# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### The True Witness. THE PEACE OF OUR CITY.

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED HVERY WEDNESDAY, -AT-

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

CALENDAR-JULY 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 3-St. Leo, Pope and Confessor. THURSDAY, 4-St. Anthony of Padue, Confessor. Bishop O'Gorman, Omaha, died 1874. FRIDAY. 5-St. Basil, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

SATURDAY, 6-Octave of S.S. Peter and Paul.

SUNDAY, 7-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST Most Precious Blood of our Lord. Archbishop Kenrick, Baltimore, died, 1865; Bishop Whelan, Wheeling, died 1874.

MONDAY, 8-St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, Widow.

TUESDAY, 9-St. John Francis Rogis, Confessor.

Mr. Clearly, who is authorized to solicit subscriptions for the TRUE WITNESS and EVENING POST, will shortly visit Cornwall and St. Andrews. He will call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears.

## TO OUR FRIENDS.

Now that we have our daily, the Evening Post, in the market for public favor, and being anxious to extend its circulation and influence, we commence this week to mail sample copies to every subscriber to the TRUE WITxess, throughout the country, and as the number will necessarily be limited, we ask our friends to lend us a helping hand in extending the circulation of the Post by sending us the names of persons in their neighborhood who would be likely to subscribe for the paper, and we will cheerfully mail them sample copies. A goodly number of names can be sent on a one cent post-card.

The terms to subscribers are as follows :-One year \$3.00, cash in advance. Six months, \$1.50, cash in advance. Three months 75c., " " "

The amount in postage stamps will suffice when change in coin is not at hand. In all cases we pay the postage. Just think of it; a first-class daily newspaper, for three months, for seventy-five cents! Already the circulation of the EvENING POST in Montreal has gone beyond the height of our expectations, and we have ordered a powerful four-

## At last the question of the peace of Montreal has been mooted in the Local Legisla-

ture. On Tuesday Mr. Taillon declared his intention of bringing forward a measure affecting Party Processions, if the Government was not prepared to move. Mr. Joly required time to consider," and Mr. Taillon expressed his willingness to wait a little longer before introducing a measure of his own. Meanwhile, where is Mr. McShane? Is he supposed to represent the Irish people, and if so, how is it that he is silent? With Mr. Mc-Shane's politics we have nothing to do, but with his tacties on the question of the Party Procession Act we shall be silent no longer. We want no three-card-trick on this issue. We want no cant about "Orange and Green." But we want instead a fair and manly expression of opinion and a choice of colors. The Itish Catholics of Montreal should insist upon knowing under which flag Mr. McShane is going to serve. Ugly rumors have already been circulated as to the course he intends to persue, and whether true or false, it is time his constitutents knew. Mr. Nelson's silence is even stranger than Mr. McShane's. It was he who first talked of the Party Procession Act, and how is it that he has dropped it? The vast maiority of the people are in favor of it, and yet both Mr. Nelson and Mr. McShane appear to be avoiding the issue with stragetic tact. Meanwhile we hope Mr. Taillon will not allow another week to pass without bringing the business before the House. A Party Prossession Act would be the salvation of the city, and it is the only means by which peace can be secured. Until

such a measure becomes law, we will be resting upon a volcano. To postpone it, is but to put off an evil which has grown into a noxious disease, and which can only be cured by a firm application of the knife. If this is not done, then we see years of trouble, and loads of additional taxation for the people.

