



TO PROTESTANTS.

An Address from Archbishop Lynch of Toronto.

HIS GRACE OFFERS SOME KINDLY COUNSEL ON THE CONTROVERSIES OF THE DAY — AN APPEAL TO CAST AWAY THE FETTERS OF PREJUDICE AND IGNORANCE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, has just issued the following timely address to the Protestant portion of the population:—

To our Protestant Friends:

I feel that I should not allow the controversies of the present time to pass away without taking some advantage of them in favor of truth.

There are two classes of men, both of which hold very respectable positions in society, who adopt views totally opposite, one condemning and the other justifying the same act, and as a consequence the controversies are continued with great vigor and, perhaps, I should add, with acrimony. All know that the speakers and writers on the Conservative side of politics are hostile, politically speaking, to the Liberals, and the Liberals in turn disapprove of the Conservatives. Let a stranger read the speeches and writings of one party only, he would naturally conclude that the opposition party was thoroughly corrupt and imbecile. To come to a proper understanding of the facts of the case, one must read the pretensions of both parties. If he does not he cannot draw a proper conclusion.

Now, dear friends, this phase of humanity is not new in this world, for people from the earliest times have differed strangely and widely in their appreciation of men and things. This is particularly noticeable in matters connected with the Catholic Church. People have condemned as idolatrous and wicked many of her doctrines and practices, and according to their own peculiar views, and not according to the teaching of the Catholic Church. Protestants consider the bow which Catholics make toward the images of Christ and His Saints as idolatrous, but Catholics consider it as an act of reverence paid to the beings represented by such images. In the House of Lords in England the members of that august assembly, according to a most ancient custom, make a reverential bow or bend the knee to the throne whenever they pass it. Is this idolatry? It would be considered so in a Catholic bowing to an image of Christ or His saints. The real meaning of bowing toward the throne is to reverence the authority represented by it. A child does not commit idolatry who with love and affection kisses the photograph of its dear parents. But if a Catholic pays the same reverence to a picture of Christ he is immediately accused of idolatry. Does this portray good sense or a knowledge of the human heart?

We have another very startling fact in the interpretation which the Protestants give to the different texts of Scripture. Presbyterians cannot see Episcopalianism in the Bible, nor can the Episcopalianism in turn see Presbyterianism. In like manner the Baptists cannot see baptism except by immersion. It might as well allude to the frequent translation of the Protestant Bible into English, and I presume that the latest revised edition will not be the very last. Hence the great varieties of religions, all taking different views of Scripture, far indeed from the unity for which Christ prayed for his Church. Protestants who rely upon the exposition of Catholic doctrine made by Protestant authors obtain a very false idea of it. Historians, so called Catholics as well as Protestants, have represented acts of the Popes as unworthy of their high station—acts which Catholic historians prove to be upright and just. Of late years historians have become more enlightened, and have given greater attention to the search of truth, and have cleared the characters of great men from the obliquity cast upon them. There is a remarkable instance of this in the case of Pope Sixtus, whose character was cleared and who was canonized after 1300 years by Benedict XIV. Sixtus was a stern reformer of abuses, and hence he was hated and vilified by the unworthy. Another instance is the case of St. Gregory the Seventh, who opposed the cruelty and oppression of Henry the Fourth of Germany, a grovelling hypocrite, and one of the worst tyrants of the middle ages, as well as a man steeped in every vice. Protestant historians justify the Emperor and blame the Pope. Henry sold bishoprics and other church preferments to the most unworthy of the highest bidders, and they in turn sold ordinations to unworthy clerics. Thus the Church of Germany had not even the faint appearance of Christianity. The Pope, as bound by his high office, used all the authority in his power to put down those grievous scandals, and for this was persecuted by Henry and his followers. The Papacy, being the keystone in the arch of the constitution of the church, is especially attacked and calumniated. But this need not surprise any reader of the Bible, for Christ has said, "Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you, and when they shall avoid you, and shall reproach you, and shall cast out your name as vile, for the Son of Man's sake." Rejoice on, for your reward is great in Heaven, for in the same manner did their fathers under the prophets.

