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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1886

OUR esteemed contemporary the *Canadian Freeman* of Kingston says:—

"We are much pleased with the sentiments expressed in that true and fearless advocate of Irish Catholic rights in Canada, the *Montreal Post*, and we re-echo its sentiments when we remark that every word contained in the following extract is endorsed by every liberal minded man in the Dominion. We cannot say more, if we would, but leave our people to judge by the following: (The *Freeman* here quotes our article on the Hon. Mr. Frazer of Ontario.)

The *Mail* is clearly dissatisfied with the verdict against it in the Laflamme case. Naturally so, but it should not indulge in bluster. It is going to Review with its trial. The verdict will "never be submitted to until the highest court in the Empire has had an opportunity of pronouncing on its merits." The verdict has produced in this city "widespread amazement." This is news certainly. The fact is that it is impossible to hear an opinion against the verdict. The *Mail* had better eat its leek with a good grace. As to the "highest court in the Empire" it must know that this would not consider the submission of such a case. The *Mail* will have to content itself with our national courts.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD is reported to have expressed himself as being an admirer of Mr. Parnell, who has, according to the Premier, exhibited qualities of the most statesmanlike character. But one quality which has peculiarly won the admiration of Sir John is the power Mr. Parnell has of being silent. He knows that "silence is golden." Would it not be well if Sir John took a leaf out of Mr. Parnell's book, and instead of preventing the unbecoming spectacle of a man in so high a position talking airy nothings to all sorts of people, held his tongue on matters which are practically the private affairs of the state. If the "interviews" published are spurious, as they often are, Sir John Macdonald should take an opportunity of letting this be known.

THE *Montreal Daily Witness* contained, with the exception of one or two words, the following startling editorial announcement in its issue of Saturday evening:—"Mr. V. H. Smith, the young weather prophet for 'Canada, has gone to England for the purpose of making investigations as to the 'machinery necessary to compel respect for 'justice and fair play. Mr. Smith is an experienced and successful business man, with 'a great talent for organization, and it may 'be that he will be able to devise some simple and effective means of dealing effectually with the bloodthirstiness which has 'become almost universal in the Tory and 'Orange camp."

THE Tory method of dealing with the Irish question seems fast approaching the crisis of open violence and oppression, which have so largely characterized English legislation and administration of Irish affairs, but which so completely failed to break the spirit of the people. Rule by sword, buckshot, packed juries, plank beds and the gallows have the double effect of disgusting the friends of John Bull and of redoubling and strengthening his avowed enemies. The *Daily Witness* of this city has openly placed itself in the ranks of the coercionists and oppressors, and, of course, resigns all claim to decent journalism. The editor of "the only religious daily" is free to speak for himself, but we object to his making all Englishmen out to be sleuth hounds and slave-drivers.

THE "only religious daily" says "that disaffection has become almost universal in all but one small corner of Ireland."

The *Daily Witness* does not tell us what takes the place of "disaffection" in the one small corner of the island. We will tell it. It is Orange brutality, and we will let the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* prove our assertion. The *Freeman* writes:—

"We deem it our duty to draw public attention to the scandalous conduct of Orange bands and Orange rowdies of Fermanagh and of Clones, which is in Monaghan, but on the very borders of Fermanagh. In Clones about a fortnight ago the Orange rowdies attacked the priest's house and the houses of several prominent Catholics. On St. Stephen's Day

in Lisnaskea the Orangemen attacked the parish priest's house and left scarcely a sound pane of glass in it, and also attacked and wrecked the houses of several other prominent Catholics there (in Lisnaskea). On the same day they attacked several houses in Lisbellaw in a similar manner. In Derrygonnelly they visited the priest's house and the Catholic Church, but rested satisfied with groaning.

The Ministerial organs, as a part of their mendacious account of the St. Jerome meeting, reported Mr. Daoust, M.P. for Two Mountains, as being among the prominent members who endorsed and eulogized the Secretary of State and his colleagues in the Government. These tactics, of what Archbishop O'Brien calls "a partizan press," have displeased Mr. Daoust, and have drawn from him a letter of contradiction, in the course of which he says:—

"I wish to declare that I did not speak either at the dinner or the meeting, and that I could not take a stand which would be in contradiction to the one I took in the telegram which I signed with several of my colleagues some days before the execution of 'Louis Riel.'"

We believe Mr. Daoust was a waverer, but the thunderbolt of popular indignation which crushed the Hon. Mr. Chapleau at St. Jerome soon dispelled his doubts as to the political wisdom of taking shelter from the storm.