# TALK OF INVASION.

Not one, but two, invasions, are now threatening the people of Montreal. If the Buffalo Sunday Morning News is to be believed, it appears that many Irish societies across the line have been invited to join the Catholic Union | doning their offensive and unnecessary disin a pienic, to be held somewhere in the neighborhood of this city, on the 11th of July. This is just what we feared. If those Irish societies come to Montreal and the Orangemen walk a day of blood is in store for us. Our city may be laid in ashes, and the flame of civil strife may be kindled throughout the land. The elements are at hand and a spark might cause the seething mass to burst into a flame. The bitter feuds of party strife are taking a broader phase, and unhappily some people are now possessed of the fell demon of fanaticism. We for our part do not wish to see strangers brought either from Ontario or the United States-we want no importations of any kind, but we want instead a statesman who will grasp the situation and restore quiet by abolishing the cause of strife. Prudence now may save the city millions, and if that prudence is not acted upon, then some people may have to render an account of their weakness and their folly. There is but one remedy

THE 12TH OF JULY. The Orangemen have decided to walk, and have invited their friends from Ontario and other places to assist them. To-day the City Council is to discuss the question of the peace of the city, and whatever measures it takes, we hope the Catholic population will lawfully abide by them. We are prepared to resist Orange processions by all legal means, but triumphed because Society made too little of we are not prepared to encourage a spirit of the graceless sons of the gutter. If such an antagonism to the constituted authority. The law must be upheld at all hazards, and any man who tries to force the people into a con-. flict with the law will be guilty of a very grave offence. That there wil be disturbance we very much fear. It is very hard for Catholics to witness an Orange procession in Montreal. It is, perhaps, the grossest insult and defiance that could be given to them. It is a challenge to combat, and when the flag of ascendancy once more floats in our thoroughfares, we do not believe it possible to prevent riot. But we can be no party to encouraging it, and disliking Orangeism as we do, we dislike a conflict with the authorities more. We put our duties as lawabiding and loyal citizens first, and our opposition to Orangeism after.

TH.

The City Council met on Thursday, discussed the Orange question, and did-nothing. Some of the aldermen said that the peace of the city should be preserved at all hazards. Certainly it should, but how? These gentlemen said by protecting the Orangemen, we say by protecting the public, and prohibiting the assembly of any bodies of men upon our thoroughfares. One company of men from each battalion in Montreal would clear the streets of all assemblies on that day. Nay, the police alone should be able to do it. Or let the Mayor but say the word, and thousands of loyal and law-abiding citizens will step into line, and order will be secured from the fountain-head of all authority-the people. It is not "liberty" but license that Orangemen want. Liberty ceases where good citizenship ends. These men have done harm, are doing harm, and will do harm, and yet they talk of liberty! If they want peace they can easily obtain it by abanplay. But they want a triumph. They want to "assert a principle," forsooth ! Yes, the " principle " which has moulded their history and shaped their career-the "principle" of

ascendancy and hate. The Gazette of this morning, commenting on the proceedings of yesterday, says :---

We deeply regret that the Orangemen have resolved to walk in procession. No possible good, but on the contrary only harm, can re sult from their doing so. In this mixed community they would consult the public interest, and would act much more in accordance with those principles which they proclaim as the basis of their order, if they would forego their procession; they would act in accordance with the feelings of nine-tenths of the Protestant population outside of their order; and of a large number of the most thoughtful and respectable among themselves. But it is quite clear that speeches like that of the firebrand Alderman Donovan are not calculated to increase the influence of those who would counsel them to this course. To declare that they shall not walk, that if they attempt to

because Order has not seriously set itself to folds of "green and gold.": are appealed to in the task of opposing the turbulence of the vindication of his nation's glory, while the mob. That the time may soon come for such an awakening is possible. The late triumph of the Socialistic party in San Francisco has startled all good citizens along the Pacific where their comrades stood the instant that slopes. Socialism triamphed over Order, be-cause Order, was divided. Communism occurrence is repeated Society may be obliged to combine, and then woe to Socialism. ... But what else can Society do, if it wishes to meet the danger. When Communism triumphs in the United States, pervades a portion of the labouring classes in France, agitates Germany, and invades the granite territory of the Czar, then the time for an alliance of Order may be looked for any day. But we must remember that where the doctrine of Christianity is strong, there Communism is weak, and it is only where Atheism flourishes that Communism is strong. The war against Christ and the war against capital go hand in hand. This was the doctrine of Schemer, of Rochefort, of Payet, of Brucher, of Vera Sausselitch-of the Old World, as it is the doctrine of Kearney and his "hoodlum' followers in the New. England, too, has, according to the Bishop of Salford, "a very fair leavening of Socialistic doctrines," and Germany, we know, on the testimony of Edmund Scherer, is rushing into Atheism with a rapidity that has astonished herself. A year or two ago the population of Berlin was stated to be 1,126, 000, and in the course of a year there were 20,000 burials without even a semblance of any kind of religious rites-all the effects of Socialistic teachings of the day. Germany is only an illustration of what is happening the world over, and there can be no doubt that there are millions who bear the name of Christians but who put aside its dogmas because they are not capable of mathematical measurement. Let any man who has travelled in Europe and America with his eyes open recite his experience, and he will tell you that everywhere he went he met Atheism and Scepticism and with them Socialism combined. Let us look back a few years, and note that scarcely thirty years divide the Europe of Guizot and Metternich from Europe of the Commune. But this growth was the growth of the democracy, and, like absolutism, democracy is salutary within limits, but fatal in excess. When democracy becomes Communism then

