

"LOYAL" ULSTER'S TOLERANCE.

Crushing Exposure by an English Home Ruler—Masterly Indictment.

The following letter has been published in the Grantham Times:

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter written by Mr. Arnold Forster, the member for West Belfast, in which he takes to task Mr. Halley Stewart, the member for the Spalding Division of Lincolnshire, for statements the latter gentleman has recently made in a letter on the recent disturbances in Belfast on the occasion of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. Having just returned from that city, I naturally read the letter from Mr. Arnold Forster with interest, and without having seen the letter written by Mr. H. Stewart I feel I should not be doing my duty if I allowed some of the statements contained in Mr. Forster's letter to go uncontradicted.

Mr. Arnold Forster, with that assurance which is such a characteristic of the Unionist party and the Irish Unionist in particular, throws out a challenge to Mr. H. Stewart, "or any other person" to contradict the truth or otherwise of his statement. Therefore as one of those persons I feel entitled to have my say. I may say I have during the last nine months being employed at the largest ship-building works in Belfast, and may therefore lay claim to know nearly as much as Mr. Forster does about the wishes and the aspirations of the people in the North of Ireland, with the additional advantage that I was in Belfast at the time of the disturbance and at a time when he certainly was not.

Mr. Arnold Forster in his letter says there was no persecution of the Catholics by the Protestants, but on the other hand they were the very first to protect them. Let us see, then, how this statement works out. On the Friday night when the Bill was read a second time it was the general topic in Belfast that if the Bill was read a second time the men on Queen's Island would refuse to work with the Catholic workmen, and on the morning following the second reading a resolution was passed at breakfast time in the boiler shop of Messrs. Harland and Wolff stating that after that date they would not work with any Catholic or Protestant Home Ruler. On the following Monday morning the resolution was carried out to the full. When the Catholic workmen arrived they were told by their Protestant fellow workmen that they had to quit. Most of them, seeing the danger they were in, went at once, but some few who maintained their right to remain at work, were at once subjected to such brutal treatment that many received such injuries that their lives were in danger, as the evidence of the medical gentlemen who subsequently attended them amply proved, and copies of which can be obtained if required. This occurred in the presence of the vast majority of the men employed, and when I say that something like eight thousand are employed in one shipbuilding yard alone, you will be able to form some estimate of the unfortunate position the minority were placed in on that occasion. The whole disgraceful business was a convincing proof that no man was safe in Belfast if he dares to hold an opinion which is contrary to the opinion of the majority. Mr. Arnold Foster does not say how many men were thrown out of work by the action of their fellow-workmen; therefore as he seems so very desirous that the truth may be known, it may be as well to inform your readers that no less than 900 men whose only offence was that they were true to the faith in which they were born, or held opinions which differed from those held by the majority, were deprived of the work. Speaking for myself, I was never so proud as when I found myself among those 900 victims of religious bigotry and political intolerance.

It is stated that the Unionists did everything in their power to put an end to the disorders, but I challenge anyone to prove a single instance of this being the case until the riots had become so outrageous that they were afraid if the true facts were known it would damage the Unionist prospects in England. Then, and not till then, was one single effort put forward by the Unionist party to stop the persecution of the minority. Then Mr. Wolff, M.P., came down and strongly denounced the workmen for their action, and told them they had made his position in the House of Commons simply intolerable,

and unless the disturbances were immediately stopped they would close the works for an indefinite period. Then it was the Lord Mayor issued his proclamation asking the workmen to walk home in the ordinary way and not in processions disturbing the peace.

Here we are in the nineteenth century, still fighting the battle of Religious Tolerance, and whose is the fault? The fault is chiefly with the landowners and capitalists, whose sole god is gold; who care nothing for the privations and struggles of their fellow-countrymen; who are animated by no feelings of patriotism; but like so many political Shylocks demand their pound of flesh whether the people live or die in their efforts to produce it. These people have for their allies the vast majority of the Irish Protestant clergy, who in turn for a little patronage use their influence in the pulpit to poison and embitter the minds of the people, not only against any measure for the public good, but to keep up and maintain a feeling of the greatest animosity against their Catholic fellow-countrymen. To support such men as these you are asked by Mr. Arnold Foster and those who think with him to support the men of Ulster, and to believe the rest of Ireland to consist chiefly of murderers, moonlighters, etc., but I venture to think if the true facts are only made known they will see the statements made by the Unionist party are dictated by self-interest, and should be taken in small doses and with great caution. I am well aware that the Unionists have sent many men from Ulster to tell the tale for which they are particularly well paid, and if any one has any doubt as to the truth of my statements let him ask him if any of my statements can be denied—whether it is true that in the late riots in Belfast over nine hundred men were driven from their employment, the great majority being Catholics; whether windows were broken at a cost to the city of £900, besides serious personal injuries to a great number of persons, including one young woman who was blinded for life on her way to work by her shopmates, for being a Catholic and Home Ruler.

