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Goderich, Jan. 2nd, 1890.

THE BIG CONTROVERSY.

Mr Meredith's Last Letter to Archbishop Cleary.

My Lord Archbishop.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo. I do not think a discussion of the merits or demerits of my letters, as containing or not containing arguments relevant to the subject of our correspondence, would be of interest to the public, who must themselves judge as to that from what is said, rather than from opinions expressed by either party to the controversy, and I do not therefore follow you in that discussion further than to suggest that where all accusations are made against the public man of intolerance and bigotry, it is not irrelevant to inquire what manner of man his accuser is. My case on this point is unanswered, except where you go out of your way to repeat your opprobrious epithets towards those who are connected with the Equal Rights movement, and by the repetition of them show your desire to fasten the charge of ferocious bigotry upon the leader of the movement.

I did not overlook the statement you quote from your letter of the 22nd ult., nor do I fall now to observe the distinctions you speak of, when you speak of the second time evade a direct answer to the question whether you approve or disapprove of the position taken in the quotation I made from the article in the Canadian Freeman. You must have a not very high estimate of the intelligence of your fellow citizens when you evade the request that you should give that answer as a "reiterated demand on you to muzzle the press." Surely it were the part of a courageous if not a candid man that you should give the answer, but you dare not give it, because if you do you could never again speak of the making of a foundationless charge against me. I say the only answer you could give, because I venture to think that even you dare not now endorse the position that both the political parties of this country are mere factions whose quarrels are to be utilized for the purpose of a compact minority (holding the balance of power between them), dictating its terms as the price of its support, and that it was such a combination as that, and not my Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, that I denounced as the common enemy to be met by united action. This you know full well, and for the purpose of giving point to your attack, you deliberately misstate my position. Fortunately the people of this Province are too intelligent to be misled by these unworthy tactics, and they will only recoil on your own head. I do not hesitate to repeat that such a combination, created and existing for such a purpose as I have spoken of, could not be tolerated in a free country, or to avow that whenever it is attempted party lines must be obliterated, if necessary, to meet it, not by oppressive measures, but a stern resistance against aggression.

Equally foundationless (courtesy forbids my using a stronger adjective) is the charge that I advocated "making war upon the educational rights of the minority of the Province of Ontario, guaranteed to them by the Constitution. It is impossible for you, in the face of what I have said and written on that subject, successfully to mislead even yourself, much less the people of Ontario; and I leave the matter, therefore, with this single observation, that nothing, in my judgment, is more likely to bring about an agitation for repugnant constitutional changes as may be necessary to permit the abolition of Separate Schools than the extraordinary pretensions put forward by the Hierarchy in certain places with regard to their right to control them and the intemperate utterances of such too zealous champions as Your Grace has proved yourself so often to be. Depend upon it, those whose cause you champion will not thank you for the aspersion you put on their country and their loyalty to it, when you suggest that though their material interests would be served by annexation to the neighboring Republic, they are restrained from advocating the Annexation by a consideration of the advantages with regard to Separate Schools which they enjoy in Canada. They have, I doubt not, a higher opinion of the country that Your Grace seems to entertain, and they will not, I venture to think, thank you for the suggestion that the continuance of their allegiance to it depends upon their retaining the rights they now enjoy with regard to education. Be assured, too, that the covert threat to the majority in Ontario, (which the statements to which I have adverted contain, will not deter them from pursuing that course which they believe to be best calculated to advance their country's interest. I now part from Your Grace, con-

gratulating myself on the absolute justice of the principles which I advocate, which stands confessed when you are unable to attack me for any position which I have actually taken, and are compelled to resort to a very vivid imagination for your facts, and having called it to your aid, to a most copious vocabulary for the denunciation of the image you have set up. I have the honor to be, Your Grace's obedient servant, W. R. MEREDITH.

The most reverend the Archbishop-elect of the diocese of Kingston, Kingston, Ont. London, Jan. 2, 1890.

Archbishop Cleary to Mr Meredith.

The PALACE, KINGSTON, Sunday, 5th January, 1890.

