silverware is covered with a black coating soon after been cleaned, one may be certain that there is some trouble with the drainage system of the house. The agent which causes the tarnishing is sulphuretted hydrogen—the same gas which is generated in decaying eggs and other putrefying animal and vegetable matters.—Boston Journal of Health.

When tried, make a note on.—An old New England housekeeper says:—"No insect that crawls on live under application of hot alum water. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water, then apply with a brush while nearly boiling hot to every joint and crevice in the skirting or mopboard."

Malaria extra dinary.—Nobody in eastern New Jersey, it is said, can remember a year when malaria was so widespread and virulent as it is at present in the villages of the Hackensack Valley. Hardly any one escaped, and, in many instances, whole families are prostrated together. Doctors classify the disease as typho-malarial, and says it is dangerously allied to typhoid fever. It does not yield readily to quinine, and is far more debilitating and exhausting than the well-known "chills and fever." It often produces delirium, and still oftener torpor or unconsciousness.

Fly Infection.—We have, heretofore, printed accounts of the experiments that demonstrate the agency of flies in transmitting infection by feeding on the excreta of consumptive patients and becoming filled with the tubercle bacilli, which they deposit in "fly-specks" on articles entering into or communication with the human system. The same process may undoubtedly take place with the pest germs from the dejection of typhoid, yellow fever, and cholera patients, when flies have access to them. This knowledge is of the highest importance, and in relation to the duty of instantly masking and sterilizing with powerful disinfectants every excretion connected with infectious diseases, among which consumption is now classed beyond question.

### DISCORD IN THE HOME.

The experiences of many observing persons have satisfied them that the chief source of family friction are, on the part of the husband, a domineering disposition; on the part of the wife, frivolity, and of both together selfishness or want of consideration. All are the faults of undeveloped nature, and not of marriage, though close association may intensify them. Sometimes these faults are revealed, it is the husband who locks depth and character, and the wife who rules with a rod of iron. Strange that the ruling person never realizes the pall he or she casts over the household, but so it is. There can be no real happiness where there is no liberty. One of the two is driven to deception or prevarication through fear of ill-temper of the other. If it be not a cyclone it is a squall, gloomy sky, or a sultry breeze. There is no courage left "to speak the truth plainly" because the truth would cost too dearly, no matter with what a kindly spirit it may be uttered. For the want of self-discipline and culture of the feelings the peace of the family may be ruined. Not only so, the offending parties become unhappy wretches, since, to the excessive words of "By-Bye," "self-will" has to do with it when it comes into potent conflict with the constitution of things."—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

### HEALTH.

FOR NEURALGIA.—A simple remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR GIRLS.—An article printed in woman, from the pen of Charles Richard Dodge, giving some hints on "Physical Culture for Our Girls," is of timely interest at this season. While it is true that many persons are naturally graceful, as others are by nature awkward, there are few who will not become more supple and better able to resist diseases by judicious physical training, and to a girl woman outdoor exercise is far more essential than to a boy or a man, because so much of her

time is necessarily spent indoors and she has so few calls to compel her to go out whether she will or not.

The question: "What is the best form of exercise?" Mr. Dodge makes answer that there is to be best form. If one has a hollow chest and round shoulders the chest must be expanded and the lungs increased in size; if the arms and back are weak these muscles must be strengthened; if the lower limbs lack vigor they must be brought under the hardening process. For one who has never taken exercise systematically the gymnasium is the best place to make a beginning. But one cannot indulge in any form of physical exercise and receive benefit from it in tightly fitting garments.

The first thing to ascertain is the capacity of the lungs. Can you, with the arms extended before you, take a full inspiration and touch the knuckles behind the back without a tendency to cough? Can you touch the backs of the hands at all, or even make the elbows meet while in this position? Try it again and again until it is accomplished, and you will be surprised in time to find you are not quite so round shouldered. Keep the head erect and the shoulders thrown back, filling the lungs as fully as possible at each breath; make a practice of doing so, and before long the chest will begin to expand, the lungs will expand more air, and with it will better oxygenated, the eye will grow brighter, the cheeks more rosy, and the brain clearer.

Boxing and fencing are both now considered essential elements in a woman's physical education, and without doubt they are ready means for hardening the muscles of the chest, arms, back and neck. Walking is recommended for headaches and a feeling of general lassitude and weariness; not walking in the ordinary acceptance of the word, but walking for the purpose of the walk's sake, properly dressed for it, with the arms swinging naturally at the side, a couple of miles a day at first, increasing until 10 or 12 miles can be easily accomplished.

Outdoor sport of all kinds, of course, are recommended, and the proper ventilation of sleeping apartments insisted upon, unless one would undo all the benefits of the open-air exercise. The tricycle is a precious boon to women, bringing as it does the muscles of many parts of the human machine into play, meanwhile supporting the body in a careful position. Happily, the prejudice against a woman riding a "wheel" is wearing away, and the most sensitive may mount her "cycle without fear of unkind criticism. Archery is not as popular as it should be, though, and is hardly called exercise, while benefits goes to other extremes and must be indulged in judiciously. Football and base ball hardly come within feminine limitations, but girls may box and catch with propriety. Horseback riding will never be a "best" exercise until the side saddle shall have been tabooed and women can mount their horses in a natural and beautiful way.

