# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WERKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, 

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#### CALENDAR-JULY, 1878. THURSDAY, 25-St. James the Greater, Apos-

tle. St. Christopher, Martyr. FRIDAY, 26-St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed

Virgin Mary. SATURDAY, 27-Office of the Immaculate Con-

ception. St. Pantaleou, Martyr. SUNDAY, 28-SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-

COST. MONDAY, 29-St. Martha, Virgin. S.S. Felix,

Simplicius, Faustinus, and Beatrix, Martvrs.

TUESDAY, 30-S.S. Nazarius, Celsus, and Victor, Martyrs, and St. Innocent, Pope and Confessor. S.S. Abdon and Sennon, Martyrs.

WEDNESDAY, 31-St. Ignatius of Loyola, 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.

# THE HON MR. MACKENZIE AND MAYOR BEAUDRY.

The cat is out of the bag! In a long correspondence, copied from the Gazette, which we pullished in the TRUE WITNESS of last week, between the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and the Hon. Mr. Beaudry, the views of the Premier and those of the Mayor, on the procession question, are given to the public. The correspondence is to the effect that the Hon.Mr. Mackenzie urged protection for the Orangemen and engerly jumped at the charge of affording it. The Mayor held on to the law and could not see his way to protectan illegal society, and asked the Premier to assist the civic authorities in preventing an armed invasion of Orangemen on the twdfth. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzic said that hat was a matter entirely in the hands of the local authorities, and that the fact o Orangeism being an illegal society did not leprive them of the right of protection, or of the right of walking the streets, either individually or collectively. The Premier offered to do all in his power to "protet" the Orangemen " in the exercise of the right." These are his words. We rejoice toknow the Hon. Ir. Mackenzie's views upon the situation, aid we wonder how he feels now, that peace hs been maintained after a fishion not his own-I Orangemen have "rights" in the Province of tuebec, no one charged with the adminisration of the law could deny them whatever pecies of protection those "rights" afforded hem. That members of an illegal society an walk the streets, no one questions. That they can walk the streets in procession without regalia may be possible, but that they can walk the streets carrying emblems of their illegality appears to us to be mere than strange. We cannot . understand how a law makes a society illegal and the members of it guilty of a misdemeanor, and yet the law will protect the same men in the exercise of the act the law prohibits. Such a policy would be a satire upon all legislation. It would condemn individuals, and yet it would not only "protect" them in the exercise of an illegal act, but it would tax the country for their protection, ruin trade and bring stagnation to all commercial enterprise. There is, we know, a good deal in law that bothers the brains of outsiders, but if this be law, it is the oddest kind of law we ever heard of. But we prefer to take the opinions of the four eminent legal advisers to the Mayor to that of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, particularly as we have no proof that that opinion was sustained by the law officers of the Crown. We are glad the Premier has shown his cards) and he may depend that the Catholics of Canada will not forget it to him. His letters to the Mayor are violent requests to "protect" an illegal society-a society that transgresses upon the laws of the Province of Quebec, and which insults the vast majority of the population. Before these letters appeared we had some confidence in the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie but now we see that they are all tarred with of arms; he engerly furnishes troops to "protect" an illegal society, and he urged the Mayor of Montreal to trample upon the laws of the Province, in order, as it appears to us, to make a little political capital for the Reform party. But, fortunately for the Catholics of Montreal, there was a soldier at the head of the troops who knew his duty better than the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, and the volunteers were held in readiness, not to "protect" the Orangemen, but to sustain the civic power. Unlike last year, there was no guard of honor furnished to the procession, but the troops were concentrated at different points, within call of the civic power of Montreal. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie wanted "protection" for the Orangemen-Sir E. Selby Smyth "protected" the laws, those laws that the Premier doubt about it; and it becomes us to see what means we can adopt of proving to the Hon. out of a handful of men in Ireland there can Letellier not to do this act of justice asked for no doubt that there was an intentional desire different view of the privileges of the folun-Sola BANK Installer
Steppe Mathematics

laws of this Province, even against the indi- Shield for the possession of which England vidual opinion of the Premisr of Canada. THE CHARGES AGAINST THE 5380 BAT-

