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SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 3, 1886

A Tory organ charges Hon. Mr. Mowat
with surely and steadily leading Ontario into
bankruptcy. There is absolutely no ground
for such an accusation against the govern-
ment of the sister province. The Montreal
Herald, shocked at the unfairness of the
charge, asks what is to be gained by the
circulation of trash such as that, and adds
that, "as nearly everybody knows, the Mowat
Government, as far as administration goes,
is the best managed of all the local Govern-
ments in the Dominion. If other Provincial
Governments could show as good a record in
this respect, some of them would enjoy more
of popular confidence than they do at
present."

A CHALLENGE.

The Huntington Gleaner says that the
English speaking Protestants who live in the
Province of Quebec are deprived of the rights
of British subjects. Here are its own words:
" There are scattered communities of English
speaking farmers in this Province who are
being crushed to the wall—robbed of their
rights as British subjects, threatened and
insulted." That is a serious charge against
the Catholic majority of Quebec. But it is
a charge and nothing more. It is a statement
made by the Gleaner, that is all. Let our
contemporary now come down to dull, cold
facts and tell us how, or by whom, "the
English speaking farmers are being
crushed against the wall." Let
it show us where and under what
circumstances they are "robbed of their
rights as British subjects;" let them point
out by whom they are "threatened and
insulted," and we cheerfully promise the aid
of our editorial columns to expose their
grievances and do what we can to amend
their wrongs. We cannot expect the Catholic
minority in Ontario to get fair play, unless
we are willing to champion the rights of the
Protestant minority here. This we are will-
ing to do, and we invite the Gleaner to state
its case, particularly the "items" in its
charge so that we may understand what we
have to do. But the Gleaner may as well
know that if it fails to give us reasons for the
extraordinary statement it makes, a state-
ment which we believe to be as singular as we
believe it to be incapable of proof, then our
contemporary must be prepared to be classed
among those journals that throw dirt for no
other reason than the hope that some of it
will leave a stain.

THE REWARD OF TREACHERY.

The next general elections in Canada will
witness the most wholesale bribery that this
country has ever seen. Sir John, knowing
his weakness among the people, will attempt
to win the voters over by a system of cor-
ruption that will be without a parallel in the
history of even his corrupt career. In his
efforts to retain the power he feels to be slip-
ping from his hands, he will "go it blind" in
his attempt to demoralize the electors. Every
man that is suspected to have any influence
will be bought up, and that too without re-
gard to decency, law, or morality. The Irish
" Catholic " Conservative will be paid to
tell the honest Irish Catholic people of the
Dominion that Sir John has been unjustly
censured; that he is "their friend;" and all
that ingenious falsehood and an unlimited
supply of money can do will be done to
appease their indignation. The French
Canadians will be cajoled and, when
practicable, bribed. Money will be
squandered in all directions. Reli-
gion, nationality, fear, prejudices and igno-
rance will all be invoked to aid Sir John in
holding on to power. The Irish Catholic who
wants to sell his nationality and his creed
should "hurray" for Sir John at once and
keep on "hurray" for him until the elections
are over. It will be an excellent in-
vestment. It will cost him nothing but wind
power and—the self-respect of his neighbors.
And yet with all this the Tory administra-
tion will, we believe, be defeated at the
next general election. We say this because
Quebec is in arms against Sir John for his
oppression of the half-breeds and for hang-
ing a man for a political offence. The French
Canadians had enough of that in '37. They
have not forgotten the military executions of
General Clitherton and Sir John Coleburn.
The Irish Catholics will vote against him be-

cause his administration is under the thumb
of Orangemen, and that to them is enough,
and every paid and expectant place
hunter in the Dominion will not be
able to do enough to wipe
away that stain from his already bespotted
reputation. The Reformers will sweep
Quebec: the French-Canadians and Irish
Catholics will help them to win Ontario, and
Sir John will have to fall back on the
"lodges" for his main support. He may
gain in Manitoba, because Manitoba is in-
tensely Orange, and how he will fare in the
Maritime Provinces is a question we cannot
at present guess; but we believe he is doomed,
and then the Catholic Orangemen may expect
to be treated as they deserve.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND
EDUCATION.