Howing may be indulged in moderation in connection with the other forms of exercise; its tendency is to develop the muscles of the hips and lower limbs rather than those of the arms and chest. Snow shoeing and tobogganing and skating are excellent exercises, although the first requires some practice before it is easy enough to come under the head of pastime, and skating should be judiciously pursued.

### A PLEA FOR REST.

There are more Americans drunk with the delirium tremens of industry than with alcohol. They do not know how to get out of the nervous excitement and stimulus of tempo; and the moment comes to them when they feel the sensations that are shared by people who have been living on stimulants and stop taking them. The more they need rest the less they like it.

The country is God's great resting place for tired humanity. To walk at night across the carpet grass, to stop and listen, as my companion said to me a year or two ago, and listen to the silence, the moon, the stars, God's great nurse, who takes his child up in his arms and rocks them to restfulness! And what songs she sings; what stories she tells! There is no voice so clear, so sweet, so eloquent, as nature's own voice; but if you never learned to understand her language, take some of her interpreters with you—Kuekin or Burroughs, or Thoreau, or Colver, and then yourself to understand her. Then, when you see the light of God's classic for yourself—"Laicus" in Christian Union.

### LEARN TO BE SELF-RELIANT.

People who have been bolstered up all their lives are seldom good for anything in an crisis. When misfortune comes they look around for someone to lean upon. Once down they are utterly helpless, and can never find their feet again without assistance. Such a man may have no more resemble self-made man who has fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones, than a bush resembles an oak. It is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from energetic action by assisting them over obstacles which they ought to be able to surmount alone. Did a man ever learn to swim unless he placed his whole confidence in a cork jacket? The assistance may be of advantage for a few lessons, but if he would learn to take care of himself he must cast aside all supports.

### NO HEART.

What a thing it is for a man to have said of him that he has no heart! No heart. Then he is hardly a human being. He is like an oyster, a potato, a stick, a stone; like a lump of lead, only he is never in the melting mood. Such a man does not love his own race, nor even his best friends. His love for his own kind is a mere selfishness. He has no feeling of possession. It really has a love for one but himself, and that isn't love. And a woman without heart, can there be anything more abhorrent? She seems only like a walking milliner's stand, vitalized wood to hang dresses upon. We have no fancy for human icicles; we like men of heart.

### PARIS'S BIG TOWER.

The Tower of Eiffel, which is to be the principal attraction at the next Exhibition, is progressing, but slowly. The elevation already attained is 125 yards, out of a total proposed altitude of 282 yards. If mere weight of metal be taken into consideration, the work is more than half completed; but the difficulties and dangers increase with every additional foot from the ground, and it is an open secret that the workmen whom Mr. Eiffel has got together are by no means delighted with the work they are to do. Hoisting huge masses of iron and fitting them must be very trying to the nerves when the work has to be done 400 feet above terra

firma and with a narrow foothold as the base of operations. It is difficult to form an estimate of the reserve force which the architects and engineers employed possess, and it is unwise to prophesy unless one is quite sure. But the general opinion at Paris is that M. Eiffel's modern tower of Babol will not be ready the day the Exhibition is to be opened. The tower is intended to be exactly twice the height of the topmost pinnacle of Cologne Cathedral, which has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the most lofty edifice in Europe.

### [FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS]

#### A CRY FROM PURGATORY.

A mournful sound arises, a solemn doleful cry, A piteous prayer for mercy, it seems to reach the sky;  
'Have pity on me, comrades!' 'Oh you who were my friends,  
'And succor me from misery, and make to God amend.

Oh burning is the fire, consuming are the pains,  
The sunbeam never rises, the midnight never wanes;  
Oh render me assistance; oh save me when you may,  
These are the cries that echo from that dungeon night and day?

'Have pity on your father! My children, you you see?  
And ransom him from misery, for wretched is his lot;  
Obtain from him abatement of punishment or dread,  
Oh help your yearning parent! Oh pray and persevere.'

'Your mother, yes, your mother! Dear son I call to thee,  
My weary soul is languishing and yearning to be free;  
Long is the night and deep the gloom, and hideous the cries  
Of torment and of misery that from this prison rise.'

'My husband! You my husband, who were so kind to me,  
Oh could you only think of, or could you only see  
The agony and hardship, the grief that gnaw away,  
And bears my soul in anguish and fills it with dismay.'

Hard is the lot, dear Christians, of those forsaken ones,  
Harder the heart of relative, who them in misery shun,  
For life is short and soon will end, and perhaps 'twill be your turn  
To call on friends for succor, from fires that ever burn.

JAS. T. NOONAN,  
Brookville, Ont., Oct. 6th, 1888.

### MANY USES OF EGGS.

THEY ARE SAID TO BE BETTER FOR SCHOOLBOYS' BRAINS THAN FISH.

Eggs are a meal in themselves. Every element that is necessary for the support of man is contained within the limits of an egg shell in the best proportions and most palatable form. Plain boiled they are wholesome. The masters of French cookery, however, affirm that it is easy to dress them in 500 different ways, each method not economical, but salutary in the highest degree.

No honest appetite ever rejected an egg in some guise. It is nutriment in the most perfect form and in the most concentrated shape. Whole nations of mankind rarely touch any other animal food. Kings eat them plain as readily as do the humble tradesman. After the battle of Mubidor, when Kaiser Ludwig sat at a meal with his burghers and great captains, he determined on a piece of luxury—"one egg to every man and two to the excellently valiant Schewpperman."