TALIONY 30 . H. What are we to think of the press of Montreal? Our youths are shot down like dogs by armed bands of men who disgrace the British uniform, and yet not one paper in those who make mimic thunder about everythe city says one harsh word against the ruf- thing Irishmen do, yet we can take some fians who were guilty of the crime. All reansonable pride in seeing our countrymen, silent-as silent as Trappists. The outrage like other people, give 'a good account of was glaring, unmanly and cowardly, and yet | themselves at times. the press-the press that is loud in its denunciation of the Quebec "roughs" and the specials"-is silent, as silent as the grave. The truth is that these men came to commit murder, and we can prove it. We can produce witnesses who heard one of the men who belonged to one of the country battalions say

with stones, without waiting for the command." But we shall say no more until the investigation is held, and, if justice is not meted out, then it will be time to take the bull by the horns indeed.

## THE PAY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers are getting the Premier. into trouble. Last night, in the Legislative Council of Quebec, they were the cause of giving another rebuke to the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. By a vote of 15 to 6 the Council decided that the Province of Quebec should not pay for the services of the Montreal voluntcers who visited the Capital during the late riots.' The burden will now be borne by the Corporation, although there are strong reashould be borne by the Province. We believe this indiscrimate calling out of the volunteer militia will, some day or other, lead to mischief. If the authorities do not take warning in time, and organize a force which can be relied upon, the country will, we very much fear, some day have to foot a bill for which it will be but little prepared. A contemporary thinks that such a force should

pertake of the character of the Irish Constabulary. We, however, would prefer it to be simply two more batteries of artillery. thus supplying us with what we most require, trained artilerists, as well as impartial preservers of the peace when required.

### PERNICIOUS LITERATURE.

Parents should learn a lesson from the incident of the three little girls who ran away from their homes in Toronto and went to New York. They had been reading the sensational periodicals of the day, The Boys and Girls Weekly, and they became crazed with the idea of adventures which almost led them to destruction. Fortunately for the little ones, they fell into good hands and were rescued from a fate worse than death. And whose fault would it have been? Whose, but the fault of those entrusted with the training of the poor children, more than the fault of the children themselves. When parents or guardians allow those under their charge to read the sensational trash that is showered from the bookstores of New York, over the continent, then on these parents and guardians the stain of criminal neglect must rest. Pernicious literature has turned the head of many a boy or girl, who would otherwise have become a useful member of society. And if the evil continues, as we have no doubt it will, the time for action on the part of the Legislature has undoubtedly come. Meanwhile, parents and guardians should be vigilant, and prevent pernicious literature from getting into the hands of those for whose moral conduct they will be held responsible.

Mr. Mackenzie our regret at the tone of his, be, from time to time, picked such a number letters, and our determination to sustain the of marksmen as can carry away the coveted and Scotland' strive with all their might. We must remember too, that at the shooting at Creedmoor the Trishmen averaged a higher score than either the Americans or the Englishmen, and that. it was an Irishman who made the most points. All this is somewhat significant, and although we are not among

## DR. HINGSTON.

There is a feeling among the Catholics of Montreal that Dr. Hingston, during the last year of his mayoralty, "protected" the Orange parade in St. James street. This, we are informed, is a mistake. The question of office by a majority of one, or worse still, holdthat "they were instructed to fire, if assaulted | the Orangemen walking to church on the 12th | ing on by the casting vote of the Speaker, has of July, 1876, was like '77 and '78, "doubtful" up to the last moment. Dr. Hingston, on the night of the 11th was, however, authoritatively assured that the Orangemen would not attempt to walk, and he was attending to his usual husiness on the 12th, and was coming leisurly into town when he heard that the Orangemen had walked and were protected. It is time that the truth about this matter should be known. It was the Chief of Police who, without consulting the Mayor, protected the Orangemen, having picked up a couple of the Police Committee to give his proceedingsa legal aspect. We must remember that when a man is in authority he cannot twist the law to answer his own purpose. Men entrusted with the administration of the law must, above all sons to believe that the Premier thought they things, be impartial, but in the case of Dr Hingston, he was not put on trial one way nor the other, and the question of " protection" was disposed of without him. In fact, the parade was over before he heard of it. We have this information on good authority and we rejoice to give it whatever publicity

### THE SPECIALS AGAIN.

we .can.

