

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 16, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1884.

THURSDAY 17—Of the Octave, St. Anicetus Pope and Martyr.

FRIDAY, 18—Of the Octave.

SATURDAY, 19—Of the Octave.

SUNDAY, 20—Low Sunday, Epist. 1 John, v. 4-10; Gosp. John, x. 1-9.

MONDAY, 21—St. Anselm Bishop Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. McNulty, Albany, 1872.

TUESDAY, 22—St. John and Chas. Pines and Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Lery, New Orleans, 1877. Abp. Eccleston, Baltimore, 1881, and Bp. Conwell, Philadelphia, 1882. Cons. Bp. Blocher, Grand Rapids, 1883.

WEDNESDAY 23—St. George Martyr.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

The second edition of Mr. Blake's great speech on the Orange Incorporation Bill is being rapidly sold, and the supply will soon be exhausted. Those desirous of securing copies should enclose five cents in a letter and address to THE POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, MONTREAL.

Mr. AMYOT, member for Portneuf, wants to have more imperial titles in Canada. If dignified elderly gentlemen want to be distinguished let them have their coat of arms tattooed on their bald heads. The effect in the House will be improved from the ladies gallery.

Since the riots occurred in Cincinnati, a marked change in the conduct of criminal trials has taken place. Pettifoggery and unprincipled lawyers keep in the background; while the jurors are most anxious to do their duty. But a very brief time is now required to agree upon a verdict in favor of law and order. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

A DISPATCH from Toronto announces the suspension of another newspaper in the Queen City. The World ceased to appear on Monday. It gave its readers no inkling of its intended retirement from the field, and its suspension was quite a surprise and one that we regret. The World was an outspoken and independent organ. It was candid, although not always correct in its views, and it was fearless in expressing them. Of all the papers in Toronto, it was the most deserving of a prolonged existence. Its death leaves a blank in Canadian journalism that cannot be easily filled.

OTTAWA is agitated over the discovery of a Fenian plot to blow up the Parliament buildings. The only danger to the aforesaid buildings is the quality of the whiskey kept in the restaurant, which, instead of being "liquid damnation," as Charles Lamb called liquor, is liquid dynamite full of a peculiar gas called "Bunkum" which so inflates the members that extra ventilation is required to let their eloquence out and save the roof from being blown off.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER said that there was an element of finality in the \$30,000,000 given to the Canadian Pacific. Is this the reason the directors look so grave and less inflated than formerly, and feel the responsibility of making both ends meet with this amount? There are certain misfortunes, says a French philosopher, which moderate our conduct to our valet and our housekeeper. Several people's conduct have been much moderated of late.

The Canadian Agency in Paris is said to be a perfectly useless institution, and the position held by Hon. Mr. Fabre in connection therewith to be the cheapest of sinecures. It appears that the only Canadian to whom the agency renders services is Mr. Senecal, and that it is simply regarded as this gentleman's headquarters when in Europe. If the usefulness of this agency is so restricted we fail to see why our Government contribute some \$3,000 and extras to its maintenance.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell has changed roles. Instead of being the Paul de Chagnac or Bochefort bravo of the Canadian Pacific, he has turned to tears and lamentations like unto the Prophet Jeremiah. Peter finds that the Grand Trunk Bill, which he attempted to mutilate through the aid of the rapacious

Blue Nose Brigade, has passed the Senate and the amendment made by the Commons stricken out. The amendment was in regard to the double tracking between Montreal and Toronto. What concern has the Blue Nose Brigade in such a line? Is it not in their province, nor does it cost the Dominion one dollar?

The time for taking out licenses under the Dominion Liquor License Law has been extended to the 15th of May next. The Premier has announced that all penalties exacted under the Act will be remitted to offending parties if the Supreme Court or the Privy Council pronounce the law to be unconstitutional. Sir John Macdonald in taking this course does not show himself to be a wise legislator. It is absurd to try and enforce a law that is uncertain; it is to trifle with legislation in a very injudicious manner. If we want our people to act legally, let our legislators enact only laws that they have a clearly legal right to adopt.

