

The True Witness. AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1878.

THURSDAY, 12—Of the Octave. Bp. Barron, died 1854. FRIDAY, 13—Of the Octave. Bp. Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832. Cons. Bp. Hogan, St. Joseph, 1868. SATURDAY, 14—Exaltation of the Holy Cross. SUNDAY, 15—FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. Holy Name of Mary. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luke i. 26-38; Last Gosp. Matt. vi. 24-33. MONDAY, 16—SS. Cornelius, Pope, and Cyprian, Bishop, Martyrs. SS. Euphemia, Lucy, and Gemilian, Martyrs. TUESDAY, 17—The Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi. WEDNESDAY, 18—St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor. Ember day. Fast. Bp. Young, Erie, died, 1866.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. T. R. LEAHY is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. THOMAS MALONE is our special and agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. He is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. THOMAS SHEEHAN, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of the EVENING POST and the collection of subscriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the expenses attending the issue of such an enterprise as the EVENING POST are necessarily large, and as for a while we shall rely upon the TRUE WITNESS to pay a part, we trust those of our subscribers in arrears will forward their indebtedness, or pay it over to our agent, who will shortly visit them. We hope our friends will be more cheerfully do this and help us in our circulation by obtaining for us new readers, seeing that the price of the TRUE WITNESS has been reduced to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged four columns, and is now one of the best and cheapest weekly papers on this continent.

HELP FOR THE SOUTH.

The South appeals for help. Can Canada listen to that appeal in vain? Times may be hard, money may be scarce, and we may have all the broil of an election contest about our ears, and yet we cannot listen to the call of "Help" without emotion. It is at such times that we feel the brotherhood of mankind, and when creed and class are forgotten in the thirst to serve a suffering land. It is enough for us to know that a scourge is sweeping over what is called the "Sunny South," and that the afflicted people piteously appeal to civilized man for assistance. Canada cannot afford to listen to that appeal in vain. The people of Canada cannot allow the cry for "Help" to pass without notice; and, if our character as a people is to be saved from the charge of selfishness, something should be done, and at once, to assist the fever-stricken South. Kindness, after all, is the most powerful weapon in the world, and as a friendly word "turneth away wrath," so may a friendly turn live for ever in the recollection of a people.

THE TANNERIES SHOOTING AFFAIR.

This "investigation" looks very like a farce. It is all private, and why it is so we do not understand. We certainly cannot be satisfied at the way the case is being conducted, and we simply expect to be told some of these days that the whole affair has ended, and that the 53rd Battalion is exonerated from all blame. This "private" investigation is not enough! Who knows what is being done? Who knows what measures are being taken to bring the guilty to justice? No one but the officials themselves who conduct the "private" inquiry. This may be a Star Chamber conspiracy to screen the guilty, and it should be protested against. We have no guarantee that the "investigation" is not a sham, and that it has not been concocted for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of people. Let the "investigation" see the light of day. Let the public know what is going on and not repeat here the tricks of autocratic Russia. If the "investigation" closed to-morrow or if it did not close for twelve months, the public will not accept a verdict of acquittal, as a just verdict, unless the facts and all the facts are placed before them. We write in the interest of law and order, and we feel assured that the peace of our community would be best consulted by letting the public know all the circumstances connected with the Tanneries shooting affair.

THE FEVER SCOURGE.

In Memphis the undertakers are unable to bury the people as fast as they die. To meet the situation, the Citizens Committee has been obliged to take the question of burying the dead into their own hands. This is the news from the capital of Tennessee this morning, and it is fearfully suggestive. From New Orleans we learn that there were 596 deaths during the week, making altogether about 1,000 deaths in that city since the scourge broke out. The negroes are dying in hundreds. The disease has, too, extended and appears now to cover a larger area than it was ever known to cover before. Dead bodies are found where disease was not suspected, and all who can fly from the afflicted districts have done so. But it is odd how men become accustomed to sights which in ordinary times would shock them, for we learn that the Citizens Committee are behaving with a fortitude and a coolness which we in Montreal, while marveling at it, can yet admire. True it is that men do not know how much they can endure until they are tried.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Evening Telegram continues to bully His Grace Archbishop Lynch on the Toronto School question. The Telegram is vexed because its reporter was refused admittance to the meeting at which all the circumstances surrounding the accounts were satisfactorily explained, and now it is venting its spleen in bombast. Its coarse attacks upon "Mr. Lynch stamped the Telegram with the brand of a journalistic rough, destitute of a particle of fine feeling or gentlemanly behaviour. 'Tis true, it has changed its manner of addressing His Grace, but its change of front is from the offensive to the bullying and now it will force Archbishop Lynch to make the statement of accounts before some other audience than the one that has already investigated them. What does this Telegram want? Does it think that decent public opinion can countenance its rude assaults, made without a particle of reason, but simply to satisfy the morbid passions of some of its readers. Suppose we acted thus towards some dignitary of the Protestant Church? But that we would be very sorry to do, for we have too much respect for the gentlemen who belong to it. But the Telegram will find it cannot force the Archbishop, and the only result of its bombast will be to bring ridicule upon itself.

