

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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
will be the sooner notified, and the error, if there
be any rectified at once. See to it that the paper
reaches your proper address.

Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Ca-
tholic interests are respectfully solicited, and
will be cheerfully inserted when written in
conformity with the spirit of this Journal.
The Editor does not hold himself responsible
for the opinions that may be expressed by cor-
respondents.
Correspondence communicating Catholic news
will be gladly received. We solicit the atten-
tion of our friends in the Dominion to this
matter. We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-
scripts.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For September, 1880.
THURSDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, Priest, Confessor
and Doctor of the Church. Cont. Ep. Hen-
nessy, Dubouche, 1861.
For October, 1880.
FRIDAY, 1.—St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor.
Cont. Ep. Fehan, Nashville, 1885. See of
Quebec founded, 1674.
SATURDAY, 2.—Holy Guardian Angels.
SUNDAY, 3.—Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.
Solemnity of the Holy Rosary. Less. Ecclesi.
31v. 1-18. Gosp. Luke xi. 27-32. Last Gosp.
John iv. 46-54. A. P. Bayley died, 1877.
MONDAY, 4.—St. Francis of Assisi.
TUESDAY, 5.—St. Placidus and Companions,
Martyrs.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. Bruno, Confessor.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We are forwarding this week to our Agents
throughout the country the names of the sub-
scribers indebted to us with the amount of
the indebtedness placed against their names,
and earnestly request them to make an effort
at collection, and at the same time to increase
the circulation of the True Witness. We are
most certain that this effort is all that is re-
quired in the interests of a paper which has
for over thirty-one years fought the battle
against bigotry and prejudice wherever they
were to be seen, which never faltered in the
good work, and is to-day as consistent and as
determined as at the start, besides having
improved.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is not often the proprietors of the TRUE
WITNESS have to appeal to their subscribers to
remind, nor is it by any means a pleasant duty.
Circumstances, however, cause most people
to do disagreeable things, chief of which is
asking money, even if that money is legally
due. We have this week sent to our Agents
a list of the subscribers in their respective
districts with the amount of indebtedness
placed against each name, and we have also
forwarded to each subscriber in proper person
an account showing the amount of such in-
debtedness, so that there may be no differ-
ences or delays attendant upon them. As we
have remarked in another issue, a few dollars
is not much to the individual, but it is a
great deal in the capital of the creditor who
has to carry on business, when there is an ag-
gregate of a few thousands of those individ-
uals owing more or less. But even that
would not render the proprietors so urgent
for payment if the resurrection of the enter-
prise known as the EVENING POST was not in
view, and did not in a great measure depend
upon how our demands are met. Of course
we are aware that there are some who, at cer-
tain periods, find it difficult to pay even the
dollar and a half subscription, but this can-
not certainly be said of the farmers after the
harvest of this year of grace, 1880.

Mr. RICHARD BURDEN, Fallowfield, P. O.,
Ontario, has kindly consented to act as agent
for the TRUE WITNESS in that locality.

Ms. C. W. McDONALD has consented to act
as agent for the TRUE WITNESS at Caledonia
Mills, Nova Scotia, and is empowered to en-
roll new subscribers and to collect subscrip-
tions from the old ones.

The Germans have been represented by
writers like Carlyle as a peaceably dis-
posed people affecting lager beer and
philosophy, but their enthusiastic and taunting
manner of celebrating the victories of 1870
would lead unprejudiced people to imagine
that they were essentially warlike. It is true
they are but the parvenus of victory, and for
that reason should be excused if they brag a
little over the many they have lately achiev-
ed.

The rumor has arisen, we know not whence,
that the Hon. Mr. Flynn intends withdrawing
from the Quebec Ministry. We sincerely
hope the rumor is unfounded, for during the
time the honorable gentleman has been in
office he has displayed administrative and
oratorical talents of a very high order. He is,
perhaps, the most hard-worked member of the
Government, and is universally liked and re-
spected. We hope the rumor is untrue for
another reason, which is, that he is the Irish
Catholic representative in the Ministry.