The Witness is doing all in its power to blacken the character of the special constables sworn in to preserve the peace on the twelfth of July. In its issue of Thursday last it singled out "John Gunning Bell, of Papineau Square notoriety; Edward Coyle, who is suing the city for having been arrested on suspicion in the Hackett case ; Fahey, who was discharged from the fifty special constables for drunkenness, and whose record of wife-beating, &c., was published at the time;" and "Patrick Mullins, who, on the first day of this very month, was fined \$20 or two months for assaulting Lieutenant David." Now, as to Guaning Bell; what was his crime? He was walking home one evening, and he was set upon and shot by Orangemen. The evidence proved that he was not the offender, and yet the Witness has the bad grace to hold him up as: "of Papineau Read notoriety." Then in case of Coyle, we see a man defending his character against the grave charge of murder, and that is his crime. He takes an action against the city for talse arrest, and ergo he should not be a special constable. These duties which we all owe our neighbors, to let

by the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce, and passed through the Lower and the Upper Houses. The Gazette wants to perptuate the evil days by which we are surrounded. We shall remember this act of kindness to the Gazette, and if our people do not remember it, too, it will not be our fault.

THE QUEBEC SESSION.

The session in Quebec has closed in a becoming manner, by the Legislative Council refusing to extinguish-itself. The Reformers go home retaining office-the Conserva tives go home, after presenting their leader with an address and assuring him that he will yet "lead them to victory." One is happy in having power, the other is happy in the hope of obtaining it. And so ends one of the most remarkable sessions ever held on this continent, or indeed, anywhere else. In any of the old countries, a minority holding on to never been heard of. We suppose, however, that the Conservatives would do the same, and thus public opinion treats the matter lightly. For the credit of the Province, however, we would like to see a decided majority on some side, and thus relieve us from the humours of the gentleman in the chair. As it is, the Province of Quebec is more like a Province under a dictator than under a legis-

### MORE REGULARS.

lature.

Canadians want a regular force of soldiers, and the sooner we have them the better. The time is already upon us when a small standing army has become a necessity. Delay may be disastrous, for the people require to be saved from each other as well as from foreigners. The note of alarm has been sounded everywhere throughout the country, and we expect to hear a good deal of it at the forthcoming elections. Sir P. MacDougall and Sir E. Selby Snith would, we believe, favor the formation of such a force, for they know that it is by the impartial administration of power that faction and riot can be suppressed. The independent press favors the idea, and whatever opposition may arise is sure to come from politicians, who will use the pros or cons as

### they may answer their own purpose. PETTY ROWS.

From time to time Montreal is scandalized by hearing of petty brawls and rows which take place at night, and which are paraded and sometimes exaggerated, next day in the press. Every citizen must deplore this state of affairs, and do his best to prevent these fretful outbreaks of party warfare. In one of our contemporaries, one party is always declared the aggressor, and perhaps we may be equally disposed to take an opposite view of the situation and blame those from whom we think all this bad feeling emanates. We says :think these brawls are all traceable to the whistling or singing of offensive tunes-tunes which are intended to insult, and which generally succeed. As for our part, we think that men who will insult people by these means are not worth noticing, and it exhibits a more manly character, and a keener sense of the

to take advantage of the situation. The Shamncks had ceased playing when the ball was sail to have been put through the goals, both "tite " and " foul " were called.