The diversity of views and opinions flows from misunderstanding, ignorance, pride and self-will. Our Lord Himself whilst on earth, together with His pure doctrine, was assailed upon all sides by wicked men, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Simeon, that "this child was set up for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel." Rejecting Christ has been the cause of the fall of many at all times. We have in England, during these latter times, many noble examples of men searching humbly and earnestly after truth. Cardinals Manning and Newman,

with a host of ministers of the Established Church, are striking examples. Among the laity the names of duchesses, earls, marquises, peers of the realm, gentlemen of distinction of both army and navy, as well as of the learned professions, have swelled prodigiously the number of converts. We might mention among these the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Denbigh, Lord Bury, etc. These having carefully sought the truth obtained it.

As we are all bound by the most serious obligations to seek after truth, by the command of Christ Himself, who says, "Seek and you shall find," let us by obeying His command find root and peace for our souls. If this were universally done we would have less rage against the truth of Christ, as it is promulgated by the Catholic Church.

I would, therefore, with all true respect beg to suggest to Protestant friends not to believe implicitly a true every assertion or quotation of so called Catholics or of Protestants against the Catholic Church.

I am, my dear friends,
Your sincere well wisher,
JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

St. Michael's Palace, Feb. 2.

A MOCK LORD'S SUPPER.

HOW THE PROPOSER OF IT WAS INSTANTANEOUSLY DRIVEN MAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A special from Harrisburg, Pa., says: On Thursday morning there was a jovial crowd in a hotel at Millerburg, Dauphin County, and, while they were imbibing, Samuel Meeter, a patent medicine peddler, entered. A discussion followed on religious subjects, and Meeter dared them to indulge in an imitation of the Lord's Supper. They agreed to have it with beer and bread, and accordingly a glass was filled with that beverage. They then knelt in mock humility, and with beer in one hand and bread in the other, Meeter went along distributing a bite and a sup to each. Suddenly, when he was about half through, a strange noise was heard, and, looking up, the men saw a light that made their blood run cold and froze the marrow in their bones. As near as the men could describe it, they declare it was an immense ill-formed and foul beast with great cloven feet, painted horns, and eyes that flashed fire. With wild yells the men rushed out in the open air and scattered in every direction. Finally all of them reached their homes except Meeter, who was away for a long time and at last arrived a maniac. He was put to bed and physicians summoned, but they could do nothing for him. He raved, howled and prayed, declared that he had seen the Evil One, and that he was lost. His torture was terrible, but nothing could be done to relieve him, and he died in the wildest agony.

CATHOLICISM IN AUSTRALIA.

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF AUSTRALIA TO THE AMERICAN HIERARCHY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—Archbishop Gibbons has received a circular letter from the archbishops and bishops of Australia assembled for the first plenary council, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the United States. After exchanging greetings and congratulations to the church in America and speaking of the growth of the church in the United States and in Australia, the circular says: "In both countries the foundations of the faith were laid amid many and grave difficulties. Those causes from which serious danger to faith have sprung, and may continue to spring for some time longer, were common to both. The faithful of both countries have had to contend against anti-Catholic prejudices, in a political, social and financial sense, against seated judges, sometimes breaking out into open violence, against systems of education, against governments, which, if not hostile, give but little encouragement to the spread of our holy faith. Our children were not amongst the most favored, the wealthiest, or the most learned of the land, yet both have laid the foundations of the faith deep and solid. As in America, so here in Australia, the grain of mustard seed, planted in a grateful soil, has grown into a goodly tree, and for both, in the Providence of God, a grand future is in store. You will rejoice to learn that our plenary council, in the labors of which we are now engaged, request the Holy See to enrich our church with three new metropolitan sees, with six new suffragan sees, with four additional bishops, some vicars apostolic for the native races, and with a national seminary, which will be a means of developing the manifold vocations of our native youth."

DEATH OF FATHER THIBAUT.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Father George Thibaut, which occurred Sunday last at the Hospice St. Antoine, of Longueuil. Yesterday morning His Lordship Bishop Fabre visited the reverend gentleman and administered him the last sacraments of the church. He only survived a few hours afterwards. Deceased was 66 years of age, had been parish priest of Longueuil for many years until he failed in health, and was a member of the Society of One Mass. The funeral will take place at Longueuil on Tuesday morning next at 9 o'clock. His death is said to be attributed to inflammation of the lungs.

HONORED AT ROME.