THE HON. CHARLES DAWSON, M.P., ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Michael Davitt were presented with the freedom of Limerick on Monday. Mr. Dawson is one of Mr. Parnell's able and trusted lieutenants, and the fact of this high honor being jointly conferred on him and Mr. Davitt does not bear the cable correspondents out in their assertions that there is a growing division between the National party and the Father of the Lured League. That there is no foundation for their statements is also clearly proved by the action of the Limerick people in holding a monster meeting in connection with the event, and coupling with the honor extended to the Nationalists, resolutions favoring Home Rule and expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell.

It is rather a reflection on the want of interest Canadians take in Art, that during the past decade there was only an increase of eleven artists in the Dominion. The poet says: "Art thrives most when Commerce has enriched the busy coast," but this does not seem to be the case in Canada, as Commerce has vastly "enriched the busy coast" in that period. English aesthetics say we have a touch of the backwoods about us and have no care for art. We accept the position. By aid of our backwoods we are enabled to export \$20,000,000 worth of lumber, and must give foreign countries a chance to pay by buying their pictures.

THE HON. D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior, is being pretty generally hauled over the coals for the abusive tirade which he levelled at the heads of the Mowat Government from his seat in the Senate, in relation to the Ontario conspiracy. The Senator's effort was undignified in the extreme, and would be more in harmony with the parlance of the fish market than with the language that should characterize the weighty discourses of the Upper House. When a Senator gets to delivering a Mail editorial, his tongue becomes offensive, the ears of his fellow-legislators are shocked, and the reporters are requested to modify or curtail the gentleman's remarks in their official report. Mr. Macpherson shouldn't read the Mail any more.

THE TORONTO World persists in expressing its displeasure and its indignation at the Pope going outside of Canadian territory to select fit and proper ecclesiastics to fill Episcopal sees in Canada. Our esteemed contemporary reasserts that it is in a position to "voice the opinion of a prominent section of the Catholic Church in Canada" in this matter; but it fails to advance any proof to back up its extraordinary assertion. The Toronto Tribune, which is in a better position to know the sentiments of the Catholics in Ontario on this question, is of the opinion that the World assumes "to voice" too much. The Tribune says: "Where, when, or how is obtained the right to speak for any section of the Catholics of Canada, or for any number of Catholics, large or small, it does not condescend to say; but it undertakes to tell the Church how and where its bishops should be selected. The World tries to be sensational and is merely impertinent."

The Immigration returns furnished by the Department of Agriculture show that the number of arrivals in the Dominion during the month of March was 11,257 against 8,598 in the corresponding month of last year. This gives for the first quarter of the year a total of 22,842 arrivals, against 20,646 last year, or an increase of 2,196. These figures do not, however, represent the actual number of settlers in Canada, for no less than 4,719 people left for the United States during the past month, against 3,500 in the same month last year, or a total of 9,453 for the first quarter of the year. This leaves, as the number of immigrants who settled in the Dominion from January 1st to April 1st, 13,389, against 11,690 in the corresponding period last year, or an increase of 1,699. The Customs only reported 1,982 persons as entering with settlers' effects.

The infidel rulers of France in their persecution of the Church did not even spare the humble and devoted Sisters of Charity. The Government excluded them from the hospitals and prohibited them from attending the sick and dying. They were replaced by lay-nurses, who could not give to suffering humanity the same sympathy and kindly care that always marked the relations of the Sisters of Charity with the poor sufferers. The action of the Government drew forth numerous protests, which were unheeded; but now a distinguished French surgeon, who is a free thinker and a red-hot republican, Dr. Eugene Despres, has published a letter in his capacity as surgeon to the Hospital de la Charite Paris, strongly denouncing the exclusion of the Sisters from the hospitals. He declares

that lay-nurses are less efficient than the Sisters, and that exclusion of the latter is contrary to the interests of the poor. It is, he says, despotism more odious than the worst of monarchies.

It is now going on two years since the city of Montreal made its last and final payment on account of the Municipal Loan Fund to the Quebec Government. It was distinctly understood and promised at the time that if the corporation of this city would only pay up the balance of its debt of half a million, the Provincial Treasurer would take immediate steps to collect from the other municipalities and force them to pay. In fact, that was the condition on which Montreal turned over its half million to the Quebec Government. During all this time only the small amount of about \$100,000 has been received from the various municipalities, \$71,278.68 in debentures and \$31,900 in cash. This does not show that the Government has fulfilled its promise to any appreciable extent. As the people of the province contribute little or nothing to the provincial treasury in the way of taxes, we do not see why the Government should hesitate to exact the payment of the Municipal Loan debt from every country municipality sans ceremony.