it becomes a tyrant. The men who lived in the primitive republic of the Pætian Alps, and later still the democracy of Friesland, were the most intolerant of people. The French Republic was drowned in its own blood, because it could not learn the lesson of religious liberty, and the despotism of the Bourbons never equalled the terrors of the days when "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity made men fiends The teachings of history prove that democracy in excess, when it rules with unbridled license, is just as great a tyrant as despotism, and the Socialism of to-day would impose terrors upon society, sack the edifices crected to the glory of God, held in awe at the potency of the French tear down the altar and destroy the sanctity

clergy of his Province. of marriage, if it dared. In view of such an Will Mr. Beaudry explain the particular evil, would it not be well for Christian clergymen to point their shafts and direct their

made into "butchers' shambles." Party Procession Act. or no .Party, Procession Act, we have the law upon our side. We have re-"patriot dead" is invoked to prove ," how peatedly said this, and we shall now quote brave men died for the good old cause," and the law. During the time that Sir John Colhow to-day " good and true men are stepping borne was Governor, an Act, 2nd Victoria of Second Session, respecting seditious and unthey fell." He is told that "Ireland is the land of scholars and the nurse of: arms," that lawful oaths, was passed. This was in the year 1839. That Act was consolidated under her sons have shone like " beacon lights from the authority of 23rd Victoria, Chapter 56, in pole to pole," and the beautiful testimony to 1860, as Chapter 10" of the Consolidated the virtue of her daughters is touch-Statues of Lower Canada. Here is the Act in ingly described in; "Rich and rare were the gems she wore "-at election times. full: From the "Old Land" we come to the " 1. Any person who, in any form, administers or causes to be administered, or is alding "New," and Pat is not reminded that he or present at and consenting to the adminis-"built the gaols and filled them" - at tration of taking of any oath or engagement, election times. But, above all, it is wonderpurporting or intending to bind the person taking the same-to commit any treason or ful how his relatives multiply-at election murder, or any felony punishable with death, times. Every Irishman is supposed to be -or to engage in a seditious, rebellious, or treasonable purpose, or to disturb the pubthe cousin of a King, and if the candidate is lic peace,-or to be of any association, or conan Irishman himself, it will go hard federacy, formed for any such purpose, -or to with him if he does not strike up a obey the order or commands of any commitcousinship with some one in the "barony" or "town land"-at election times.

tee or body of men not lawfully constituted, or of any leader or commander, or other person not having authority by law for that purpose,-or not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate or other person,-or not to reveal or discover any But if the candidate is an Englishman, he act, done or to be done,illegal or not to reveal or discover any illegal oath or engagement administered or tendered to, or taken by such person or persons, or to or by any other person, or the import of any at election times. Privately he curses his such oath or engagement,-shall be guilty of felony, and may be imprisoned in the provincial penitentiary for any term of years not exceeding twenty-one :

"2. And every person who takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled thereto, shall be guilty of felony, and may be imprisoned in the provincial penitentiary for any term of years not exceeding seven years. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 1, -and 6 V. c. 5, s. 4.

