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. The True Witness.

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

S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

CALENDAR-SEPTEMBER, 1878. THURSDAY, 26-Office of the Blessed Sacrament. SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs. FEIDAY, 27-SS. Cosmas and Damain,

Martyrs. SATURDAY, 28-St. Wenceslaus, Duke, Martyr. SUNDAY, 29-SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-COST. ST. MICHAEL, ARCHANGEL. Less. Apoc. i. 1-5.; Gosp. Matt. xviii. 1-10; Last Gosp. Luke xiv. 1-11. Bp. Martin, Nachitoches, died 1875.

Monday, 30-St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Ep. Hennessy, Dubuque, 1866. OCTOBER.

Tuesday, 1-St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor. Cons. Bp. Feehan, Nashville,

WEDNESDAY, 2-Holy Guardian Angels.

NEW AGENTS.

and True Witness.

agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. WITNESS.

Mr. THOMAS SHEEHAN, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of the Evening Post and the collection of subscriptions for the Evening Post and Taue WITNESS.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the expenses attending the issue of such an enterprise as the Evening Post are necessarily large, and as for a while we shall rely upon the True Witness to pay a part, we trust those of our subscribers in arrears will forward their indebtedness, or pay it over to our agent, who will shortly visit them. We God. If the low instnets of inveterate paganthis and help us in our circulation by obtaing for us new readers, seeing that the price of the TRUE WITNESS has been reduced to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged (four columns, and is now one of the best and cheapest weekly papers on this continent.

DEVOTION TO THE MOTHER OF GOD.

It is not difficult to understand why heretics refuse to honor the blessed Mother of God. All heresy blinds the soul, and faith can only live in the light of grace. Those who obstinately refuse to hear the Church may believe everything except the claim which the Church has on their obedience; but the devil believes, as the holy Scriptures tell us, and trembles. There cannot be a living faith in any dogma whatever outside of the Catholic Church.

This is one reason why the sects reject the veneration of Mary. But there is another reason. They have really rejected the divinity of Christ. Now, we know there are some who may question this latter assertion as too general; but, for all that, we deliberately repeat, Mary is insulted, because of real disbelief in the divinity of her Son. Those who think of the matter at all now-a-days are ready to admit that our Divine Redeemer was God-like, divine, wonderful; but these words are used in a human sense, as when the Roman courtiers praised the divine Cresar. Ask one of them: Who was He who walked by the Lake of Gallilec,-who went about doing good,-who died on a cross? If they do not answer with Strauss or Renan that He was "a sublime philosopher," a "gentle democrat," or other such blasphemous nonsense, they will carefully pick their steps as if approaching treacherous ground, and finally saved our ancestors, and, very likely, ourcontent themselves with a vague declaration | selves, from the horrors of Oriental despotwhich suggests little and means less. Ask them: "When you look at Christ what person is He?" We have witnessed the painful confusion of many on such an occasion and their extreme reluctance to answer. They will not say, that is the Man-God; that is, our human nature, hypostatically, naturally united to the Second Person of the Most Holy Trinity; that is the Word made Flesh, and He, the Word made Flesh, is God. Lence, when that Person walks, rests, preaches, suff. 7, it is God who walks, rests, preaches, suffers, not the person, abstraction made of the flesh, but united therewith in the substantial plenitude of the Divinity,—Christ Our Lord

Now, Christ was never a human person. Nine in ten of the sectaries will say he was. Christ was the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity made man. The human person never existed in Christ, but His Personality was Divine Person, though perfect man.

ourselves. Our mothers are truly mothers of benefit? us, the persons born; but no man will say that a mother is mother of the soul. So, also, we cannot say that Mary is mother of the picture is the ignorant man's book and a Divinity, for that would be a contradiction of meditation for the enlightened. As it is good God's eternity. But, being Mother of the or bad, so is society, and vice versa. If any Person born of her, and that Person being the man want to guage the morality of pagan- tress. Second Person of the Holy Trinity made Man, ism, let him study the picture of Hercula-