## SNUBBED.

The "Loyalists," according to the term they arrogate to themselves, seem to be in rather a disconsolate condition just at present. Undertaking to bully Lord Salisbury and, we presume from the reports, to "address" him into making an official declaration, they got snubbed for their pains. That astute statesman, no doubt, knows the exact measure of these noisy and turbulent people, and dismissed their deputations with a formal acknowledgment of their speeches, which were "fully valued." But it is not only Lord Salisbury who has raised the ire of the Loyalists. Mr. Gladstone, it appears, has done the same thing by refusing to receive a deputation of "Loyalists." These unhappy people had perhaps better apply to Mr. Parnell.

## A CABINET SECRET.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD is now at home, and we wish to again remind him of certain promises he made to certain Irish Catholics in Ontario in May, 1882. We shall not mention the date, we shall say nothing of those who were present, and we shall not reveal the secrets which were entrusted to our care. But we shall just tell him enough to convince him that we are acquainted with all the particulars of his treachery. He will remember the acts, not mere promises, remember, but acts through which he obtained the support of a certain paper and the active assistance of certain prominent Irish Catholic politicians. He knows all about the "two members of the Cabinet" the Irish Canadian people were to have. He knows how, because of these acts, and the hope of having two Irish Catholics holding portfolios in the Cabinet, certain of our people threw themselves into the general election of '82. He knows how, A MAN HIGHER THAN HE, is compromised in the outrage and the treachery that followed, and how the Irish Catholics were betrayed by the appointment of the Hon. Frank Smith to a position in the Cabinet without a portfolio. Sir John knows all about it, and we know all about it, and we want him to know again that we know, and that when the House meets the world will know all about this political swindle, or else everybody shall know the reason why?

## "THE POST" IN "THE BUILDINGS."

In the Parliamentary Reading Room at Ottawa the *Montreal Daily* papers are placed side by side. They are all, with one exception, placed on the top shelf, while the weekly papers being placed on the middle shelf, are mostly out of sight. The exception to this rule is *The Post*. This paper, instead of being placed on the upper shelf, is persistently put on the middle shelf among the weeklies, while papers with less than one-third our circulation are placed on the upper shelf. It is a small affair, and we can afford to smile at it. It is not, however, a logical way of crushing us out of existence, if that is what they are after. It is only one of these little indications which are constantly cropping up at Ottawa, that everything Irish and Catholic finds itself in the shade around "the buildings." *The Post* is the only paper of its kind in the Dominion. It represents the aspirations and the feelings of a respectable minority of the electors, and it advocates in its daily as well as its weekly issues opinions which have special significance, if only from their differences with other daily papers in the country. We know that it is in constant demand in the reading room, but instead of being easily found among the *Montreal* dailies, it is put in a place where it has to be found after a search. We know all about it. We know how our friends have complained over and over again. And we know, too, that as *The Post* is treated so are the Irish Catholics in "the buildings" ostracized and denied their fair share of the good things that are going. It is an up-hill fight here as it is everywhere with our people, but we will win in the end, for light must come into the sunlight and Wrong get into the shade.

## THE "AMERICAN CITIZEN."

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that Riel, as an "American citizen," had no business to come back to Canada and help the Metis in their troubles with the Dominion. Now suppose we accept the logic of this statement. Suppose for the sake of argument that we agree with Mr. Chapleau, where will this argument lead us? Just here—If Riel as an "American Citizen" had no business to volunteer his services in behalf of his kith

and kin in the North-West, pray by what right did the Government of Canada invite the "American citizen" Capt. Howard to fight against men with whom he had no quarrel, and for men with whom he could have no national sympathy? If Riel did wrong in forgetting his American citizenship and assisting his own flesh and blood, the Government did a greater wrong in inviting an "American citizen" to fight against Riel at such a day. The one risked all for the hearts and homes of his people, and is denounced because he was an "American citizen," the other risked his life, at the invitation of the Government. The one was an "American citizen" of Canadian birth; the other was an "American" born; the one is condemned for his devotion to his people, and the other is sheltered by the Government although he was a hired foreigner. But this kind of argument will not do. It is a little too thin, and the people of Canada, outside the Orange faction, will yet blush at the legal murder that was committed in the name of law, and when the dragon's teeth are being gathered from the whirlwind.

