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WEDNESDAY..... MAY 16, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. MAY, 1883.

THURSDAY, 17 .- Of the Octave. Montreal founded, 1642. FRIDAY, 18 .- Of the Octave. Ember Day.

SATURDAY, 19 .- Of the Octave. Ember Day SURDAY, 20 .- Trinity Sunday. Epist. Rom. xl. 33-36; Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 18 20; Last

Gosp. Luke vl. 36 42. MONDAY, 21 .- St. Antoninus, Bishop and Contessor (May 10.)
Tuneday, 22.—St. John Nepomucen, Martyr. WEDNESDAY 23.-St. Paschal Baylon, Con fessor (May 17). Cons. Bp. Kalp, Wheel-

ing, 1875.

THE third volume of the Dominion census, containing the agricultural statistics, has fast been issued. In 1881 the number of scree soccupied in the five Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick TWAS 41,091,789 to 36,046,401 notes in 1871. The land improved during the last decade was over 3,500,000 acres, or a total of 20,838,-316. The number of acres under crops was 14,309,938 to 11,820,358 tn 1871. Thera were 6,135,639 acres in pasture to 5,240,786 in 1871. The gardens and orchards counted 392,749 acres to 274,674 in 1871.

· CARDINAL McClocky has had to trouble himwelf a second time to again deny the reiterated statement of the London Press, that the Pope had sent a communication censuring his Eminence for having received the Presithent of the Irish National League, and endorsed the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. The Convention is evidently a thorn in the Government's side; it makes them feel uneasy. But it is a poor policy to seek justification and protection in systematic misrepresentation and to bolster oup their rule by unblushing falsehoods.

TIMOTHY KELLY was evidently doomed from the first, and, by hook or crook, the Crown had resolved on taking his life. In his first two trials, only the Judge and the prosecutors pronounced him guilty, but the two juries were not of the same mind as the occupant of the judgment seat, and the accused was sent back for a third trial. In this trial, which was concluded yesterday, twelve true men were found to form a more submissive jury than their two predecessors : and the result is exactly what was expected from a burlesque on justice : Kelly was declared guilty, and was duly sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of June next.

A blue book, just issued from the Land Courts in Ireland, shows that during the month of December, 1882, there was a total of 1,538 cases in which judicial rents had been fixed, 696 of which were in Ulster, involving an acreage of 15.472. The tenement valuation of this was £11,402 5s. 10d., the former rent £14,023 63. 91d., and the judiolel rent £10,992 8s. 10d.; in Leinster The cases were 316, acresge 9,653, tenement valuation £5,140 193. 6d., former rent £7,636 158. 71d, and judicial rent £6,047 3s. 3d.; in Connaught the cases were 240, acreage 5 475. tenement valuation £2,402 10s. 6d, former rent £304 17s. ld., and judicial rent £2,703 58. 7d.; and in Muneter the cases were 386. acreage 16,558, tenement valuation £8,826 5s. 7d., former rent £13 718 983. 04d., and judicial rent £11,131 4:. 81d.

THE English Government has been openly mocused by several members of Parliament of at tampering with the detectives, police and witnesses, and of resorting to the meanest and pettiest to crush out life and liberty in Ireland," and no denial of the charge has been forthcoming. The action of the Lord Lieutenant in commuting the death sentence mi Delaney, who pleaded guilty to complicity In the murder of Cavendieb and Burke, gives a strong additional color of truth to the accusation. We clearly foreshadowed this result at the time Delaney was hypocritically sentenced to death, and it is now a matter beyond question or doubt that Delaney's plea of guilty and his accompanying declaration of the guilt of Brady and Kelly, who is now on his third trial, were purely the result of a compact with the Crown. Mr. Harrington M.P., did not exaggerate when he informed the British House of Commons that " such a condition of affairs could not be possible in any other civilized

Turne is one woman in Massachusetts who has undertaken the unclean task of defend ner, and without the active support be sent to the Irish Episcopate."

Towkesbury almahouse. Her name is Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, and she is a member of world, would have been able to materially in these points. All these statements are a heap the State Board of Health. This woman says that in the last two years she visited the institution "twice-without giving any previous inotice." and found scrupulous neatness severywhere, beds seemed good, bread and food also, and she heard no complaints." "I have been several" times assured," she continues, 'that Towkesbury is the best managed institution of the kind in the country. We doubt very much if her visits cr the assurances she received would leave the same favorable impression on her mind, as regards the treatment of the inmates of this simehouse, if she had to be subjected to the skinning process and had her hide sent to the tenners—the same as several unfortunates had—to be turned into soft kid for the To bring around this desirable result in matron's boots and driving gloves.