VOLUNTEERS AS POLICE.

A writer, in a letter to a morning contemporary, complains of using the Volunteers as policemen. The complainant signs himself a "Volunteer," and the complaint is a serious one. Of course, Volunteers must simply do as they are told. Once a Volunteer, a man has no choice but to obey. He is no longer master of his own actions—he becomes an instrument to obey his superiors. But the constant using of Volunteers for the duties which should fall to a force of organized police will, we fear, do more harm than good to the service. Not that the duty itself is so very obnoxious, because troops in all countries are from time to time obliged to do it. But the calling out of local corps, for quelling local quarrels, is dangerous. It may go on all right for a while, but it cannot go on all right for ever. Besides, it takes men from their occupations, and both employers and employed get tired of it. Some people may think it pastime, but they, too, will soon get tired of it if it is continued. This is a commercial community, and anything that interferes with commercial regularity must ultimately prove an evil. This the frequent calling out of the Volunteer Militia would unquestionably do, and the only remedy we see is to have a Dominion force, and as soon as possible.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

The Irish Catholics of Montreal are to be congratulated at the order which is a marked feature at their public meetings. In the East and in the West divisions the election is conducted by riotous assemblies and by fierce personal invective; in the Centre the meetings are as orderly as a military parade, and we rejoice to notice that personal attacks are almost avoided. Upon this fact both Mr. M. P. Ryan and Mr. Devlin are to be congratulated. Personalities are unbecoming and nearly always ungenerous, and we hope they will be left out of the contest altogether. But is it not somewhat odd that these "turbulent, noisy, mad Irish" can conduct their contests with so much order. The fact is that the Irish are, when common justice is done them, the most law-abiding people in the world. Give them fair play and they are, as a race, peaceable, or, like the Irish wolf dog, they are "gentle when stroked, fierce when provoked." When their nationality or their faith is assailed, then the spirit that is in them gets up, and quite right that it should—but let their faith and nationality alone and they are as peaceable as lambs. It is a satisfaction to know that, as Griffintown is the most Irish part of Montreal, so it is the most moral, and the contest in Montreal Centre is proving Griffintown to be the most orderly part of the city as well.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

A speaker at one of the meetings the other evening pointed to the fact that Protection was ruining the United States. He pointed to the number of tramps who were at present troubling that country as a proof of the wretched condition to which Protection had reduced the people. That argument is fallacious. Look at England. There is the country of Free Trade par excellence, and yet there is no country in the world where destitution is more general, or where tramps are more numerous. Go through the iron and mine

districts of Durham and the North of England generally, and you see the great blast furnaces out, and the works closed. Go to the cotton mills of Burnley, Manchester, Leeds, &c., and the same story meets you; go to the "black country," and it is no longer dense with the smoke of industrious labor, but an ominous silence strikes the traveller as indicative of decay. Even to-day news of more factories closing, and others working on short time, come to hand, and the aspect of the manufacturing industries of England are far from encouraging to the people. The opponents of Protection must furnish some stronger argument to shake confidence in it than the bogus one that there are so many tramps in the United States, when we see a corresponding number where Protection does not exist.

HANLON AND COURTNEY.