THE HARALD AND THE SPECIALS. The Herad of last Saturday thinks it odd that Mr. D. Lyons and Mr. Stephen Quinn;

two Government employees, should have been sworn in as special constables on the 12th. and it suggests hat the heads of their departments should give them an opportunity of spending their time " in their chosen sphere of action." In fact, the Herald suggests that these two Government employees should be dismissed for absenting hemselves from duty on the twelfth. We do not object to the Herald hauling Government employces over the coals for exhibiting partizanship or for taking part in party strife. This is all right, but may we suggest to the Heald to extend its range of vision and look at the other side of the question as well. What about Dunbar Brown, Mr. McBratney and J. R. Thompson. These geatlemen are well known Grangemen or Orange business, and the Herald 's blind all the time. But it is the same as the rest -afflicted with opthalmia except when it can make a point against our side of the house.

THE REV. L. DESBRISAY.

The Gazette of Monday last publishes a synopsis of e sermon delivered last Sunday by the Rev. L. Desbrisay. The synopsis is a reference to the late troubles in this city, and in the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman, speaking of the Orangemen, said :---

"A large number of Christians are insisting upon their rights to enjoy liberty of conscience. They are perfectly right, if it is conscience and not any of those things that are mistaken for conscience. But from what I see, I feel that I must beg of them to calmly examine it. My fel-low-Protestants, let me appeal to you as fellow-Christians. Ponder this question well. Is there not mixed up with this conscience a consider-able share of the spirit of opposition? Is it not the notorious fact that, while you make this de-mand, you are bitterly opposed to another body of Christians? And if this is the fact, can you plead that you are actuated by conscience solely? Are you not also actuated by bitter memories memories?" "A large number of Christians are insisting

This is the language of a Christian clergyman. The men who rave about " conscience " care nothing for the "conscience" of others. It is a spirit of "bitter opposition," of triumph and of insult, and not "conscience," that directs the movements, and agitates the brain of those who would glory in trampling upon the " conscience " of peaceable men.

### THE SPECTATOR.

The Spectator of Saturday has a fling at the special constables, another fling at the Mayor, another fling at the Jesuits, another fling at ecclesiasticism, and a final fling at Orangeism as well. Of the Orangemen the Speciator

THE INMATES OF BEDLAM,

Says :--THE INMATES OF BEDLAM. First must be reckoned the Orangemen-some of them good, respectable members of society, who say Urangeism is not here what is is in the Old Country-is not meant to stir up ill-feeling, or promote discord-but is a good and useful in-stitution, working well for Protestantism; some of them indifferent, having joined the order they scarce know why, and never taking an active part in its affairs; and some of them bad, hav-ing no purpose of good, but only of mischlet. Notably the Orange Young Britons-mere boys, who can neither reflect nor reason; who could hardly distinguish between the written creeds of the two opposing religious bodies, but who have got hold of the tail end of an idea, and think they have the right to walk through a managerie of wild beasts with raw meat in their hands-the right to flaunt it in the eyes and before the noses of tigers-and all for the purpose of demonstrating before all mankind that they are not afraid of the tigers, but that man can vindicate his man-hood when " protected" by iron bars and keep-ers. That is to say, they have the right to forget the rights of all others; the right to excite and offend a large portion of their fellow-country-men; the right to paralyze trade, send peace-loving citizens out of the city, make it necessary to call in the military, at a cost to the city of from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, and otherwise hold the city up to the shame and con-tempt of the civilized world. After this we can forgive what it says of the

teers, but according to our reading of the Act. and military usage, a volunteer out of uniforms has no more privileges than a citizen, a fact which appears to us as good proof that | and in uniform he may, if not a commissioned officer, be searched for other arms than those Say a sa allowed by regulation.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24TH, 1878.