Far more than fish—for it is a watery diet—eggs are the scholars' fare. They contain phosphorus, which is brain food, and sulphur, which performs a variety of functions in the economy. And they are the best of nutriment for children, for in a compact form they contain everything that is necessary for the growth of the youthful frame. Eggs are powerful; not only food—they are medicine also. The whites is the most efficacious of remedies for burns, and the oil extracted from the yolk is regarded by the Russians as an almost miraculous salve for cuts, bruises and scorchings.

A raw egg, if swallowed in time, will effectually detach a fishbone fastened in the throat, and the whites of eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as harmless as a dose of calomel. They strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble, and render the most susceptible all but proof against jaundice in its most malignant phase. The merits of eggs do not end even here. In France alone the wine clarifiers use more than 80,000,000 a year, and the Alsacians consume fully 38,000,000 in calico printing and dressing the leather that is used in making the finest French kid gloves. Even egg shells are valuable; for alopath and homopathy alike agree in regarding them as the purest of the carbonate of lime.

### ABOUT FLIES.

THEIR USEFULNESS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF DEAD ANIMALS AND IN PURIFYING THE AIR.

The particular office of flies appears to be the consumption of those dead and minute animals whose decaying remains would otherwise poison the air. It was a remark of Linnaeus that three flies would consume a dead horse sooner than a lion could. He doubtless included the families of the three flies. A single fly will sometimes produce 20,000 larvae, each of which in a few days may be the parent of another 20,000; and thus the descendants of three flies would soon devour an animal much larger than a horse. A writer makes the following computation: "One fly on the 30th of March is represented by 300 on the 24th of April; by 300 the 8th of May; by 800—equalling 90,000 on the 31st of May; by 27,000,000 on the 2nd of July, and by 8,100,000,000 on the 8th of August."











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THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 10, 1888.

By the death of Senator Ross, Quebec loses a prominent, worthy, enterprising citizen. His career was a brilliant example of what may be achieved by steadiness of purpose, business habits and integrity.

Mr. WHITE has been elected for Cardwell by a small majority. As this constituency has always elected a representative at the bidding of Sir John Macdonald, the fact that Mr. Stubbs, the Unrestricted Reciprocity candidate, came near winning the seat, is a pretty good indication of the drift of thought among the farmers of Ontario.

The Acadian Recorder thinks "it is a pity that a man of Mr. Chamberlain's undoubted mentality should expend so much ammunition in fighting for a losing cause, for there is nothing surer than that the Home Rule against which Mr. Chamberlain has set his face so firmly will eventually be realized."

An Irishman is busy organizing an expedition to go in quest of Stanley, who has been lost while in quest of Emin Pacha. It is to be hoped this may not be a repetition of the experience of the patrol detached in search of a deserter. The patrol deserted too. The new explorer is named Jameson, and is one of the Dublin distilling family. He is said to be a mighty hunter.

Iowa's new prohibitory law, which is even more stringent than the old one, went into effect on Monday. Even druggists are under the ban and cannot legally compound a prescription calling for any alcohol in its composition. The courts have also decided that liquor means anything intoxicating, including apple cider. The Legislature which passed this iron clad law was overwhelmingly republican.

If the advocates of Crofter emigration from Scotland to the Canadian Northwest imagine that the scheme will be carried out without fraud and hoodling they must know very little of Canadian government methods and the character of professional philanthropists. The fact that these people are to be planted on lands belonging to shark companies, and not on free homesteads, is sufficient in itself to warn the British public of the dishonesty contemplated.

The terrible Whitechapel murders, at which London stands horrified, are without parallel in the history of crime. They seem to be the work of a fiend of diabolical astuteness. But looking at the great metropolis, as it was described the other day by Cardinal Manning, we are not astonished that such a maelstrom of iniquity should produce the most abominable crimes. The godlessness, luxury, vice, depravity and misery of London are all summed up in these acts of the most atrocious insanity of crime.

The London, Eng., Canada Gazette, which is subsidized by the Ottawa Tory Ministry to do its dirty work in the Old Country, slobbers over Lansdowne's "tact, skill, and almost unrivalled popularity, as Governor-General of Canada." The cruel, mean, avaricious Eviator of Luggacerran was the most unpopular man that ever held the position. From the time he was arraigned by William O'Brien till he beat an ignominious retreat from Canada, he was so stricken with cowardly fear that he never went abroad unaccompanied by a cloud of detectives, and only then in exclusively Orange districts.

The Chicago Herald pays a handsome tribute to Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., on the occasion of his investiture of the pallium. It says His Grace is "a prelate universally beloved and respected in the Northwest and favorably known in many other parts. To apt scholarship and a kind nature he has united uncommon personal energy, and the cause of practical temperance owes its chief triumphs in Minnesota to his zeal and ability. Archbishop Ireland has had the advantage of a pastorate in a rapidly growing city, where the flock which finally

could tender him signal honors was at the start only noticeable for its lack of wealth and numbers. A short span of his life has covered some wonderful civic changes, and yet he has kept pace with every mark of progress in his region. The Roman Catholic Church has shown its appreciation of his worth, and it is probable that few preferments fall so happily on genuine personal merit and grace."