Mr. Eugene Prevost, son of Dr. Prevost, of St. Jerome, and student of the Gregorian University, at Rome, has been made a licentiate of philosophy by that university. He carried off the first prizes in physics and chemistry and the record in physics and mathematics, as well as honorable mention in metaphysics. His college mate, Mr. Seers, son of Mr. Seers, of Beauharnois, secured the two first prizes in metaphysics and logic, as well as several honorable mentions in other branches. Such success obtained by our young Canadians is a matter for congratulation. The Gregorian University numbers not less than four hundred students, from all parts of the world. The success which our young French Canadian obtained there is a great triumph in favor of our classical colleges.

MOB RULE IN LONDON.

A MASS MEETING OF STARVING MECHANICS INCITED TO RIOT.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES BY LEADING SOCIALISTS—THE MOB CONTROL THE CITY FOR NEARLY SIX HOURS—CLUBS, RESIDENCES AND SHOPS SACKED AND WRECKED—THE POLICE BEATEN AT ALL POINTS—EVERYTHING QUIET AT MIDNIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The "starving mechanics" of London held a mass meeting to-day in Trafalgar Square, around the Nelson monument, which resulted in a riot. The proceedings were opened with an assemblage of 10,000 men. The police were present in large numbers. They saw at once that the Socialist element of London greatly predominated in the crowd, which was also managed by well known Socialists, and extraordinary vigilance was ordered to preserve the peace at all hazards. Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Mr. Burns, who ran as a Socialist candidate in Nottingham at the recent elections. He sneered at the police and acted as if he wished to bring about a conflict between them and the people. Finally, he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering an harangue. He was well aware that this act would not be tolerated, and the police politely ordered him to get down. "This he refused to do, applying to the crowd to resist 'interference with the exercise of popular rights.'" The officers, however, were determined, and they pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass of humanity, and by force removed Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented, and the streets adjacent were packed with surging mobs. Burns had now been removed some distance from the position he had attempted to occupy. He became emboldened by the cries of the throng and made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground. He was so effectively helped by the mob that the officers on the spot were brushed out of the way and the orator was soon pressed up against the monument. He quickly descended the pedestal, accompanied by a number of other Socialist leaders. Burns bore a red flag, and he waved it to the assembly as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with deafening shouts, repeated again and again. Burns now leisurely finished his address. He then moved fiercely worded resolutions. These denounced the authors of the present distress in England, demanded that Parliament start public works to give employment and bread to the tens of thousands of deserving men who were out of work, through no fault of their own but through bad government; to afford every facility for the employment of British capital at home for the benefit of the British people, and to give British enterprise preference over foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for Parliament to earnestly legislate for the relief of the depression in the English agricultural industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a minister of commons and a minister of agriculture and concluded with a resolve that copies should be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Parnell and the Board of Public Works. The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by fierce comment and short explanatory speeches by various orators, who stood with Burns. Some of these orators went so far as to warn the Government that although the "starving mechanics" of London were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful actions, they were bound to get bread and would get it by

force if necessary. They threatened to go to the assistance of the Socialists, and the anti-Socialists. The battle raged for some time, but the Socialists proved victorious, and they lifted Burns to their shoulders and bore him aloft to Regent street, where, with him, they succeeded in bending the crowd towards Hyde Park, Burns leading the whole way. At the Park Burns again addressed the mob. This speech was even more violent than the others he had made. The language was exciting and the whole address was well calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other Socialist speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife. When the speaking was over the mob broke up into sections and disappeared from the scene. The main body went back east along Oxford street again. The affronted residents along this thoroughfare were not yet recovered from their panic and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed. The wineshops were broken into and their contents distributed freely to whoever wished to drink. The beer saloons were similarly treated. Tailor shops were broken into and the clothes and rolls of cloth were thrown out into the street to be taken by those strongest in the fight which resulted. Every person met who looked like a foreigner was stoned or beaten from the street. Scores of times policemen attempted to make arrests but were everytime beaten and compelled to surrender their prisoners. In the meantime several thousand rowdies remained in Trafalgar square during the police to "come on," and making rushes at the constables and other gnomish persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two heavy granite pillars. They fell across Charing Cross and blocked the traffic to and from the Charing Cross railway station. The police made several desperate exertions to clear away this obstruction, but were easily resisted everytime by the mob. This mob held their ground so well at Trafalgar square that, until they voluntarily abandoned the scene, the entire

