The True Witness

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The Mail accounts of the success of the factics adopted by the Irish obstructionists and their English assistants, convey a better idea of the situation than the meagre news received previously by cable. Messrs. Parnell and his friends are evidently masters of the situation, and display an amount of eloquence, coolness, audacity and perseverance which strikes terror to the hearts of cabinet members. Sir Stafford Northcote almost weeps when he sees the pale, handsome face of Charles Parnell rising, and every word of Mr. Biggar is like a dagger thrust. "What will be done with these men?" is the question asked by statesmen of every party, and the answer must be, "give them what they ask and remove obstruction."

THE latest political rumors from Ottawa are to the effect that the Hon. James McDonald, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. John O'Connor, President of the Privy Council, are about to retire, and be succeeded by D'Alton Malachy Bowes Daly, M. P. for Halifax, respectively. The country is to be congratulated on the appointment of D'Alton McCarthy, but there is one section of it at least which would prefer seeing a more popular representative relected from its body than the son of Sir Dominick Daly to succeed the Ron. John O'Connor. It is only very lately some of us heard of his existence, and we know of no reason on earth for his preferment over Mr. Costigan and others, except that Sir John and Sir Dominick were great friends. It foundation.

The Jews. Prince Charles, of Roumania, threatens to abdicate unless the Jews are emmancipated. So much in favor of Prince Charles. Coercion never yet did good to any religion. The world wants air, liberty and freedom for all. The Jews have been oppressed all over the earth, but they live and flourish in spite of persecution. The terrors of the amphitheutre did not extinguish Christianity; the penal laws did not destroy Catholicism, nor did the Inquisition annihilate Protestantism-if, indeed, it ever intended to do so, which is doubtful. Humanity and true Christianity triumph everywhere, and the fanatical few cannot stay its power. God taught us the lesson of Christian tolerance, and it is time for the world to accept the teaching, and to extend to Jew and Gentile the blessings of equal rights for all. Man's religion is too sacred a thing to be trampled upon, and we resoice to notice judications of Christian tolerance coming to the front in backward Rou-

The Affair Letellier.

mania.

It is now as certain as anything that has not yet appeared in the Official Gazette that Mr. Letellier has been dismissed from his high office of Lieut.-Governor of the Prevince, and that his successor is to be the Hon. Dr Robitaille, member for Bonaventure. This happily is not a surprise. We have this long time been prepared for such an announcement, as well by the half-hearted denial of the Liberal as by the confident declarations of the Conservative press. Now, however, that the fierce Conservative demands of this Province have been complied with-neither the Imperial nor Federal power daring to thwart their wishes-it may be permitted folks who are not keen partizans to enquire what will they do with their victory? what will be their next step in advance? for it may be taken for granted that such sensible men as Messrs. Chapleau and Angers did not take all this trouble, and expend all this force, simply that the hated Lieut-Governor might be dismissed. They evidently looked for something more tangible. Politicians do not, as a rule, find it profitable to spend their time and their money, and let us add, their popularity, in getting one official dismissed to make room for another. No, these gentlemen expected to see the Hen. Mr. July go out with Letellier, and they, themselves, go in, and if he did not, and if they did not, no one is to blame but Sir John, who should have so arranged that Mr. Letellier received his conge before St. Hyacinthe election. The dismissal would then have been of supreme im- ningly that Mr. Robitable will not dismiss power to prevent the fulfilment of that to fill those positions, but will any man tell us