There is a chance of the Hanlon-Courtney race taking place at Lachine. The news will be welcome to everyone in Montreal and throughout Canada generally. Taking, as we all do, a natural pride in Canada's champion single-sculler, we think that our time to witness his prowess with the oars should have now come. His rival, too, has a record which Hanlon may well regard with anxiety. Above all aquatic contests, the Hanlon-Courtney race is now the only one that excites the public at large. It is the contest that will decide who is the best oarsman on this continent, and as such it must arouse an interest which champions alone can call forth. Apart from the immediate commercial benefits which would arise from such a match, there would be many indirect results beneficial to the prosperity of the city, by bringing strangers into our midst. Montreal has, unfortunately, a bad name all over America. We are looked upon as turbulent and lawless. The good name of the city has been trailed through the mire, and people at a distance seem to regard us with a degree of pity not "akin to love," but more akin to contempt. A visit to Montreal would, we believe, dispel this illusion, and our critics from a distance would learn that, after all, there is a good deal of human nature about us, and, returning to their homes, they might even have the hardihood of boldly saying, no doubt to the amazement of their hearers, that, after all, we were not quite as savage as we have been painted.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

The annual picnic of the Catholic Union of Ottawa was held on Thursday last, and about two hundred of the Montreal Unionmen went to Ottawa to take part in it. For some days past rumors have been afloat that there would be a disturbance, and we hope that these rumors are unfounded. It would be too bad if inoffensive men could not go from one city to the other upon an ordinary picnic, where no party emblems were worn, without being subjected to abuse. And, now, what is a party emblem? Is a green ribbon a party emblem? Certainly not; no more than "St. Patrick's Day" is a party time. The fact is that on the Catholic side we neither know of a party emblem, nor of a party time, of any kind. Even the "Wearing of the Green" is played by the hands in Her Majesty's service. The words "Catholic Union" might be regarded as a party emblem, but a piece of green cannot. We are induced to make these remarks because we learn that the members of the Montreal Union decided not to wear their sashes, but simply to wear a piece of green ribbon as a means of knowing each other. We hope there will be no disturbance, for every friend of Canada must think that it is time these unseemly riots should end.

GUESSING.

We suppose it is all right that party journals should assure the public that their side is going to win. One paper sums up a Conservative victory with 14 of a majority, while a Reform organ makes it 41 of a majority for the Reformers, and the Telegram, of Toronto, (Ind.) makes it 16 of a majority for the Government. But this is all guess work. It is done just to give each party Dutch courage. Changes of public opinion are not easily guessed at. No greater surprise was ever launched upon England than the last Conservative majority of Disraeli's. Gladstone and all his friends expected an easy victory and yet they were overwhelmingly defeated. Even so late as the election in this Province—no one expected a week before, that there would have been a tie. No one could seriously believe that the "Conservative Quebec" would stand undecided between Rouge and Bleu. There are, no doubt, times when great changes in public opinion manifest themselves, as, for instance, in England to-day. No doubt, if the British House of Commons was dissolved, Lord Beaconsfield would again have a large majority; but such a great change of public opinion is not, we think, evident here. Sir John A. Macdonald may have a majority, and we do not care whether he has or not, but this guessing is done simply to mystify the electors, who are not such fools as some people appear to think them.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA

The Methodist Church of Canada commenced its "first session of the second quadrennial General Conference" at Dorchester street on Wednesday last. From the report it appears that the Methodist Church is progressing, and there is a very natural amount of satisfaction at the fact. It is a laudable thing for men to contest for their own convictions, and when that contest is conducted as become Christian gentlemen, no one can say a word against it. By all means let everyone fight for his own opinion in a legitimate way, but let him pause before he insults the creed of any member of the community in which he lives. It is not our intention of premature to advise the gentleman now holding