" 2. Compulsion shall not justify or excuse any person taking such oath or engagement, unless within eight days after the taking thereof, if not prevented by actual force or sickness, and then within eight days after the hindrance produced by such force or sickness shall cease, he declares the same, together with the whole of what he knows touching the same, and the person or persons by whom and in whose presence, and when and where such oath or engagement was administered or taken, by information on oath, before one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the district in which such oath or engagement was administered or taken. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 2.

"3. Any person aiding at, or present and consenting to the administering or taking of any such oath or engagement to be administered or taken, though not present at the taking or administering thereof, shall be a principal offender, and shall be tried as such, although the person who actually administer ed such oath or engagement, has not been

tried or convicted. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 3. "4. It shall not be necessary, in any indictment against any person administering, or causing to be administered or taken. or taking any such oath or engagement, or aiding at, or present at and consenting to the administering thereof, to set forth the words of such oath or engagement ; but it shall be sufficient they will allow us the same priviledge. But | to set forth the import of such oath or enone statement of the Rev. Mr. Beaudry's at the gagement, or some material part thereof. 2. V. (2) c. 8, s. 4.

"5. Any engagement or obligation in the nature of an oath, shall be deemed an oath, within the meaning of this Act, in whatever form or manner the same is administered or taken, and whether the same be actually administered by any person, or taken by any person without any administration thereof by any person. 2. V. (2) c. 8, s. 5.

"6. Every society or association the members whereof are, according to the rules thereof, or to any provision, or any agreement for

WEDNESDAY, SED JULY, 1878.

demands of the public and compete with our contemporaries of many years standing. This is, indeed, encouraging, and if our friends in the country will but do their part, as we are freely. sure they will, we will shortly have the cheapest, best, and largest circulated daily paper in Canada. Therefore, send on your names and subscriptions as soon as possible. Address all communications to the Evening Post, Montreal.

#### "MUST BE PROTECTED."

A contemporary declares that the Orangemen "must have protection," and that "Mayor or no Mayor, the streets will be under efficient protection," for the "good name and prosperity of Montreal are too important to place exclusively in the hands of one so ready to sacrifice them at we know not what shrine." So, it has come to pass that the press commands, and the Mayor obeys. A journal speaks and civic power is at an end. The Municipal rights and privileges, for which England was agitated with a tremulous fever, and for which the curse of civil war was almost invoked, are to be defied, openly defied, because Orangemen "must be protected." Our contemporary does not defend Orangeism, and yet "they must be protected." It dare not champion their cause openly, manfully and fearlessly. Oh no i but yet "they must be protected." It does not deny that Orangeism is unnecessary and offensive, but yet "they must be protected." It is a fiction to write about Protestants being "assaulted and insulted in connection with Roman Catholic processions." We do not believe a word of it, and the more we learn the more we are satisfied that they are in , nearly every case wilful exaggerations. No procession in the world could be more orderly than the procession on Corpus Christi, and our contemporary shows more animus than fair play when it attempts to contort isolated accident into deliberate affront. "Must" is dangerous language to use when it becomes a question of "protecting Orangemen," which simply means an outrage upon 70,000 Catholics in this city. Let the men who say "must be protected" remember that that "protection" cannot go on for ever, and the tide of Catholic fury may some day find time for many a day to come.

cylinder press in order that we may meet the | for this state of affairs in which we find ourselves, and that is a remedy which no paper in Montreal has yet objected to-abolish all Party Processions-Catholic Union and Orange -and once more the community will breathe

> There is a desperate feeling among the Catholics of this city-a feeling which no effort of ours could in the least control, and it becomes all good citizens to enquire if it is wise to subject a law-abiding people to the rude insult of imported mobs. Neither the one side nor the other should be encouraged in their madness and anyone who seeks to induce Orangemen to walk may have a great deal to account for.