## MR. TOM ROBINSON.

We thought that the Government of Mr. Mackenzie had prohibited their official, Mr. Tom Robinson, of Kingston, from attending Orange demonstrations. It was so rumoured, if not authoritatively, at least with some degree of proof, that such an order had been issued If such an order ever was issued, Mr. Robin, son disregards it. In fact, he is as violent as ever, and if his violence is of a harmless nature, yet it is threatening as well. Last year Tom Robinson predicted "Woe to Montreal," and on the evening of the twelfth he made a speech at Kingston in which he predicted a likelihood of "forming themselves together on next St. Patrick's Day and sweep the streets" of Montreal. What a hideous phantasmagoria-Tom Robinson limping down the streets of Montreal at the head of they oftend public meetings, make Orange his braves. Finis St. Patrick's Day ! Exit speeches, absent themselves from duty to go | Popery! But seriously is it not time to send this old man to grass? Should not the public service be so managed that such displays of partizanship would be rendered impossible? We shall see how the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie will treat the matter-if indeed he notices it at all.

## THE FISHERY AWARD.

Our friends across the line are still hostile about the Fishery award. They cling to the dollars with true American pertinacity, and indulge in all sorts of contortions to plead "not proven." The latest effort in this direction is a defence of Mr. Kellogg, the United States Commissioner, which has appeared in the Boston Herald, and which defence reveals some surprising facts indeed. When the award became known, the Americans said that their Commissioner was insane, and now the Boston Herald has discovered that that is not the case, and that the gentleman entrusted with the high mission of Commissioner was sound in mind, if not in body. That charge disposed of, another one is made public. It appears that Sir Edward Thornton was courteous and attentive to Mr. Kellogg's family, and this is assigned as another reason why Mr. Kellogg lost his head, and voted for the award. These excuses are unworthy of the American people. If the United States cannot produce men who are above selling their country for social ties, or who are insane upon international obligations, then it is a bad state of things for the United States.

#### ORANGEISM IN THE VOLUNTEERS.

According to the laws of the Dominion, 31 Victoria, Chapter 40, passed in 1868, the Militia of Canada is subject to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army. The special section in which this is mentioned is section 64 of the same act, and it says :----

"The Active Militia shall be subjected to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army, &c."

"Now the "Active Militia," according to section 6 of the same act, "shall be composed of the Volunteer Militia, the Regular Militia, and the Marine Militia." Thus we have the entire Militia force of Canada subject to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army. This is as it should be, but is it true? Let us see. The Queen's regulations for the army, in the "Confidential Reports" contains the following :---

#### THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

The New York Herald has a travelling correspondent just now in Canada, and this gentleman has startled America by discovering that the Protestant minority of Quebec is in favor of annexation. We think the Herald should withdraw their man, for of a surety he makes a mountain out of a mole hill. And the Herald falls into the trap, and writes a leading article about "Envious Canadians." We suppose the facts are these :-- The Herald correspondent was in Montreal during the 12th, and from here he went to Quebec. In Quebec he came into contact with a few gentlemen of the ultra blue complexion, who, smarting under the defeat of the Orangemen at Montreal, said something about annexation. At once the news is flashed along the line, and all America reads with stern satisfaction that the Protestants of Quebec are "Envious Canadians," thirsting for the freshets of American institutions. And this is the way news is manufactured. We never vet heard that the restriction of Orange parades was an infringment upon Protestant the same brush. He deprives us of the use rights, and if it was, we certainly would be no party to oppose them. In England, Orangeism and Protestantism are looked upon as totally | it is just likely that the framers of the Act different, and we marvel much that so many people still look upon them as identical here. Well, it may be a matter of taste, although | it was only a short time before the passing of we attribute it to a want of knowing any better. • .