The Montreal branch of the Land League
has been reorganized under the presidency of
Mr. Patrick Carroll, and is now in working
order. We need scarcely remind our readers
that the hopes of Ireland are now centered
upon the Land League, of which Charles
Stewart Parnell is President, and that it is
through its exertions alone that justice will
be obtained, and the Upsa tree of landlordism
cut down. Montreal has always been to the
front in patriotic works of this nature, and it
is to be hoped its Irish citizens will not let
this present effort fail of success for lack of
cordial co-operation and assistance.

We are happy to announce that St.
Patrick's School, so favorably known for its
thorough and useful education it has now
been imparting for several years to the young
females of our city, has resumed its classes,
offering new and important advantages to
the more advanced pupils. Encouraged by
the great success of their pupils last year the
good Sisters of the congregation, who direct
the school, will give special attention to those
who desire to qualify themselves for diplomas
under the Board of Public Instruction. For
further particulars application can be made at
the school, on St. Alexander street, opposite
St. Patrick's Church.

THE BAZAAR now being held in the base-
ment of the Gesu is drawing to a close, and
should be visited by those who have not yet
put in an appearance. We need scarcely say
everything connected with it is elegant and
beautiful to see, for in this the Jesuit bazars
excel all others. Many of the articles
shown during the late exhibition have been
presented to the bazaar with a thousand
other things which should be seen to be ad-
mired. The very young ladies in their full
costumes presiding over the tables, and the
musical instruments are not the least attrac-
tive feature. At night the basement is bril-
liantly illuminated, and the crowds that
attend surpass in numbers those of any
former year. There is any amount of prizes.
Go and see.

The Exhibition is now over, and it has been
financially as complete a success as its most
enthusiastic promoters could desire. The
numbers in attendance have been unpre-
cedented, though this is not a matter for sur-
prise, as Montreal is the largest city in Canada,
and has a population greater now than at any
time before. The great drawback was the
lack of space in the Crystal Palace, or ex-
hibition building, where the crowds were so
jammed that they could not examine the
goods placed there for inspection, and some-
times could neither move backward or for-
ward for an hour. This will, we presume, be
remedied before the next exhibition. Taking
everything into consideration, Montreal's
great exhibition has been well managed, and
those who came to enjoy it obtained the
worth of their money.

ALTHOUGH the harvest will probably not be
quite so good as the magnificent one of last
year, it will nevertheless be bounteous enough
to make us all truly grateful to the dispenser
of good things. The Dominion Telegraph
Company has furnished the Gazette with the
results in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime
Provinces, which may be accepted as reliable.
In Ontario the wheat is light in comparison
with the yield last year, but still over the
average, but the crops of coarse grain, hay, fruit
and vegetables, amply compensate for the falling
off in wheat. Oats and peas are unprecedently
plentiful, and barley and rye are up to the
average. In Quebec vegetables are not so
good, but the wheat is about the same as last
year, while in the Maritime Provinces it is
better. The vegetable crop in the Maritime
Provinces is excellent, especially in Prince
Edward Island, which is steadily improving.
The potato crop is particularly large. Canada
can therefore hope to be able to sell Europe
a good many million dollars worth of pro-
visions.

THE DEMONSTRATION.

Diplomatic subterfuge, sympathetic ap-
peals, promises and lies, all these having been
found unavailing to save Dulcigno to Turkey,
the Sultan has put his back to the wall and
bid defiance to Europe. He says distinctly
that he will neither cede Dulcigno to Montenegro,
nor Janina to Greece; he warns Prince
Nikita that an advance upon Dulcigno will
be accepted as a declaration of war; he openly
challenges the powers of Europe to come on
if they dare. This in fact was what might be
expected of a sovereign whose predecessors
aimed at universal empire and were for cen-
turies the terror of Europe. The Turks are a
brave people, and although they have no
business in Europe, nor never had, it must
be said they have adopted a manly policy.
Whether they fight or not their provinces will
be wrested from them one by one, and they
prefer that if they have to go, it is by sheer
force and not by contemptible treaty, in which
they are always the victims. And it must be
confessed it is the wisest policy they could
pursue under the circumstances, and gives
them their only chance of success, a poor one
indeed, but still a chance. It is clear enough
that the Montenegrins cannot of themselves
take Dulcigno, which has now a Turkish
army at its back, and that if the supposed
wish of Europe is to be carried out, Europe