## PEACE OR WAR?

WHAT is to prevent the English Parliament from dealing with the Irish land question as the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada dealt with the abolition of the seigniorial claims in this country in 1854? The abolition of these claims cost the United Provinces the sum of \$10,044,000. This can be ascertained by a reference to *Le Canada sans l'Union*, by M. L. P. Turcotte, and will be found on page 240. Or what is to prevent the English Parliament from buying the lands in Ireland from the landlords, and reselling them to the tenants, as was done in Prince Edward Island before Confederation, and done so that the landlord's property was not "confiscated," but the tenant was given the opportunity to become prosperous and contented? Surely if Canadians can do these things it should be in the power of mighty England to do as much, if not more. And England must yield in the end. We say must, for that is the only word she appears to understand when dealing with Ireland. The electric wire, the printing press and the scorn of the world has already made the flush of shame tinge her cheeks with a roseate hue, and if these are not enough, well there are 30,000,000 of Irishmen all over the world, and no matter how they differ on minor questions on this they think as one, and if agitation fails them they may cry out for a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye. She has it in her power to settle the Irish question amicably, but she may as well know that if this agitation fails she will drive the Irish people all over the world from off the platform of constitutional agitation into the chamber of the conspirator. It is now or never—peace or war, and with her the answer lies. We wonder which it shall be?

## HON. MR. CHAPLEAU'S COUP DE THEATRE.

A criminal attempt was made, at the memorable St. Jerome meeting, called by the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, to end the proceedings in a bloody and murderous riot. God knows what would have been the consequences, in a hall packed with two contending forces, if the signal for the row had not proved abortive. There would probably have been more killed and trampled to death than all who lost their lives in the North-West campaign. The attempt to perpetrate this infamy was made by no less a personage than a Minister of the Crown, and that Minister was the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada. It was a desperate coup de theatre, but it was the only card left him to play to kill the verdict of the meeting which had just been rendered against him, his policy and the administration of which he is a member. If the meeting had terminated in scenes of violence, blood and murder, the position of the Minister would have been saved and he could have posed as a martyr before the country. That was the object at which he aimed, but Providence willed it otherwise.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the chairman called upon all those in the assembly who desired to support Mr. Chapleau and endorse his resolutions to pass to the left, and all those who condemned the Minister to pass to the right. When the division was completed, it was evident that a large and distinct majority pronounced against the Minister. The minority was largely composed of an organized crowd of supporters brought by special train from Montreal and neighboring towns. When Mr. Chapleau beheld this crushing result he prepared for the exercise of his coup de theatre. We shall let the *Montreal Daily Star*, which is more than favorable, which is partial to Mr. Chapleau and the Government, describe in its own language how the Minister worked his nefarious scheme. It says:—

"It was a considerable time before the division was accomplished, but then the result could not be doubted. There was a distinct majority against the Chapleau resolution. The body-guard came forward and soon Mr. Chapleau was being carried round the hall on the shoulders of Constant (Deputy High Constable, from Montreal) and Joe Vincent (ex-government employe, from Montreal). As the body-guard were bringing their chief back to the rostrum he suddenly put his hand to his forehead and fell back as if shot. Several believed he had fainted, but soon the cry arose that he had been struck. He was not struck, however. A blow of sufficient force to throw him back in the manner in which he fell would have left his mark. But there was no mark left on his face. Besides several reporters were looking at him at the moment he fell and are most positive that he was not struck. If he had been the body-guard would have exacted instant vengeance. It was a coup de theatre, an appeal for sympathy. In a measure it was successful. The crowd was tremendous, and the partisans of either party struggled forward to defend their leaders. A pitched battle seemed imminent. 'Mercier' and Chapleau mounted the platform and could be seen, the one apparently imploring peace, the

other pointing to his forehead, and seeming to base an argument on his supposed injuries. This account of the affair is corroborated by another independent witness, *La Presse*, which says that "the Hon. Secretary of State returned to the platform with his hair disheveled and his hand on his forehead, 'but there was no mark, no sign of violence, and it was discovered that it was simply a 'trick, by which the Secretary wished to 'pose as a victim.'"

*L'Etandard* also adds its testimony, and says "that Mr. Chapleau placed his hand on his forehead, saying that he was struck, 'but this base dodge did not deceive anybody, for nobody had struck Mr. Chapleau.'"

As to the Ministerial press, they are divided: We see that *La Minerve* says "Mr. Chapleau was struck by a projectile of some kind or other," the *Gazette* says that he was struck with a stick. *Le Monde* does not allude to the affair at all, probably because the reporter who represented it at the meeting was too honorable to tell a deliberate lie, such as was told by the reporters of the *Gazette* and *La Minerve*, because the "political exigencies" of their masters demanded it.