In a recent issue of Education, an inter-
national publication, devoted to the science,
art, philosophy and literature of education,
there appears a report from Dr. M. A.
Newell, on the Christian Brothers' ex-
hibit at the New Orleans Exposition.
The report has attracted considerable
attention in educational circles, as its con-
clusions, drawn by the most competent of
authorities, place the "Christian Brothers"
in the foremost rank of public teachers on
this continent. "Of the many thousands,"
writes Dr. Newell, "who visited the Educa-
tional Department of the Exposition at New
Orleans, very few had heard of the 'Chris-
tian Brothers;' and not one of these few
was prepared to find under this title an ex-
hibit so extensive, so varied, so systematic, so
complete, so suggestive, so instructive."
This is high praise coming from so well qual-
ified an official and a thoroughly experienced
teacher as Dr. Newell. The method and
system of the Christian Brothers, as laid
down by the Venerable La Salle, their illu-
strious founder, and closely adhered to by his
children, are productive of the best educa-
tional results. Many educational ideas,
which are popularly regarded as the product
of modern thought, were anticipated by La
Salle.

And to this fact Dr. Newell honestly testifies
when he writes: "Exact gradations, simul-
taneous rehearsals, object lessons, normal
schools, polytechnic schools, reformatory
schools, all had a place in his inventive and
capacious mind, and all were realized by his
constructive genius." Unlike some school
reformers of the present day, La Salle did
not limit himself to destructive criticism.
His mission was to build; and, as Dr. Newell
well observes, he laid his foundations so deep
and broad and firm that "after many storms
and sieges, after some alterations and addi-
tions, it is still a noble, commanding, and
symmetrical structure."

Among the colleges that furnished the
exhibits which won such high tributes of
praise may be named Manhattan College,
N.Y.; Rock Hill College, Md.; De La Salle
College, Philadelphia; Christian Brothers'
College, St. Louis, and Christian Brothers'
College, Memphis.

That the parochial schools are capable of
doing the very best educational work, Dr.
Newell's report also bears testimony.

The New York Catholic Protectorate at
Westchester, N.Y., sent a "wonderful col-
lection" in the words of the report, from its
factories and shops, as well as from its
schools: shoes, clothing, books, chairs, stock-
ings, besides maps, drainage and class work.
The examination of these exhibits suggested
to the non-Catholic gentlemen who prepared
the report the ideas of completeness, systematic
arrangement and excellence in the work
turned out by the pupils.

Among the causes which have produced
such gratifying results Dr. Newell sets down
the following:—"The Brothers are devoted
exclusively to the work of education as the
sole business of their lives. This absolute
consecration to a single aim, which, in other
spheres, sometimes degenerates into fanat-
ism, seems with them to produce only an
enthusiasm which at once increases and
lightens their labors, giving the power to
work while it stimulates to action."

That the Brothers are alive to every change
in the popular phase of education, the author
of the report freely confesses. They are
ready to try every novelty, and to adopt its
stands the test of experience. "LaSalle
himself," writes Dr. Newell, "could not have
been at the same time more conservative,
more observant, and more originaive than
his successors."

This high praise is neither unduly nor un-
deservedly accorded to this self-sacrificing
and noble body of Christian teachers. The
Christian Brothers have merited it all, and it
is a matter for congratulation that the eyes
of the American public have thus been
opened by authorities no less disinterested as
they are competent to the excellence and
completeness of the educational work per-
formed by the children of La Salle.

PRINCIPLE AND PEEP.