ants imagine. She positively influenced our Fiat" had a positive share in all that followed, and which belonged essentially to her lic. Every beastliness had its precedent and dignity as Mother of God, our Redeemer. sanction in some god or goddess. Read St. Hence, Catholics love, honor and venerate Augustine's great work, "De Civitate Dei," Mary; they invoke her intercession with her and you will have an idea --- a faint one, for Divine Son on their behalf, and enshrine her he was compelled by Christian morality to in their hearts as the most holy, the highest in | veil the worst features of paganism-of the dignity and the most venerable of God's pure black depths to which human nature had creatures. Those who quote Christ's mediatorship in this matter display more ignorance of things culminated during the imperial than orthodoxy. Our Lord's mediatorship is a mediatorship of redemption; it is incommunicable, for it belongs to Him alone. The mediatorship of Mary and, in a lesser degree, of the Saints, is a mediatorship of petition. Perhaps, some may here say, "Of what use to by Mary. The greatest geniuses endeavored go to any inferior person when Christ is there." Mr. T. B. Leany is authorized to solicit and | Well, all we have to say is, that a suppliant to | Mother of God and the mysterious incidents collect subscriptions for the Evening Post | a king never loses much by gaining for his cause the favor and good will of the mon-MR. THOMAS MALONE is our special and arch's mother. Catholics are not of that selfsuppliant, proud class of Pharisees who imae is authorized to solicit and collect sub- gine they can please God by a haughty concriptions for the Evening Post and Taue tempt for His Blessed Mother; as if our Divine Redeemer in Heaven hal forgotten and set aside her who was His most loved and dearest friend on this earth. As she was with Him in all the great events of His earthly life, so is she now beside Him in Heaven. Happy the man for whom she asks a favor from her Divine Son. May she obtain for the blind that their eyes be opened!

But we shall set aside this line of argument, and speak of other claims which the Mother of God has upon the veneration of all men. She was the great factor in that woman upon which, more than anything else, the pillars of civilization rest. No one cognizant of the terrible state of woman, prior to the establishment of the Church, and her position now, can for a moment fail to observe that some benign influence brought that change about. That influence, of course, was the general tendency of Christian dogma, as taught and interpreted by the Catholic Church. But the particular agent in effecting the wonderful change was Mary, the great Mother of God. hope our friends will the more cheerfully do ism tended to the degradation of womanthat keystone of the social arch—the Church corrected the aberration by pointing to that woman, first of all pure creatures, who had given to the world Him who had redeemed and who would, one day, judge mankind. Now, this was most efficacious. In the pure light of so splendid a dignity bestowed upon that mother-maid-that beautiful crown of all that is tender in maternity and lovely in maidenhood-woman, in general, arose rapidly to her proper position in society, and, untrammelled and free, commenced her beneficent mission in society. The Christian family became an accomplished fact, and the Christian State a glorious reality.

> Compare the condition of woman in the ages of chivalry with her position during, say, the refined reign of Augustus. Chivalry had its exaggeration, we admit; but, would to God! the spirit of those pure and noble ages existed in the world to-day. What an exalted epoch of human history was that period whose caricature, Don Quixote, may be a little mad and extravagant, but is a pure Knight a true friend, a fervent Christian and a high-minded gentleman-sans peur et sans reproche! Now, these ages, in their best sense, were consecrated to the elevation of bashaw's seraglia, but to the safe keeping of almost confessed themselves to be-members manly, robust, pure hearts; and this noble of a secret society. If this law is of any use, reaction against the slavery of paganism is wholly due to the immense influence of Mary | people would have some guarantee that the upon the genius of a somewhat rude but law is in force. Either remove the generous and gallant age. Now, the break- law from the books or else put it ing of woman's chains,—her elevation to her in force. At present we believe that proper sphere in the family,-the consequent growth of the Christian family,-and, built upon it, the Christian State, which ten times ism and slavery,-all these favors we have from the overwhelming influence for good of Mary's glorious dignity of Mother of God. Cannot heretics honor her for these things?

Again, there is nothing plainer in the history of the pagan nations of antiquity than their ferocity. Pity seems to have had no that city appeals to England for help. It applace among the people. What caused this? | pears, too, that there are many Canadians in Man cannot trample on woman with impunity. No crime brings its retribution more surely why Canada should do its share for the sufand swiftly than to lower woman from her fering South. But there is the broader plea natural place in nature. The child of pagan- of humanity. Canada, we repeat, cannot ism belonged less to the mother than to the afford to look idly on, and see a country made State. It never knew the tender influences desolate, without giving a helping hand. If of the mother, which marvellously soften Canadians do nothing now, then the shame down the asperities of man's hard nature; and man made woman as hard as himself | have it cast into our faces that we and general cruelty was the result. The kindly, charitable, humane spirit of the ages of selfishness is our ruling passion. If we