must not only send a navy but an army as well
to the Adriatic. Up to this the fleet has done
absolutely nothing. It has lain idle in
Ragusa and sent notes and held conferences
of the admirals. It has advised Prince
Nikita to advance and storm Dulcigno, while
the iron-clads shelled the Albanian camp,
but this advice is not so pleasant
to follow as to give, while the Albanians,
among the bravest men in the world, have
formed five lines of entrenchments in front,
and while a regular Turkish army is in sup-
porting distance, if indeed it has not already
joined the Albanians. Even if the Sultan saw
the allied powers united it is probable he
might, in his desperation, prefer to follow the
example of the last Greek Emperor, Michael,
and die in the breach at Constantinople; but
he knows the divisions existing among the
powers, and thinks the demonstration will
be only a demonstration. France is not en-
thusiastic on the question, and Russia, it is
hinted, is secretly urging the Sultan to re-
sist. Evidently Russia does not want Turkey
to collapse just yet. England, the ancient
ally and bosom friend of Turkey, is the most
bitter and determined of all the European
powers. The latest despatch from the seat of
demonstration says that Prince Nikita declines
to advance, sensible man that he is, until re-
inforced by European troops; also, that owing
to the arrival of a courier the fleet will not
start from Ragusa to Dulcigno for forty-eight
hours. A comedy is being played in the
Adriatic; some of the *damatis persone* wish
to change it to a tragedy, but it would appear
France and Russia are not among them.

FATHER BROWN.

It is with feelings of deep regret our Mon-
treal readers will learn of the departure from
among them of the Rev. Father Brown, late
of St. Ann's Parish. For reasons which are
we presume, satisfactory to his superiors the
reverend gentleman has been ordered to
Chelsea, on the Gatineau River, to take charge
of that parish, and this after a residence in
Montreal of over a quarter of a century and a
connection with St. Ann's Parish, which he
loves so well, and where he is loved in return,
of nearly the same duration. We need
scarcely say, therefore, that Father Brown
leaves Montreal with regret. He has baptized
numbers of the children of St. Ann's, married
their fathers and mothers, administered the
last rites of the Church to their grandparents.
It is hard to sever such connections, but it
has to be done. We need not dwell upon the
zeal Father Brown manifested in the
daily Post, which indeed he
was mainly instrumental in calling
into existence, the interest he took in
its welfare, or the sorrow he felt in its sus-
pension. This zeal and this interest did not
by any means serve him in certain quarters,
and may be, perhaps, one of the reasons why
Chelsea should congratulate itself on having
one of the best clergymen in Canada for parish
priest; but, nevertheless, they are appreciated
by the people, and will be remembered with
the other works the reverend gentleman has
done in his time. If half, nay, a tenth part,
of the zeal displayed by Father Brown was
shown by others, the English-speaking Catho-
lics would have an organ to-day which would
be a consolation to him on the banks of the
Gatineau without harming those who sent
him there, who, on various occasions realize
the advantage of having in Montreal a journal
which would not allow the bigoted to
have all their own way on Oka and other
questions.