The good of the other of the co

the strong minded Lieut-Governor first dismissed the DeBoucherville Government, our readers will recollect that the Post condemned the act, allowing at the same time, that though almost unprecedented, it was perfectly constitutional, for where the use of a Lieutenant-Governor if he is only the endorsing slave of an arragant Ministry? The result of the Provincial elections showed that the Lieutenant-Governor had felt the pulse of the electors before he tried his experiment, and the succession of Liberal victories since then has pretty clearly proved that the Province of Quebec is willing to try what good can be achieved by a Liberal Government. As we then used no harsh term in treating of the coup d'etat, neither shall we now as regards the removal of its deus ex machina. But we do, nevertheless, decidedly object to see Mr. Joly's Government disturbed, and for several reasons, one being that the Province has weighed them and found them not wanting, and the other—and we are selfish enough to here, there and everywhere. Well, let them herent in all Canadians, but that loyalty say the greater—on account of the expense "walk" in Et. John. By all means allow should not be subjected to too great a strain. Are the people of this Province, in order to give Mesers. Chapleau and Church another chance to try their luck, are they to go through the throes and bear the expense of "We'll kiek the Pope before us." another general election? It is not at all that kind of thing is sanctioned in necessary. By all means let Dr. Robitaille John we say all right, let them "walk" and enjoy his handsome salary and dispense the hospitalities appertaining to the office of Lieut-Governor, but at the same time let him respect the voice of the Province. Let him bear in mind that there may be yet another revolution in Dominion politics before his term has expired, and that if his predecessor did a reprehensible act that is no reason why he should imitate him. If he does it will be the inauguration in this Province, and in this country, of a system of government, which at present only obtains in the unimppy Central American republics, for it cannot be supposed that the people will for long tolerate a ruler being thrust upon them at the good pleasure of any party which happens to be uppermost in Ottawa politics. To sum up, we may say that Letellier did wrong to dismiss a ministry having a majority, that Mackensie did wrong to sustain him by a vote, Sir John to censure dismiss him, and that it will be simply out-

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

nominee go one single step further.

rageous if the Federal authorities or their

What a sight to witness in a free land-s Minister of the Crown presiding over the Triennial Council of Orangemen! Here is food for thought, and reason for reflection. A man in whom the people of this country are supposed to place trust and confidenceselected because of his impartiality and his ability-holding a position which should be above the petty feuds of imported stife; yet this man stands upon a pedestal and proclaims: " Behold a Minister of the Crown who regards himselt as an Orangeman above all." Such a spectacle is far from reassuring, and it will take more logic than we can understand to make the Catholics of this eountry trust the man who glories in his fanaticism. Orangeism is an organization that exists only for the purpose of depriving Catholics of their Civil Rights and Religious Liberty, and when Catholics see a Minister of the Crown, not only belonging to, but taking an active part in such an organization, it is time to marvel-what next? All the sophistry of Sir John A. Macdonald will not be able to explain this fact away. He is the mainspring of it all. It was he who foisted Brother Bowell into office, it was he who hoodwinked the Catholic electors, and it is he who is disgraced and exposed, as a political trickster all over the land. The mask has been torn from this political hypocrite's face, and the people call out "Fraud "wherever he goes. Of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell personally we have nothing to say, but we think it de-McCarthy, member for North Simcoe, and plorable that a Minister of the Crown should and thus make one half of the people of this country regard him as a serious enemy to everything that is calculated to make them the equals of their fellows.

Dismissal of Letellier.

The flat has gone forth, the Lieut-Governor of Quebec has been dismissed by order of the Governor-General in Council, and a staunch Conservative takes the place of the retiting may be, however, that the report is without Liberal. This is one of the results of foundation. and is also an indirect consequence of our peculiar system of Government, semi-independent, semi-subject, as it is. Of course the Conservative papers one and all will at once shout for joy, and proclaim the principles of Constitutional Government are vindicated; and as surely will the Liberals cry out that the constitution is sadly strained, if not rent in tatters altogether; but in the estimation of those holding independent views, or not blinded by partizan feeling, the whole question resolves itself into this; a Liberal Government having the power appointed Mr. Letellier to a certain high position, from which now a Conservative Government, possessing exactly the same kind of authority, quietly remove him. If some untoreseen political accident placed the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie in office to-morrow, there is little doubt that the present Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Robitaille, would also be removed, and his predecessor reinstated, all of which goes to show that human nature is about the same now as it was in the midd e ages. The system which then obtained was for the stronger party, for the time being, to cut off the head of the weaker. We do exactly the same, only with the difference that they decapitated their man materially, while we only do it politically, thus toolishly allowing him to live for revenge And what does the lamentation of the Liberal journals amount to after all? Letellier was a strong partizan, who, finding the power in his hands, naturally enough wished to throw his own Province into line with the others, and establish a liberal regime. He succeeded, and his friends triumphed. But the tide has since turned and as Mr. Letellier chose to identify himself with his party, and share its victories. while no longer in a decent position to do so, he can scarcely complain if he has also been forced to share its defeats. It is a matter of small consequence to the people of this Province who is Lieut.-Governor, or, for the matter of that, if there was none at all, but it is quite a different thing if, when the party which happen to be supreme in the country for the moment thinks fit to remove one, a general election should result. Such a course would place the Province in what is commonly termed a "fix," as, hesides her own troubles, which are sufficient in all form, she would have to share the pains and tribulations of Dominion politics, and be kept in a continual state of political excitement. From such a state of things may the Lord deliver us. But, now that Mr. Letellier has heen disposed of, the next question to be considered is what will Mr. Joly do. Conservative politicians at the street corners—who, of

