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IS PUBLISHED BY

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will see by the date on the andress later when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY......JULY 4, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JULY, 1883. THURSDAY, 5-SS. Cyril and Methodius.

Bishops and Confessors. FRIDAY, 6-Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. SATURDAY, 7-Office of the Immaculate Conception. Abp. Kenrick, Baltimore, died, 1865; Bp. Whelan, Wheeling, died,

SUNDAY, 8-Eighth Sunday after Pentecest. Epist. Rom. vii. 12 17; Gosp. Luke xvi. MONDAY, 9-5t. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal,

Widow (July 8.)
TORDAY, 10—The Seven Brothers, and SS. Rufina and Secunda, Martyrs. WEDGESDAY, 11-St. Plus, Pope and Martyr.

Mornonian threatens to attain alarming dimensions in the United States. Its missionaries in Europe are meeting with great Buccess in their work of recruiting fresh subjects. One steamship is said to have just brought 700 Mormons, and 5,000 more are expected within the next four months. The spread of this abominable evil is a disgrace to the American Government, and it will soon be a question whether the authorities will be able to wipe it out if they wanted to.

PARKELL 18 scimired not only by those of his OWA race, but by every man who can apprecists the services of a statesman and the saerifices of a patrlot. It is with pleasure that we call attention to the pithy letter from two of our most prominent French Cansdian citizana, Ron. Mr. Lacoste, Q. C. Mr. Globensky Q. C., in which they enclose their spontaneous tribute to the Parnell Testimonial Fund. The action of these French-Canadian gentlemen is all the more commendable, as thousands of Mr. Parnell's own countrymen in Canada have so far failed to respond to the national appeal. They have set an example which all Irishmen should be schamed not to imitate.

to County Monaghan, in the North of Ireland, | Lordship's intention of going into the hangevoked such a manifestation of enthusiasm, that it was beyond description. Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Catholics vied with one another in doing honor to the patriot leader of their common cause and country. Orangemen and Nationalists harmonized their volces in one grand outburst of admiration for the friend of the people. The scene must have been an inspiring one, as it is certainly hopeful for the best interests of Ireland. T. M. Healy's prospects for election in this county are, accordingly, exceptionally bright. His defeat would mean no disaster, but his with the cares and responsibilities of office to the square mile in Ireland, while in success would constitute the greatest triumph | without his extreme views undergoing a radi- | Switzerland it is 178, in France 183, the national party has achieved since its existence. The agitation is evidently doing good, as it is bringing even the people, who proved most refractory in the past, to a sense of the duty they owe to themselves and to the country.

The declaration of principles and the constitution adopted by the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League at its last meeting, have given satisfaction throughout the country and have been warmly endersed and commended by all the leading papers. The Toronto Gloke, in commenting upon the platform of the Lesgue, says: "It is broad enough to include all who are interested in obtaining for Ireland the boon of selfgovernment as enjoyed by the Dominion and other British colonies where home rule prevalls. The League are to be congratulated on the spirit of moderation and good sense which has actuated their course. The movement conducted on these lines should have the sympathy of every Canadian who prises the right of citizenship and local selfgovernment, and will no doubt secure the active and sarmest co-operation of a large number of lifeh Canadians and others who are anxious to see Ireland equally free with curselyes and to promote the lasting peace. and harmony of the Empire by their establishment on a basis of justice to all."

to investigate the internal working of the abolition of feudal and aristocratic institutions various departments of the Provincial Ad- and the rule of the people, by themselves and ministration has presented a report of the for themselves. As the suffrage now exists in work accomplished up to date. The Com- England, it is largely restricted so that the mission kept its eyes open during the inves- mass of the people have no voice in the legistigation, and, in consequence, did not fall to lation of the country; but as bad as it is in years, that extravagance was the chief In both countries, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain one-twentieth of what they could produce, if ours. In publishing the comments of Tes characteristic of the service. The Comwould secure the strongest support in favor the landlords were gone, they would be the Post on the sppointment of the Marquis, the by all political parties in England that. Biohelieu Hotel.