We understand Father Brown will take his
leave of Montreal at a very early date so that
his friends, if they are desirous of presenting
him with a testimonial of their respect and
esteem, have no time to lose but should
take action immediately. Irish Catholics, at
all events, whatever may be their other fail-
ings, are not in the habit of allowing their
pastors of twenty-five years' residence among
them to go away without some mark of their
regard, especially when the pastor carries
a record like Father Brown, whom we
sincerely wish many happy years and a full
harvest in his new parish.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sir John A. Macdonald made a short stay
at Hochelaga on Monday night, on his way
from Quebec to Ottawa, and was presented
with an address by the Club Cartier, con-
gratulating him on his safe return to Canada
as well as on the success of his mission. Sir
John made a brief but a satisfactory reply,
at least it was satisfactory to the gentlemen
present, among whom were many distinguish-
ed public men. The Right Honorable gen-
tleman explained that *ste etiquette* prevented
him giving the result of his mission before he
had officially communicated it to His Ex-
cellency the Governor General, but he had
pleasure in being able to inform those present
that the mission was successful. What he
was in a position to tell them was in substance
that he had effected a combination in Europe
which would build the railroad, run it ten
years after its construction and turn the tide
of emigration from the United States to
Canada. Arrangements had been made
by which the difficult as well
as the easy parts of the road
should be constructed concurrently, the most
difficult not to be left to the last. Another
point was that the cost of the road would not
be greater to the country than that estimated
for in 1873, which was considered ridiculously
small by the opposition. Sir John spoke
rather briefly of Mr. Blake's great speech on
the Pacific railroad, which he said was to be
found in every house in England, meaning, of
course, in those houses owned by men who
would be in a position to help or retard the
great Canadian enterprise, but, notwithstanding
all this, he had been eminently success-
ful; he had secured millionaires who were
fully capable of building the road, which road

would go on whether Parliament met in No-
vember or in February. The foregoing is the
spissum verba of Sir John's speech, as reported
in the Gazette of Tuesday, and it is evident
from the way he spoke that he is satisfied
with the result of his own mission. It is
premature to comment to any extent until the
details are furnished, but the declaration
of the Premier that he has secured
a strong syndicate must be satisfactory to a
country which trembled lest it should be bur-
dened with such a tremendous responsibility
before it was strong enough to bear it. Nothing
now is wanting but the sanction of parlia-
ment to place matters on a square footing.
One thing certain in connection with
this railroad question is that England has
refused any assistance or guarantee, another
is that seven years have been wasted by
Canada, for, if we understand the matter
aright, the enterprise is to be undertaken
chiefly by Canadians and Americans, as was
proposed in 1873, and at about the same cost.
Indeed, it will in all probability be found
that some of the old names will figure in the
syndicate. But it must at the same time be
remembered that the plan of 1873 was not
rejected by the country. The ministry that
advanced the then Pacific railroad policy
were turned out not on account of that policy,
but on account of the sale, or alleged sale, of
a charter to Sir Hugh Allan and
the Americans. In his hopes of diverting
the stream of emigration from the United
States to Canada, we imagine Sir John will
be somewhat disappointed, though we trust
not. Sir John and Lord Beaconsfield have
always been too sanguine in that respect, and
we are beginning to suspect that it was Sir
John after all who inspired the Tory Premier to
make the audacious statement that the western
farmers of America were crowding into Mani-
toba. Canada is still situated north and the
great Republic south of 43rd parallel
of latitude, and this will always have its effect.
Besides, the United States has not nearly used
up its digestive organs, and until it does it
will continue to absorb. Still, we may re-
ceive our share of emigration, and if the
people in the old country, who intend cross-
ing the Atlantic in search of new homes, do
not come to Canada in preference to the United
States, they will have made a great mistake,
for it is true, what they have been so often
told, that Canada at the present time affords
greater facilities to immigrants than any other
country in the world.

The country will await with anxiety for the
details and conditions of the agreement with
the syndicate, but so far things have been
satisfactory.

FACTS DEVELOPED BY THE RAIL-ROAD COMMISSION.