The liquor people in England are determined to show as much enterprise as the temperance people. Weston, the American champion long-distance walker, was engaged to tramp 5,000 miles in 100 days, and to cover that distance without making use of any kind of stimulants. It was intended to prove that an athlete could retain his powers of endurance without the aid of intoxicating liquors, and thus score a point in favor of the temperance cause. Weston completed his task, and his last mile was the fastest of the whole five thousand. There was great rejoicing in the Blue Ribbon camp. But the liquor interests were not to be overshadowed in that fashion. A rival athlete has been secured by the distillers, brewers and gin-slingers to perform the same task as Weston. He has already covered one-third of the distance, and promises to complete the task, notwithstanding his advanced age of sixty years. His liquor refreshments consist of ale or brandy, and no unmixed water is taken. It will be a nice point to settle whether alcohol can out-distance teetotalism.

It is to be regretted that the convention of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association, held at Toronto on Friday and Saturday last, did not see fit to effect a change in the rules governing matches for the championship. It has been a matter for general and well founded complaint among the supporters and admirers of the national game that the matches for the championship are of too short duration. People go to the lacrosse grounds to see a contest of skill and endurance, and to pass a pleasant afternoon at the spectacle; but they very often have scarcely time to be comfortably seated and to get in to good humor after the long tramp to the grounds than the match is over and won by three straight or more games of a few minutes' play. This is the fruitful source of much disgust and dissatisfaction among the patrons of the game. The Shamrocks expressed their willingness to seek a remedy, and for the past few seasons have suggested a plan which would not fall to give more satisfaction and to secure more support for the game. Their plan was that each championship match should last two hours, and the team taking the greater number of games during that time to be declared the winners. At the recent convention the delegates from the Shamrocks and Montreal clubs held this scheme before the meeting and moved its adoption, but adverse interests defeated the motion. This is, we say, matter for regret for brevity in the matches, far from being the soul of the national game, is its weakest point and worst enemy.

A PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

MICHAEL DAVITT, in his special correspondence to THE POST, which appears on another page of this issue, directs attention to Mr. Parnell's manifesto, which declares among other things, for the necessity of establishing a National Parliamentary Fund. The probability of an early appeal to the constituencies by Mr. Gladstone is increasing every day. Mr. Parnell fixes the time for the autumn of this year. The importance of the event is not disguised by the Irish leaders. The work of selecting candidates and making the other preparations for the electoral campaign must be taken in hands at once. This work will by no means be either easy or inexpensive. Seventy-five seats are the very least that are to be contested by out-and-out Nationalists. In the present party there are not more than thirty-five of that stripe, or that can be relied on for the coming fight in the next Parliament. Money will be required to contest many of the constituencies and to pay the members when elected. As a rule, the best candidates are to be found among those whom fortune ignores; they have not the pecuniary means, but they have the brains and the patriotism, and that is what is wanted at Westminster. It is known beyond all necessity for further argument, that it will be impossible to get the requisite number of the right sort, unless the National party has funds at its disposal for the payment of at least a portion of the members. The time therefore, has come when this movement for the payment of members must be taken up in earnest and be given a substantial form. In any such movement, it is of course calculated that the kinsmen of the Irish people abroad will go to the assistance of their brethren at home. Some of the Irish members are in favor of a direct appeal being

made to America and Australia at once, and are thinking of some plan by which they can carry out this object.

DECRYING OUR CREDIT.

A prominent Conservative says that the Montreal Herald is doing its masters, the Syndicate, an immensity of harm in publishing articles calculated to seriously impair our credit abroad. The Hon. Peter Mitchell, its talented railroad editor, says the proudest epitaph he should desire would be "Here lies one who never decryd the credit of his country." Byron very ungalantly declined to believe "a woman or an epitaph." To illustrate the mendacious nature of epitaphs, the following extract from the Herald is given to show how that high-priest of treason is putting weapons into the hands of the enemies of Canada to dismember the Confederation. Nova Scotia and the Lower Provinces have dragged \$3,000,000 out of the Dominion Treasury, and finding they have got all they can reasonably expect to get, talk secession and declare that Confederation is a failure. This organ of April 11th, in an article on Provincial autonomy, written by a Blue-Nose, says:—

"Sir John A. Macdonald should now understand that the time has come to call a halt in the federal movement against provincial rights, if he does not desire to witness before his death the collapse of the Confederation he was instrumental in forming. The signs of the times all give warning of the danger ahead, and he is a wise politician who will note the real condition of the public temper and be governed by it, rather than act on the strength of servile assurances tendered by a press which he knows to be as ill-informed as it is sycophantic and corrupt."