Such then is the state of feeling in Ulster, and liberty-loving Englishmen are asked to support such atrocities as these. It is in the hope that I may be able to show something of the other side of the picture that I am induced to write. I am a Protestant and a firm believer in Home Rule, but having a strong desire to see this question on a fair footing, and knowing so many Catholics whom I honour and esteem, I feel it is but bare justice to them as one who was in the thick of the struggle to give my experience that the public may have an opportunity of knowing both sides of the question.—Yours truly,

JOSEPH BROADBERRY.

Grantham, July, 1893.

A Very Sad Accident.

The household of Mr. Patrick McCarthy, of 73 Murray street, was suddenly cast into mourning last night, when the painful intelligence was conveyed to them that one of their number had been drowned in the Lachine canal at the Wellington bridge. It was an unexpected blow to the bereaved family, and it was some time before they realized the fact that one of their happy number was no more. The facts of the drowning are very brief, as related by an eye-witness. Miss McCarthy, about 20 years of age, in company with a friend, was going to cross the Wellington bridge, when she missed her footing at the pedestrian footway, and then there was a cry and a splash. Willing hands were soon at work to rescue the young lady, but when the body was recovered all efforts were made to restore life and were unavailing. This was about nine o'clock. The body was conveyed to the house of the sorrowful family, who were stricken with grief. Coroner McMahon was notified of the affair and will hold an inquest at ten o'clock this morning.

The TRUE WITNESS extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and joins in the prayer that the soul of the departed young girl may enjoy everlasting peace.

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CLASSES WILL RE-OPEN AS USUAL AT

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to Chicago, leave Montreal, Windsor street Station, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 25 a.m. Rate per berth \$1.50.

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Next to Post Office.

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Regulates the Stomach,
Liver and Bowels, unlocks
the Secretions, Purifies the
Blood and removes all im-
purities from a Pimple to
the worst Scrofulous Sore.

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CURES
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA,
HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH,
DIZZINESS, DROPSY,
RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

KELLY'S SONGSTER No. 53

Contains 8 great parodies on the famous song "After the Ball," and the following songs: Daddy Wouldn't Buy me a Bow-wow, Naughty Doings on the Midway Plaisance, Sweethearts and Wives, The Flower Girl, Hearts, The Miner's Dream of Home, Kiss and Let's Make Up, Don't Forget Me, Katie Darling, Knocked 'Em in Old Kent Road, The World's Fair Fatal Fire, Three Little Chaps, and several other songs and parodies. Can be had at all newsdealers or mailed on receipt of two 8 cent stamps.

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Castor Fluid
Registered. A delight-
fully refreshing prepa-
ration for the hair. It
should be used daily.
Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff,
aromatics the growth, a perfect hair dressing
for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY B.
GRAY, Chemist, 123 St. Lawrence street, Mon-
real.

COMMERCIAL.**FLOUR GRAIN, Etc.**

Flour.—We quote prices nominal as fol-
lows:—

Patent Spring	.....	\$4.00 @ 4.15
Patent Winter	.....	3.40 @ 3.80
Straight Roller	.....	8.15 @ 8.80
Extra	.....	2.75 @ 2.90
Superfine	.....	2.40 @ 2.70
Fine	.....	2.20 @ 2.35
City Strong Bakers	.....	3.75 @ 4.00
Manitoba Bakers	.....	3.40 @ 3.80
Ontario bags—extra	.....	1.40 @ 1.50
Straight Rollers	.....	1.50 @ 1.70
Superfine	.....	1.25 @ 1.40
Fine	.....	1.10 @ 1.20

Oatmeal.—We quote values as follows:—
Rolled and granulated \$4.95 to \$4.45, standard
\$3.90 to \$4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled,
\$2.10 to \$2.20, and standard \$1.95 to \$2.05.

Feed.—We quote bran \$13.00 to \$13.50 as to
quantity. Shorts are scarce and higher, being
quoted firm at \$17 to \$18, and middlings at \$18 to
\$20. Moultie \$20 to \$22 as to grades.

Wheat.—No. 2 Spring is quoted at 58c west of
Toronto, but buyers are scarce. No. 2 hard
Manitoba is quoted nominally at 78c to 79c,
and No. 2 Upper Canada red and white winter
at 72c to 73c, but no business is reported.