THE tide of immigration into the Dominion is running very high at the present moment, but, strange to say, not one in a hundred of these immigrants ever think of pitching their tents and seeking their fortunes in this Province of Quebec; and what is still more strange, but little effort is put forth by the local Government to secure any considerable or fair share of the immense numbers who land in our provincial harbors; they are allowed to page on and go and build up Manitobs, Ontario and the Western States. And this inaction of the Administration is all the more to be regretted that the Province can offer unsurpassed inducements to immigrants to remain and settle on our lands. There are no finer agricultural lands in the Dominion than those in the Eastern Townships and in the region of Lake St. John, as also in the immense Ottawa Valley. Into the hands of the Lieut. Governor of We are losing a golden chance to populate | Nova Scotia advising him of a projected the Province with a desirable class of immi- | Fenian uprising and attack. There is quite grants, and while Ontario and Manitoba are a little fintter in town and the correspondents advancing in wealth and numbers, Quebec of the Associated Press have struck a bonanza. lags behind in both.

GLADSTONE'S Government suffered another signal defeat yesterday (May 11). The Inland Revenue Bill was before the House, and the pivotal clause of the measure—the collection of income taxes-was under consideration; its passage was warmly advocated by the Premier's followers, who were confident of success. The Irish National party again held the balance of power between the Whigs and the Tories, and they used their strength with damaging effect against the Ministry, whom they forced into a minority, thus bringing about a clear defeat on a question of governmental policy. This is another gratifying victory for the Irish people and their representatives who have become convinced that all Gladstone's professions of good will towards them were false and untrustworthy, and who have in consequence devotedly wished for his downfall, which threatens to be effected at no distant day. The Premier's tailure on the Affirmation Bill greatly weakened his Ministry with Parliament and with the Ecclish people, while his refusal to pass any remedial fusal to consider the amendments to the Land | city force to watch over the Government Bill, which Mr. Parnell proposed, have forced House, the Provincial buildings and other he Irish party to offer him opposition from all points till his Whig following is finally two must have had no difficulty in finding routed. Besides, the Irish people desire the speedy extinction of the present Ministry for the reason that it would give them an opportunity to better their representation and to double the strength of the National party under the leadership of Parnell. It will, therefore, be no matter of great surprise to see Gladstone's Government prematurely detectives, and to Montreal for an extra one. come to grief.

EXTREMES MEET!

At the recent banquet given in honor of Gen. Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, Commender-in-Chief in the English army, took occasion to ventilate his opinions on the relative importance of moral influence and physical force, while replying to the toast "The Army." His views and sentiments on these points are very similar to those entertained by O'Donovan Boss, and are an interesting illustration of how extremes meet. The Duke said :- " I account for the cordial recention given to this toast by the conviction of commercial men that the security given by our forces was the basis of their commerce. They heard much of moral influence in these days, and I am all for moral influence. But what did moral influence mean? It meant physical force at the back of it. [Cheers.] I do not advocate physical force at all times, but it is well to be prepared to use it when the occasion requires."

Why that is just what O Donovan has been preaching right along. It was very injudicious of the Duke to publicly teach the doctrine that "moral influence means nothing except physical force is at the back of it." And this sentiment was cheered by the illustrious gathering. Has the Dake wittingly let the world into the secret that England remains obstinate and obdurate because "moral influence not backed by physical force" has no effect on her?

AFFILIATING THE IRISH SO-

CIETIES. The Montreal brauch of the Irish National Land League held its final meeting yes | Dublin'), had an audience with terday afternoon. During the three years that Pope. .. Now it the Archbishop had an this branch has been in existence it has for- andience with His Holiness, there was no warded to the leaders in Ireland over six thous- necessity of His Grace sending an explanaand dollars to aid the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for their political and We are next told "that the Pope informed national rights, while it has, on the other the Archbishop of certain grave resolutions hand been the means of collecting thousands | His Holiness had taken regarding the agitafor the starving poor of the old land. This tion in Ireland, especially one condemning record is all the more creditable and honor- the clergy for promoting the Parnell testiable as the Montreal Lesgue performed its moulal fund, and it is believed," adds the work in an ucostentations man- j cableman, "that the resolutions will shortly ing the infamous management of the notorious of these citizens who through their Evidently the wish is father to Bev. Father Barry, pastor of the parish which the American Union. Before the Union each and their smiting the minions of Bome,