Such articles will be taken hold of by the enemies of Canada who are decrying the credit of the country, and published in proof of the assertion that the Dominion cannot hold together and seceding provinces will repudiate their debts. How can the Herald expect that the British people will lend money to the Dominion when the organ of the Syndicate, for whose benefit these large sums are to be borrowed, threatens secession and informs the Premier that he may yet live to see the dissolution of this great Confederation. Mr. Duncan McIntyre, who is accredited with owning a controlling interest in the Herald, should really appoint a guardian to look after his interests, employ a common sense journalist who understands what is to be left out, or if the Herald cannot afford that expense, let it appoint an intelligent office boy as censor over its Blue Nose effusions, which are more hurtful to its friends than to its enemies.

PROTECTION WANTED FOR HEIRS AND MINORS.

Mr. George Washington Stephens, M.P.P., has introduced a bill into the Quebec Legislature "for the better protection of minors, to enable them to obtain statements of accounts, &c., summarily, without the present long process which enabled dishonest tutors to exhaust estates." Mr. Stephens, three years ago, undertook to bring in such a bill, but circumstances prevented him from pushing the matter. In the meantime, he has had ample opportunity to make a thorough investigation into the wrong done through the inadequacy of our present laws to give heirs and minors that protection which exists in Ontario and in every State of the Union through Probate Courts organized expressly for this purpose. These courts were originally founded in England during the Iron ages, when might made right, by the monks for the protection of widows and orphans, who too often were at the complete mercy of the powerful and the unscrupulous. These courts were intended "to curb the great and raise the low" and have done an immensity of good since they were instituted. In France such institutions were unknown, and, as the Province of Quebec derives its laws from the France that existed previous to the revolution of 1789, no provisions have ever been made for the proper protection of minors and heirs. Until within the last ten years executors have had entire control of the property, and could invest in what securities they deemed fit. This opened the door for the most flagrant abuses, as any dishonest executor at the expiration of his term of office could purchase for a nominal sum worthless securities and pretend that the moneys he had appropriated to his own use had been lost in these investments. Fortunately for posterity an expose was made at that time and the Legislature passed laws restricting executors to certain securities. Such laws have existed in Ontario and the United States for the past century and much wrong has thereby been averted. There the executor is bound to give security in double the amount of the property placed in his hands, and he is bound to render into court annually or bi-annually an account of the estate with all the vouchers attached, and he can only get his discharge from the judge sitting in the court. How is it here? Section 910 of the Civil Code says: "Testamentary executors are not bound to be sworn nor to give security, unless they have accepted with that condition. They are not liable to coercive punishment." In a commercial community like that which exists here, where there are no laws at present of entail and primogeniture, all executors should be compelled to give security, as the vicissitudes of trade are such that the wealth of the day is flow to-morrow, and estates are left in the hands of irresponsible men who are not obliged to give an accounting until the minor becomes of age. Not an employee of the City Hall nor a clerk in one of our banks but is obliged to give security, yet vast estates are put in the hands of men who may be bankrupt to-morrow, and large sums are left in the hands of tutors

who are totally irresponsible. In fact, it is only a few weeks ago, that a tutor was appointed to an estate of \$30,000 by a pack of designing relatives, and it was only when the judge's attention was called to the fact through the press that this man was not worth a cent that security was exacted.