In no country in the world are children so neglected and run such risks as in England, says the London Universe. They are continually being murdered, and no one hears anything about it. In Manchester so many babies have been found dead in bed as to cause the deputy coroner of the city to make some strong remarks on the subject. During last week the coroner had to inquire into the death of four infants who had been "overlaid" in bed by their parents. He calculated upon an average that there were a hundred such cases every year in Manchester. In one year he knew of 124 cases. He "has his suspicions that in many instances children are allowed to die in bed possibly for the sake of getting rid of them." The majority of these children die on Saturday nights, and after their parents have been drinking. In Germany a charge of criminal neglect is brought against parents whose children are suffocated in bed.

We look upon the result in Cardwell with satisfaction. That constituency is without doubt the most Macdonaldite, with the exception, perhaps, of Carleton, of all the counties in Ontario. At the general election in February, 1878, the late Mr. Thomas White was elected by a majority of 403. After his entrance into the cabinet he was elected by 670 majority. Last Wednesday his son, Mr. R. S. White, managed to get returned by 112 majority. So large a falling off in the Macdonaldite vote can only be accounted for in one way, namely, the straight declaration of Mr. Stubbs, the Independent candidate, in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. But there can be little doubt that were the Tories not in power at Ottawa, and thus able to bring all their influence to bear, the reciprocity candidate would have been elected by a large majority. The steady falling off everywhere of the Tory vote in the bye-elections, is a sure sign of how the wind is blowing.

NEWFOUNDLAND is not only averse to Confederation, but is looking for an extension of freedom. A leading public man, Hon. A. W. Harvey, has suggested that Newfoundland should have the right to make her own treaties, and a correspondent of the St. John's Colonist urges that the Newfoundland fisheries being more valuable than those of Canada, the colony should look to it that they are not embroiled in any quarrel between the United States and Canada. Furthermore he says:—

"We have a right to be heard in a more distinct manner than we are at present, in all questions affecting our interests. Let us insist upon this French Shore question being settled in our favor. If we can make our own laws generally, as, for instance, the enforcement of the Salt Act, we are quite capable of putting our fisheries on a proper basis. As Mr. Harvey points out, any quarrel with Canada of a local character, such as canal or railway traffic, places us in a very unsatisfactory position, our trade having to suffer for the sins of a government we have no control over. Let us hope the next time we send a representative to a conference at Washington or elsewhere, it will be with treaty making powers, not as the back door adviser of a Birmingham screw manufacturer, who knows as much about Newfoundland as he does of Ireland."

A PROPHECY who considers himself gifted with more than average prescience has given a forecast of the result of the presidential election to the Chicago Herald. He believes that New York State will go overwhelmingly for Cleveland. All the advantages appear to be with the Democrat. The great cities are Democratic. The farmers have nothing to gain by taxation. The Republicans to win must change the faith of the laboring men in communities where tariff argument has been continual, where intelligence is at the average. Besides this, we are assured, the practical side of politics reveals an entire lack of Republican organization in the metropolis. The city has no such Republican guard on watch as in 1880, when, through the efforts of inspectors, poll clerks and workers in 856 districts of the city, the Democratic plurality was kept down to 42,000. With the campaign left to itself, as promises to be the case this year—with only Republican speeches, banners and processions—there is no real reason why the city should not plump 77,000 plurality against Harrison, as it did against Folger in 1882. The Republicans say almost the same about the Democratic organization, but there is strong reason for believing that the struggle for the greater freedom of trade will outweigh all other issues and come out successful.

PROFESSOR F. W. TAUSIG has an article in the current number of The Forum on a question which is now attracting a great deal of attention in connection with tariff revision and the presidential election in the United States. He holds that the great reason why wages are very small in India and China, higher but still small in Germany, comparatively high in England, and highest of all in the United States, is to be found in the productiveness of labor in these countries. Protective duties, he points out, so far as they affect general wages at all, tend to lower them by lessening the productiveness of industry, and in the long run the workmen in the protected industries themselves are not helped. The possible exception to this is in cases where groups of workmen possess a monopoly. He also holds that under a protective tariff labor and capital produce less than they would if free exchange were established. He says further:—"As consumers of protected

articles, the members of the community are worse off. Their industry produces less and they have less material commodities; and, to the extent that the product is less, wages also are less. The real effect of protective duties on general wages is to lower them by making the return in labor smaller; and this lowering of wages takes the concrete shape of higher prices of the protected commodities."

RESTLESSNESS under, and dissatisfaction with, existing conditions is well illustrated by the idea resurrected by a city contemporary of carving out a new province by uniting the Eastern Township, Montreal and a portion of Eastern Ontario. It is a very absurd idea, but it shows that the English-speaking population is not satisfied with what they call French domination: It is certainly true that the French in this Province, especially through some of their newspapers, have asserted themselves in a way to cause alarm among English Protestants, but Irish Catholics have much more reason to complain. We must, however, acknowledge the logic of facts. This is to all interests and purposes a French province, and if the majority choose to exercise their power, we cannot see how the minority is going to effectually resist it. To a close observer it will appear, nevertheless, that the forces at work, socially and politically, are tending towards ultimate fusion. The idea of making a new province out of a district now more than half French is nonsensical. The best thing, therefore, is to accept the situation and make the best of it.