#### VOLUNTEERS ACTING AS POLICEMEN.

The Orangemen gave a concert on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Hamilton band. This band is, we were told by a contemporary, attached to a volunteer corps, a circumstance which we regard as a fit subject for military investigation. When, however, the concert was over, we learn from the Witnessfor in this matter we prefer its words to our own-that

At the close of the concert a large number of volunteers belonging to the 6th Fusiliers and the Garrison Artillery, in their uniforms and with sidearms, came up to the hall door, evidently for the purpose of rendering their assistance, should it be required, to the people attending the concert. Their presence appeared to excite the crowd, and the inability of the police to do anything with the latter made the prospect of a disturbance very probable.

Aud no wonder. Volunteers have no right to act as policemen unless under magisterial control. When policemen are attacked they may call for the assistance of any passer-by, but for Volunteers to deliberately march over "to the hall door" of a concert, "evidently for the purpose of rendering their assistance, should it be required," is against all regulations. Again, we learn from the Witness :---

Our reporter accompanied those who had escorted the band, and who belonged to Griffintown and Point St. Charles, including a number of Volunteers, as far as Black's and Wellington bridges; with the exception of a stone thrown by some party hidden at the corner of Wellington and King streets, but which fortunately hit no one, nothing of note was met with on the way. 1.11.1.11

These things would not be tolerated in any country in the world but in Canada. At least means of resenting the insult thus counselled | men in uniform should be made to know, that by a public journal. The "must" of every good | then they must be soldiers above all. But citizens should be to protect all, and not an discipline can never be successfully carillegal portion of, society. To protect Orange- ried out so long as Orangemen give their men puts a premium upon, vice, and we are first allegiance to their order, and their second certain will store up for us all an exciting to their oath as soldiers, as all Orangemen undoubtedly do. 14.5

do so they will be met with armed resistance by those who are opposed to them, is not the way to induce them to look at this matter from a reasonable standpoint.

It is all very well for those not challenged ly the insults of Orangemen to talk of "firebrand" utterances. Many men who talk of "firebrands" would themselves come under the designation if they were in the "firebrands" place. Ald. Donovan feels the insult. the Gazette does not. Ald. Donovan has a vivid recollection of the tyranny of the Orange Association, but all this does not affect the susceptibility of the Gazette. He spoke strongly-too strongly, we admit-but he spoke as most Irishmen feel. We do not abate one jot of our antagonism to Orangeism,

for it is hateful to every Catholic and to every generous Protestant as well, but, as we said vesterday, we are not prepared to encounter. all the consequences of riot and bloodshedand prefer even insult rather than violate the law.

HOW THE TRUTH LEAKS OUT. The Globe of Thursday has an article on Peddling." After dwelling upon the inconvenience to which people are subjected by hankers, the Globe makes this remarkable admission.

"This is a free country, and we suppose some inconvenience must be cheerfully endured on that account. But no one has the right to use his freedom as a means of inflicting annoyance upon others. This nuisance of peddling from door to door and from passenger to passenger has grown till it is intolerable and calls for suppression."

Just so, the Globe would deprive poor people of the means of making a livelihood, because they "inflicted annoyance on others." Now, will the Globe apply this logic to every association that openly "inflicts annovance upon others?" By all means let us put a stop to anybody who annoys his neighbor, and we are pleased to hear the Globe say that " no one has the right to use his freedom as a means of inflicting annoyance upon others."

#### SOCIALISM.

A great Socialistic meeting was to have taken place in New York yesterday. This meeting, following so soon upon similar demonstrations in St. Louis, Chicago, &c., dogs." must set the people to think seriously upon this new danger which threatens the State. The growth of Socialism can only result in a combination of all that is good in the world to crush it. If Socialists wish, like Mahommedanism, to crush the world by force, then by force they will perish. Organized society,

#### LAW MAKERS.

der and good citizenship.