this conference. They know their own business far better than we can tell them. It would be the height of presumption on our part to say what they should or what they should not do, but we venture to express an opinion, and it is this: If this conference is conducted so as to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of those who differ from them, the Methodist Conference will have not have been held in vain. In the present state of feeling in this country, it would be impolitic to allow an unnecessary and insulting reference to other people's faith. No matter what the Methodists may think of "errors," &c., &c., at present we repeat that all outward evidences of hostility had better be avoided. When the present excitement calms down, fair discussion may be renewed, but just now, even fair discussion can do no good, but it can, on the contrary, do a great deal of harm.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia has made, what at this distance appears to be, two great mistakes. By the telegrams this morning we learn that the Legislature of British Columbia has passed the Secession memorial bill and the Chinese tax bill. By this bill the Chinese immigrants are placed under a ban, and a memorial to withdraw from the Confederation will be sent to Her Majesty. It may be difficult to understand the situation as it presents itself to the people of British Columbia. Surrounded by Chinese labor, we might view the circumstances somewhat different to what we do. Place and associations work changes upon preconceived opinions, and knowing or feeling as we do of the effects of Chinese labor, we are hardly in a position to judge of the true state of the case. But we have an instinctive dread of this new phase of Know-Nothingism which, at one time, threatened to subvert civil liberty in the United States. We cannot forget that the cry now raised against the industrious Chinese was raised against the Irish; and if it was not so successful in the case of the European as it has been in the case of the Asiatic, it is only because it was impossible in one case, while it is just possible in the other. At the same time it must be hard upon the people of British Columbia to see their own flesh and blood ousted from industrial occupation, and the bread taken out of the mouths of their own kith and kin to feed and to enrich a people who are not becoming citizens, and who only remain here to scrape up sufficient money to enable them to return to their own country, and rest in comfort for the rest of their days. The question is surrounded by difficulties and it is only from those who are in the midst of them, who experience all the advantages and disadvantages of Chinese labour, that a fair expression of opinion can be expected. British Columbia has, no doubt, not been fairly treated in the matter of the Pacific Railway, but it appears to be very like an election dodge, to "petition" in favor of secession, just upon the eve of a general election.

THE "GAZETTE."

The Gazette of Wednesday last gave an advice to the "Catholics of Montreal!" Oka and the 12th of July avants—the Gazette is itself again. But—let us not forget it—these are election times. Let us bear that in memory and store the fact in the cabinets of our brain—these are election times. Oh! that elections were annual, and then the Gazette might be continually advising the "Catholics of Montreal!" If the lurid conflagrations of our church property again light up the sky, the Gazette might not champion the cause of the incendiaries—if elections were annual. If "specials" from the Gazette visited the scene of the outrage, they might then be instructed to be impartial—if elections were annual. What a wonderful influence is brought to bear upon public men and public journals—at election times. We wonder what next? Fiction never ends; duplicity never ceases. Here is the journal that betrayed a people who trusted in it, and which, in the hour of their bitter need, abandoned us to the taunts, the insults and outrages of Oka braves. Here is "the old friend of whom we expected better" leaving us in the hour of our difficulty and our peril, and now, when it seeks the popular ear, that we must hearken to its advice to the "Catholics of Montreal." Well, the path of penance is open to all, but the Gazette has a long way to travel on that path yet before the "Catholics of Montreal" will, if we understand them, pay the slightest attention to its advice.

FICTION.

There is a good deal of fiction being spoken from the hustings just now. Both parties are blackguarding each other to their hearts' content. To listen to a Bleu, the Rouges are, if not all political scoundrels, at least they are all the making of political scoundrels; and as it is with the Bleu, so it is with the Rouge. But it is all fiction. The truth is, there are good men and there are bad men on both sides: There are men who aim at self, pure and simply, and there are men who aim at the country's good. There are tolerant and intolerant, there are sneaks and there are men, upon both sides of the House. For our special views we take the men who fight our battles, irrespective of party. We want men who will not abandon us in danger—men who have been tried, and who have not been found wanting. It becomes the Irish Catholics to see that no fiction will blind them to the grave issues that are at stake, and that the fact of a man being a Reformer or a Conservative will not cause the Irish Catholics of Montreal to be afflicted with political ophthalmia. There are now and grave issues at stake, and the man who refuses to give his opinion upon those new and grave issues, is not worthy of our confidence or our support.

ever at the beck of every party hack who outrages our feelings one day, and who favors us the next? But if there is sufficient manhood left in the Irish Catholics of Montreal, the 17th instant will prove them to be the slaves of no party, but the vindicators of their own honor, and the champions of their own rights.

THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND CORPS.

It is now proposed to convert the 5th Fusiliers into a Highland battalion, while it is, too, proposed to raise a new Volunteer corps in Quebec, which is to be Highland too. To the proposal to convert the 5th into a Highland corps we wish a hearty success; to the proposal to raise a new corps in Quebec we shall give all the opposition in our power. These are the things for which we require Independent members of Parliament who will fight our battles. Months ago we not only offered to raise a new corps in Montreal, but we saw four Independent Companies disbanded in order that the formation of the new corps would not be an increase to the service. But we were—well, we shall for moderation sake say—not encouraged. The idea was not entertained, and we firmly believe because it was suspected that the proposed corps would be mostly composed of Irishmen. In face of that refusal, to form a new corps in Quebec would be an outrage upon Irish public opinion, and one which would be resented in the House of Commons. In Quebec it has gone so far as to be reported that the officers are shortly to be gazetted. If they are, and the permission is granted them, it is time for the Irish Catholics of Canada to fully realize one fact—and that is that they are regarded as nobodies, or worse, and that the time will have come to take such measures as will secure for themselves another position in the State.