OUR new Governor-General appears to have won all hearts at Quebec by his engaging manners and the heartiness with which he entered into the life of the people. Unmindful of the odiousness of comparisons, the Telegraph compares him with his predecessor. "How different was Lansdowne to Stanley!" says our contemporary. "The one had a bad, disgusting record towards Ireland as an Irishman, while the new one—an Englishman—comes to us with a record full of Christian charity, love and esteem for his fellow subjects and a true and whole-souled friend of Ireland and the struggling people there. The Irish of Canada on Stanley's entrance stood at his side, but they could not for the life of them receive Lansdowne. In fact they were glad that England called him home. Sir John knew it was a blunder to bring him to this fine country, and the Irish were equally as much put about. But Stanley! What a contrast! We trust that the new Governor will be spared with us for many more years. He is the next after the fashion of Lord Dufferin." Like ourself, the Telegraph condemned the cruel evictor, and was glad when he went away. But to his successor, who is a gentleman worthy of our esteem, we are happy to extend the kindest of welcomes. We are all the more pleased to do so that we may show him and others that we are as ready to pay respect to personal worth in a Governor-General as we are to condemn the mean, false and cruel, as displayed in the character of Lansdowne.

CONTINENTAL UNION.

The correspondence published by Mr. Wiman, relative to the proposition for the political union of Canada and the United States, places the matter in a very clear light. Mr. Wiman's letters show that he was simply desirous of securing commercial union, but that the American senators who took up the question, were under the impression that political union was more desired by Canadians.

It would have been better had these gentlemen consulted the amour propre of our people, and advanced their proposition in a way that would be less likely to arouse Canadian spirit. However willing our people may be to come to a fair and permanent understanding concerning their future relations with the United States, they are not to be patronized or coerced.

Had Senator Sherman's proposition taken the form of a recommendation to the President, authorizing him to invite an international conference for the settlement of all questions affecting the relations of the two countries, no opposition would be offered by any section of the people of Canada.

But the bold bald resolutions looking to the cession of Canada to the United States was about the worst course that could possibly have been adopted.

There is not a man in Canada, with the exception of a few hide-bound Tories, very noisy, but really of small account, that would not hail with delight a friendly alliance with the United States.

What, in reality, would such an alliance be but a step towards that greater alliance which all Englishmen hope yet to see established, whereby the English-speaking races of the earth shall unite in common defence of peace and civilization.

England has long ceased to regard this continent as ground for the triumphs of her arms or diplomacy. In reality, she is an Oriental power, and has wisely abandoned North America to the control of her vigorous republican offspring. The anxiety her statesmen of both parties have invariably shown, since the close of the civil war, to cultivate the good will of the United States, and their readiness on all occasions to sacrifice Canadian claims on demand from Washington, is a proof of the desire for a permanent settlement of our relations with that country.

Furthermore, British statesmen cannot be unaware that such settlement cannot be reached otherwise than by a frank acceptance by them, and by Canada, of the Monroe doctrine.

One of the chief causes of the slow progress of Canada, as compared with its great neighbor, is the danger of her being involved at any moment in European wars. Our costs are

open to invasion on two oceans, our southern frontier is more imaginary than real, the various sections of our population have nothing in common but the British flag, and the protection which that affords is little prized by them, that masses of them annually transfer their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

The union of Canada with the United States would enormously strengthen the British Empire. It would secure for it the lasting friendship of the United States. It would remove a constant cause of international irritation. It would pave the way to future concerted action by the two nations, and would really have little effect upon the commerce of England, and that little would be favorable. The manufacturers of England who control her government, have the proverbial selfishness of all traders. They have no sentimental love for a colony that taxes their productions, and see in the proposed American union an augury of enlarged commercial intercourse.

But, more than all, the destruction of the barriers between us and the Americans, would solve certain political problems which threaten not only our Canadian institutions but also the personal happiness and national welfare of our people.

The question must soon be put square to every man in this country whether he prefers to rise to the full status of political manhood as an American, or remain a tadpole in the stagnant pool of Colonialism.

While Sir John Macdonald remains at the head of affairs, and keeps the Tory party intact by the judicious distribution of plunder and the corruption of public men, we can hardly hope for the desired change. But once he is removed, the last link which connects the Canadian people to-day with the Tories of the revolution will part asunder forever, and the two countries will come together as they would have come together long ago had it not been for his malign and sinister influence.

Meantime, the discussion of the question must be productive of good results in preparing Canadians for that independent national existence which, in the ordinary course of events, must soon be theirs.

SENATOR SHERMAN AND CANADIAN OPINION.

Senator Sherman's views concerning the relations between this country and the United States have been stated with great candor. Canadians may now understand precisely how they are regarded by the best informed of American public men. He does not believe in commercial union, and holds that either annexation or war must result if the present conditions are to continue.

The Post has already pointed out the same result should the Tory party continue in power in the Dominion, and pursue that initiating policy, which, leaving all abstract issues aside, has raised a spirit of retaliation in the Republic, to the strength of which both the great parties have had to bow. We must look this question straight in the face, and admit, at the very beginning, that the suspicion of being pro-English was sufficient to jeopardize the chances of Cleveland for re-election, and that he only regained his lost ground by issuing his celebrated Retaliation Message.

A large number of Canadians are proud of British connection. The soil in many regions of the Dominion has practically been seeded down with loyalism. We are quite aware that in those regions there are men that would die on the threshold of their homes before they would be coerced into annexation. They are not many, but their number is sufficient to fire the hills should Senator Sherman's alternative threat be put into operation. Singular to state, these very men and their sons have no hesitation in going to the States when they think they may thereby better their circumstances and taking the oath of allegiance to the American constitution with its special provision against the Queen of England included.