ject is what might be expected from the narrow souls of politicians, but we give Mr. Recommon sense. It would be only the beginning of a dangerous game which might end in the exclusion of Lieutenant-Governors altogether. If, however, the Hon. Mr. Joly wishes to appeal to the country for a fresh confirmation of his powers, as is not impossible, it is altogether different-though, considering the financial condition of Quebec Province, let us hope it is not probable.

St. John, New Brunswick. Even down in St. Johns, New Brunswick, the Orangemen are making a fuss. They want to walk as Orangemen in the procession that it is proposed to have in honor of the expected visit of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise! How this "walking" bothers the brethern. They must "walk" them to "walk" with bands playing "Croppies lie down," and small boys keeping time to the soul stirring air of lf that kind of thing is sanctioned in St. "walk" until they are tired, but, let them walk alone. No man who desires to live at peace with his neighbors should take his place in a procession that is an open insult to peaceably disposed citizens. Let the Catholics of St. John to a man, and every liberal Protestant who nislikes bigotry and intolerance, remain away, and then let the Orangemen "walk" if they can. To Her Royal Highness we hope we yield a loyal and a chivalrous allegiance. In this Dominion there is not a soul who would stand between the Princess Louise and a public affront, sooner than we would. Respect for herself as the daughter of our Queen, and respect for the Marquis of Lorne as the representative of Her Majesty, would induce us to do all that loyal men could do to guard the one and shield the other. But there is one step no liberal minded man can take, and that is to encourage Orangeism, painful as the duty would be, yet if the Marquis of Lorne could be present at a demonstration in which an Orange procession took part, the only alternative left to men who value their own rights and feelings, as men, would be to leave the doings of the day to be shared by the Orangemen and His Excellency the Governor-General of

The Irish Benevolent Union of London. We give elsewhere extracts from the Lon-

don Free Press report of the pic-nic held at Port Stanley on Wednesday last by the Irish Benevolent Union. That society is what its name implies, strictly Irish, not Irish Catholic nor Irish Protestant, but Irish pure and simple. The report informs us that over a thousand people from the Forest City, St.
Thomas, Fort Stanley and the surrounding district, took part in the
proceedings of the day, and not only did the utmost harmony and good feeling prevail throughout, but the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches were delivered by prominent Protestants and Catholics, speeches that reflect the highest credit on the speakers as well for the liberality and sound patriotism by which they were actuated, as for the sterling judgment and common sense they conveyed in their utterances. It is something new to find Irishmen, irrespective of creed, standing on a common platform here in this land of Canada, though why it should be so seems a mystery. When the Scotch clansmen assemble to do honor to the glorious land of mountain and of flood," no enquiring whisper is hissed through the ranks as to whether Duncan Macdonald is a Presbyterian, a Catholic or an Episcopalian; it suffices if he is a true Scot, never mind his religion. The plication may be made to the secretary-Frenchmen sing the Marseillaise, profoundly treasurer, who will gladly furnish any desired indifferent as to what church they attend who join in the martial refrain. So it is with the English, so with the Germans; the Bavarian Catholic and the Lutheran from East Prussia join heart and voice and hand in doing honor to the glories and memories of the common Vaterland. The Irish, and the Irish alone, eye each other askance, and classify according to creed even in their games, sports and pic-nics. Hence it is we hear so often and so sadly of this "Irish Catholic society" and that "Irish Protestant association," until one's heart aches at the thought of it, and the pity of it. It is all Irish Catholic or Irish Protestant, and from numbers, wealth and respectability, united, there would be no occasion to press for Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet, or for Irish Protestant rights in the Legislature or Civil Service. All honor then be to the men at Port Stanley, to Father Flannery and Messrs. Ballard and Long, and he Irish Society generally, who have taken such a broad and majestic platform on which to stand in the interests of their common nationality. And yet few there are who will accuse the reverend and witty Father Flannery of lacking in zeal and devotion to the Church of which he is so distinguished a defender, or will charge Mr. Ballard with being a bad Protestant, because on Wednesday they stood side by side at Port Stanley, and enunciated sentiments which should be printed in golden letters, and framed and hung up in the house of every Irishman from Sarnia to Gaspe. We sincerely hope that the Society established in London, a Society entertaining such noble aims and such generous ideas, may serve as an example to Irishmen all over, and that before another year rolls over similar associations may spring up in every town, city and village in the country. Let them remember that the Protestants, Lord Edward and Bagenal Harvey, and the Catholic Fathers Murphy and Kelly Gillan strug-gled side by side for Irish freedom in stormy '98, and that to day the obstructionist O'Donnell, rises cheerfully after the obstruc tionist Parnell in the Imperial Parliament to fight the battle of Ireland's legislative independence, though their religions are very different. Surely the snow of Canada does not chill our Irish blood and leave our creed