It can scarcely be expected that a great en-
terprise like the Canadian Pacific Railroad
will be carried on without a certain amount
of corruption. The most advanced optimist
does not dream of such a consummation, for
despite the extortions of even the most honest
of governments, and the best of them are but
relatively honest, wrongs will be perpetrated,
contracts given to those who should not ob-
tain them, and the country be cheated out of
large sums of money. Ever since the Pacific
railroad idea was first advanced the under-
taking has been surrounded with an atmos-
phere of knavery, and this irrespective of the
government in power, for the steel rail job of
Mr. Mackenzie's administration is not a whit
less open to suspicion than the charter sold to
Sir Hugh Allan and his American friends,
which raised such a storm of indignation at
the time. The Charter scandal was greater
and more worthy of the genius of Sir John A.
Macdonald, that is all. Mr. McKenzie was too
young a premier to go in so heavily, but the
steel rail business as it stood was good for a
beginner, and showed what he might accom-
plish after twenty years of office. The com-
mission now sitting at Winnipeg, although
only at the commencement of its investiga-
tions has received evidence, which, while
not compromising the government directly,
shows that there is considerable rascality
connected with contracts, and that those
friendly to the powers that be in Ottawa
feather their nests at the public expense. It
may seem at first glance that if a contractor
give a political broker—say Mr. Mackintosh,
editor of the *Citizen*—\$30,000 to keep his
newspaper out of insolvency, it is the contractor
who is at a loss, but this must be re-considered
before coming to such a conclusion. It must
be borne in mind that the 'knowing'
tenders calculate on the amount of
money they will have to pay out to
certain parties for certain services,
and add it to the total so that they may be
at no loss. One of those services is the procur-
ing from the government of a delay in putting
up securities, granting that the lowest
tender receives the contract, which we
honestly believe is the case. A friend to the
government can procure a delay in putting up
the required security which a neutral, or
political opponent cannot hope for, except
through the influence of a strong
government supporter, whom he has
to pay dearly for his trouble. In the evi-
dence taken before the Commission it seems
that Alderman Close, of Toronto, Mr. Chap-
leau, Secretary of the Board of Public Works,
and the inevitable, irrepresible, Editor
Mackintosh made nice sums of money by
acting as agents in the "scalping" business.
Mr. Chapleau received \$4,000 for the service
of inducing a Mr. Smith not to come
forward with security, so that Mac-
donald & Shields might get the con-
tract. Alderman Close, of Toronto,
also received a substantial consideration for
services of a like nature, and Mr. Mackintosh,
editor of the *Citizen*, bled Mr. Whitehead the
contractor for section B, very freely indeed.
Mr. Mackintosh is a man of literary talent, a
poet and editor, but his literary talents pale

before his scalping talents or, more strictly
speaking, genius, for that is the proper word
when applied to a gentleman who has brought
the science to such a state of perfection. In
the evidence Mr. Whitehead, junior, thinks
his father was sadly "swindled," which dis-
plays a great poverty of expression on his
part. He should have said "scalped." It
appears, however, that young Whitehead is
no fool, as he subsequently made Mackintosh
refund \$11,000 of the money. The contract
for Section B was originally given to Char-
leston & Howley, of Montreal, but as they were
unable to furnish the necessary security, and
as Whitehead was the next lowest tenderer
Whitehead obtained it. But it would not
amount to much after all, except an altera-
tion was made in the conditions to the effect
that the trestle-work, a very large item, were
struck out. This was done through the in-
fluence of the scalping brokers, all fast friends
of the Government, and Mr. Whitehead threw
money around in all directions. He started
a Conservative paper in Winnipeg—the *Times*—
which, under the management of the great
historian, Charles R. Tuttle, enjoyed a brief
but joyous existence as long as the \$20,000
subsidy lasted. He gave \$20,000 to Mr. Mack-
intosh "in round numbers," and he distrib-
uted other sums in other proper places.
Now, it is high time that this system was
abolished, for it is a miserable one, and robs
the contractor and the country at the same
time. There is a simple remedy, but as it
would be an impertinence on our part to sug-
gest it, we shall leave it to the collective
wisdom of the Government.

THE HISTORIAN AGAIN.