POWER OF THE POLICE PROVED INSUFFICIENT TO clear a way to one of the most important railway stations in the world, large enough to permit even a single carriage line to pass to or from the depot. Some time after dark the mob gradually left Trafalgar square. They went away satisfied that, without having actually collided with the police, they had won the day. As the mob dispersed its sections made havoc in the streets until they dwindled away. The scenes which characterized the retreat of that section of the Hyde Park mob which went through Oxford street, also attended the retreat of the other sections. Every street they entered was surrendered in the night and at midnight the police concurred in stating that never before in the present generation has such a tremendous disturbance occurred in London with so little loss of blood. Some officials declare that upwards of 50,000 men must have been rioting for at least six hours with absolute possession of every thoroughfare they chose to invade, yet

NO LIFE IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN. If the police had been strong enough to attack the mob at any point there might have been terrible records to make. But at midnight everything is pretty much as it was yesterday, and the whole thing appears to have been a sort of nightmare. While it lasted the city was thoroughly excited, but the mob was

actually dared them to conflict. The mob

essentially English—it made a frightful demonstration, was not resisted and went to bed at the usual time.

According to later estimates there were fifteen thousand people engaged in the Trafalgar square demonstration. Two-thirds of the crowd were bona fide unemployed workmen, while the remainder were Socialists. The two sections were not in accord and there were frequent collisions between them. The workmen took no part in the riotous acts that followed the meeting in Trafalgar square. The Socialists, aroused to fury by the violent tirades of the speakers in the square, created

A THREE HOURS' REIGN OF TERROR. Jewellery shops were broken into and their contents carried off by the mob. Carriages containing ladies were stopped on the streets and their occupants forced to alight. Some of the rioters entered the vehicles and drove at the head of the crowd. The mobs swept through the streets shouting "Smash the windows; let's get inside the shops." All decently attired persons who encountered the rioters were maltreated, the wearers of silk hats meeting with particularly rough usage. Lord Randolph Churchill appeared at a window of the Carlton Club building when the mob reached there. He was loudly hooted and menaced with clenched fists by the rioters. The leaders of the Socialists, especially Burns, Glyndham, Williams and Champion, the last named of whom is an ex-captain of artillery, will, probably, be prosecuted. The most violent acts were committed in North and South Audley streets and Oxford street. Probably two hundred shops and a dozen club houses were seriously damaged and about fifty shops were pillaged, including jewellers, bakers, butchers and wine shops. Hundreds of inoffensive people were maltreated. The police were powerless as a force, but they ultimately succeeded in restoring order by breaking up the ranks of the rioters into small squads. The military were kept under arms all the evening while policemen patrolled the streets.

MR. MORLEY LOUDLY CALLED FOR HELP, and a number of policemen for a moment stood in the way of the men, but finally they were swept aside like chaff, and a host of desperate men rushed up Mr. Morley's steps. He had locked and barricaded the door, but it was burst open against his face and the house was overrun, despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building. A very great number of other private houses along the mob's route fared much worse than did John Bright's old home. Hatchett's hotel is a large and well known hostelry at number 67 and 68, Piccadilly. When the mob passed it, the publicans and his men made a dash for the hotel. There had it in their possession in a moment and they sacked it of food and drink, and left the building badly wrecked. As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage, which had been pressed up against the curb by the passing procession and been abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized and in an instant broken, and the spokes, shafts and other pieces were carried away for clubs. The Turf Club's house being in Piccadilly, presented a temptation to the rioters as they passed, and they smashed all its front doors and windows with stones. All along Regent and Oxford streets, between Piccadilly and Hyde Park, houses were attacked indiscriminately and their windows smashed in. After Burns had been driven away from the Nelson monument by the police and had spoken from the National Gallery walk and the Carlton Club steps,