mindon knocked against donous of idle af any measure that would tend to place the best fed nation on the face of the earth. public service, who would be of more use to the country tilling the land than fooling away their time in the public offices and drawing unearned wages from a depleted treasury. The Commission in its report recommended that the number of employees be reduced, and also advised a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. in the salaries of all without distinction. The public will be pleased to learn that the Government has lost no time in acting upon the recommendations of the Commission. The pruning knife has been applied with vigor, The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday and the work of cutting down a number of salaries and of dismissing all unneeded employees was initiated with beautiful and encouraging effect. It is said that the total economy which will result from this policy of retrenchment will amount to between \$48,000 and \$50,000 in the working of the several public departments in Quebec alone. The Government does not intend to stop here, but will make every effort to reduce the expenditure for the administration of justice throughout the whole Province. The work of retrenchment and reduction in this depart. ment will, it is said, be commenced next week in the Court House of Montreal. With the practice of economy the Government will be better able to tide over the financial diffioulties of the Province.

A HANGING JUDGE.

Chief Justice Wallbridge, of Manitoba, is

far from being in sympathy with the mission of the public press. His Lordship is particularly rough on editors. The other day a Winnipeg prisoner, who had been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, was brought before the Chief Justice to elect to be tried summarily or by jury. During the proceedings His Lordship is reported as saying: "From comments which appeared in the press, one would believe the prisoner to be the greatest villain in the world; but I do not believe a word of it. What sort of a trial could that prisoner get before a jury? The creating false public sentiment in this way was one of the evils of the press, and those who were guilly of doing so ought to be punished instead of the criminal." It is needless to add that the murderer elected to be tried summarily by the Chief Justice. His Lordship seriously proposed, as soon as there should be a man to be hanged, to get one of those editors and make him hangmar, or hang him if he would not act. Such language as this is but too clearly beneath the dignity of the bench, and cannot but weaken the respect and confidence in the first judge of the Province. But it is only the fruit of appointing rabid politicians to the most responsible positions in the gift of the Government. It is not the first time that this Wallbridge threatened to turn hangman; twenty years ago, when the unfortunate Aylwards,man and wife, were to be judicially murdered at Belleville to propitiate a certain faction, the sheriff had poor prospects of securing the services of any wretch to hang the guiltless couple, but the Solicitor-General in Sanfield Sheriff's rescue and publicly stated that would hang them (the Aylwards) himself." than the present Chief Justice Wallbridge. The cable tells us that Mr. Parnell's visit It is evident from this incident that His ing business is not a new one. It is to be sincerely hoped, however, that the Manitoba editors will not disgrace the journalistic prowhen called upon by the Chief Justice, but that they will rather accept the alternative of being hanged by His Lordship.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME. It has been commonly accepted that an advanced Liberal or Radical could not enter the English Cabinet and become burdened most noteworthy illustration of this political metamorphosis under Cabinet influence, is Sir Charles Dilke, who from being a red hot Republican and insulter of royalty has been transformed into a Whig of limited ideas and aims, and a strong upholder of the feudal relics of the past. To every rule, however, is a remarkable exception in the person of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Badical M.P. for Birmingham and one of Gladstone's ablest ministers. On several occasions this statesman, who is in harmony with the spirit and progress of the age, has shocked English Toryism, and now he has prepared a political pill, which even the Liberals, or, rather, the Conservative wing of the party, will find great difficulty in swallowing. His sojourn in the Cabinet and his collaboration with Dukes Marquises and the like, have not had the slightest effect on his advanced views. On the contrary, Mr. Chamberlain has strictly adhered to his progressive line of conduct, and remains the determined champion of gramme of reform which will simply revolu- and child. Then, there tionize the Kingdom from top to bottom. He has come out boldly with a programme of " manhood suffrage, equal electoral divisions, and payment of members of Parliament." These are measures of the utmost importance THE Civil Service Commission appointed for they mean in plain terms the complete