James Anthony Froude is to the front once
more after a comparative silence of eight
years, and now, as then, the subject he chooses
for notoriety is Ireland. At that time he
wrote articles in the magazines on Ireland,
and followed them by coming to New York
and preaching the "crusade of the period"
against the Irish people. Some say he was
sent on a mission by the English Govern-
ment for that purpose, but the statement is
doubtful. James Anthony, the historian, is
not of that class which waits to be sent. He
stands not on the order of his going, but he
goes. He was rather unfortunate in the
time he selected, for Father Burke happened
just then to be in New York, and we do not
exaggerate when we say that the eloquent
Dominican fairly covered the historian with
ridicule, and finally drove him defeated from
the platform. In his retreat he was assailed
by such puissant writers as John Mitchell,
Prendergast, and Professor Lecky, the last-
named himself a historian and critical scholar
of world-wide reputation, who proved
that Froude was a liar and a dis-
torter of history, and not only that
but he lied and distorted knowingly.
Notwithstanding all this, Froude returns to
the charge, and uses up twenty-eight pages
of the *Nineteenth Century Review* in villifying
Ireland in exactly the same strain as in 1872,
and in the same brilliant, incisive style, for
it cannot be denied that his style is some-
thing superb. Since his last escapade James
Anthony has been on a mission to South
Africa, but made a mess of things, the Boers
or Basutos don't care a farthing for style.
Froude's views on Ireland are peculiar, and
they are honestly expressed. They are as much
as possible the views of the Tory party in
England, though, except on a few occasions, they
do not express them unless covertly, as, for
instance, Lord Beaconsfield in his famous letter
to "My dear Duke of Marlborough." These
views are briefly to the effect that it was a
terrible mistake not to have utterly exterminated
the Irish people, and that if England is to
rest in peace and security in the future it
must be done. He laughs to scorn the lib-
eral attempts to pacify Ireland, for he
asserts the Irish will never be satisfied
except with complete possession, and
that is exactly where the historian's
head is level. In working out his twenty-
eight page thesis he, as a matter of course,
had to tell a good many lies. He says the Irish
cannot fight well at home and for their own
land which is very singular, or why was it
that it took the English from 1172 to 1603 to
effect a conquest, while the same English or
Norman French aristocracy annihilated, en-
slaved and subjugated the Saxons in a single
day, in a single pitched battle. But in fact
no one knows better than Froude that the
English did their best to utterly exterminate
the Irish, and that it is no fault of theirs if
to-day there exists on the face of the globe
some twenty millions of the old race. There
is no such a difference between the South
African failure and O'Donovan Rossa, as
either of them may imagine. One would
blow England up with dynamite; the other
thinks it would be an excellent plan to sub-
merge Ireland for a day, and then people it
with Anglo-Saxons. For our own part we
candidly confess we like Rossa's plan better
than Froude's though perhaps neither of them
is practicable. But then neither are the
men. What the historian chiefly grieves
over is the mistaken clemency of Elizabeth I;
Cromwell is the man he worships, just as his
father-in-law Carlyle worships Frederick the
Great or any other scientific cut-throat. It
is strange too that the men fondest of heroes
are they who would run seventy-nine miles
without stopping from the glare of an angry
bayonet. Women are also great hero-worshippers. It is singular as connected with
the anti-Irish writings of Froude that they
always appear when a Liberal government is
preparing to deal out a small measure
of justice to Ireland, and yet when
we come to examine the thing it
is not, for is it not just possible that
the lords and landlords (terms almost synony-
mous) who cannot write themselves, would
be glad to procure the pen of a bravo with
style to stay their fall by creating a revolution