Here we have the Secretary of State convicted of an act which is a disgrace to Canadian statesmanship, and which cannot but give the outside world a very low opinion of our public men. A man who could resort to such abominable and dangerous tactics to save himself and destroy the validity of the popular verdict against the administration, is unworthy of public confidence and respect. A Minister who, to serve his own ends, would purposely and deliberately cause a riot and blood to be shed, is not a safe man in the councils of the nation. The country, has simply to congratulate itself and to thank Providence that the infamous coup de theatre attempted by the Secretary of State proved so ineffective. Its success would have meant strife, violence and blood, or the people and a triumph for Mr. Chapleau's failure means defeat, dishonor and a fall for the Minister and a victory with honor for the people.

## SCIENTIFIC RETALIATION FOR COERCION.

THE Queen's speech, as prepared by Lord Salisbury, is not suggestive of much good will towards Ireland. The relations between England and foreign countries are, according to Her Majesty, quite friendly, but her relations with the sister Island are strained to the point that coercion is threatened. The English Government should know that in the end a House divided in itself must fall, and that if England continues at loggerheads with the Irish people, it will not be the best training or preparation for a tussle with Russia or any other European nation. Besides Irishmen are in no mood to stand any more brutality from John Bull. If Salisbury or any other English statesman attempts to govern Ireland by the sword and buckshot, he must expect a retaliation on scientific grounds. The Irish people outside Ireland will very probably take an active part in the scientific struggle as they have done in the constitutional fight, for honest and fair government for Ireland. It is just as well that England should be made acquainted with the fact in as plain terms as possible. At a mass meeting of the Irish citizens of Boston the other day, Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, one of the foremost men of his race to-day, delivered an address, in which he advocated in unquestioned terms the use of dynamite to aid in the subjection and downfall of English rule in Ireland. The other speakers were the Hon. Philip J. Doherty and the Hon. John E. Fitzgerald, who followed the example of their predecessor, and guaranteed their support toward the independence of the Irish people.

What the Irish abroad are prepared to do as a measure of justifiable and legitimate retaliation on a powerful but unreasonable enemy, the Irish at home are equally prepared to do. A morning cablegram tells us that the organ of the Irish National Party, *United Ireland*, in an article entitled, "Breakers ahead," declares that "the suppression of the National League will inevitably lead to conspiracy. Inviolability and dynamite will replace the League's open methods, for which the Government will be answerable." *United Ireland* warns Lord Salisbury to beware and exhorts the Nationalists to prepare for action.

## BY WHOSE AUTHORITY?

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, speaking in England the other day, pledged the people of Canada to support a scheme in favor of Imperial Federation. By whose authority, we would like to know, did Sir John A. Macdonald make this statement? Not with the sanction of the French Canadians certainly. So far as it is possible to judge a people by the utterances of their public men, and the avowed policy of the people, as expressed in the press, the French Canadians are to a man opposed to a close alliance with England. We are not aware that a single French Canadian paper, or a single representative French Canadian citizen, have declared in favor of seeing Canada drawn into the meshes of a scheme for the federation of the Empire. No French-Canadian politician would dare propose, and no French-Canadian paper would dare advocate a policy so much at variance with the wishes of the people. And if we leave the French-Canadians out who else have we? Not the Irish people of Canada, surely. They would oppose federation to a man. Even the most pronounced party hacks among them would not venture to insult their people by asking them to assist in dragging this country back into subjugation, for that's what federation means. Well, if Sir John did not speak on the authority of the French-Canadians or the Irish Catholics, who else had he to take his inspiration from?

Not the Reform party nor the Reform press. The *Globe* ridicules the idea of Federation, even in face of Mr. Blake's coquetry, and nearly every Reform paper in the Dominion does the same. No! Sir John could not have been fishing in that water. Where then did he get his authority from? Not from the *Mail*, for it has repudiated the idea, and the majority, the vast majority of the Conservative press has followed in its wake and denounced Imperial Federation as an Imperial show. If we leave out the French Canadians, the Irish Catholics, the Reformers and the Conservatives, where, we again ask did Sir John A. Macdonald get his authority to make that statement before a British audience? But stop. We forgot! We have it at last! It was from the Orangemen!!! That is where Sir John A. Macdonald got his authority, to tell the world that Canada was in favor of Imperial Federation. And very naturally it should be so, for don't "birds of a feather flock together?"