At the commencement of the Riel agitation,
Le Monde and La Minerve of this city, and
La Canadien of Quebec, were with the peo-
ple. They "hounded on" the multitude
like other papers, and they were, in some
measure, responsible for the proportions
which the agitation assumed. But where
are they now? After preaching the gospel
of Justice to the Half-breeds; after telling
the people to look on Riel as the martyr hero
of the day; after doing everything in their
power to force the French Canadians to look
on the death of Riel as the triumph of
Orangemen, those three papers have
abandoned the position they previously
took, and excuse, and plead, and justify the
very thing they three or four months ago con-
demned. Now, why is this? We answer—
Money did it. Money did it because it is
Chapleau rules the Minerve, and he would
not give up his grip on the Government purse
strings. Money did it because Langevin

controls the Monde, and he was not willing
to part with power and self for the sake of
the dead man, Riel, or any principle his
ghostly shadow might throw across his path.
Money did it because Tarbo's Canadaen wants
it, and got it, and will get more of it, and
with the three of them it is Money that
speaks from the press room, while Principle
is strangled in the editorial sanctum. It
"pays," or it will "pay," and that is all
there is about it."

THE POLITICIANS AND THE KNIGHTS
OF LABOR.

The base and indefensible manoeuvring of
certain politicians and others to cripple the
Knights of Labor by appealing to the reli-
gious convictions, and by misrepresenting
the aims and workings of the organization to
ecclesiastical authorities, appears to react in
a manner which is far from serving the mi-
serable designs of these enemies of the
working classes and of the rights of labor.
The opposition of the politicians and capital-
ists to the Knights of Labor only emphasizes
the necessity and usefulness of the organiza-
tion. The Montreal Daily Star, which is
doing the dirty work of the enemies of labor,
has been trying to impress upon the public
that His Lordship Bishop Fabre had yielded
to the dark anti-labor influences, and "was
about to take some steps to condemn the
"order." In fact it made the statement that
"the Executive Council of the diocese had
" counselled His Lordship to abolish the
"order, and that a mandement to that effect
" would be shortly issued."

On the strength of this or some other fool-
ish and sensational report the news was de-
patched to the domestic and foreign press
that the "Archbishop of Quebec had
" issued a mandement condemning the
" Knights of Labor." This was a startling
piece of news for the American people, with
whom the Knights are in high favor, but
especially for the authorities of the Catholic
Church, who have given their sanction and
endorsement to the order.

Among other ecclesiastical dignitaries who
gave their opinion regarding the above
a ege on emanation o the Knights,
is the Vic' General of the Diocese
of Chicago. Interviewed on the
subject the Rev. Father Conway said:—
" I doubt the authenticity of the report. If
the Archbishop found fault with the Knights
of Labor he would not refuse Mr. Powderly's
offer to eliminate the objectionable features.
We see nothing reprehensible in the Knights
of Labor or other trade unions as we have
them here. They are no worse, no more
oath bound than our Hibernians or Foresters,
and I am chaplain myself in several such
orders. There are few priests in the diocese
who are not. Their secrecy is for business
strictly, and intended for no evil purpose.
They are a labor organization believing in
settling their troubles by arbitration. They
do not teach the destruction of property.
I think workmen are made better by
such organizations. There may be local
abuses in the orders as known to the
Archbishop of Quebec, of which I know no-
thing. In any event his jurisdiction does
not extend to the United States. Were we
to pronounce against such societies it would
affect 10,000 of our members in Chicago alone,
but as I said before, we see nothing repre-
hensible in labor organizations, but feel
rather like encouraging them. So far as I
know there is not the least clash between
their principles and our church teachings."

We sincerely hope that the game of the
Montreal Daily Star, of the politicians and
of the other anti-labor wire-pullers against
the Knights of Labor will meet with the
ignominious failure it deserves. It is an
odious conspiracy to rob the working man
of the only effective weapon that he can wield
for the protection of his labor, of himself and
of his family against injustice and oppres-
sion.

ANOTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS LIE.