The Tariff.

Mr. Cowan, the Radical member for Newca-tle-on-Tyne, has given notice of motion in Canada has no right to impose whatever tariff she pleases, and he repeatedly tells us that we must legislate, not for Canadian, for English Cowan was "cheered," but the cheers amount to little, for Canadians will not alter the policy they consider best for themselves, no matter portance, whereas, at present, it is doubtful if the present Ministry, but he will "make it policy than Canadians have to force what qualifications McKenzie Bowell post crown, and the entire work is English.

it will serve his friends in any shape. When too warm for Mr. Joly, who will have to re- the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill through the sign." This view of such an important sub- British House of Commons. It is idle for Mr. Cowan to attempt such interference, and every "cheer" given in such a cause weakens. bitaille credit for more generosity, as well as the bond by which Canada and Great Britain are allied. The true friends of the Empire will not encourage anything that can interfere with colonial self-government. Once let the people of this country believe that all great measures must be looked upon from an English, rather than from a Canadian, standpoint and farewell the connection. The golden link of the crown will not be sufficient to avert the growth of sentiments which will induce Canadians to look to themselves first. What man in this country is mad enough to say, "I will sacrifice all for the Empire?" This is a practical age, and men will pursue that course most likely to advance their own interest. We do not underestimate the value of sentiment. We know that sentiment has made and unmade nations, but we are satisfied that sentiment in this case would not count for much. Loyalty is inherent in all Canadians, but that loyalty

Horses.

In Canada we have a hardy little horse that, with care, can be made into a good serviceable hunter, or carriage horse. For Canadian purposes the Canadian roadster is good enough, and it:fills all the purposes for which horses in this country are required. The exigencies of our surroundings do not demand the magnificent mounts which can be had in the West of Ireland, where a

"Six foot wall Is nothing at all,"

to the "Blazers." We have no rotten-row where the points and paces of the mounts could be critisized with a superfluity of veterinary skill, and our drives are equally narrow and circumscribed, so that our Canadian horse is, for our half civilized state, quite good enough. But this animal can be improved, if not for our own purposes, at least for the purpose of exportation. If some enterprising breeder of horses imported a good stock of animals from the old country, we are satisfied that a good Canadian horse could be produced, an animal that would combine the stock with the bottom for which the Canadian Canada will some day outgrow what she now requires and demand something better. Again, we notice that the American horses of Protestants in this section of the province. are being shipped in large quantities to Europe, and mounts for the French cavalry are being bought in the United States. The trade in horses between this continent and Europe will, in all likelihood, become an improve the breed of horses which is now common to the greater part of the Dominion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITKESS and Post. I have the honor to inform the Catholic societies of Canada that the seventh annual convention of the trish Catholic Benevolent Union will open in the city of Belleville on Tuesday, the 19th of August next.

The meeting will convene at two o'clock p.m., in the hall of the Sons of St. Patrick, No. 21, I. C. B. U.) in Robertson's block. Front street.

Societies in affiliation with the Union will please elect delegates to represent them thereat; it is absolutely necessary that all societies should be duly represented, and the Catholic societies of Canada not members of the Union are cordially invited to join. Apfor information relative to the Union.

The Grand Trunk railway will issue return tickets to delegates at a fare and a third, good to go on the 18th and 19th of August, and return at any time up to the 23rd. Yours respectfully.

JOHN CORKERY, Secy-treas. I. C. B. U. Peterborough, July 21st, 1879.