men, young and old, all hangers on in the subjects of the Queen on a more equal foot ing. The paying of members of Parliament would be a long step towards reducing it to a member of the House unless he is rich. Men of brains and character, whose purses are not sufficiently long, are effectually prevented from serving in it. Mr. Chamberlain, by having the members paid, will give the intelligence of the people an opportunity to leave its impress upon 'the legislation of the country. All the old aristocratic nonsense of working for honor, and looking down on money honestly earned with lofty contempts will be swept away. A country that can afford to pay hundreds of thousands of pounds from the public. treasury to rich do-nothings and hereditary parasites, because of something In 1847, when the tide of enforced their ancestors did to please the King, should have no objection to paying men for the laborious work of modern legislation. Governing to-day is purely a matter of business, requiring business habits, industry, knowledge of affairs; and business men should be paid for their services in a strictly business way. One reason why the upper English classes look down with such supreme contempt on honest labor is, that members of Parliament who are supposed to work for to landlords, is not a country where emigrathe country get nothing for their services. Here again does Mr. Chamberlain aim at rooting out aristocratic prejucices and pretensions, and at establishing that equality which is the safeguard of constitutional right and freedom. The importance and significance of this programme cannot be over estimated, and there is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain will have to meet with fierce in the settlement of the Irish question will go opposition from the powers that be, before he can extend to the great mass of the English people the rights now enjoyed by the few.

ENFORCED EMIGRATION.

It would appear that England's inhuman process of depopulating the fertile lands of Ireland, and of throwing the old, the young and infirm on foreign shores, is about to receive a powerful check in the United States. Mr. Alexander Sullivan, the President of the Irish American National League, backed by an Influential delegation of prominent citizens, has called upon the President of the Republic to prohibit the further assisted importation of British paupers. This action, it must be clearly borne in mind, is not intended as a reproach upon the unfortunate victims of misgovernment but as an emphatic protest against Gladstone's "pinch of starvation" policy.

There is no intention to discourage volum

tary immigration or to refuse an asylum on

the free land of America to those who came

of their own accord, and are able to earn a comfortable livelihood, but the question raised is simply this: Shall a foreign Government be permitted to reduce by law and force to pauperism large numbers of those from whom it claims allegiance, and to whom it owes the protection due subjects, and then compel the Republic of the United States to receive and provide for them? Nothing but a decided negative could be the answer to this question; and still that is the Macdonald's administration came to the unholy work the Government of Great Britain is engaged in, for it is but a few "if they could not get a hangman he months ago when Chief Secretary Trevelyan, on being asked how he expected The Solicitor-General of that time is no other | to get rid of the Irish poor, answered, with a callousness that shocked even the House of Commons, "The Irish will go when we make them feel the pinch of starvation." It is this outrage against civilization and humanity that is denounced, and against which the United States are asked to enter a protest. fession by consenting to become hangmen The poverty of freland is produced, not by the law of nature, but by English law. We are often told, through ignorance or through malice, that the country is poor from over population, and that the only remedy is emigration. But what are the facts? The population of Ireland to the square mile is lower than in any other European country. The statistics show that the population is only 162 cal change in a conservative direction. The in Austria 191, in Prussia 200, in Germany 213, in Italy 248, in the Nether. lands 320, in England and Wales 445, and in Belgium, where contentment and wealth are great, it is 485. And of all these countries, Ireland, with a population of such spare density and with a soil remarkable for its fertility, is the only one unable to give its there is an exception, and to this one there inhabitants sufficient to live upon. It is quite evident that it is not the natural condition of the people which is productive of their poverty, but the political or governmental system that deprives them of the means of existence. When this objection is met, we are told that if Ireland is not overpopulated in proportion to her land, she is in proportion to her food supply. Now, what are the facts? The total area of the country is 20,000,000 acres, with a population of a little over 5,000,000 souls. Although, owing to the landlord system, there are only 3,000,000 acres under tillage, yet in the year 1882 her five principal food crops amounted to a total of 15,676,280,785 pounds of food, or nearly eight pounds popular rights. He has outlined a pro- of food daily for every man, woman Were some 700,000 head of cattle shipped to England during the course of the year, besides other farm produce. Surely these results cannot be said to offer an inadequate food supply, and these have been obtained notwithstanding the bad crops and that only one-sixth of cultivable land was used to pointment. Numerous correspondents, speaksuch a country is necessary to prevent the columns of the press with the severest starvation is a monstrous libel on the denunciation of Lansdowne; and the promi-Providence of God and the bountsougness | nent men of the metropolis and elsewhere have of nature. If the Irish were allowed to eat | expressed their willingness to petition against