This facility in changing nationality among our most loud-mouthed Loyalists we take to be indicative of the little value they place upon their oath; but ultra Loyalists are nearly all Orangemen, who, after taking a few oaths in the order, may smile complacently at the wildest and most terrible obligations. Apart from that, however, there is a feeling among thoughtful Canadians that union with the Republic is inevitable, the only question being, how it is to be brought about with the least damage to Canadian pride and British prestige.

The Macdonaldite scheme of building up great monarchic and aristocratic nation north of the lakes, is now all but disipated. Imperial Federation, which is a mere pastime for dilettant politicians, has taken the place of it. The mere fact that the advocates of I. F. have declared their willingness to admit the United States into what they are pleased to call a grand Anglo-Saxon confederation, shows how little capable they are for dealing with practical politics of the larger sort.

One thing is patent to everybody, that the policy which would isolate one half of this continent from the other, and which has gone on increasing the debt and piling on the taxes, at the rate of millions a year, while debt and taxation in the United States is rapidly on the way to disappearance, is doomed to disastrous failure.

Of course, we Canadians are not responsible for the ill feeling entertained by the masses in America against Great Britain, unless indeed the sins of a little knot of stupid unreasoning Tories at Montreal, Toronto and some other cities, are to be visited on our head.

We find the idea of annexation, if brought about by fair honorable means, with delight, because it would give us the national status, which we can never hope for as a colony, and would kill out the wretched factions by codding which Tory government in Canada alone is possible.

Canadian loyalty was once a good article, but it has become rather threadbare since the fortifications were dismantled, and the

guns of Quebec advertised for sale in the New York papers. Deeds like these speak louder than words, and since that time Canadians have ceased to hug the delusion that England would go to war in defence of Canada.

We are proud of the British Empire, proud of belonging to it, we are heirs to its liberties and its renown, but since the British Tory dream of the disintegration of the United States was banished forever by the issue of the civil war, the conviction has been forced upon us that union with our neighbors is our only salvation.

RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The Boston Herald points to the vast natural resources of Canada as resources which "ought to convince the American of the immense advantage it would be to him and to his fellow-countrymen to have this vast region, which contains the potentiality of so much wealth and well being, included within our national domain."

Bearing upon this question of the value of Canada, publicity has recently been given in England by official reports of the resources of the Dominion, particularly of the basin of the Mackenzie river. From these reports it seems that there is an enormous amount of territory available for cultivation, stretching northward from the northern border of the United States for more than 2000 miles. It is asserted that the spring flowers and buds of deciduous trees appear as early, north of Great Slave lake, a point not far this side of the Arctic circle, as at St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Ottawa, and that the prevailing southwest summer winds bring the warmth and moisture which render possible cereal growth far to the North, and sensibly affect the climate, even up to the Arctic circle. The forest area, of enormous dimensions, is made up of balsam-poplar, 120 feet high, with a stump diameter of from five to six feet; white spruce, 150 feet high, with a stump diameter of from four to five feet; the larch, of about the same size, and the pine, whose straight stem is often 100 feet long, with only two feet of diameter at the stump. The rivers flowing into the Mackenzie from the west pass through a country remarkably rich in metals of all kinds, and having a greater area than the metalliferous regions of the United States, while along the lower Mackenzie are found great deposits of coal, lignite and iron ore. Still another natural advantage of the country is what is believed to be the most extensive petroleum field in the world, covering an area south of Lake Athabaska of quite 40,000 square miles.

There is nothing in all this which our Canadians are not familiar. They are, therefore, quite aware that their country is not a dowdier land. What we want is stable institutions, which alone can give a guarantee to enterprise and continental free trade, by which American capital will seek investment in Canada, and this country would become in a few years one of the richest and most populous in the world.

BOSTON POLEMICS.

Boston continues to be excited over the school question. Our despatches the other day gave an account of the great number of women, Catholic and Protestant, who took out registration papers in order to be qualified under the law which gives women the right to vote at the election of school commissioners. The Herald of that city thinks the Catholics will carry the day, because they have more women capable of voting than the Protestants, and furthermore, because the latter are not united.

But the most regrettable feature of the dispute is found in the reports, published by the same paper, of sermons delivered from several of the city pulpits last Sunday, boiling over with the most furious diatribes against Catholics and Catholicity. But, while the excitement is running thus high among the sects, the Catholic Bishop and priests have said nothing to give offence. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, who has already obtained unenviable notoriety as the author of an obscene and scurrilous book, out-did all others in the fury of his attacks on Catholics. Here are a few of his sayings:—"Romanists deceive Romanists, because their religion is built upon a lie." "Romanism is itself a fraud." "We're dealing with millions of people who think a lie." "Because Romanism is false from heart to centre is why we should fight it." "Ninety-five percent of the vile women of this country believe in Romanism." "There is nothing to be gained from the Roman Catholic Church without money. No money, no indulgence. No money, no baptism. No money, no marriage. No money, no burial. No money, nothing. Now, if Romanists deceive Romanists, it becomes Christians to preach the Gospel."

What a beautiful specimen of toleration and Christian gentleness this Dr. Fulton must be! A drunken blackguard in the lowest slums of Boston could not be more foul-mouthed.