A SAVAGE FIGHT TOOK PLACE between his adherents, the Socialists, and the anti-Socialists. The battle raged for some time, but the Socialists proved victorious, and they lifted Burns to their shoulders and bore him aloft to Regent street, where, with him, they succeeded in bending the crowd towards Hyde Park, Burns leading the whole way. At the Park Burns again addressed the mob. This speech was even more violent than the others he had made. The language was exciting and the whole address was well calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other Socialist speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife. When the speaking was over the mob broke up into sections and disappeared from the scene. The main body went back east along Oxford street again. The affronted residents along this thoroughfare were not yet recovered from their panic and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed. The wineshops were broken into and their contents distributed freely to whoever wished to drink. The beer saloons were similarly treated. Tailor shops were broken into and the clothes and rolls of cloth were thrown out into the street to be taken by those strongest in the fight which resulted. Every person met who looked like a foreigner was stoned or beaten from the street. Scores of times policemen attempted to make arrests but were everytime beaten and compelled to surrender their prisoners. In the meantime several thousand rowdies remained in Trafalgar square during the police to "come on," and making rushes at the constables and other gnomish persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two heavy granite pillars. They fell across Charing Cross and blocked the traffic to and from the Charing Cross railway station. The police made several desperate exertions to clear away this obstruction, but were easily resisted everytime by the mob. This mob held their ground so well at Trafalgar square that, until they voluntarily abandoned the scene, the entire

HOME RULE APPROVED BY HARCOURT AND RUSSELL IN THEIR ELECTION ADDRESSES.

LORD ABERDEEN APPOINTED VICEROY OF IRELAND—LORD SALISBURY ON TRADE DEPRESSION—ARCHBISHOP CROKE APPROVES THE PLAN TO BUY OUT IRISH LANDLORDS—DAVITT PRAISES GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his address to the electors of Derby, states he will do all in his power to cooperate with the new Government in the work of solving the Irish question in a way that will maintain the union and the supremacy of the Crown.

IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE. Mr. Charles Russell, the new Attorney-General, in his address requesting re-election by his constituents, preclaims himself in favor of allowing Irishmen to deal with Irish questions on Irish soil. He, however, favors maintaining all the safeguards of the supremacy of the Crown and advocates a "real union, founded on mutual good-will," which, he says, would be sure to follow the abandonment of the present coercive relations between the two countries.

SALISBURY AND THE WORKINGMEN. LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Marquis of Salisbury to-day received a deputation of unemployed workmen, who urged upon him the necessity of asking for Government help. Lord Salisbury told the men that he considered the question they presented more serious than the Irish question. He, however, denounced the policy in vogue among foreign governments of fostering industries by the granting of bounties from the public treasury, calling it a false political economy.

THE NEW VICEROY. The Earl of Aberdeen, lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has been appointed viceroxy of Ireland. Mr. Jesse Collins, M.P. for Ipswich, has been appointed secretary of the Local Government board. Mr. J. Rigby, Liberal member for Wisbech, Suffolk, has been appointed recorder-general. Baron Wolverton, ex-paymaster-general, has been appointed postmaster-general. The new Government is now completed, all the minor places being filled.

DUBLIN OPINIONS OF GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO. DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—The Freeman's Journal, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's election address, says that no settlement of the land or education question in Ireland is possible without Irish self-government. The Express (Conservative) says—"It is astonishing to be compelled to be confronted with such talk as Mr. Gladstone's address contains about an enquiry into the affairs of Ireland, when the 'Radical Ministers' know that crime, boycotting, and breach of contracts are rampant in the country."

DAVITT PRAISES GLADSTONE. LONDON, Feb. 5.—Michael Davitt, speaking at Holloway to-night, said he believed that Mr. Gladstone was the only English statesman

that had the courage and ability to grapple with the Irish problem and establish peace between England and Ireland. The Premier, Mr. Davitt said, had already settled the question of religious inequality and had made an honest attempt to solve the land problem. His failure to deal in a satisfactory manner with the latter question was due to the fact that he had not gone to the root of the matter.

MORLEY AND TRAVELMAN. LONDON, Feb. 6.—John Morley's address to his constituents makes no mention of the policy which he will follow. Mr. Travelman, in his address, refers to his previous speeches, and says he hopes the Government will adopt such a policy as he advocated. He concurs with Mr. Gladstone that coercive measures in Ireland would be of no value.

BUYING OUT THE LANDLORDS APPROVED. Archbishop Croke writes to the Statist in approval of the scheme ventilated in that publication to buy out the Irish landlords. The Archbishop believes that the rentals of the whole of Ireland is under \$35,000,000, further that as the Irish tenant farmers will not accept the scheme, giving the landlords anything like a twenty years' rent purchase, he thinks that the estimate required for the purchase of the estates is \$100,000,000. He believes that the present Imperial expenditure in Ireland (\$20,000,000) is ample to meet the interest on the consols required for the purchase of the land. The Irish leaders do not ask for confiscation, only fair play. They do not dream of separation from England.