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD. It is a somewhat singular circumstance to find that the Irish marksmen at Wimbledon. have again carried away the Elcho Challenge Shield. It is singular, because there are so few riflemen in Ireland, as compared with either England or Scotland. In Ireland it is a privilege to be permitted to carry a rifle, in England it is a right. In Ireland they are perhaps not more than a few hundred rifle. wished to trample upon. And why ? Why, but | men from whom to pick, in England and all for political capital, There can be no Scotland there are hundreds of thousands. Whatever may be the cause, the fact is that

men appear to us to have been more sinned against than sinning. With reference to Fahey and Mullins, we must leav them to defend themselves; but drunken men are not uncommon even in regular police forces, and we make no excuse for the assault upon Mr. David. But if the special constables were all the Witness says they were, surely the Witness can do better than this. Out of five hundred men it picks one or two against who, it appears, it can advance a charge! What if we give the names of fifty or one hundred men, whose lives have been spotless in the estimation of the public, men who have interest at stake, and whose good name is the "immediate jewel of their souls." That there were a few hard cases in the five hundred, who were hurriedly brought together, is more than likely, but they were very few, for the overwheming majority of them were respectable men, and very unlike the motley crowd of Orangemen who came into the city on the twelfth, from Cornwall.

ORANGEISM AND THE CHASSEURS.

There is a long and interesting account in last Friday's Gazette of the Association of Chasseurs-the Association which was the primary cause of having the Act against seditious societies passed in the Province of Quebec. It was a plot against the English be philosophical at a distance, but if the Pilot Government, and it originated in 1838. The plot failed, and the Act now in operation was passed in 1839, and was consolidated in 1860. This Act, as we before said, was principally aimed at the Chasseurs, but the question of its application to Orangeism is the question which will soon be tested in the Courts. But it is well to bear in mind that Orangeism was established in Canada, and, we believe, in Montreal, before the passing of this Act, and had the Orange Association in view as well as the Chasseurs. We cannot forget, too, that this Act that the Orangemen conspired against the accession of Her Majesty to the throne in favor of Duke Earnest. It is, therefore, not at all unlikely that the framers of the bill may have had the spreading of Orangeism in Canada in view. Sir John Colborne was a loyal man, and at that time Orangeism had a disloyal sound; so, it is not unlikely that the Act was so framed as to cover Orangeism as well as the Chasseurs.

THE GAZETTE.

The Gazette of Friday had an appeal to the Lieut.-Governor not to sign the Party Construction of the second s Second s Second secon second sec

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blackguards insult until they are tired, and to take no notice whatever of them. This may be hard, but it is more dignified.

THE BOSTON PILOT ON THE MON. TREAL TROUBLES.

It is quite evident that the Boston Pilot does not understand the question of Orangeism as it appears to us in Montreal. It thinks that Orangeism would be best combatted here by severely avoiding it. It has written as harsh things of Orangeism as over appeared in the TRUE WITNESS, but it discourages the action of Mayor Beaudry. In fact, the Pilot

was bound, by virtue of his oath of office, to | haveprevent the Orangeman from walking! It attributes to prejudice what the Mayor was obliged to do by law, Besides, Orangeism in Montreal is unlike Orangeism in any town on this continent. Here an Orange procession would be an innovation. Here we have certain rights guaranteed by the Treaty, and a position not occupied by the Catholics of the other Provinces. Again, in no city in the world, where the Catholics are in anything like a respectable majority, do the Orange-

men walk in procession, and it is too much to make Montreal an exception. The Pilot may was published in Montreal it would take another view of the situation.

THE DISPUTED CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club deny the authority of the Lacrosse Association of Canada in the matter of the disputed championship. They say that according to the referee shall be final. The question in disnute is, first, that the decision was in favour | tion. of the Shamrocks, and then, under pressure, in favour of the Torontos. The Gazette of this morning evidently thinks that the Shamrocks have been wronged, tor, writing of the referee,

it 6878 :----"He contends that he gave but one deonly course open is for clubs in future to be more choice of a referee, with a view to getgame thoroughly."