Dr. Miner, a Universalist preacher, was not so inane as Fulton in his denunciations, but he got off some lively hits at the Jesuits. Other preachers echoed similar sentiments, till we come to the Rev. W. W. Downs, a Baptist minister, who spoke concerning "the teachings of the Catholic church in regard to marriage and the family." His remarks were in singular contrast to the ravings of such bigots as we have mentioned, and show him to be a man possessed of wisdom, candor and a sense of justice. The report is worth quoting:—

Mr. Downs, for the benefit of those who had not heard his previous discourses, stated that he had entered upon the discussion of the Catholic question because there had been so much bad blood and strife stirred up in the community between two religious sects that peaceable citizens must feel that it was most unfortunate thing for the tranquility and well-being of the municipality, the state and the nation as a whole. "A fool," said the reverend gentleman, "can easily knock down a horse's nest; but it takes a very wise man to get away without being stung." He spoke of the Protestants who

were leading the crusade against Catholicism as being men of not the most exalted character. The Catholic attacks were not saying much about the bitter attacks to which they were being subjected on every side. It was used to being abused and goes on its way to do that which it was commanded by God to do.

Mr. Downs then took up his main subject, and said that the Catholic Church regarded marriage as a divine institution, or, rather, sacrament. The Protestant interpretation of it was that it was a temporary contract, to be used to-day, and when it becomes tiresome, and a burden, to be thrown off. The Catholic Church regards the marriage contract as the most serious one that can be made by the parties. When a couple is to be wedded, the announcement is publicly made in the church in which they are worshippers, so that all the world may know that such a contract is about to be entered into. The Catholic Church looks upon marriage as a life union between man and wife. It regards it as the establishment of a new family. It realizes that the family is the bulwark and the strength of the Church. It examines into the circumstances of those, especially young people, who come forward as entering into the marriage state, however, to see if they are in the proper condition to care for their family.

When a home, said Mr. Downs, is founded on such a basis, it is firm and will remain so until death. The family is nurtured by the Church to bring into the world the most healthy children possible. This was something which is being copied by the Protestants. The American family is dying out, because of the fewness of the children born to Protestant parents. The most serious practical evil in our day, said Mr. Downs, is the rapidity with which the Catholic population is increasing. The Catholic Church's attitude towards the question of marriage is what will make her strong and a power in the world.

It is a good sign when we find a Protestant minister, in the midst of such an excitement as now exists at Boston, speaking plain, wholesome truth and thus aiding the cause of peace and good will. As for the bigots, let them rave. The great fact, pointed out by Mr. Downs, that the Catholic family is the bulwark of the faith, in contact with other forms of religion, stands out a gracious and enduring example of the results of Catholic teaching which no attacks or persecutions can destroy. Should the non-Catholic masses neglect to follow that example, as they seem determined, the ultimate triumph of the church in America is assured.

RENT AND WAGES.

Whatever may be thought of the George theory for the equalization of taxation, there can be no doubt as to the urgent nature of the rent question in cities. A movement, responsive to that attempted a short time ago in this city, has been started in Toronto for the solution of this problem. A correspondent of the Globe argues that "it is not \$6 or \$10 or \$15 houses that are wanted for persons of small incomes, but an increase of wages. He insists that as rents advance the ability to pay rent must also be improved. He says we have scarcely got salaries above the village basis while we are approaching to a scale of living that can by no means be maintained at village rates. There has been some general advance in the wages of organized labor, but there are a great body of clerks and persons engaged in semi-professional pursuits whose salaries have not advanced in sympathy with the increased cost of living. The man who is getting \$14 or \$15 a week has to put not less than one-fourth of his income into rent, and it is simply a desperate struggle to maintain a wife and family on the balance. He can hardly look for his rent to go down. He must look for his salary to go up. Then there are hundreds who form the ranks of unorganized labor and earn \$1, or \$1.50 or \$2 a day, who must look rather to better wages than to cheaper housing and who must be better paid or crushed into ruinous poverty. We must get out of the village rut in salaries, as we have got out of it in conditions of service and rents and general cost of living."

The law of supply and demand fixes the rate of rent the same as everything else for which men must pay, either for use or consumption. No one would build houses unless he expected to make a profit out of them, and that he will get all he can go without saying. It is the same as regards salaries. Competition fixes the rate of remuneration. The real trouble is that there are too many "clerks and others engaged in similar occupations," allowing each other and cutting wages all the time. It is, however, undoubtedly true the source of all this desperation in the struggle for existence is to be found in the retention of a system of land laws unsuitable to the present age and capping the running sore they cause with the blister of a false fiscal policy. Land, which is made valuable by the community, assumes enormous value in great cities; but, instead of the community benefiting by the value it creates, individuals who have really done nothing to make the land valuable secure all the profits. A few days ago the New York Industrial News pointed out that it costs more now to market goods than it does to produce them. Of New York city, for example, it says:—

"In certain localities ground alone costs \$14,000,000 per acre. Six per cent. on that investment is \$840,000. The consumers of the goods handled on that acre of ground must pay \$840,000 for that privilege. There are over 5,000 acres occupied by the business portion of New York city. Allowing only \$500,000 instead of \$840,000 an acre rent for it, we find that the country at large must pay \$4,000,000,000 annually to the handful of landed aristocrats in New York for permission to handle goods in that city. This is equal to the profits of the farmers of all the west! This is the reason that a woman can only get one dollar a dozen for making shirts in that city that sell for twelve or fifteen dollars a dozen when they reach the consumer. This is the reason that an article which a mechanic is paid five cents for making sells at retail for twenty-five cents!"