Letter from Vankleck Hill.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. MR. EDITOR,-Yesterday this parish had the honor of a visit from his lordship Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston. After Mass, his lord each body, powerful and respectable as it is ship discoursed upon the advantages of the jubilee, which is going on here at the present is yet comparatively weak, whereas, if time. His lordship left in the afternoon for Caledonia Springs, where he is sojourning for a few days.

There has been a sad case of poisoning in the village of St. Eugene, nine miles from here. The victim, Mrs Joseph Raymond mistook a hottle containing Paris green for medicine, and the result was almost immediate

Yours respectfully, PETER. S. PAQUETTE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sir,-In the late issues of the True Witness and Evening Post you appear to be very jubilant over the success of the Joly govern-

ment in consequence, as you indicate, of its

desire to do justice to the Irish element of the

province of Quehec. It is well known that an act of theirs performed towards an Irishman and co-religionist of yours in this part shortly after their coming into power would go far to shew your over-estimation of them. The facts partaining to the matter referred to are incontrovertible, otherwise I should not have noticed your enlogy. Should you consider these remarks

sertion in the next issue of the Evening Post. I am sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

worthy of notice be pleased to give them in-

Calumette Island, July, 1879.

To the Etitor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIR,-The 23rd has come and gone; the triennial council has had the procession in its honor, and Ottawa still breathes. The procession turned out to be a big fizzle, as far as numbers were concerned. We were informed for days beforehand that we were to have 2,000 Orangemen from the county of Carleton, 500 from Pontiac, 500 from Lanark, 500 from Russell, 200 from county of Ottawa, the House of Commons which is of interest to and last, but not least, 400 from the city of all Canadians. He appears to think that Montreal. What was the actual number? Why, an insignificant 1,400, all told, actual count, of the most vulgar and ignorant rabble that ever filled the streets of Ottawa. The interests. To such an insinuation the people illustrious Grand Mogul of the universe, Moof this country will know how to reply Mr. Kenzie Bowell, was conspicuous for his absence, although he would be more at home with the rabble than in the privy council of Canada. People will condemn any effort of who "cheers" or who does not. The people the Irish Catholics to obtain political repre-of this country decided on a certain policy last sentation in this country on sectional grounds. course, indirectly rule Ottawa-tell you cun- September, and Great Britain has no more They will tell you the fittest man is the party

sesses that he was elevated to the cabinet? Was it his connection with the Orange order or was it his talents that placed nim in posidon? What have you done with your Montreal braves? Instead of 400 coming here there were about 40-actual count-of halfgrown boys and young men.

Yours respectfully, Ottawa, July 23rd, 1879.

No Irish Need Apply.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITFESS and POST. SIR,-I will not try to pass off on you as

original, the "text" which I use as a caption to this letter, for, to be candid, it has been employed-unfortunately with too good reason-by many before me, and judging by the state of affairs in this country at present, is likely to be used again.

This thought is forced upon me by recent Dominion appointments made in this city. As you are aware the harbor commissioners of this port, as well as those of Montreal, since Mr. Mackenzie set the example, are liable to be changed with every change of ministry; it is true there is but a small salary attached to this office, at least in Quebec, except to the chairmanship; but then there is enormous patronage.

I need not tell you that there is an Irish nopulation in Quebec-and when I say Irish," I mean Irish Catholic. Former ministries used to acknowledge the fact, but in recent days it seems to be forgotten.

When Mr. Mackenzie came into power he found the harbor commission of Quebec composed of three government nominees, viz Messrs. J. Chabot, T. H. Grant and J. Giblin -one a French Canadian, the other a Protestant, and the third an Irish Catholicrepresenting the three important and recognized divisions of our population, and four elected members, viz., Messrs. J. G. Ross, R. R. Dobell, J. Simmons (Protestants) and John Sharples (English Roman Catholic).