## THE "GARDEN OF THE SOUL."

Here is a straw that shows which way the wind is blowing over there in Ireland. The most of us have heard of a prayer book known as the "Garden of the Soul." In all the old editions of this good work there is a prayer for the Queen and the royal family. There is not a mother's son of us who does not remember that prayer, and, God forgive us, but we believe there are not many mother's sons of us who did not quietly "skip" that particular passage when reading prayers at grand Mass. Any of our readers who has a "Garden of the Soul" can open it and see where the prayer for the Queen is given in Latin and English, with a versicle and response and collect and mentioning the Queen by name. Now, as a woman no Catholic would object to pray for the Queen of England or any other female in the world. The Church prays for all sinners, as well as for all saints, but it was hard to pray for the queen, because she was Queen of England, and the sovereign evidence of the wreck of our national glory, the drain of our national existence, and the degradation of our national rights into provincial servitude. And some good people over there in Ireland evidently looked at it as we do, and so there have been some little alterations made in the "Garden of the Soul," for while the prayers for Mass remain just as they were, the Queen has gone, and the words "our rulers" have taken her place. And this is the straw that shows which way the wind is blowing.

## LOST!

LAST week we challenged the *Irish Canadian* of Toronto to say, without equivocation or twisting, whether it was for or against a government that was guilty of unjust and oppressive administration towards the people of the North-West, that was the cause of the rebellion and that hanged a man for a political offence, in obedience to Orange dictates. We asked our contemporary to show its colors and to let us know under which flag it served, the Orange or the Canadian. Our challenge was plain, distinct and unmistakable, and we paused for a reply. The *Irish Canadian*, dated Thursday the 21st inst., is to hand, and with it what we suppose we must accept as a reply to our challenge. It devotes half a column to badinage about *The Post*, but otherwise it is as mum as the grave. The *Irish Canadian* attacks some individuals connected with *The Post*; that is all. That is the herring it draws across the path. Now, if we wished to pursue that line of conduct, we could retaliate with a vengeance. But that is not our way of doing business. We want to find out who are the friends and who are the enemies of the Irish Catholic people, and the *Irish Canadian* is the only paper of its class that has refused to nail its colors to the mast. All that is left for us now is to accept this silence as a proof of abandonment and to class the *Irish Canadian* as a Tory organ and the ally of Orangeism, for he who is not with us is against us. No one can serve two masters, and so far as our people are concerned the *Irish Canadian* is, we are sorry to say, lost to them. It is playing its old game, so disastrously tried by its one-time editor, Mr. Hewson, and selling itself body and bones to Sir John A. Macdonald. Right or wrong, it wants to be with the paying side. In Canada to-day the *Irish Canadian* holds the same position as the *Irishman* of Dublin did, when its proprietor, Richard Pigott, was holding out his itching palm to the Castle authorities on the one hand and the Land League on the other. There let it, for the present, rest.

## THE ST. JEROME MEETING.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and the Government, in his person, met with a crushing defeat at the meeting at St. Jerome, but this did not prevent the *Gazette* and *La Minerve* from representing the result as a triumph for the Minister and the Administration. Those Ministerial organs, or, as Archbishop O'Brien calls them, "the partizan press," throw every principle of truth, justice and of honesty to the winds when they have their own party ends and interests to serve. We know the *Gazette* a long time, but we do not remember it ever having made such unqualified use of falsehood to deceive the public. Even the *Montreal Daily* itself could not stand the dose and shrank the *Gazette* for its dishonest account of the proceedings. The *Star*, which is on the side of the government on this question, was forced to admit that "Mr. Chapleau had to do so there was likely to be hard times for the Ministerialists in Quebec." Then we have the *Montreal Herald*, whose sense of truth and fair play have been so shocked that it also feels

obliged to read the organs of "lesion." Our esteemed morning contemporary says:—"It is quite useless for the *Gazette* and *La Minerve* to attempt to keep their readers in ignorance of the fact that Mr. Chapleau's attitude on the points we have taken up was anything short of a serious blunder, or that the St. Jerome meeting was anything but a serious reverse for that gentleman. They should follow the example of *The Herald*, and give their readers reliable news, when they will be credited with a desire to deal fairly with their readers' intelligence. Do what they please, they cannot prevent the truth being told, and attempts to mislead and falsify will only recoil on themselves and destroy their reputation as public journals."