Section 918 says, "when his duties are at an end, the testamentary executor must render an account to the heir or legatee who receives the succession, and pay him over the balance in his hands." Elsewhere, as before stated, such accounts must be rendered periodically, as in the event of a long minority the executor may systematically appropriate the estate to his own use and take his chance when the heir comes of age, entangling the estate in such a mass of litigation as to allow him to escape scot-free. There is unfortunately too much opportunity given under the present system for such practices, and it is to be hoped Mr. Stephens' bill, which is endorsed by the Society for the Prevention of Orphanry to Children, will enable him to get accounts without delay, and compel executors to render such accounts into Court, and not in hole and corner notary offices of their own choosing. In the Globensky case, for instance, it took eight years' litigation to obtain a simple accounting, and this is not an isolated case, unfortunately, and the most unjust and brutal feature in the affair was that the executor had the power to stop the income during that period, and actually fought the unhappy heir with the heir's own money. That this state of affairs should exist in the nineteenth century is a sad reflection on the civilization of this Province.

THE HARBOR GRACE DEFENCE FUND.

Last week we received and published a letter from the secretary of the committee of citizens formed in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to look after the interests of the Catholic prisoners at the forthcoming trials, in relation to the recent Orange riots at that place. That letter was an appeal for assistance. It asked the help of Catholics throughout the several provinces of Canada for people who were the victims of Orange turbulence and ascendancy, and who were without the means of defending themselves. Their fellow citizens, with the approval of the Right Rev. Dr. Macdonald, their bishop, have in consequence started a defence fund. To make that fund a success and equal to the expenses of the trials, they have been obliged to seek aid outside of the island. We note with pleasure that the members of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society have been prompt in responding generously to the call. Now that a move has been made in the matter, our other societies should take action and do their share towards securing a fair trial and an able defence for the Catholic prisoners. There is no time to be lost, as the trials are set down for the early part of May next. We have received a few private subscriptions, which will be forwarded and acknowledged in due time. We will continue to receive any further contributions that may be sent in for that deserving object.

CANADA'S LIQUOR BILL.

Canadians are, notwithstanding the Scott Act and other instruments of temperance, a hard whiskey-drinking people. They spend almost as much on the intoxicating beverage as they contribute, under a heavy taxation, to the national treasury of the Dominion. The Trade and the Inland Revenue returns are used as the basis for the calculation of the approximate cost of Canada's liquor bill. Brandy, gin and rum figure in the trade returns at 863,935 gallons. These liquors are calculated to bring, on an average, \$6.40 at retail prices, which would create an expenditure of \$5,561,184. From the returns of the Inland Revenue ending June, 1883, it appears that in the fiscal year 4,281,208 gallons of whiskey were made in Canadian distilleries, of which 3,848,787 were entered for consumption. There were also imported 157,663 gallons, making the total of whiskey, which must justly be taken to represent the amount consumed, as 4,006,390 gallons. There are about 64 "drinks" in every gallon, when not watered. Whiskey drinks in Canada are the cheapest in the world, they rarely cost more than five cents apiece. This would bring the retail price received for every gallon up to \$3.50. But as the custom of watering whiskey before offering it at the bar is not uncommon, in fact is estimated by parties in the trade as amounting to from a quarter to a third of the whiskey sold and drunk, it is no exaggeration to place the actual price paid for the beverage at \$4. per gallon. This would then give a total cost of \$16,025,560 for whiskey. We next find that the quantity of beer consumed amounts to 13,104,141 gallons of home production and imports combined. As much imported ale is high priced, and the domestic ales are retailed at five cents a glass—in glasses which make from 12 to 20 to the gallon—the cost to the consumer can be reasonably placed at 76 cents a gallon on an average.

The total cost of the country's beer bill would therefore, on this calculation, reach the sum of \$9,173,898.70. The imports of wine amounted last year to about 584,000 gallons; the prices vary greatly, some classes of wine running very high. An average of \$4 per gallon for liquor as it is consumed is rather under than above the mark—or a total for the imported wine bill of \$2,336,000. All these added together gives us a grand total of \$32,895,642.78 spent in one year on intoxicating liquors by some four millions of people, counting children, babies and ladies. This liquor bill is by no means a creditable showing for a young country. And still this startling expenditure would appear much larger if the whole consumption of liquor could be fully ascertained. If a little may

have to be deducted for the quantity of liquor used for scientific and mechanical purposes—not a large item in this country—there would have to be much more added for the wine of Canadian vineyards, to say nothing about the "crooked" whiskey and other liquors which escape the eye of the excise man. And after all, the squandering of wages or fortunes in drink is not the greatest loss; we have, besides, the loss of labor, and the cost for the maintenance of courts of justice, of prisoners and asylums, which are the natural appendages to the liquor bill of a country. The above figures show that the Canadian people spend more for whiskey and beer than for any other class of manufactures. Their butchers receive some ten million dollars less than the saloon keepers; while the bread bill is eleven millions smaller than the liquor bill. The lumber used for building houses, barns and fences, and making furniture throughout the Dominion, costs thirteen million less than whiskey. There is in fact no other article in the markets which costs the Canadian people so much, except the Canadian Pacific.