The closing days of the last Session in cases the seenes were far from edifying. of persecution in Japan-From Washington we learn that "disorder occasioned by hilarious members" marked the outburst of Congressional play, while during an interim "the House was occupied by the pages, who organized a glee club." A few drunken members were taken home by their friends." and no doubt, the drunkenness was not confined to strict party lines. A little later we learn that the disorder became so, great, that the "Sergeant-at-Arms was called

upon to preserve order, and he walked up and down the aisles with his mace of office." Still Congress was not happy, for the report assures us that the members "threw paper balls at the Sergeant as his back was turned." Later,

when Sunset Cox approached the Clerk's desk to read the Pension Bill, "the confusion was too overwhelming, while the frivolous and hilarious portion of the House suggested that, "gone deeper into their cups," for liquor key in violation of the rules. One drunken Democrat was haranguing, in a maudlin way, a little knot of bystanders. Members were choice, but it is a familiar, one. It is our moare not talking to conceal their minds, are whiskey as maids of fifteen do of puppy

> AT ELECTION TIMES.

It is wonderful what a good fellow Pat becomes-at election times. He is metamorphosed with the rapidity of a spell. Like the stage illustration of the love-sick swain, " Pat" becomes " not himself at all "-at election

"difficulties" of which he complains? Will energies against this growing evil, rather he kindly inform the public what special dis- that purpose, required to keep secret the than abuse one another. Here we meet men, advantage is imposed upon Protestants? They acts or proceedings of such society or associahere in Montreal, who would be better occu- are in a minority, it is true, but we have yet ment, which is an unlawful oath or engagepied fighting Socialism than abusing the to learn that there is anything in our laws Church, that has done more than all the go- which prevents the fullest exercise of reli- the foregoing provisions, or to take any oath vernments of the world to fight the battles of gious liberty. If there is, let Mr. Beaudry or engagement not required or authorized by Society, and to rally nations to the side of or- name it. We are sure that the Catholics are not aware of any injustice, and we are dis- any manner bind themselves by any such posed to attribute the sayings of Mr. Beaudry to clap-trap. There were other gentlemen at the conference who gave interesting accounts members whereof, or any of them, Ottawa have found a parallel in the closing of the progress of Christianity in foreign parts. take, subscribe, or assent to any days of the last Session of Congress. In both The Rev. Mr. Macdonald said that in spite engagement of secrecy, test or declaration

A scheming Irishman will try to put what is

so well called the "come hither," on his viction

when he wants his vote-at election times.

adopts a different tone. He does the "straight"

thing. John Bull, blunt, out-spoken, manly,

etc. He speaks of his " friends the Oirish "-

luck and groans to think that he " must place |

himself betwixt the wind" and such people, but

he will be as "frank" as a Yorkshire plough-

man-at election times. He tries to impress

Pat with his "John Bull manliness," no

"double dealing"-at election times. If the

candidate is a Scotchman he will do the

canny dødge. He will preach economy,

talk of "brouse" oatcake and the saving of

the "baubies"-at election times. He may

indeed appeal to the time when Ireland and

Scotland were twin champions of national

rights, and perhaps conjures up associa-

tions of days when those "kindred Celts"

resisted the power of the legionaries of Rome

-at election times. The "House of Stuart"

often comes in as a binding link between

Scotland and Ireland-at election times. And

so on through the catologue resorted to to

win votes, and all of which only amuse the

intended victim, who laughs at the simplicity

of politicians, for it is generally the biter

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

The Methodist Church is holding its Con-

ference at Brockville. It is not our wish to

say anything of the policy or religion of the

Methodist community. So long as they let

us alone we shall not interfere with them.

We shall let them go their way in peace, if

Conference, challenges attention. He is re-

The Protestants of Quebec were subject to

many difficulties, and had much to contend

Quebec and the Dominion Parliament were

The Legislature of the Province of

ported to have said that :---

with.

who is bitten-at election times.

The Catholic Church went on, notwithstanding that there were were notices posted all over the land forbidding the Christian taith. He he exhibited a fac-simile of one of these notices, which, in emphatic terms, denounced the religion Christians were endeavouring to introduce. The population of Japan was five millions more than that of Great Britain, than which it was one-fifth larger

This is a frank admission, and a becoming one, in a Christian clergyman, and if a similar tone was adopted much good would be done and it would more than outweigh the fanacticism of a few.