greater prosperity and success in the the hought with the English Press on crease those results to a point commensurate of nonsense, without a color of truth in them. with the members and wealth of the Irish The Holy Father has taken no grave resolupopulation of the Canadian metropolis. The work of the Land League, however, will of the Irish people, the desires of the Irish henceforth be carried on on a broader basis. and will be governed by the programme of tional party. And as for that "resolution conthe National Convention of Philadelphia. demning the clergy for promoting the Parnell The Land League will thus be merged into fund," it is decidedly rich and refreshing. the National League of America, which will comprise every Irish Society without regard to object; the only condition of smillation being that each Society subscribe \$1 per annum for every member in good standing. This would entitle a Society with a member ship of less than fifty in number to one representative at the annual convention or to two representatives if the membership is over fifty. Montreal it was resolved at yesterday's meeting to appoint a certain number of committees to wait on the different Irish Societies, to lay before them and explain the programme adopted at Philadelphia and to represent to them the desirability and importance of affiliating with the Irish National League of America, and of forming an executive or governing body in this city to be composed of representatives elected from the different societies. It is to be hoped that, in the interests of union and effective work, this plan or project will meet with the favor and approval of the Irish societies of this city.

THE HALIFAX FENIAN SCARE. After Ottawa comes Halifax. The echoes

of the breaking of that whiskey bottle on the steps of the Parliament buildings, which had been magnified into a dynamite explosion have scareely died away, when a letter is put As soon as the contents of the aforesaid letter leaked out, these correspondents run down to the harbor and spy a whole Fenian fleet gently skimming over the distant horizon and steering directly for the fortified harbor of Halifax. They send the news broadcast over the world that the waters are filled with torpedoes, and nothing but danger is in store for any vessel passing in or out of the harbor. After an absurd scare had been created and a credulous public hoaxed, a reporter pays a visit to the commander of the troops, Sir Patrick Macdongali, and asks His Excellency what he intended doing for the protection of the Haligonians from the Fenian fleet and the torpedoes. Sir Patrick informed the scribe that he had seen no Euspicious vessels hovering around the harbor, and that none had been reported to him. And in consequence, he added, no special instructions have been issued to the officers or the men regarding the taking of precautions for the protection of life or property and that it was not anticipated that any events would occur to alarm the public. The Lieut Governor did not keep his wits together so well as the commander, as His Honor actameasures for Ireland, and especially his re- ally detailed last night two policemen of the noints. On such a long beat these easy and comfortable corners for a soft nap. Two policemen against the Fenian Navy The sight must have been rich! But even two were more than was required seeing that there was very little navy. It is to be hoped, however, that Halifax, unlike Ottawa will not telegraph to Toronto for sourteen The Haligonians should be spared that expease. It is stated that Sir John Macdonaid was the perpetrator of the joke in sending "the letter of warning" to the Lieut. Governor, and that the source of his information; which has been so alarming on paper, was no other than a detective who had been down to the recent Convention in Philadelphia, and who it appears picked up this item of news of a Fenian attack on Halifax and sent it either to the Governor General or to the British Government. The one hundred and one live reporters and press correspondents who attended the Convention will no doubt be deeply mortified when they learn how badiy they were "scooped" by Sir John's

> ARCHBISHOP CROKE IN ROME At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the cable informed us that Archbishop Croke had sent a communication to the Papal Secretary of State, maintaining that his conduct in relation to the agitation in Ireland was perfectly regular, and that his object was not to stimulate revolt, but to obtain for the people right and justice. To this the cableman added that the explanation of the Archbishop is not deemed satisfactory at the Vatican. If he had said that the explanation was not deemed satisfactory at the Court of St. James, there might have been the whole piece of news stands, it is a mere inbrication. We had only to wait one hour to find the English correspondent stultifying himself, for at the end of that time we find him relating that the Right Bev. Dr. Croke (whom he calls Archbishop the tory communication to the Papal Secretary.

tions which would conflict with the interests Bishops and the demands of the Irish Na-This animosity towards Archbishop Oroke and the attempts to bring him into disfavor can be easily understood, when it is considered that just before he left Ireland for Rome. His Grace handed in to the Treasurer of the the contributions at his diocese. This was too much to forgive the patriotic Archbishop, as it was too much to let Cardinal McCloskey's endorsation of the Irish National League pass unprotested without sending His Eminence a manufactured rebuke from the Holy See. England would do well to open her eyes to the folly of her course and the inout the lawful and peaceful efforts of the people.