Let us glance at another incalculable service bestowed upon society by Mary. The she was truly and really the Mother of God. | neum and Pompeii, not the pretentious pages The position of Mary with respect to the of hypocritical moralists like Seneca and Atonement is not purely passive, as Protest- Cicero. It has been well said by a great modern Bishop of France, that fifty years of redemption. God would not have that blessed | paganism was more than five thousand years creature whom he had chosen from all eter- of Christendom at its lowest ebb. The awful nity to be His Mother, a mere automaton in depravity of heathen society would shock to the great scheme of reparation. The "Fiat" the very heart the worst men and women of of God called the universe into time; the our times, for there is a distinction, very "Fiat" of Mary, in a certain sense, called into | marked sometimes, between sentiment and being something which the universe had sha- actions; and the sentiment of heathenism dowed forth, something greater, infinitely was depraved to the core. The filthy mymore noble,-the Man.-God, Christ. That thology of Greece struck the first blew at common natural decency in the Roman Repubfallen in those fearful ages. This condition regime, when Romans lost, with their liberty, the last vestiges of their ancient manhood. Pagan art demonstrates this truth, for the world never saw anything so abominable and impure. But Christian art was inspired to fix on immortal canvass the glorious of her beautiful life. What great painter but has produced, not one, but many Madonnas, the tribute of Christian art to the noblest, highest, purest of God's creatures. And this elevated ideal purified the art which sought to give it expression in forms and color. Both artist and spectator were improved by the contemplation of those magnificent masterpieces which remain the admiration of art and its despair. Catholic art dipped its brush into love and faith and self-denial; he who would rival or approach its excellence must go and do likewise. The influence of Mary on art purified it. Art thus ennobled, elevated the people, and a vast improvement in senti-

ment and morals ensued. These and such reasons afford all a solid citizens must end in chaos. Every lover of basis for honoring Mary, the Mother of God. law and order will hope that this investigaimmense amelioration in the condition of Cold is that heart, ingrate that soul which, while enjoying the benefits which Mary has bestowed upon society, meanly sneers at devotion to her, and satisfied itself by clinging to lifeless formalities which neither satisfy the yearnings of our better nature, nor warm into existence those lofty interests of the present hour.

> Paralyzed be that tongue, palsied that hand, that speaks or writes anything detrimental to Mary, the Immaculate Mother of

THE REV. FATHER GRAHAM .- The lecture given by the public and favorite orator of the Church, Sunday evening, was very largely at- corresponding month of last year. applause delivered by the audience was a latest Board of Trade returns are made up, we sufficient evidence of their opinion as to the received in all 104,602 cattle, which, in round talent and ability of the Reverend lecturer.

There are four Irish Catholics returned to Parliament from Ontario, namely: Messrs. Hughes, (Liberal); O'Connor, Coughlin and Bergin, Conservatives. This is a gain of four, as there was not a single Irish Catholic from

THE CATHOLIC RETURNS IN ONTARIO.

that Province in the last Parliament, though the Irish Catholic population numbers 250,000. Mr. Dawson, of Algoma, is a Scotch Catholic and Messrs. Tasse, of Ottawa and Routhier, of Prescott Co., are French Catholics, making in all seven Catholics from Ontario, or six more than in the last Parlia-

SECRET SOCIETIES AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

There is a law, supposed to be in operation to the effect that no member of a secret society can hold a position under the civic jurisdiction. But this law is a fiction. There are plenty of men serving under the Corporawoman, not to the poor jewelled dignity of a tion who are well known-who in fact have every man should be sworn, and thus the all men appointed to the police are sworn as to whether they are members of a secret society or not-but to make the law embrace the force at large, all the old hands should be sworn as well. We cannot refrain from saying that we think the members of the Corporation are somewhat lax upon these questions, and they require a good deal of stirring up.

THE SOUTH.