On Monday last the Associated Press tele-
graphed far and wide from Ottawa that His
Lordship Bishop Duhamel had issued a
mandement condemning the Knights of
Labor, and that the mandement had been
read in all the churches and chapels of the
diocese. This report was quite a surprise,
and few could be found who believed that
His Lordship had really pronounced against
the order. It was nothing but the invention
of newspaper reporters and correspondents,
for this morning the following contradiction
was sent from Ottawa:—

"Mgr. Duhamel, in view of the appear-
ance of an erroneous statement in the Free
Press, has announced that no mandement
of his has been read in the Catholic churches
of Ottawa referring to the Knights of
" Labor."

It is really a pity that the Associated Press
does not take more precautions against dis-
seminating false statements which are cal-
culated to cause so much vexation and injustice.
Why cannot the Associated Press exact truth
and impartiality from its employes in the
reports sent to the papers, both abroad and
at home?

LOST \$300,000.

The directors of the Exchange Bank were
Tories to a man—Ogilvie, Green, Craig,
Gault and Buntin were all believers in Sir
John A. Macdonald. In fact the Toryism of
the directors left the people under the im-
pression that the Exchange Bank was a Con-
servative institution, and depositors used to
say, "Oh, the bank is all right; Sir John
will stand to it if there is any danger of a
crash." And true enough, when the crash
was threatened Sir Leonard Tilley advanced
\$300,000 to the bank. There was not a man
in ontreal who believed, at that time,
that the bank was solid, and no
institution in Canada would lend it
a dollar. But Ogilvie, Green, Craig,
Gault Buntin and Co. should be saved, if
possible, for they were Sir John's friends,

and friends must be rescued from financial
disaster at all costs to the people. So the
\$300,000 of our money, of your money, of
your neighbor's money, and of all our money,
were given to the Tory Directors of the
Exchange Bank prior to its fall. Of course
the bank soon after this closed its doors.
Craig left the country, the Tory Directors
were in some measure "saved," but the
people lost about one-half of this \$300,000, or
at least so much of it that it would not take
long to jingle all that is left of it on a tomb-
stone. And that is one way the people's
money goes.

SNAKES IN THE GRASS.

The Catholic who, for personal gain, sup-
ports an administration that is hostile to
Catholic interests is as much the enemy of
the Catholic people as Johnson of Bally-
killbullabulloo, or any other Orange fanatic
in Ireland or in Canada. What does it
matter to us whether such a man calls
himself a Catholic or an Orangeman?
Not a bit. The one allows himself to
be used in order that he may gain,
personal emoluments in office, the
other is a natural enemy whose intolerance is
his creed, his politics, his social life, and all.
Of the two, the Catholic Orangeman is the
worst because he is a hidden foe, a snake in
the grass, who will defend the Government,
aye, even if it pulled the altar about our
ears. "There is no cause so bad," says
Talleyrand, "that a good cause cannot be
made in its defense," and to the
Orangemen—Catholic and True Blue—
there is no crime that Sir John A. Macdonald
can commit that will not be, by his supporters,
excused or explained away. And why?
That is the question. Why do they do this?
Why but because the timber limits, the
bench, coal lands, corruption, stark naked
and deformed, is for them a more profitable
path to follow than the thorny road of duty.
But the people are not the fools these
Catholic Orangemen take them to be. Now-
a-days the people know what is what as well
as many of the more pretensions politicians.
They know who are "on the make" and who
are giving their time, and brains, and energy
to bolster up an administration that is seeth-
ing with rotteness, and all to benefit them-
selves. They know that the "people" are
used like pawns on a chess board by these
Catholic Orangemen, who are day by day
praying for the time when place and
emoluments will reward them for their
treachery.

HISTORICAL SOUVENIRS.