HIGH LICENSE FEES.

The temperance cause has some very persistent advocates in the Western States. In many places the sale of spirituous liquors is absolutely prohibited by statute under heavy penalties; but as traffic in the lighter beverages, such as lager, wine and ale, is permitted, the sale of stronger drinks goes on under the cover of the beer and wine. The friends of the temperance cause, finding it almost impossible to secure conviction for this violation of the prohibitory law, prepared another scheme which may prove more effective in restricting the use of intoxicants, and which it is thought will furnish an honest solution of the temperance prob-This scheme consists simply lem. in making the license fees so high as to put it beyond the reach of the majority of saloon keepers to procure a license, and thus force them to close down. Thus in villages where the licenses were low, ranging from \$50 to \$10 they will be quadrupled and more in some instances. In towns and cities where licenses were bought for \$250, the saloon kespers will now have to pay from \$1,000 to \$1,600. This high license wave has swamped on an average from forty to fifty per cent of the saloons and it has been found that those who had to succumb were the most offensive and dangerous of the liquor dealers. This high license movement has been the sorest blow dealt these men, and they feel it much more than strict prohibition. But it is in Minneapolis that the greatest disgust exists among the liquor men. A committee of the common council had reported in favor of fixing the license at \$1,000. when the leader of the Aldermen, friendly to the salconer keepers, facetiously proposed that it be made \$2,000. This was an attempt to throw ridicule on the movement of the is credited with the promise that the country fought over again in Montreal, the result temperance people, and the proposal, intended for a joke, created hearty laughter among the saloon men in the gallery; they thought the principle of high ifcense had been reduced to an absurdity. The motion, of course, was voted down. The same member, pleased with the effect of his joke, undertook to repeat it by moving that the license be fixed at \$1,500-and he laughed again. But to his unspeakable horror and disappointtele, unfolded his plan to swell the revenue ment the Connoll took him at his word and adopted the motion, and we are told that the trade, commerce and banking of the province, joker was carried out in convulsions. It is he was met by one general outcry against the now expected that there will be but very little | proposed measure. He was informed that drinking done in Mignespolis for the next any legislation in that direction would be twelve months. This high license movement | held unconstitutions), and that the collection will tend most directly to decrease the drink- of the tax would be most sternly resisted by ing habits of the people, for in the first place, the business community, whose interests the saloons will neither be so numerous nor | would be affected by it. Mr. Wurtele was convenient, and in the second place, the price in want of money, and he paid no of liquor will be doubled and tripled, so that | heed to either warnings or protests, and he who would formerly have the price of he forced his messure through the Legisthree glasses, will have to content himself lature. The first monetary institutions with one. With these results, fancy license to be proceeded against for the enforcement

all friends and advocates of temperance.

THE CHINESE PLAGUE. When San Francisco rose in its rage against the Chinese and strung them up on the nearest lamp posts, New York was among the first to and to sympathize with the victims of unrea-New York could not see why the people and time it is now learning by a sad experience The intolerance and abhorrence of the West towards the Chinese are beginning engaged in other pursuits within the Probeen brought home to an alarming and banks would get the better of the Treasurer disastrous extent. The evil of Chinaism has taken deep root in the American metropolis, and the poison of the unholy importayouthful and virtuous portions of the population. I'hese heathens have settled in a one vast den of corruption and immorality. the management of the Chinese, who have case was rendered on Saturday last by Hon: carried on, and scenes which are a disgrace to plague spot. The police seemed to remain idle spectators of these orimes, until the islatures to those of the different States of will emulate their defence of Derry