To William R. Meredith, Esq., Q. C., M. P. P.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter published in Friday's issue of The Globe. Whilst I experience no small share of satisfaction at your prudent resolve to lay down your arms, I do not forego my right as complainant against you in the court of public opinion, to "sun up" the case before I allow you to part from me. My complaint was that you had published in Friday's issue of The Globe a sentence extracted by you from a Kingston newspaper, which you were pleased to interpret to your auditors as revealing a "great danger to the State"—"one of the dangers of modern civilization"—"one of the greatest evils we have to contend with in Parliamentary Government"—and "against which both parties should rally, 'Unite, unite against a common enemy.'" In your reply you asked me to believe that you did not impute the authorship of the sentence to me, inasmuch as The Empire's report was "verbally" incorrect in making you appear to say—"The words are used by a newspaper, but to some extent, I apprehend, by the gentleman who presides over the Archbishopial See of Kingston." I honorably accepted your assurance, and on your further explanation that you had merely handed over the sentence to your printer in the matter, I allowed my reputation to stand as "conjecture and no more." Accordingly I challenged you to justify your public utterance of the "conjecture," declaring it "illogical, unjust and illegal." You made no defence of your kind; and, in view of my counter-statement and argument, you demanded your original charge altogether, never referring to it in any of your subsequent letters. Thus you virtually pleaded guilty to an indefensible and unjustifiable attack upon me before my fellow-citizens throughout the Province. Paraphrasing, as you did, in your counter-statement and argument, you demanded me to make an adequate apology. In your first letter to me (dated Dec. 19) you claimed that I should have censured the newspaper from which you had extracted the sentence to which you were pleased to attach a most ominous meaning, and in each of your subsequent rejoinders you have insisted that I am bound "to approve or disapprove" that sentence, as interpreted by you. Your patron and inspirer, the Toronto Mail, and all the small anti-Catholic local sheets that take their lead from it, morning from its editor, joined in full chorus in your demand. You seem to have had a previous agreement about it. Now, sir, an all-sufficient reply to you would be, that it is not the practice among gentlemen to answer impertinent questions, more especially when they have been capiously contrived. But I prefer to deal with you as a lawyer. Having had the advantage of thirty years' study of law and ten years' practice in the judicial application of its principles and methods, I take exquisite pleasure in probing your legal mind and analyzing its operations. Suppose you were retained as Queen's Counsel in a case, the issue of which depended on your establishing the responsibility of one man for a libel written by another, would you not think it all important (the question of conspiracy or agency being excluded) to prove definitely three points, viz.—(1) That the written document in question was a libel in the sense imputed; (2) that defendant was privy to the writing or publishing of it, and (3) that although he did not co-operate he was bound by his office or contract to prevent such publication or order its retraction? You dare not ask a verdict from a jury without plain proof of all and each of these three points. Should you do so, the presiding judge would undoubtedly call you to order in the middle of your speech, or he would point out to the jury how wide you had deflected from the lines of common law and common sense, and would direct them to give their verdict unhesitatingly against you. Let me apply this to your case against me. You

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218-17 F. J. T. NAFTEL, District Agent.

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I might indeed have formulated a more easy, sad, perhaps, more interesting case for your legal decision. Suppose the leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in the Legislative Assembly had, in his political programme with Mr. S. L. White, M. P. P., and had publicly signified absolute unity of sentiment with that learned gentleman by taking him around the whole circuit of the Province as his lieutenant and alter ego, to be the chief speaker and trust worthy leader of his party, the party of Opposition on every platform in the cities and towns of Ontario during the electoral campaign of 1886. When the aforesaid Mr. S. L. White struck out straight for Annexation and delivered to the world his manifesto against British connection, would you not the leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition bound to purge himself and his many-colored party from the suspicion of complicity by an early and unambiguous pronouncement of disapproval? I need not expatiate upon the above-mentioned three points of my fellow-citizens of Ontario in their bearing upon this very serious case—especially serious in respect of a Conservative leader. I believe, sir, you have been "consulted" on this particular case ere now. Would you kindly favor the public with the legal opinion you have given to the party who have been so "diagnosed" as to evade a direct answer? And if so, why not? Do, sir, speak out this time.

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POPLAR BOW.

From our own correspondent.

Mrs F. Harding and son, of London, are the guests of Mrs Sallows, Poplar Farm.

Mr Frank Sallows, of London, is spending his Christmas holidays with his mother and sister, Poplar Farm.

Misses Mary and Alice Sallows have gone to reside in Hamilton.

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