Besides the forcible depletion of her produce Ireland has to bear extraordinary burdens of taxation, another proof working level. At present no man can be that if the country was rightfully governed there would be no need of emigration. When the Government of England abolished the Irish Parliament the national debt of Ireland under her own Government was only about £4,000,000. England, in express violation of the articles of legislative union, consolidated with this the Imperial in the choice of a new Governor-Generaldebt, and has since compelled Ireland to In this connection the evens says :--- We bear an arbitrary and unequal share in the general burdens of the Empire. England extracts from Ireland over \$42,000,000 in taxes, and expends scarcely a fourth of this amount for even nominal Irish purposes. emigration first set in, the population of Ireland was 8,500,000, and her taxation was then \$20,000,000 annually. Now that her population has diminished almost half, or to 5,000,000, her taxation has more than doubled and reaches the enormous figure of \$42,500,000. A country that can pay so much out of its undeveloped resources, its uncultivated land, and of Canada upon the Irish question was so after the payment of rack rents tion is a natural necessity, or whose condition can be remedied by the extermination of its people. Under these circumstances emigration can bear no other color than that ol political oppression and heartless misrule, a long way to make the British Government abandon that policy. As this scheme of enfored emigration stands condemned and denounced as disgraceful and inhuman in the eyes of the civilized world, let English statesjustice, humanity and the rights of the people-that remedy is the distribution of the Irish people over new land in their own country, and giving them such aid as will their taxation entitles them

THE PRESS ON LANSDOWNE. We have, out of respect to the feelings of a very large portion of the Canadian people and in the interests of the peace and harmony of the country during the next gubernatorial term, undertaken to criticise the appointment ship of Canada. We have discovered in the choice nothing that could make the appointment an agreeable one to our people, but we have found on the contrary everything that should make every honest and self-respecting Canadian enter au indignant protest against it. So far the Canadian press, with but insignificant exceptions, have not had a good word for the coming Governor; it seldom that the praises the political and social head of a nation are so little sung as those of Lansdowne. It is a good sign, for it shows that toadyism and flunkeyism are on the decline in this country | Parliament in calling upon the Imperial

troth. THE POST, in opposing the appointment, cbjected to it on grounds of policy; it is not all a matter of sentiment with us; we have advanced arguments against the coming of Lansdowne which are irrefragable, and which as a matter of fact no attempt has been made to upset. We have been assailed in our position by billingsgate, which is as amusing as it is ineffective. To call an opponent hard rames, Gladstone Government has lost considerable to charge him with imaginary crimes, and to try and crush him under the feather-weight | Since the Easter holidays the Liberals have of one's contempt will not weaken or undermine his argument. But this is what the measures in the House of Commons, while Toronto Mail does not understand. The Tory organ seems to have no other capacity but for throwing off bile, and uttering tirades of abuse and nonsense; its special weakness is liam O'Brien, the Nationalist candidate, sucto assume an ill-becoming attitude of contempt towards all those who differ from it. This sheet of large dimensions, but of little brains and of corresponding influence, in Monaghan, which has just terminated zialously asserts that THE POST, "fortunately of no consequence, has been endeavouring to prejudice the Irish people in Canada against the Marquis of Lansdowne, the next Governor-General." If THE POST is of " no consequence," as the Mail says, how is it that the articles of Government hacks and political place THE POST are wired to the United States and hunters; and it was a piece of sagacious cabled to Great Britain and commented on by the American, English, Irish and Canadian | selected his young and faithful lieutenant, press? The Tory sheet forgets who it is and T. M. Healy, for the direction of the movewho we are; it fills the roll of a disreputable | ment. In the North, among the farmers and party organ; THE POST is the organ of no party, but speaks in the name of Canadians generally and on behalf of one million of party. The Healy clause of the Land Act. Irishmen specially. Let the Mail remember this fact, and it might be of some service to it in forming a more accurate estimate of what our real "consequence" is. We are charged of Lords and lately thrown out and made with endeavoring to prejudice the Irish people in Canada against Lansdowne. Well, we were not aware that such endeavor was necessary, and the Mail must be a feeble observer of events if it imagines that the Irish people become prejudiced against the Cromwell of Kerry only when THE PORT undertakes to pass judgment on him. There was no neces. sity for such endeavor on our part, for the name of Lanedowne is held in horror and detestation by all Irishmen. All the Cansdian papers which in any way reflect Irish sentiment and Irish views have, in the most emphatic, language, protested against the approduce them. To say that emigration in ling the sentiments of hundreds, have filled His election in this constituency, where he was a perisot stranger and which was of the most Whiggish complexion, would be a fact discover what everybody else has seen for England, it is incomparably worse in Ireland. one quarter of what they now produce, or the coming of Lansdowne to this Canada of of er ormous value for the national movement and agitation. It was generally agreed upon