There are seventeen thousand registered British subjects in New Orleans, and this is one of the grounds on which the Mayor of the same city, and this is a strong reason will be all our own. We must expect to failed to help an afflicted people, and that

being the case, the Child born of Mary was a follows right and justice; and Mary, Mother villages, the fetid dead in heaps, unburied, mechanic under Protection carned on an being of the land. Old country feuds should of God, was its great agent. Is not Mary de- unshrived, our hearts should be moved, and average \$71.37 per annum more than he be as much as possible avoided. Men come For instance, this truth is illustrated by serving of honor and love for this great that tie which chokes the mouth of our purses did under Free Trade. These are facts which here to lead a new life and some to give a new would be untied, and we would do our duty. It is at times such as these that men prove their worth, and for the honor of Canada Canadians should prove that even in hard times and election broils they can yet find time and money to help suffering and dis-

THE STRICKEN SOUTH. We rejoice to notice that the citizens of Montreal have at last set to work in carnest about assisting the fever stricken South. We have often said that Montreal could not afford to rest idle in the present crisis, but we should now remember that what we mean to do should be done at once. If we send money now we may save lives which will succumb because we halt in our charity. Money means everything to an afflicted people. Already impoverished, the South cannot supply that money itself. Pope, in one of his epistles, touchingly said that "all mankind's concern is charity," and no more pressing cause for the exercise of that charity has ever come to the people of Canada than they have won. We must, too, remember that which now claims their help. If we could only realize the deserted cities, pestifer- Black Sea—that England and Russia are ous atmosphere, the helpless sick, the heroic living, and the piteous call for help, we would not hesitate to do what we could to give that help at once.

THE ST. HENRI SHOOTING AFFAIR. What has become of the investigation about the St. Henri shooting affair? We hear nothing about it lately, and we are forced to wonder how it is proceeding. There may be, no doubt, special reasons for not allowing the proceedings to be made public, but of late we hear nothing at all about it either public or private. The consequence of this mystery is that people are questioning each other about the business, and with a result anything but satisfactory. We cannot believe that the Government desires to avoid this investigation. It would be too flagrant a violation of all justice to permit this outrage to pass without probing it to its source. If such is done, then the authorities may rest assured that they are undermining all respect for law and that they are also encouraging a spirit of antagonism to constituted authority. This no government in the world is strong enough to do, for in the end this non-protection of tion will not only be avowedly satisfactory, but that proof will be furnished that such outrages cannot take place without bringing chastisement upon the offenders.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE.

The London correspondent of the Globe sends the following interesting statistics about the Canadian Cattle Trade:-

"The number of cattle sent into this country during the last seven months is much larger than it has been for many months. In the month of July the increase in the numbers over last year was particularly re- tection would encourage our manufacturers markable, nearly double the supplies re the corresponding mon day, the Rev. Father Graham, in St. Bridget's year, viz., 27,915, as against 16,571 in the tended. Every seat was filled, and hundreds larger imports are entirely owing to the had to return home, owing to the want of enterprise of Canadians and Americans. space for their convenience. The rounds of In the seven months term, to which the numbers, was an increase of 30,000 head over the corresponding period of last year, and about 17,000 over 1876. The increase in the number of live stock arriving does not reduce the price per head, as might naturally have been expected. On the contrary, the additional 30,000 this year, as compared with last, has enhanced the value per head £1 2s The amount paid for foreign live stock by English consumers up to the end of July this year is £3,921,539, as against £3,135,579 in the like term of 1877.'

This is encouraging. For a new industry, the Canadian cattle trade has become a marked success, and with the increasing development of that trade we may expect that in a few years it will become a standing source of profitable investment for Canadian

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

We are very often told that the tramps in the United States have been caused by Protection. People point to the thousands of men who have become tramps as a proof of the failure of a Protective policy, and in itself as furnishing sufficient cyidence of the fate which awaits Canada if she adopts a similar policy, and in itself as furnishing sufficient evidence of the fate that awaits Canada if she adopts a similar policy. In reply to this, we have pointed out the fact that in England, the paradisc of Free Trade, there are, proportionally, as many tramps as there are in the United States, and thus, that the tramp question is not an argument on either one side or the other. The men who become tramps are mostly poor men who have no trades-laborers, who go from place to place, as the jobs are begun and finished. These men are useful in their position, but they are more easily supplied than the skilled mechanic, without whom the prosperity of a country is impossible. The question is not if tramps have increased owing to Protection, but have skilled mechanics multiplied, for on them depends a great deal of the development of the country. Upon this point, nothing is more certain than that skilled mechanics have greatly increased conspirators against our laws; no turbulent since Protection was given to the United fanatics to preach hatred to any man's religion. States in 1860. Let us take the figures :-Skilled mechanics in 1860......1,311,000