Souvenirs d'un Demi-Siècle or Fifty Years
Reminiscences is the title of a work from
the pen of a distinguished French Canadian
writer, Mr. J. G. Barthe. It is a most
valuable contribution to the contemporaneous
history of Canada, written in a free and easy
style, full of picturesque descriptions, inter-
esting incidents and anecdotes and valuable
private memoirs about men and things since
the first quarter of a century. What pleases
us exceedingly in this work is not merely the
spirit of fairness displayed by the author
towards the men of Irish descent whom he
has met with in public life in Canada, but
the warm friendship he shows for them
extolling them in the warmest language
and giving them credit for every quality of
head and heart. The names of O'Callaghan,
Tracy and Waller, three talented Irishmen
who played an honorable role in Canadian affairs,
and labored in the cause of Canadian freedom,
occur in every chapter, and nowhere are
they mentioned without praise. It has often
been erroneously stated that during the
troubles of '37-'38 all the Irish took sides
against the French-Canadians, their natural
allies; that they were willing to support in
Canada, in their oppression of the French-
Canadians, the tyrants whom their own
people were combating in Ireland. How
far this opinion is mistaken the author amply
demonstrates. No doubt where the difference
of language intervened to prevent com-
munity of thought among the Irish and
French-Canadians, there was not that
alliance which the history of the two peoples
rendered logical and necessary, but where
that obstacle did not exist there over
was a warm attachment between the two
people, and there were no braver champions
of the Canadian cause than the Irishmen
whom our authors praise so generously.
Since that time the two people have learned to
understand and speak each other's language,
and all observers attest that when an Irish-
man speaks the French language he becomes
an ardent defender of provincial rights and
claims; and these develop between him and
his Irish Canadian fellow citizens' bonds of
friendship and union, which their common
origin, their religion, and, to a great extent,
their national characteristics, naturally tend
to create.

BLAKE AND SIR JOHN ON THE
CABINET SECRET.

During the debate on the Address from the
Throne in the Dominion House of Commons,
the Hon. Mr. Blake is reported to have
said:—

" Since last session the Cabinet had been re-
constructed. Mr. O'Donohoe, who was not
quite in nor yet quite out, had not been men-
tioned as having been appointed. He would like
to know what had become of him."

BOX 189.

We were able some time ago to call atten-
tion to the use made of a post office box by
some scoundrel who utilized it in his design to
entrap young women from the right path.
Since then other journals have taken the
matter up with more or less zeal. But in
passing it may be remarked that one or two
are making more "post office" out
of the matter than offence against
morality. At present the rules of
the office prevent the names of box holders
being made known. The why and wherefore
of this is not easy of explanation. Before
the days of general delivery of letters there
may have been some reason for secrecy, but
now it is as easy for a person to write directly
to a person at his residence and he is
"public" so far as postal facilities are con-
cerned. It would, we think, make little
difference if his name was on the front of the

P.O. box he may engage. In the present case
the matter is rather one of social law and order
than departmental administration. The
rascal should be placed in the public pillory,
for under the circumstances it is to be feared
that he could not otherwise be reached. The
anonymous complainant naturally shrinks
from further publicity, and she has, in fact,
done good public service by her courage in
going as far as she has in a very unpleasant
business. The public would, however, like to
know something as to the course pursued by
the Postmaster in the matter. We know
that Detective Callen was engaged in the
matter, but what of the result? There can
be little doubt that the person is known.
There can certainly be no doubt of his evil
intent, and the public have a right to know
who the offender is in order that they may be
protected from his evil practices. Red
tapeism should not stand in the way of
such an imperatively necessary matter.
If it does, all we can say is that the postal
regulations must be amended if they can
facilitate the crimes of evil doing and act as
a shield to it. No violation of proper secrecy
would be made by the exposure of the
rascally fellow who leased or used box 189.

"THE CHURCH AND THE KNIGHTS."

Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal
Daily Witness would be less liable to err if it
only kept a prudent silence on subjects on
which it was not adequately posted. Com-
menting on the relations between the Church
and the Knights of Labor, as set forth in a
recent interview by Vicar-General Conway
of Chicago, the Daily Witness erroneously re-
marks:—

The Chicago bishop will probably be non-
plussed when he learns that the decree which
he has been criticizing is not that of a
Canadian bishop, but is from His Holiness
the Pope himself, and that it was directed
specifically against the Knights of Labor
whose constitution had been submitted to
him. The Pope, perhaps, did not know what
a big thing he was attacking, but unless he
finds means to explain away his decree of the
Knights or makes some change in their consti-
tution, or both, there seems to be prospect
of an interesting stand-up fight."

The decree to which the Witness refers as
"coming from His Holiness the Pope" is not
directed against the Knights of Labor. We
hope our contemporary understands the full
import of this contradiction of its assertion.
If the Papal decree was directed against the
Knights of Labor, and condemnation passed
upon them, there would not be one bishop or
priest that would lift their voice to approve
of the Knights or advise their flocks to join
the order. If such a Papal decree was issued
against them the bishops would have pro-
mulgated it long before now.

Therefore do we say that there can be no
decree from Rome which can affect the
Knights of Labor.

What has led the Daily Witness into error
is its want of knowledge regarding "a decree"
from Rome, directed against a constitution
which was alleged to have been that of the
Knights of Labor. Such constitution, how-
ever, is not that of the Knights of Labor,
consequently the decree directed against it
cannot affect them. That is logically as well
as theologically clear.

The Daily Witness also exhibits ignorance,
if nothing worse, when it insinuates that the
Pope would not have attacked the order if he
knew beforehand it was such a big thing.
This appreciation of the Pope's motives is
what one might expect from the "only reli-
gious daily." But we might tell it, that the
Pope does not exercise his powers according
to the size of a thing; His Holiness acts on
principle and sanctions or condemns accord-
ing to merit. He has consequently no neces-
sity to look around for means to explain his
decree away. And as the Knights of Labor
are neither a revolutionary nor a socialist or-
ganization, opposed to law and order, but are,
on the contrary, anxious to strengthen the
hands of religious as well as civil society
against the terrible evils of socialism and
anarchism, there is no ground and there will
be no "prospect of any interesting stand up
fight between the knights and the church," al-
though we are sure nothing would bring so
much comfort and satisfaction to the "only
religious daily" as such a stand up fight,
which it would look upon as "interesting."

"THE O'DONOHUE DEAL."

Under the above heading the Toronto Globe
returns to revelations made by THE POST
concerning the now famous "Cabinet Secret,"
and says:—

The Tory organs are silent respecting the
exposure made by THE MONTREAL POST. They
do not venture to deny what they know or fear
is true, or to justify what they know everybody
condemns. They have often proved themselves
ready to contradict much that was indisputable,
with counter charges of the most absurd char-
acter, and to drown truth in clamour. In this
case they evidently believe that silence is the
best policy. They have often been put to silence
of late. They are paid enormous prices out
of the treasury for endeavoring to defend or excuse
what is disgraceful or criminal, but Sir John, it
seems, can do some things that even these
well-paid mercenaries are ashamed to make
mention of.

According to the statement of THE POST,
which, although published ten days ago, has
not yet been contradicted, Sir John Macdonald
promised that he would take Mr. John
O'Donohoe into his Government as a second
representative of the Irish Catholics, and at a
subsequent meeting told him that he had been
appointed, that the Orangemen objected to
the appointment of Mr. O'Donohoe, and Sir John
found it necessary to yield to their objections
and look for a man who would be acceptable to
the Orangemen as a representative of Irish
Catholics, and that the Hon. Frank Smith was
chosen as the Orange Catholic member of the
Cabinet. The whole transaction, in it we need
not say, was a disgraceful and a shameful one.
It was a method by which Sir John purchases
support; we see how completely he has fallen under
the control of the Orange Association since the
death of Sir George E. Cartier, and we see fur-
ther proof that he can be false to principle and
honor and treat his pledged word as a mere
solemn promise as of no value, when breach of
faith, and treachery, and falsehood seem to
him necessary to the maintenance of his power.