For political p-rposes, it suited Mr. Mac kenzie to make new nominations of rouges in place of conservatives, and Giblin, Grant and Chabot were replaced by Chauveau, Thibodeau, Sewell, Shehyn and Woods-three French liberal Catholics and two Protestants -while, owing to death and resignations amongst the elected members, that section of strength and fleetness of the old country the commission stood composed of four Protestants, viz, Messrs. Rae, Burstall, Dobell horse is remarkable. And we must, too, re- and Simmons, all gentlemen against whom member that while our present breed of nothing can be said, but, when taken into horses is sufficient for our present wants, yet account in connection with the nominated members, give a most extraordinary and disproportionate representation to the handful

Passing over minor changes caused by the resignation of one or two members, we come again to a recast by the present Macdonald administration. In the Canada Gazette of the 19th instant we read that Messrs. J. Hamel, portant branc. of business before long, but if P. V. Valin, Joseph B. Forsyth, James Paton Canadians are to take a full share in the unand Joseph Shehyn have been appointed in dertaking, they must do something to implace of Messrs Woods, Thibodeau, Sewell, Plamondon and Joseph hehyn. Now, these geutlemen rank as follows:

Shehyn is accepted by Quebec East (St. Rochs) as a French Canadian, and he represents that electoral division in the local house as a supporter of the Hon. Mr. Joly. Hamel and Valin are French Canadians, and Patton and Forsyth, Protestants. Thus you will see the Irish are left out of the account pretty severely.

Report has it that these nominations were made during the absence of Mr. Langevin, and without the sanction of the member for Quebec West, through the intrigues of some parties who are trying the experiment of butting against a stone wall; and I shall be very much surprised it the Hon. Mr. Langevin and the Hon. Mr. McGreevy allow their chief, Sir John, to be led astray any longer by such ambitious fledgelings.

But not to lose sight of my caption. There are appointments to be made here and vacancies to fill-some in the customs and others in other branches. Amongst the applicants for appointment are some life-long Irish and Macdonald, and Langevin and their party, when many, now the recipients of favors, were giving them all the opposition which they were capable of.

Let the ministry take all these points into consideration when filling the positions to which I allude; and if they do what is right they will deserve the support of Your obedient servant,

HIBERNIAN.

Quebec, 23rd July, 1879.

"Sir" William Johnson of Ballykilbeg

and his Oranse Friends. Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST:

Sir,-It will be in the recollection of your readers that about this time last year one of your merning contemporaries stated that Sir" William Johnson of Ballykilbeg promised to raise the sum of £10,000 to defray the expenses of the trial then pending in consequence of the Orangemen's breach of the law on the previous 12th of July. Now, it is passing strange" after all the vain boasting of "County Master" Grant and his followers. that Mr. William Johnson has left the title 'Sir" where the " Dutchman left his anchor,' at home, as well as the \$50,000, to the great disappointment of his Orange brethren. Will these men ever drop their vain boasting and hollow cant?

When Mr. Johnson was recently interviewed by one of your evening contem-poraries reporter, he stated that he was an inspector of fisheries in Ireland. He is third assistant inspector of fisheries! He also stated that he was imprisoned for two months in the common gaol in Ireland, for the good" cause of Orangeism. What a thing to boast of? Mr. Johnson was imprisoned for a breach of the law in connection with Orange processions, and although he was a member of parliament and a "justice of the peace" (?) at the time, his Orange friends could not save him from the well merited nunishment he received; but Mr. Johnston did not say that he would not accept bail. No, he wished to be thought a martyr to the "holy and immortal cause" of Orangeism. Bravo Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg.

But I am very glad to learn from Mr Johuon's reported speeches that he has left the Kentish fire" as well as the prefix "Sir" at home, and must congratulate him on his moderate tone and bearing since his arrival here. I suppose the rebuke recently administered to him by the Irish attorney-general in the British house of commons has bad a salutary effect toward modifying his career bere. He is third assistant inspector of fisheries in Ireland at a salary of £700 per annum, and he knows that a violation of the instructions he lately received from the lordlieutenant of Ireland would be immediate dismissal from the position he holds.

I am, sir, r, your faithfully, An I. C.

Montreal, 26th July, 1879.

A sword of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, has lately been presented to the Kentucky historical society. This interesting weapon is dirk-edged; the hilt is surrounded by a lion's head, encircled by the British