1870.....2,223,679 Thus, after ten years of Protection the skilled the diversified industries of the United States | allegiance. They come here to turn a new leaf proved to the advantage of Protection.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern Question is not yet settled. With all the diplomacy that has been spent upon it, there is still in Europe an uneasy feeling that the Eastern Question may again cause trouble. From London we learn that Lord Beaconsfield's Indian policy is causing complete—nay, it is overwhelming. The alarm, and that a war in Afghanistan is feared, and this, "it is proved, will re-open the whole of the Eastern Question." Again, the telegrams tell us that it is believed that Russia will not evacuate Bulgaria, and that she stands prepared to take advantage of any circumstance which chance or diplomaticskill may throw in her way. Greece is uneasy, but Austria has pacified Herzegovina. Yet we cannot easily believe that Russia will relinquish her hold. Her troops are chagrined with not having marched into Constantinople, and her diplomatists will not easily give up what is left of the successes that Russia will soon have a navy in the brought face to face in Asia Minor—that their interests are conflicting, and sooner or later they must fight it out.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The Guzette of Friday says that there were "one thousand torches in the procession" last night, and that "there were one thousand more who had no torches." The Herald says that there were " about 300 or 400 all told." Our reporter gives a somewhat different account, but no doubt the procession was large and imposing. From our standpoint, Mr. White did some things with which we cannot agree, and for which we should not have been sorry to have seen him defeated. On the question of Protection we are with him, and no one desires the success of that Protective policy more than we do ourselves. Nor shall we now rake up the causes of our differences with Mr. White; he has won, and he has, no doubt, obtained some additional experience, which may help to guide his policy for the future. All we did against Mr. White we did openly. We sent no telegrams, held no collusion, did nothing but what the world could see. Our objections to Mr. White were reasonable objections-they were not personal-and if they failed we are quite willing to accept all the responsibility. We have differed with Mr. White, and no doubt we may differ with him again, but we did not introduce personalities.

PROTECTION V. FREE TRADE.

Under increased Protection, everything would be dearer-granted. We would be obliged to pay more money for everything we cat and everything we wear. All this is granted. But what would it matter if we -that is granted, too. Montreal, for instance, would become as busy as a beehive. It is computed that at present our imports are \$60,000,000 worth of goods, all of which could increased wealth to more than meet the Canada. nereased outlay. Let us take, for instance, the sewing machine trade. This trade is at present exclusively American. The machines are made in the United States, and are imported into Canada. But increase the tariff and the makers of American sewing machines will no longer export their machines, but will establish factories in Canada, and make their machines here, too. Thus will money be brought into the country, and the people can afford, more than afford, to pay higher for what they require. We have in Canada mineral wealth untouched. and which will remain untouched until there is such a protection for manufacturers as will make the working of our mineral resources necessary and profitable. This under the present tariff is not possible, and more Protection is the only means by which it can be accomplished.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY. In a country such as Canada it becomes everyone to cultivate a spirit racy of the soil. The man who fosters a feeling in harmony with the land he lives in does good; the man who encourages a feeling antagonistic to the spirit of the flag that shelters him, does harm. Here where we have all classes and all creeds, men should speak considerately of everyone's religion, and not without care, of everyone's nationality. Error in religion must, of course, be discussed, but it should be discussed in a becoming manner. No one objects to have the articles of his belief openly and fairly criticized, although he might object to have them outraged. Free discussion is the right of all freemen, but free discussion, like liberty, may be abused. In Canada we are all more or less "adventurers." Very few come here to spend fortunes. Very few come here to amuse themselves. Very few would exchange life in Europe for life in Canada, and most, if not all, the English speaking people come here to better their condition. But in coming here their first duty is to accept the situation in a constitutional and reasonable manner. We want no Accept the situation! in a legal and Christian way, we would say to all. Fight, if you will, for your own principles, but let your language be within the limits of propriety, mechanics increased, as the figures indicate. Let Protestants and Catholics, Jews and This is what the Free Traders anticipated, Gentiles, go their own way in peace. We chivalry sprang from the influence of Christian could only realize the situation—the deci- but predicted that the wages would fall. But want all to build up that spirit of Canadian

and the first line they pen upon its virgin pages should be a resolution to register a vow of affection for his native land, and then to foster a spirit of Canadian Nationality, for the country of his adoption.

THE ELECTIONS.