Corn.—We quote 47c to 48c in bond, 56c to 58c
duty paid.

Peas.—We quote 73c to 74c. Peas are offered
freely in the Stratford district at 57c per 60 lbs,
but buyers only bid 56c.

Oats.—Sales of No. 2 have transpired for
local account at 34c, and a lot of No. 3 was
placed at 30c.

Barley.—We quote 42c to 43c. We hear of
no business in milling grades, which are quoted
at 48c to 55c.

Rye.—At 58c to 60c.

Buckwheat.—At 58c to 59c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c.—We quote:—

Canada short cut pork per bbl.	.....	\$20.00 @ 21.00
Canada clear mess, per bbl.	.....	19.00 @ 19.50
Chicago short cut mess, per bbl.	.....	00.00 @ 00.00
Mess pork, American, sew, per bbl.	.....	00.00 @ 00.00
India mess beef, per tierce	.....	00.00 @ 00.00
Extra mess beef, per bbl.	.....	14.00 @ 15.50
Hams, city cured, per lb.	.....	12 @ 14c
Lard, pure in pails, per lb.	.....	11 @ 12c
Lard, com. in pails, per lb.	.....	9 @ 10c
Bacon, per lb.	.....	11 @ 13c
Shoulders, per lb.	.....	10 @ 11c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—We quote:—

Creamery	.....	20c to 20 1/2c.
Eastern Townships	.....	18c to 19c.
Western	.....	16c to 17 1/2c.

Cheese.—We quote prices here as follows:—

Finest Western colored	.....	9c to 9 1/2c
Finest Western white	.....	9c to 9 1/2c
Finest Quebec	.....	9c to 10c
Underpried	.....	8c to 9 1/2c
Liverpool cable white	.....	48s od
Liverpool cable colored	.....	47s od

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Sales at 11c to 11 1/2c, with culls selling
at 9c to 10c as to size, and condition. A few
single cases of choice candied stock have been
placed at 12c.

Honey.—We quote hand-picked at \$1.40 to
\$1.50 per bus. of ordinary to good \$1.25 to \$1.30,
and inferior 95c to \$1.10.

Syrup.—Syrup at 4c to 5c in
wood, and 5c to 6c in tin. Sugar is dull at 6c
to 7c per lb.

Straw Hay.—At \$13.50, with sales at that
figure alongside vessels. Straw is quiet \$3.50
to \$4.00.

Honey.—From 11c to 13c, the latter for white
clover. Two lots of buckwheat honey sold at
11c to 11 1/2c. Old extracted honey quoted at 6 1/2c
to 8c, as to quality.

Hops.—The market remains quiet at 14c to
15c for choice Eastern Township, a though we
hear of a lot of 7 bales of very good quality
at 18c.

FRUITS, Etc.

Apples.—Duchess selling at \$2.50 per barrel
and Astracans at \$2.00. At an auction sale this
week barrels sold all the way from \$1.10 to
\$2.50, one lot of baskets bringing 15c. Canadian
in baskets 20c to 40c as to quality.

Lemons.—Prices remain nominal at \$2.75
to \$3.50 for choice and \$1.25 to \$2.50 for com-
mon to good.

Oranges.—Sales have been made at \$3.25 to
\$3.50 per box.

Bananas.—One car sold at from \$1.00 to \$1.75
per bunch. Another lot of two cars sold from
75c to \$2.00 as to size of bunch.

Pears.—Hudson River clapp favorites at
\$4.00 per keg. Bell pears per barrel \$4.00, and
California boxes \$2 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Barrels of new potatoes are quoted
at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

FISH AND OIL.

Fish Oil.—Refined seal oil cannot be moved
over 42c, and we quote 41c to 42c. In cod oil
there is also a weak feeling, a few small lots of
Newfoundland oil having been made at 34c to
36c, with (Jaspe) quoted at 31c to 32c. Cod liver
oil 60c to 70c as to quality.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is a prolific cause of such diseases
as bad blood, constipation, headache and liver
complaint. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaran-
teed to cure or relieve dyspepsia if used accord-
ing to directions. Thousands have tested it
with best results.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—
Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are
the results of a disordered liver, which secretes
bile in quality or quantity incapable of digest-
ing food. Digestion requires a free flow of
healthy bile, to insure which Holloway's Pills
and Ointment have long been famous, for
relieving every other medicine. Food, irregu-
larity of living, climates, and other causes are
constantly throwing the liver into disorder,
but that important organ, under all circum-
stances, soon be regulated and healthily ad-
justed by Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
which act directly upon its vital secretion.
The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates
immediately to the liver, whose blood and
nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is
needed: a cure will soon follow.

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