BUSINESS FAILURES ON THE INCREASE.

It was confidently expected in business circles that the opening of the present year would bring about a revival in the trade and commerce of the country and would place them on a solid footing, beyond the blighting influence of unlimited failures. According to a recent issue of Bradstreet's, which contains an interesting review of the course of trade and of the business failures in the United States and Canada for the first quarter of 1884, this expectation seems to have a very slight chance of being realized. Instead of things improving and assuming a healthy appearance, they are inclined to go from bad to worse. The number of failures on both sides of the lines were exceedingly high during the past year of 1883. The depression which then existed does not appear to have diminished in the slightest. The number of failures in Canada, in the first quarter of the present year, shows an increase of almost 20 per cent. over the record for the corresponding period of last year, as the following table, which also gives the number of failures, the amount of liabilities and the actual value of assets for the first quarter of the past three years, will clearly prove:—

| No. of Failures. | Liabilities. | Actual Assets. |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1881.....174 | \$2,754,850 | \$1,674,250 |
| 1882.....225 | 3,594,004 | 1,272,670 |
| 1883.....409 | 5,952,692 | 2,891,660 |
| 1884.....482 | 4,565,116 | 2,328,386 |

The only consoling feature in this table is that the amount of the liabilities of the 492 insolvents of 1884 is smaller than that of the 409 insolvents of 1883. In the United States a greater lack of solidity in business is exhibited; in fact the number of failures from January to March 31st has been unprecedentedly large. Bradstreet's says:—"After nearly two years of enforced restriction of production and curtailment of business enterprises—a new period of economy and retrenchment—we find the first quarter's failures in 1884 in excess of any like total in preceding years." In 1879, in the first quarter, the total was 2,350, from which there was a drop to 1,394 in 1880. From that on there has been a steady gain; in 1881 it was 1,986; in 1882, 2,146; and in 1883, 3,189. During the past three months there have been 3,320 failures in the United States." If the revival is to come, it is about time that it should inaugurate itself, or else we will have at the end of the year a larger record of business disasters than in any previous year. The country is evidently in need of still providing against over-importation and over-production. Too much caution and prudence cannot be exercised for some time to come, especially in view of the fact that there is no extra demand for our exports, and that their prices have a tendency to decline rather than to advance.

CALUMNIATING HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

Goldwin Smith is mad with Mr. Blake for having unmasked the Orange Association and demonstrated to the Parliament of Canada the evils of Orangism and of secret societies in general. The Professor is unable or unwilling, perhaps both, to digest the great speech of the Canadian statesman. As a result, the meanness of Mr. Smith's nature and the narrowness of his mind have been painfully exhibited in one of his articles in The Week. Mr. Smith is one of those people who to spite their face would out of their nose. His well-nursed hatred of the Irish people and of the Catholic Church would lead him to ally himself with his Satan's Majesty if a point could be gained over either. The cry, "To h—l with the Pope," chains the ear of the Professor, and he gathers Orangism unto his breast to protect it from the withering scorn of Canada's gifted orator, and from the supreme contempt in which all honest and intelligent people hold that organization of bigotry and intolerance. To cover up the hideousness of his idol, Mr. Smith has recourse to the most barefaced misrepresentation and calumny. He tells us that the Orangemen "do not, like the secret societies of Europe, conspire against the government or the law."

Who conspired against the present sovereign of England? Who nearly succeeded in depriving her of her crown? Who had determined to remove her, if necessary, to make room for her royal cousin on the English throne? Is Mr. Smith not aware that it was the Orange Association? And in Canada today, is not the Orange society in existence in spite of the law? Mr. Smith says that in Ireland they are engaged in defending the Government and the law? Now, is it not the