## BISHOP CLEARY ON THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, ORANGEISM AND HOME RULE.

We find in the last number of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* to hand, a sterling letter from the pen of an eminent Canadian prelate, who has proved himself on more than one occasion to be a true friend of Ireland and a courageous supporter of the Irish party and of Irish demands for an Irish Parliament. The letter was a message of hope and encouragement with a golden ring, addressed to the Irish National League in Ireland, from the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. As the letter contains much that is of special interest to the Irish Canadian people, we have much pleasure in giving it a prominent place in our columns, along with the timely comments made on it by the *Dublin Freeman*. The letter reads as follows:—

BISHOP'S PALACE, Kingston, Ont.,  
Dec. 21st, 1885.

T. D. SULLIVAN, Esq., M.P., Dublin.  
DEAR MR. SULLIVAN,—I enclose a draft for £70 11s 3d sterling, made payable to you. It is the contribution of this little city of Kingston to the Irish Parliamentary Fund whose treasurer is requested to acknowledge its receipt through you. We have held a public meeting in our city hall to proclaim to all Canadians what it is that Ireland demands of Great Britain, and why she demands it. Ours was a splendid demonstration in regard to the number of citizens who sympathize with Ireland's constitutional efforts; and the intelligence and social worth of the men who pleaded her cause, and, above all, the irresistible force of the arguments by which the plea for Home Rule is supported. The Orange faction opposed us at our meeting, and subsequently held a special meeting of their own to denounce our "treasonable project," as they were pleased to term it. They held that they are the Derry of Canada, and they denounced the Pope, one and all, and the Bishop of Kingston, and the whole Catholic Church of the land and of foreign parts, and except Pope Adrian the Fourth. But they failed to adduce even one argument deserving the notice of thinking men. They could not, after two weeks of consulting, canvassing, coaxing and pressing, gather as many as six gentlemen of education and recognized public merit into association with them upon their platform; and, what a still better symptom of the decay of the Orange cause, as on the banks of the Forth, a large proportion of the Protestant gentlemen, who, for one reason or another, appeared at the meeting, were observed to abstain ostentatiously from any signifying approval of the empty platitudes and stale old calumnies, ten thousand times refuted, which formed the substance of Orange eloquence on that occasion. Allow me to congratulate you on your signal success in winning for Ireland the representation of College-green in the last British Parliament that we hope shall legislate for the Irish nation. The victory so completely gained by the National Party in three of the four provinces, and so far advanced in the enemy's Northern stronghold as to give them, even there, a majority of counties and a majority of seats in the present, with a fair prospect of further advances should another contest take place in the future. This has rejoiced the hearts of all Irishmen, and of none more intensely than of Kingston's Irish sons. I remain, dear Mr. Sullivan, your very faithful servant,  
JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,  
Bishop of Kingston.

No doubt that this warm and sympathetic utterance from a patriotic Bishop in a foreign land will give new heart and courage to the people at home, and will let them see that the Irish exile can hold his own against the Orange foe even in the "Derry of Canada." The *Freeman's Journal* devotes a leading article to the letter of His Lordship, in the course of which it says:—"It was announced yesterday that since the last meeting of the National League, America had sent \$15,000 to the Parliamentary Expenses Fund; the Irish National League of Australia had forwarded \$2,300; the people of Lytleton, New Zealand, had contributed \$250. From the province of Ontario had come \$260 raised amongst the Irishmen of Guelph, and \$350 odd collected in the city of Kingston. Accompanying this latter subscription is a letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, formerly President of St. John's College, Waterford, subsequently Parish Priest of Dangarvan, and now Bishop of Kingston. At home Dr. Cleary was an earnest, courageous, and practical supporter of Ireland's constitutional claims; and that, too, at a time when the Home Rule proposals of Mr. Butt were looked at askance by many worthy Irishmen. In the growing prosperity of the great self-governing Province that is now the scene of his labors he finds the most convincing proof of the advantages that autonomy can confer upon a people. Moreover, in far-off Kingston there are not wanting reminders of the forces that are employed in the service of misgovernment and alien rule at home. The Orange organization has been transplanted to Canada, and the fell anti-Catholic spirit that inspired its founders ninety years ago animates those who profess its intolerant and unchristian principles to-day in the New World as in the Old. Fortunately the power of the faction is not proportionate to the malevolence of those who lead it, or to the bigotry and violence of the rank and file. The greatest danger to the future peace and prosperity of the Dominion is that the Orangemen in their blind rage against Catholicism, and their blatant Anglomania, may initiate a war of races between the Catholic and the Protestant of the Dominion. They are fiercely aggressive enemies of everything that is Catholic and that is not British. Seeing this, manifestations of their policy, and looking to its possible consequences, Dr. Cleary must often be