LIQUOR SELLING.

There are two classes of men to whom the law prohibits the selling of intoxicating drink—minors and drunken men. We think everyone must agree with the advantage of such a law, as we think, too, every observant person must see that the law is not enforced as much as it ought. In fact, it is almost a dead letter, and it is a standing disgrace to the authorities to see the laxity with which they allow this law to be treated. Take Montreal as it is, and we think it will compare favorably with any town of its size on the continent of America. Crime is by no means as general here as it is in smaller places. Our police force is not large, and we have proof that the criminal statistics of Montreal are not proportionate with population when compared with other cities. But yet if the provisions of law about drunkenness were enforced, we would have less crime still. It ought to be an easy thing to reach the people who sell liquor to drunken men and minors, and when reached, if the law was regularly enforced, no doubt it would have a good effect, and in a short time. But the fact appears to be that there is a supineness in our police departments, and while we know of many excellent and indefatigable men connected with it, yet it lacks that active energy which, by its vigilance alone, prevents the inception of crime. Men will not violate the law if the chances of detection are against them, and while we cast no reflection upon any one, yet the number of cases of drunkenness, and of selling liquor to minors, is far less than the number of convictions before the courts.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

It is satisfactory to know that amidst the general depression of trade, the new business of cattle exportation continues to flourish. From Quebec we learn that the steamship "Mississippi" took sixty-four head of cattle and 446 sheep to Liverpool yesterday. If this business continues to prosper, it must have a serious effect on the Irish people, for it will reduce the number of stock-raisers, and increase the tillage. Irish stock-raisers, finding themselves undersold by Canadian sellers, may be obliged to reduce their prices to such a figure that stock-raising would become unprofitable. This is by no means an unlikely contingency. The greatest impediment in the way is the want of good accommodation for the Canadian cattle, and the consequent loss of much valuable beef. But the question occurs, will Canada ultimately benefit by the exportation of cattle? The immediate benefit to the exporter is evident, but the ultimate benefit to the country is doubtful. If our reasoning is correct, the exportation of Canadian beef will result in keeping the Irish people at home. If this be so, the immigrants who are so much needed here will not come, and thus a great loss will be sustained. If Ireland had more land under tillage, no doubt it would be so much the better for the poor people, but the Canadian export cattle trade will require to develop enormously before that phase of the question will be reached.

EVOLUTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF MEN.

Dr. T. Wilson, of Toronto, read a paper entitled, "Some American Illustrations of the Evolution of New Varieties of Men," before one of the learned societies in Ireland, lately. The paper is very interesting, and we may summarize it by saying that the "new varieties of men" which Dr. Wilson illustrates are the half-breeds of the American Continent. He contests the theory that the red man is altogether "disappearing," and holds to the view that the hybrid varieties of men, which this continent furnishes is a "new race" coming into the world, of which race the red men form a large proportion. He thinks that the half-breeds of Manitoba give an excellent example of the evolution now in progress. The theory is by no means a new one, although it is here

be that this "new race" will exercise an enduring influence on the ethical character of the Euroamerican family. Any one acquainted with the history of the Province of Quebec must know that this absorption, rather than destruction, of the Indian race is a marked feature in the population. It is taking place at Oka, at La Jeune Lorette, at Caughnawaga, and along the Grand River, where the largest number of Indians in Canada are now settled.

MR. THOMAS WHITE.