London Standard, the Conservative organ of England, went no further than to characterize them as "harsh," and took no exception to the grounds upon, which, objection was made to the choice of Lansdowne. The Canadian Illustrated News has endorsed one of our reasons urged against the appointment; we complained of the snub that had been administered to our Government by Giadstone, when Gladstone speeringly remarked in Parliament that Canada had not been consulted "wonder that our press has not taken note of this omission. It is the universal rule that when a diplomatic agent is appointed to any Government, that Government'is always asked whether the intended i individual is a persona grata. The least that " could be done in our case would be to make "a similar request." The Belfast Examiner says "it is believed

by many Canadians and Irishmen that the

new Governor-General has played too hostile

a part in legislation at home to have any

welcome extended to him in the Dominion.

The N. Y. Herald observes that "the feeling

clearly shown by the petition of their Parliament in favor of lenlency in the British legislation that Mr. Gladstone cannot misintrepret the fact. To many Canadians and Irishmen, therefore, the appointment is obnexious. The Government have either made a mistake or they are guilty and it is to be hoped that the protest of a wilful snub." The Ottawa Erec Press; which the American Republic has entered while holding that the character and against England's unjustifiable policy antecedents of Lansdowne are of little moment to the mass of Canadians, says it may nevertheless "be fairly admitted that it would have been better to have chosen a gentleman to fill the position who would at least not be obnoxious to any section of our people." The Evening Canadian of men adopt a remedy more congenial to Toronto maintains that "it is impossible for a free people to forget that the man chosen to sit in the chair of their Chief Magistrate is the scion of a line of tyrants and Shylocks who has not departed from the enable them to live upon it, and to which ways of his fathers nor abandoned their sentiments. It will be impossible for a self-respecting people to honor with sincerity the position while remembering acts of the incumbent which are only worthy of contempt." What will the blankety blank Mail have to say to this consensus of opinion? If THE POST WAS of "no consequence," how would the position assumed by it on this of Lord Lansdowne to the Governor General. Lansdowne question be so strongly and universally supported, and only attacked in the circumscribed and contemptible quarters of flunkeyism and ignorance? In opposing the appointment of this man to the chief position in our midst, we but uphold the honor of the country, and demand that that respect due to the Canadian people be paid to it by the officials of Downing street. Gladstone trifles with that honor and respect when he attempts to foist upon the country and upon the people the Marquis of Lansdowne, as a sort of punishment or a "snub" for the action of the Dominion Government and and are unable to suppress or counteract the Government and Parliament to put an end of Home Rule. This policy of retaliation can only lead to mischievous results, and it would be well that Mr. Gladstone knew, and that our Government made him aware of it.

> THE MONAGHAN VICTORY. No one who looks back over the present session of Parliament can deny that the ground in the House and in the country. been three times defeated on Government their candidates have been literally routed at the polis, and in constituencies which were noted strongholds of Whiggery. When Wilcessfully wrested Mallow from the iron grip of the Whigs a heavy blow was struck at Gladstone's rule in Ireland, but the election in an extraordinary triumph for the national cause, will undoubtedly stagger the Spencerian regime of coercion. It was a bold and progressive stroke for the Irish leader to have resolved on the invasion of Ulster, the home and cradle ground of generalship on the part of Mr. Parnell to have tenants of Ulster, Mr. Healy is the most popular member of the Irish Parliamentary which afforded sure protection for the property of the tenant in his own improvements, had been mangled by the House completely inoperative by a decision of the courts. By this high handed proceeding, which was in direct opposition to the spirit of the law, the tenants, especially the North ern, were deprived of thousands of pounds by the landlords which in no way belonged to them. In presenting himself to the electors of Monaghan, Mr. Healy gave them an opportunity of equarely endorsing or repudiating the policy of the Irish National party and of making a telling demonstration in favor of more radical amendments to the Land Aot. Mr. Healy had no personal object to serve in becoming a candidate for the representation of Monaghan, as he already had a seat in Parliament as representative of the patriotic borough of Wexford.