After this we can forgive what it says of the other side. The Spectator strikes out at everyappears to forget that the Mayor of Montreal body and so it says that the Orangemen

For opponents they have Irishmen—as wild as Irishmen can be. They have Orangeism with anger that is deep and furious. They have ceased to reason about it—have refused to treat it with a wholesome contempt—but have lashed them-selves into a passion over the very thought of it. They trouble themselves little about matters of religion—for the priosis have no control over them; and still less do they concern themselves about politic—they are bound to hate Orangeism —there it begins and there it ends. On the twelfth these currents of electricity were flashing these rights place the Catholics of Quebec in through the streets of Montreal; defiance, hate -anger outlawed-anger made legal-anger drunk-anger mad-anger delirious and thirsting for blood. Was ever Bedlam in more dangerous mood?

#### THE SPECIALS.

The Herald of Wednesday last has another sneer at the "Specials." It says :---

"The men sworn in as special police for the 12th were paid yesterday afternoon. Many of them had been out of work for several weeks, and were glad to obtain a day's employment."

The Gazette says :--"A large number of the Specials did not appear at all to claim their pay."

The truth is that "the large number" were composed of men in good circumstances rules of lacrosse, that the decision of the Some of our most respectable citizens were specials, and to them the pay was no considera-

> CAN VOLUNTEERS OFF DUTY CARRY ARMS?

Certainly not! The Blake Act is quite. clear upon the subject. On duty a volunteer can carry no arms 'except those provided by cision, and that he took all the evidence the Government. A revolver forms no part of Shamrock captain offered, and it seems the the equipment of an infantry soldier, and, unless exposed, or in a holster when on horseting a man who understands himself and the back, no cavalry soldier can have a revolver. Neither officers nor men have the right when This is severe, particularly so, as the gen- not in uniform to carry arms. Officers in tleman who no doubt wrote it was on the uniform have the right of carrying revolvers. ground and heard the referee give his first Non-commissioned officers and privates have decision in favor of the Shamrocks. The not. The Blake Act expressly says that Torontos do not come out of this dispute as | while on duty only, can volunteers, etc., carry well as every lover of lacrosse would wish. arms: Off duty volunteers are just as liable Procession Act. Just so. The Conservative We certainly would be very far from attribut- to the provisions of the Act as other people. Gazette appeals to the Reform Lieut.-Governor | ing intentional unfairness, but there can be | A report in the Wilness last evening takes a U. əb.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers are forbidden to institute, countenance, or attend Orange Lodger, or any other meetings, whatever party or political purposes, in barracks, quarters, camp or elsewhere."

Now, how does this effect our Active Militia? The simple fact is that a large proportion of the Active Militia is composed of Orangemen, in direct opposition to the Queen's regulations and in defiance of the law. The fact is that in Canada the Active Militia is not subject to the Queen's regulations where Orangemen are concerned. They defy the Queen's regulations, just as they attempted to defy the laws of this Province. But the question is a fair one for discussion in Parliament, and we shall take care to bring it before the public when the proper time arrives.

#### THREATENING THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church, has thought proper to threaten the French Canadians with the pains and penalties of his anger. The reverend gentleman preached a firebrand sermon on Sunday evening, in the course of which he said that it was an evil day for the French Canadians when they were " seduced from their easy tolerance and led on by the fiery bigotry of their Irish co-religionists.' Just so, the reverend gentleman is vexed because the "fiery bigotry of the Irish" has opened the eyes of their co-religionists to the danger of Orange pretensions. The reverend gentleman says that the Party Processions' Act is "the first invasion of the rights of the minority." Does the Rev. Mr. Campbell not know that a Protestant House of Commons made the same "invasion" upon the "rights" of Orangemen in Ireland? Does he not know that Orangemen have, over and over again, been legislated against, not by Catholics, but by Protestants themselves? He expresses surprise that

A society should be prohibited from exist-ing, whose characteristic is that it glories in Protestantism, and vows to maintain a Protestant succession on the British throne, and the Protestant ascendency in the Councils of Great Britain, and which aims at perpetuating the present tie that binds Canada to the Empire-that those holding these sentiments should not be suffered to utter them publicly, either in speech or by emblem, on the streets 

Same and the second second