Sir John and his Cabinet determined to bow
to Orange influence and pitch the Irish
Catholics overboard. But Frank Smith was
just the man to meet the situation. No
one could charge him with
being too much of an Irishman. No
one would suspect Frank Smith of being "a
Fenian," or "anything of that kind, you
know." He was and is a come day-go-day
God-send. Sunday-bless-Sir-John-A. Macdon-
ald kind of a man, and pleased the
Orangemen "down to the ground." O'Don-
ohoe was "weak" because of Orange
antagonism; Frank Smith was strong
because of Orange sympathy, and it was the
Orangemen who dictated the name of the
man who represent the Irish Catholics of
Ontario in the Cabinet of the Dominion!

ANOTHER SECRET EXPOSED.

The Tories are at their dirty work again.
Some of their political scavengers have been
once more raking up filthy quotations from
the Globe, which were written twenty or
thirty years ago. It is an old trick and a
disreputable one. The last time they did it
was during the Ontario elections of 1883.
Some journalist was engaged by the Conserva-
tives to hunt up all the hostile expressions
towards Catholics for twenty or thirty years.
That paper was prepared by a journalist who
was engaged by the Conservative party to do
the work, which he has often regretted having
anything to do with. But what
are we to think of Sir John A.
Macdonald, who saw and corrected
the proof of that document! And a some-
what similar sheet has, we learn, been
circulated at Ottawa, and is it not likely that
Sir John A. Macdonald knows all about it.
It does not matter that the Globe to-day is as
warm a friend to the Catholic people as any
leading political journal on the continent of
America. It does not matter that not one of
its old time proprietors are now connected
with it; that George Brown is dead; that
Gordon Brown is in no way associated with
it; that the paper has changed hands, changed
editors, and changed its policy. All these
count for nothing; and its quotation of two
and three decades ago are held up as if they
were of yesterday. The Globe is our
friend—our fast and warm friend. What
the Globe was in the past the Mail
is to-day. We must take the living
present. The dead past has gone. We must
look the situation in the face as we find it,
and we see that the Globe and Mr. Blake and
the Reform party are not friendly to Orange
ism; that they are all sincere advocates of
Home Rule for Ireland; and that they do
not want to rob the Catholics of this Province
of their rights. But the Mail is not our
friend. It sneers at Home Rule for Ireland.
It advocates Orange incorporation. It threat-
ens to recolonize this Province, and almost
to tear down the altars of the people, and all
the stale garbage now raked up against the
Globe of the dead past can be applied to the
Mail of the living present. But think of Sir
John A. Macdonald, the leader of a people,
stooping to such a work as correcting the
proofs of these appeals to sectional hatred. He
did it in 1883, and we can prove it, and the
chances are that he did it the other day at
Ottawa too. He does the same thing for the
Orange lodges, and he probably knew all
about the insult the Mail flung at the Irish
Catholics the other day, when it told
them that they were too ignorant to hold
political offices. One thing is certain—we
know, and we can establish the fact, that Sir
John A. Macdonald had a hand in the filthy
sheet scattered over Ontario in 1883, and the
chances are that a somewhat similar sheet
has not been distributed at Ottawa without
his knowledge and consent. But we shall
hear more of this, for Sir John must bear the
odium of what he did in 1883, for we can
produce the journalist who can affirm, or
swear if necessary, that the proofs of the filthy
sheet then distributed over the province were
corrected by the Premier of the Dominion.
This is our way of replying to this attempt
to rake up the sour garbage again.

"THE O'DONOHUE DEAL."

Under the above heading the Toronto Globe
returns to revelations made by THE POST
concerning the now famous "Cabinet Secret,"
and says:—