There must be something radically wrong in a business system whereby the percent claimed to own the land, whose business is translated a swallow-seven-eighths of the value produced by actual labor.

But taking the case as presented by the



Globe correspondent, it will be seen that the very same conditions which tend to increase land values, and, therefore, raise rents, also tend to depress wages.

It is admitted by all economists that when men work for the wealth they produce must be divided into rent and interest; what remains goes to the workers in the shape of wages.

Let there be men who write and say this is right. They call this organized system of plunder a beneficent dispensation, and foolish workmen crowd to the polls to perpetuate it by their votes.

It was a bold step of the Presbyterian Synod to pass resolutions condemnatory of the Jesuits in a city like Montreal, where their labors have been so long appreciated by all classes of the community.

It is not, however, forbidden a man or meeting of men, even though they should style themselves clergymen, to consider the reasons which may have motivated a public measure.

The Jesuits have always received credit for knowing how to mind their business and pushing on their undertakings to successful issue.

ern States and territories to a state of liberty and civilization. But it is especially in the field of learning and education that they have won their laurels.

The memorial which the meeting resolved to send to the Governor-General has probably found its way, like many other such documents, into his waste paper basket.

LITERARY REVIEW. APPLETONS' CYCLOPEDIA. The fifth volume of "Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography" is passing through the press, and will be ready for delivery in a few days.

The October Magazine of American History is a rich and welcome number. It opens with the first part of a romantic chapter of Texas history, entitled "The City of a Prince."

"DROWNED." A TRUE SKETCH FROM THE WEST COAST OF IRELAND. Towards the close of the year 1870 we, British Argentine subjects, found ourselves sunbathing on the west coast of Ireland.

THE LATE SENATOR ROSS. BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS USEFUL CAREER. The news of the death of Hon. J. G. Ross, senator of Quebec, which was received here last week, has caused widespread regret.

has the strange title of "Little 'Some Paunks." It is one of the realistic portraits of life at home, varying from the gay society of Washington to the touching sorrows, crowned at the last by Christian joy.

AMERICAN PARTIES AND THE IRISH. To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. Sir, - I see in the last issue of your paper your advice to Irishmen to vote against Cleveland.

EFFECTS OF MENTAL OVERWORK. Some interesting observations on the symptoms of mental overwork, as discussed at a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society.

THE LATE SENATOR ROSS. BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS USEFUL CAREER. The news of the death of Hon. J. G. Ross, senator of Quebec, which was received here last week, has caused widespread regret.

NOW THE WELSH ARE AROUSED. THEY WILL NO LONGER PAY TRIBUTE TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. LONDON, Oct. 2. - With evolutions in Ireland, the Parnell trial, above the Tweed, Whitechapel murders in London and complications abroad, the normally quiet dependency of Wales would be a harbour of refuge for the politician, sated with turmoil, or citizen weary of reading of disturbances or horrors.

parents have arrived on the scene, and all despairing eyes are centred on the poor young girl who, creeping up to the ledge of a higher rock, seemed to us as if contending of her doom.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 9. The bereaved parents had the melancholy satisfaction of finding the body of their child amongst the rocks next morning.

OBITUARY. Miss Annie Moran, of Huntingdon, Que., died on the 25th Sept. aged 24 years. Miss Moran received her education from the Sisters of Notre Dame and was devotedly improved with their religious life.

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mentary honours, and contested Quebec Centre with Hon. Joseph Cauchon, for a seat in the Commons, but was defeated. In 1878 he was again defeated in the same division by Mr. Malorin, Q. C., but in 1884 he was called to the Senate for the district Les Laurentides, and has occupied a seat in that body ever since.

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that will prove of grave importance to the incidents to be considered duly by the much perturbed British public. English statesmen, though grateful for their quietude, have hitherto treated the Welsh people as a parcel of solid creatures, from whom no trouble was likely to be expected, and who surely wanted nothing, because they made no ado over any particular grievance.

History should have taught them that there is a stubbornness in the Welsh character, when once aroused, and an indomitable determination to have their real or imagined wrongs redressed when they have once become assured that they have been wronged, that render them most formidable antagonists.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. - The Republican tariff bill has at last been the right of day. It was reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate this morning, and a Senatorial caucus was held on Monday. The reports are all back until tomorrow, in order to give them a chance for more space in the new paper than they were made public at the same time with the bill.

The bill has three main features which can be reduced in the revenue which can for the most part be exactly calculated; and it has valuable administrative features. In its classification and definitions it approaches what its framers design it to be a model high tariff bill.

A brilliant programme has been outlined for the Republican Senators now that their tariff bill has been reported. It is to shut their mouths, close their eyes and pass the bill next week. A Republican Senator said to-night that his party would be ready to vote when the bill was called up on Monday, and he doubted if even Senator Allison would take time to say anything.

NATURAL LANGUAGE. A few years ago a society of eminent Frenchmen discussed the question, "What language would a child naturally speak if never taught?" Twenty different results were predicted.







THE CHURCH ITS OWN WITNESS.

[CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.] I have quoted these passages at length, not so much as proofs of the Catholic faith, as to show the identity of the Church as it is, and as it was, before our eyes at this hour...

In heaven, is both human and divine. "He was crucified in weakness," but no power of man could wound His divine nature. So with the Church, which is His Body. Its human element may corrupt and die; its divine life, sanctity, authority and structure cannot die...

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