We learn from the Herald of Friday last that Mr. Thomas White, of the Gazette, has been nominated for Cardinal. It appears, according to our contemporary, that Mr. O'Donoghue, the Irish Catholic candidate, has been "shunted" in order that the editor of the Gazette should get the nomination. Into the facts of this we have not now time to enquire. All that we can take for granted is that Mr. White is nominated. We do not know whether the Irish Catholics of Cardwell know Mr. Thomas White or not. He may be a stranger to them, or they may have known him under circumstances which give no index to his present opinions. If they do not know him, let us tell them what he is. He is the champion of the Oka Indians and the defender of Orangism. When the Church at Oka was laid in ashes by the torch of the incendiary, it was this Gazette, of which Mr. Thomas White is editor and part proprietor, that gloried in the deed, and in clucking numbers defended the men who razed the sacred edifice to the ground. When Orangism tried to "override" the civil power, again Mr. Thomas White was at his post, defending the men who glory in insulting peaceable citizens because of creed. This conduct has been so obnoxious to the priests and people of Montreal, that the priests returned his paper, and the people, even the Irish Conservatives, refused to hear his name mentioned for Montreal West. If there is an Irish Catholic, or any Catholic, in Cardwell, who can vote for such a gentleman, then let him rest assured that he acts in opposition to the opinions of men who know Mr. Thomas White well. Honied phrases should not blind the people to the fact that "Oka" and the "12th" found Mr. Thomas White wanting, and as he elected to fling his sword into opposition to us then, so should we fling our sword into opposition to him now. To forgive the sins of Mr. Thomas White is to condone crimes against our principles which would be an outrage upon ourselves, and believing it to be our duty to warn the electors of Cardwell—and now let them act as they please.

"A FIGHT PROPOSED."

Under the heading of "A Fight Proposed," the Witness of Tuesday tries to shift the issue of raising the religious cry from itself to us. But it will not do. It was the Witness that first raised this cry on Friday last, and we in our Saturday issue "regretted, very much regretted" it. We like to pin the responsibility where it is due, and that is to the skirts of the Witness. It may wriggle as it pleases, but with all its wriggling the fact that it was the first to raise the Orange and Green cry, remains a blemish upon its already tarnished folds. Let the Witness answer this question: Who raised the religious cry in Montreal Centre? That is the point at issue, and that is the point we want answered. In such an issue as Orange and Green we of course, will be found where we ought to be. But we never said that all Protestants were Orangemen, that was left for the Witness to insinuate. We always denied that all Protestants were Orangemen, for we know Protestant public opinion just as well as the Witness does. All Protestants are not Orangemen, although the Witness would, no doubt, wish they were. But for fear of mistake we will again give the words of the Witness. Here they are:—

A FIGHT PROPOSED.

Seeing that the principal argument against Mr. Ryan among Mr. Devlin's supporters was that the former was supported by Protestants, one would have supposed that nothing would have been more grateful to them than to assure that almost no Protestants would vote for Mr. Devlin. Surely Protestant votes would be a good blessing in his credit as the champion of the independent Irish Catholic party. The Witness, however, on hearing that the Protestant voters are to be left to themselves to give in their own way, sets up a howl and says if the Protestants vote for Mr. Devlin they are all Orangemen and will have to be treated as such. We have learned pretty well what that means. If this be true, it says, "we are going to have lively times in Montreal Centre. It is going to be a fight between Orange and Green, and we may thank the Witness for it. This is so true, and news, too, which will arouse a spirit for the right. The last will work this mine of international hate out before long if it does not take care. The people will surely get tired of it, and they will credit with a fighting new—he might take lessons in Kourmyism."

That is the Witness of Monday, but the Witness of Friday said:— On the other hand, we have Mr. Devlin, an independent opposition candidate, in the Centre, and one or two Liberal protectionists seeking the suffrages of the West. Mr. Devlin will hardly get a single Protestant vote. He is known to have been the Mayor's familiar throughout the recent troubles, and the wire-puller of the whole scheme for the overthrow of civil liberty among us. Irrespective of that, many who voted for him once would vote for him again, and not only so, but would with many of the appointments which have in this city disgraced the present administration in the city. Mr. Devlin has been brought out as a representative of a good rather than a political party, or any set of political views, thus challenging the opposition of Protestants. Were this challenge accepted, and some good men brought forward for whom Protestants could vote, he might, perhaps, have a fair chance of success. Come, now, Witness, who raised the cry? Who set up the "howl"—the Witness or the Post? No shuffling now, sanctimonious brother of ours. Give us a plain answer. Who raised the religious cry in this contest, the Witness or the Post? Who, too, has for years been working out "this mine of international hate"? Who was it that for years insulted and ridiculed the religion and the feelings of nearly one-half the population of this Dominion? Who built up its power by appealing to the religious bigotry of one section of the people, and who lost no opportunity of trailing its religious fanaticism across