their hands against this terrible scourge, for the idea is insupportable, he said, that these is herein that lies the great difference between Dagen barbarians can carry on their horrible the American and Canadian Confederation orgies right in our midst, corrupt our children Acts. Before the Confederation the Provinces and convert our peaceable neighborhood into a hothed of orline and debauchery. They are destroying the daughters of respectable parents by an organized system, and Father Barry says that in his capacity as priest of the parish he could point out a hundred little girls who have been ruined in jects specially enumerated in the Act, while Fund some ten or twelve thousand dollars, as these opium dens within a year to the Federal authority were assigned the Some of these girls are mere children, and most general and exclusive powers, amongst they are nearly all of respectable parents, who which were the regulation of trade and comseem to know nothing of what is going on, merce, banking and the incorporation of for the whole thing is conducted with the banks and taxation by every mode. This ex. greatest secrecy. The girls are induced to poss of the constitution bearing on the case visit the opium shops, partly through led to a fair and irreversible solution of the curiosity and partly through promises of questions at issue whether the tax latge amounts of money, which they are told was a direct one; whether it could justice of her policy towards Ireland. When can easily be made. Once in the dens they be imposed within the limits of the responsible heads of the Catholic Church are coaxed into trying a pipe or two of opium. It Province and whether it was an enside with the people, against their rulers, A few repetitions of this are sufficient to there must be something terribly rotten in make the girls victims of the opium habit, Federal Government. The Hon Judge ruled the State. The situation cannot be remedied and then their self-respect, moral courage sgainst the contention of Mr. Wurtele and by misrepresenting the action of these dig- and will disappear. They then become regunataries, no more than it can be by crushing lar habitues of the houses and ruin is the natural result. Pale, haggard and trembling after their debauchery, they bank. In the second place the Court held burry around the corners and into that the tax went beyond the limits of the the alleys, afraid to face any one they know. After giving this description of how the children of Christian parents are trapped by these pagans, Father Barry exclaims with fervid indignation: "Is this right? Is it not shameful that these lecherous wretches are permitted to debauch the daughters of Ohristian men and women in the very heart the exclusive right to prevent the estabof New York city? I don't care whether a man professes religion or not, his cheeks must burn with anger and indignation when he is confronted with these facts." He also bore testimony to the fact that he had seen richly attired ladies, whose appearance indicated refinement, visit the opium dens regularly, and added that "one would be surprised to see the class of people who go there." A community under these demoralizing and brutalizing influences of the Chinese is more sorely afflicted than if a veritable plague was try. present in its midst. The abhorrence of these creatures cannot be too strongly marked, for the evil which they have generated is one that will tend to spread with a most destructive rapidity, and that will never be entirely uprooted. There is a powerful argument in these facts against the importation of the Chinese, and Canada should not wait to feel the dire effects of their presence to enforce their exclusion. The Canadian people will rue the day when these heathens were invited into the country on account of their cheap labor, just as the curse of American fathers and mothers has gone forth against them for the ruln and degradation they have brought to virtuous and Christian homes.

comprises this neighborhood, has called pub-

Young Men's Association. He has called

time only will tell.

THE BUSINESS TAX DEFEATED.

by means of a business tax levied on the fees have something to recommend them to of the collection of the tax were the Molson Ontario, Merchants' and Toronto Banks. These banks opposed the tax on the ground that under the Act of Confederation passed in 1867 by the Imperial Parliament it is provided that the Dominion Parliament shall exercise exclusive legislative authority over loudly denounce the authors of these outrages. all matters concerning the regulation of trade and commerce, banking, the incorporation of sonable violence. The people and Press of banks and the issue of paper money, the raising of money by any mode or system of taxa. Press of San Francisco should so fisrcely and tion. It was moreover pointed out that strongly object to the presence of the pig-tails. | the tax sought to be imposed result d What the East failed to understand at the in a partial, unjust and illegal discrimination against persons and corporations engaged in banking, as respects persons and corporations some sense or truth in the statement, but as to be understood, for the celestial scourge has vince. It was confidently expected that the in the legal fight, for there was not the elightest doubt that the position taken by the former was just as unassailable as that held tion is creating painful havoc among the by the latter was untenable. The defendants stood upon the broad ground of the constitution, while the plaintiff, in attempting neighborhood occupied by the poor and to force his project, violated it. The Courts working classes, and they have turned it into | have settled the dispute and have satisfied every expectation declaring the banks to be Whole streets contain nothing but the lowest | in the right, and the Provincial Treasurer opium dens and disreputable houses, all under to be in the wrong. The judgment in the become insultingly aggressive in their Justice Bainville, who deals with the subject iniquity. The most horrible practices are in all its bearings, and in a most exhaustive and argumentative manner. In the course of civilisation are daily witnessed in this his judgment, the learned judge compared son cannot be taught, what will be the consethe rights and powers of our Provincial Lag- quences? Brother Clarke talls us "We