#### ORANGEISM IN ITS ILLEGAL ASPECT.

What are the Catholics of Montreal about ? Are they dead to the situation of the hour? Is it possible that there is no enterprise, no he had not taken the oath and could not spirit left within them? Is Orangeism to be read." But even this was not as bad as once more rampant in our thoroughfares, and what occurred just before Congress was no legal means to be taken to crush its viciclosed. Some of the members had, we learn, ous head? Is this Orange cry a fiction or a reality? Surely it is time to be up and was abundant in the Committee rooms, and doing. If there is any soul left within the directly or indirectly, maintains corresponthe House restaurant was selling poor whis- Catholics of this city, if they are in earnest, and dence or intercourse with any such society or are not the craven poltroons their enemics declare them to be, they will meet and decide apon some line of conduct which will prove asleep everywhere." The picture is not a their deadly, but legal, hostility to an Orange procession in Montreal. We have dern way of doing business. In Ottawa and friends to save from themselves as well as in Washington law-makers often, when they foes to save from their enemies. We must all act, and the time for that action bragging as familiarly of "roaring lions and is come. Make your public men speak out. Let the world know how the Irishmen of wealth and stake feel upon this question. Protest against the wrong, the galling wrong, that it is proposed to do you. Protest against this proposed taxation to protect men, who openly and knowing insult you. Make no overtures to Orangeism, for no Catholic will touch the foulsome thing, but at least find tongue and give your views of the impending will stand much, but it will not stand the times. He is stroked down with soothing danger. If you are in earnest you will not grasp of the Socialistic Thug at its throat, tenderness, and words of nectar flattery are lose an hour; we want to see the question are in some instances even successful, it is green flag is trailed across his path, and its for we have no wish to see our thoroughtares fence, forfeit a sum not exceeding two hun-

tion, or admitted to take any oath or engagement, within the the intent and meaning of law,-and every society and association, the members whereof or any of them take, or in oath or engagement, or in consequence of being members of such society or association,every society or association, the not required by law,-and every society of which the names of the members, or any of them, are kept secret from the society at large or which has any committee or secret body so chosen or appointed that the members constituting the same are not known by the society at large to be members of such committee or select body, or which has any president, treasurer, secretary or delegate, or other officer, so chosen or appointed that his election or appointment to such office is not known to the society at large; or of which the names of all the persons and of the committee of select bodies of members, and of all presidents, treasurers, secretaries, delegates and other officers, are not entered in a book kept for that purpose, and open to the inspection of all the members of such society or association,-and every society or association which is composed of different divisions or branches, or of different parts acting in any manner separately or distinct from each other, or of which any part shall have any separate or distinct president, secretary, treasurer, delegate or other officer elected or appointed by or for such part, or to act as an officer for such part,-shall be deemed and taken to be unlawful combinations and confederacies.

"2. And every person who becomes a member of any such society or association, or acts as a member thereof, and every person who, association, or with any division, branch, committee or other select body, treasurer, secretary, delegate, or other officer or member of such society or association, whether within or without the province, as such, or who, by contribution of money or otherwise, aids, abets or supports, such society, or any member or officer thereof, as such shall be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination or confederacy. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 6. "7. Any person who shall, in breach of the

provisions of this Act, be guilty of any such unlawful combinations or confederacy as aforesaid, and shall be convicted; thereof upon indictment, shall be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary; for a term not exceeding seven years, nor less than two years, or be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of correction, for any term less than two years .... 2.

V. (2) c. 8, 8. 7, and 6 V. c. 5, 8: 4: 14.8. If any person knowingly permits any meeting, of any society, or association hereby doclared, to be han unlawful combination or confederacy, or , of any, division, branch; or committee, of vsuch society, to be held in his house, apartment, barn, outhouse, or other building, such person shall for the first of-

If combinations take place against Order, and poured into his ear-at election times. The fought out upon its merits, legally and fairly,