OUR OUEBEC LETTER

Since my last, the great piece de resistance of the sessional repast has been served up by the provincial treasurer, Mr. Langelier, in the shape of the budget. Of course, there is the usual wide difference of opinion between parties as regards the merits of the treasurer's exhibit—the one side extravagantly praising it and the other as extravagantly denouncing it. For my part, I think the happy mean will be found between these two extremes. Briefly, Mr. Langelier, laboring under exceptional difficulties, made the very best of a delicate situation: he had to show that the government had honestly endeavored to carry out their policy of retrenchment with a view to make both ends meet, and, though he could not claim that their efforts had been attended with complete success, he could point to a very gratifying beginning in that direction. At present his opponents are engaged in what is no doubt a very coagenial occupation, namely that of dissecting and tearing to pieces the fabric which he had been at so much trouble to put together. Their organs teem with ominous predictions of approaching ruin and bankruptcy; while those of the opposite side are strenuously congratulating the province upon its escape from the same undestrable catacitysm. Between the two, I must avow that it is extremely difficult for the impartial and disinterested observer to choose; and, under the circumstances, the summit of the fence seems to be the only wise position for him to take up. In the meanwhile he can amuse himself by contemplating the progress of the eight over the supplies, which the opposition seem bound to only grant through the teeth. Almost every item is being contested in the committee of which Mr. Shehyn, the intelligent and popular member for Quebec east, acts as chairman. Mr. Shehyn's selection for the position is a tribute to his tinancial and business abilities which are admittedly of a very high order, as evidenced by his success as a merchant, his position as resident of the board of trade, and his QUEBEO, 25th July.

popular member for Quebec east, acts as chairman. Mr. Shehyn's selection for the position is a tribute to his tinancial and business abilities which are admitted'y of a very high order, as evidenced by his success as a merchant, his position as president of the board of trade, and his selection upon the Quebec harbor commission by the present Dominion government, though a liberal in politics and a nominee of the late Mackenzie administration.

There is considerable excitement in town today over the Letellier affair, it being generally believed that it has now reached a stage when it must be given its quetus in one way or the other. Both parties claim to be as firm as ever in their respective conclusions with regard to the fate of the lieutenant-covernor; but the cry of "woir" has been heard so often without result that the great mass of the public will scarcely believe either on the subject until it be no longer questionable in the matter of official and authorisative evidence.

However the Irish element in this province may be divided on the political questions of the hour, it is gratifying to feel that they are gradually making themselves more felt as a power in the community. Take for instance the St. Patrick's congregation of this city—it is second to none in point of numbers and respectability in old Stadaco a. Others in ay be wealthier, but none are better conducted or display greater regard for the teachings of religion. Indeed, the St. Patrick's congregation is especially remarkable for its zeal and piety; thanks to the devotedness of its spiriual directors. The present shepherds of the fold, the reverend Redemptorist fathers, have done wonders in improving the morals, as well as the economic condition of their congregation, and are deservedly beloved and widely respected. Now, if we turn to our public men, we can point with no little pride to such a man as Hon. Jno. Hearn in the legislative council, one of the clearest heads and mostifinent speakers in the province. In the assembly we have Mr. Flynn, t

Italian Girls.

The girls of Italy do many things our young ladies would not think of doing, and they leave unlearned certain accomplishments which only the very poorest American fair ones pass by. The Italian bride makes her own outfit, and, as the trousseau consists of six dozen of everything, being intended to last twenty-five years and all must be embroidered and frilled, the task is not an easy one. But they take their time to it occupying two years in getting it in shape, and all the while the work goes on the lovers are courting. The husband gives the dresses. shawls, everything, in fact, but the underclothing. Italian girls do not learn to sing, draw and play the piano. These are left to people who earn their living by them. But they are taught how to sew, cook and irou .- Forney's Progress.

Steel Ratis.

In 1872 the manufacture of steel rails was begun in the United States. Up to that time whatever steel rails were used there were imported. During that year, however, 94,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails were made. In 1873, 129,000 tons were made; in 1874, 145, 000 tons; in 1875, 300,000 tons; in 1876, 400,000 tons; in 1877, 420,000, tons; and in 1878, 500,000 tons. The United States has been making Bessemer steel rails only during eight years, while England which has been for years engaged in this manufacture, makes to-day only 700,000 tons. The average value of a ton of steel rails was \$115 in 1772, and the average value to-day is about \$43 per ton. All of which does not tally with the free trade theory that protection rules industry and increases prices.

The Late War.

Russia's expenses during the late war were very heavy, and indeed, are not yet fully known. Down to the end of January last the military expenditure amounted to over \$450,000,000, two-thirds of which was on account of the army of the Danube, and the remainder for that engaged in the Caucasus. Some estimates place the total expenditure at \$150,000,000, a figure which is likely to cripple Russian finances for some time to come. The death rate in the army is estimated to have been between 200,000 and 300,-

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