State made its own laws and imposed taxes without any outside interference; since the lic attention to the evil, aided by the Catholic Union the States have preserved exclusively upon every mother, father and brother to raise all the rights which were not expressly taken from them by the general Constitution. It were like the States, respectively independent, and had full power to make separate laws; but since the confederation the various provinces, on being merged into one body, the Dominion of Canada, were allowed to control and exercise authority only over certain subcoachment on the powers and rights of the pronounced the tax to be one of an indirect nature inasmuch as it was imposed on the franchise and not on the property of the Province, as the operations of the Banks were not confined solely to this Province, but extended all over the Dominion, a circumstance which deprived them of a local character. Finally the judge ruled that the tax was a clear encroachment on the powers and rights of the Federal Parliament, which alone had lishment of banks, and consequently was the sole governing body that bad the right to regulate the exercise of the franchise by either making it free or subjecting it to taxation. The ultimate conclusion of the Court accordingly was that the tax was ultra vires and unconstitutional. This decision will be hailed with general satisfaction, as it will relieve the commercial community from an additional burden which the Provincial Treasurer unjustly sought to impose on the coun-

ORANGE EBULLITIONS.

Mr. John White, M.P., who championed the ill fated Orange Bill in the House of Commons, was the recipient of a congratulatory address and the participant of a bountiful repast, tendered him the other evening by his fellow Orangemen of Ottawa, as an expression of their heartfelt admiration of the noble stand made by him in defence of their rights while the Incorporation Bill was before Par-

The occasion was not characterized by

the same amount of blood and thunder effusions as formerly; there was, however, a ltttle fierceness, intensified no doubt, by the memory of the recent nuwillingness of the House Let our Government take cognizance of the | to pet them on the back. Thus, District Masfact and dread the result, that widespread im- ter Jos. Clarke in proposing the health morality and debauchery are too great a price of Brother White, M.P., expressed his for Chinese labor. Sir John Macdonald belief "that if the Boyne would be dian Pacific Railway has been built. Will it brother Clarke! You do not seem to realize not then be too late? Will Sir John guaran- that the rival positions have been considertee that the evil will not take root and spread ably reversed since King William died. You beyond redemption? As with all things, are very foolish to expect that there could be any repetition of the Boyne. Such threats coming from a leader of the Orangemen would be very harmful if they were not too When the Provincial Treasuler, Mr. Wurridiculous and impossible to carry out. The address to Brother White asserts that "the great principles of which the Orange Order is the exponent are eternal and must prevail." It will be a bad thing for the peace of the next world if they carry their principles into eternity, the prospect of a perpetual clashing of interests is by no means' encouraging or inviting. The address asserted rather too much on this score just as it did when it said that "Orangemen had been ever ready to grant to the Boman Catholics such messures as they deemed necessary for the freedom of the exercise of their religion and the education of their children; and that they have elected in many instances, Catholies in purely Protestant constituencies." We only wish that we could bear testimony to such tolerance, but the historical facts are not in accord with the contention. When Oatholics wanted their rights, they had to take them in spite of the Orangemen. The Orange feeling got the best of Orange sense in the following passage of the address. After subscribing to the principles of the Bevolution of 1688, it says that "we will teach our intolerant maligners that our sainted ancestors did not shed their hearts' blood in vain at the battle of the Boyne. To us the memory of the heroes who defended the walls of Derry, and who smote the minions of Rome at Aughrim, shall be as an exemplar, and we will emulate their deeds, not in shedding blood, but by the arts of peace in demanding our rights. We will give our support only in favor of those who are willing to emancipate us from the thraidom of Rome. We shall ever remember that we are Protestants first." Brother Clarke has not given any reasons why he should dub as "intolerant maligners" those; who relate notorious facis about the Orange Society. Falsehood or calumny are not required to injure it ; its own very record contains truths far more damaging than any lies that could be invented. Then we are to be taught that their sainted ancestors did not shed their hearts' blood in vain at the Battle of the Boyne. Well, will not that be an interesting lesson to learn? But suppose that the les-

the first of the body of the first statement