Healy's election for Monaghan would be national friumph for Parnell, and would seure the control of the next Parliament by the Parnellites. As a result the keenest political interest was excited throughout Ireland and Great Britain over the event. It was confidently expected that the Orangemen and Presbyterians would stand by the Government, but the coercion and injustice of Gladstone's rule destroyed the confidence of even the men of Olster. They ranged themselves under the banner of the League. To avoid defeat the English Retorm Club sent over an immense fund for purposes of bilbery and corruption; but finding the money had not sufficient influence with the electors, the Whigs and Tories combined in an unsurupulous effort to revive the dormant religious fanaticism; but that also failed, for Presbyterian and Catholic, Orangeman and Nationalist, walked arm and arm to the polling booths and placed the popular young champion at the head of the list. giving him a vote over and above the combined votes of Monroe, the Conservative candidate, and Pringle, the Liberal candidate. The return of Mr. Healy for the County of Monaghan is the most brilliant victory yet achieved by the lrish party; it is decidedly encouraging and cannot fail to prove far reaching in its consequences. The victory also means an emphatic expression of disso. tisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's refusal of land reform and with Lord Spencer's reign of terror. It is the largest nail yet driven into the coffin of landlordism, and it is the greatest stride taken by the Irish people since the extinction of the Irish Parliament in 1800 towards their consolidation and union in the national demand for fair and honest government by themselves and for them.

Anoraga ship load of emigrants from Eng. lish ports arrived in New York yesterday. They numbered over seven hundred, and among them were one hundred and seventy. five paupers. These, the New York authorities refused to admit on shore until a guarantee was given that they would be taken back when the legal formalities were complied with. Some people find fault with the United States for thus objecting to be made a work house on a large scale for the benefit of England; but suppose Mr. Gladstone shipped his pauperized sub. iects to France or Germany, what kind of a reception would they receive there and what kind of a notification would be sent to the English Government? We doubt if one or the other would be either warm or complimentary. Mr. Gladstone would be better employed in spending the millions from public and private sources in the work of ameliorating the condition of the people than in spending it for emigration purposes, and in sending the bone and sinew of the country to foreign shores. If the same amount of money and active efforts was expended in finding labor for the poor and distributing them over the fertile acres of the country as there is used in packing them on to emigrant ships, there would be no starvation in the land and no need to abandon It. If the present action of the United States to its misrule of Ireland and inaugurate an era authorities will but force the English Government to adopt this humane, and in the end more economical, alternative, the sufferings and the hardship of those who are sent hack will not have been in vain.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of Tax POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

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Previously acknowledge	owledge	i	\$287	•0
Per P. McCool,				00
J. Lyons,	Montres	il	. 1	00
J. Collins,	", do		1	00
L. Noon,	đo		1	00
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M. Scanlan	do		2	00
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D. Harrigan, Ou	tremont			00
John Shelly, Ma	rkham.		2	00
Per W. Harty, L	acolle		13	00
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A TRIBUTE FROM FRENCH CANADIANS

To the Editor of THE POST : DEAR SIE, - Will you please receive \$10, enclosed in this letter, as our subscription to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, for which you have had the patriotism of opening a subscription list in your office,

And believe us, Yours very truly, LACOSTE & GLOBENERY.

Montreal, June 28th, 1883. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS

Sin,-Enclosed find thirteen dollars to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, which you will please acknowledge as follows in THE POST and TRUE WITNESS :- Michael Lyons \$5, Terrence Brady \$2,

James King \$1, Mrs. H. Barker \$1, Thos. Waish \$1, Michael Smith \$1, Miss Susan Eso 50c; Patrick Goodwin 50c, and Wm. Harty \$1, all of Lacolle.

I intend to collect more for this most worthy object.

WM. HARTY.

Lacolle, P.Q , July 2, 1883.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS SiB,—Enclosed you will find the sum of \$2 towards the Parnell Testimonial Fund, wishing that he may succeed in freeling my native land from England's cursed rule.

John Shelley. Markham Villago, July 2, 1883.

Mgr. du Fougrais, director of the Sodality of the "Holy Childhood," is expected in the city shortly.

The Rev. Father Chisholm, of Cape Breton, N.S., is in the city and is stopping at the