THE ORANGE CABINET. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir.—Accept my hearty congratulations on the able manner in which you have defended poor Kiefl. The Irish Catholicity of the city of Toronto and elsewhere, I am sure, must feel exceedingly well pleased with your faithful Catholic paper. I see by the Irish Canadian of some weeks ago an elaborate letter on John Costigan, written by someone styling himself "Independent," who makes a long statement on the wonderful changes that have taken place since Hon. John Costigan assumed the responsibilities of a Cabinet Minister in the prime of Orangemen's Cabinet at Ottawa. He makes a false statement when he tries to deceive the Catholics of Ontario by telling them Costigan appointed some thirty-two Irish Catholics in his Department. I defy him or any other person to name twelve Catholics who have been appointed by Costigan in his Department.

"Independent" approves of Hon. John Costigan's conduct as a Catholic Minister, but confutes the sentence that contemned the poor unfortunate Catholic Louis Hill. What does he mean by making such a statement as this? Does he not know that had Costigan, Smith, Langevin, Chapleau, Thompson and Cron—all Roman Catholics—said to the Prince of Orangemen, Sir John Macdonald, at the Cabinet council that was held previous to the execution of the Catholic Kiefl, "We protest against the execution of one who has been recommended to mercy; had they done this the Metis chief would still be alive. So remember, you Frenchmen of Quebec, the injustice that has been done you and every Catholic in this Dominion by the Prince of Orangemen and Masonry, Sir John Macdonald, and his brother Campbell, who holds the responsible portfolio of Postmaster-General. This is the Orangeman that Sir John made happy by the sacrifice he offered up on the gallows at Regina, and this is the same Campbell who was at the time of Kiefl's death Minister of Justice. But, of course, Sir John, as usual, made Thompson, of Nova Scotia, the scapegoat, by inducing him to accept the portfolio of Minister of Justice. Catholics, remember this Orange fanatic, Campbell, at the next general election. Look at the harsh treatment of John Gray, of Prescott, received from the Orange Government at Ottawa, after faithfully stamping the country in every constituency throughout Ontario, and in the Conservative interest. This fanatic, Campbell, protested against his appointment to the Collectorship of Inland Revenue of Prescott. Look at the way he treated James O'Reilly, of Kingston, whose appointment to a judgeship he cancelled on account of his religion. Still this Orangeman, Campbell, has the audacity to write a manifesto on the execution of poor Kiefl. He states that the Government were only carrying out the law of the country, and goes on further, trying by every means that lay in his power to deceive the Catholics of Canada. Nearly every paper in the United States condemned the execution of Louis Kiefl and blamed the Government for causing the rebellion. Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, and Archbishop Taché, of Montreal, blame the Government for carrying out the execution. What is the benefit of having such Catholic representatives as Costigan and Smith in the Orange Cabinet? Why the Toronto Post Office and Custom House and Inland Revenue have been filled with Orangemen, not one Catholic in the Toronto Custom House since Bowell, the Toronto Orangeman, took his seat in the Orange Cabinet at Ottawa. I believe Campbell appointed some 25 clerks in the Toronto Post Office. And what denomination are those? Protestants, with the exception of one, who is a Catholic. Look at the unfaithfulness of Sir John A. Macdonald to an old and faithful friend named Nicholas Murphy, one of Canada's leading criminal lawyers at the Toronto bar, a man who sacrificed his time and money to run for M.P. in the Conservative interest and was defeated. How does he reward this clever Irish Catholic barriester? Do we find his name among the late Q.C. appointments made by Sir John A. Macdonald? No, we do not. And for what reason? Because he was an Irish Catholic. It would be agreeable to the rules of the Orange Cabinet to appoint Catholic Q.C.'s in this Orange city of Toronto. Irish Catholics in this Dominion, the prince of Orangemen, Sir John A. Macdonald, Campbell, Bowell, White & Co., and these so-called Catholic ministers,—at the next general election and cast your vote against them.

IRISH CATHOLIC. Toronto, Feb. 4, 1886.