The triumph of the Conservative party is new Parliament will at least have a majority of seventy. The Ministry must resign, and for the honor of the country we hope they will do so as soon as possible. Mr. Macken. zie has the reputation of being an honorable man, and, being so, he cannot held office while his party is in such a great minority. The closer English precedent is followed in this matter the better, and English precedent is to resign as soon as practicable when the Ministry is defeated. Of course Sir John A. Macdonald will lead the Conservative party. There will be no difficulty about obtaining a seat for him, and we may confidently expect that he will inaugurate his policy with a vigorous attempt to give the languishing industries of the country that Protection so much needed for their benefit. It is upon that one question that the country has pronounced. There was no other great issue before the people, and if Protection will succeed as we confidently believe it will, in bringing prosperity to Canada, the Conservative party will, no doubt, have a long lease of power. If the Cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie had been composed of adroit politicians they could have avoided their discomfiture by giving the Protection the country needed and demanded, but they preferred to stick to their colors and suffer defeat.

PROTECTION.

None of the industries of Canada have surfered more than the woollen mills, and all because of want of Protection. American cotton goods are brought into Canada at prices with which Canadian manufacturers cannot compete, and the result has been the closing of many factories, which were at one time in a flourishing condition. The factories at Cobourg, the Norval cotton mills, the Rosamond woollen mills of Almonte, the woollen mills at Cornwall, and those at Sherbrooke, the largest in Canada, have all been victims of the Free Trade policy of the Mackenzie administration. It appears to us almost inexplicable that such open testimony as this should not be recognized and admitted as the result of a Free Trade policy. To say that the closing of these factories benefits the farmers is singular logic indeed. What has happened in Canada is just what has happened in Ireland. Ireland first had "Free Trade or else ---- ' in 1782. At that time Free Trade was beneficial for Ireland, but her Parliament subsequently protected her industries, and thus she became for the time, comparatively the most prosperous country in the world. But in 1801, when the Union was accomplished, had increased means of doing it with. Pro- Protection was removed and soon English goods filled the Irish markets, and from prosperity she came to decay. In 1822 all Pro tection was withdrawn from Ireland, but not from England, and the result was that Ireland was swamped. This is just what is happenbe manufactured in Canada. This would give ing now between the United States and

POLITICS.

The political situation continues to absorb public attention. There is joy upon one hand-there is sadness upon the other. Some attribute the "success" to one thing; others attribute the "defeat" to another. At first it was the "Protection" cry that caused the change; but now we are told that the Post and Orangeism conspired to obtain a victory for Sir John. Some papers say that it was the Irish Catholic and the Orange vote that upset Mr. Mackenzie's Administration. Of this we know little, but we are satisfied that, since the 12th of July, Mr. Mackenzie has been very unpopular with most of the Irish Catholics in the country. Six weeks before the elections predicted that "whoever won he (Mr. Mackenzie) would lose in Montreal," and that prediction has been verified. As for the Orangemen, we incline to the belief that to a man they voted the Conservative ticket. And by doing so they have undoubtedly secured a great victory for themselves. Sir John A. Macdonald as leader, with Mr. Mackenzie Bowell in the Cabinet, will alone be a triumph for the Orangemen. Nor do we see how any Irish Catholic who voted the Conservative ticket can complain, if Sir John took two or three well known Orangemen into the Ministry. They knew he would probably do so beforehand, and yet they voted for him. And we are pretty much in the same box ourselves. We wanted the success of the Protection question, and were quite willing to leave that question in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald. Then, too, people tell us that although Sir John is an Orangeman, yet that he is not a bit of a bigot, and it has been told to us so often that we are beginning to believe it. What else can we think when Catholics, and good ones at that, vote the Orange ticket? With a knowledge of the men, they say: "An Orangeman any day before a Clear Grit." Orangeism here may not be what it is in the old country, but it aims at Protestant ascendancy, and that is not calculated to bring about a feeling of good citizenship. To the principles of Orangeism we must always object, and so will thousands of generous-minded Protestants, too. We, for our part, wish to relegate it to eternity, and have done with it; but we shall be very glad to open our columns to our friends who desire to take the cudgel up, provided they write in a becoming manner divine, with the plenitude of Godhead. Such mothers. It was the benediction that ever mated people, the ruined towns, the deserted such was not the case, for the skilled Nationality which is necessary for the well-battles which they fear to fight themselves. and manfully, above their names. If they do not do this, they should not expect us to fight