of feeling against Irish tenant farmers?
Froude is impatient of legislation, he recom-
mends at this present juncture the suspension
of trial by jury, any amount of hanging, and
the driving of the devils (meaning the tenants)
out of the country. The poet Spenser, one of
Elizabeth's paramours' pets, recommended
pretty near the same in his day, but unfor-
tunately the gallant Tyrone drove poor
Spenser home to England to die of a broken-
heart. And speaking of Tyrone does remind
us that the Irish can fight in Ireland,
for if we remember aright that Celtic
Prince kept English armies on the run for
quite a number of years and broke either the
heads or hearts of Baginell, Norriss, Essex
and other English and Scotch generals who
had gained immortal glory on the continent.
In alluding to the 98 insurrection Froude
refers to the Presbyterians of the North and
the Catholics of the South in arms at the
same time against England, but says the
protestants got enough of such an alliance
at Scullabogue Barn, and went home and
turned orangemen and royalists. It was not
Scullabogue caused the change, Mr. Froude,
but English gold and misrepresentation. In
the full flush of their success the Wexford
patriots forced the Protestant Bagenal Harvey
to become their general, and a foolish forcing
it was, for the man, though sincere and honest
enough, was utterly incapable. They cared
not what religion their leader was of, pro-
vided he could lead. Indeed three-fourths
of the leaders of the United Irishmen
were protestants, some of them clergymen.
What strikes mortal terror into the
hearts of Englishmen like our
historian is the prospect of an alliance
between the Catholic and Protestant
Irish. And they have reason, for such a
union would sound the death knell of Eng-
lish domination in Ireland. That it may
come is the sincere wish of every true Irish-
man. It is useless to review Froude at any
further length. His twenty-eight pages are
but a rebash of his published lectures, the
only difference being that he has managed to
concentrate the lies, instead of having one
on every page as formerly, there is now one in
every paragraph.

The Toronto Mail of the 24th inst., says:—
Journalism in Canada has made marvellous
progress of late years, but here and there the
old pioneer system of payment still lingers.
The farmer who has reaped a big harvest and
is getting good prices, and who begrudges a
couple of dollars a year for his local paper, is
a poor specimen of humanity.

The following placard is extensively posted
up in the North of Ireland:—

QUESTIONS FOR COLONEL WARING'S MEETING.
Are the Protestants of the South and West
to be shot down like rotten sheep?
Has the Irish Chief Secretary told us that he
apprehends a serious increase in the number
of private assassinations?
Did Mr. Parnell bring from America im-
mense sums of money in the proportion of
five pounds for Bread and fifteen pounds for
Lead.

Did Mr. Biggar say that force, even such
force as was used in the case of Lord Leitrim,
was justifiable, and that there were other
Hartmans in Ireland?
Has the Constitution itself been threatened
by a Cabinet Minister because the House
of Lords will not, like the Government, submit
to the dictation of men who have £5 for Bread
and £15 for Lead?

What special measures have the Govern-
ment proposed for the protection of our
correligionists in the South and West?
What jury will convict for murder even
though the murderer came before them re-
handed?
Orangemen and Protestants, don't be ca-
joled. Speak out your minds.

Let it be known to all men that if the Gov-
ernment will not protect us, we shall be
driven to devise measures for our own pro-
tection, and WE CAN DO SO.

The sum of what I said was that the game
of lead was a game that two could play at if
driven to it, and this I repeat.

R. R. KANE.

The Rev. Mr. KANE, a Protestant member of
the North of Ireland has created a sensation.
At a meeting held at Ballykelly, he said if
Mr. Forster would do nothing for them they
should have a society which "for every
Protestant shot would shoot seven priests and
the Home Rule member of the county." This
was printed in the Belfast *News Letter*, a
Protestant Conservative organ, but the editor
commenting upon it editorially said it must
have been spoken on the impulse of the
moment and that doubtless the reverend
gentleman would explain and make an
apology. Apology indeed! The reverend
gentleman would do no such thing but he
wrote a letter to the Belfast *News Letter*
of which the following is a passage:—

I beg you will allow me to say that my
words were not uttered "in the impulse of
the moment," but deliberately and advisedly.
I never trust myself to speak at public
meetings on the impulse of the moment, as
I am far too anxious to say exactly what I
mean.

The report of my speech in the *News Letter*
was inaccurate in an important particular,
and owing to what is omitted of my observa-
tions, has left me (in a great measure) open
to the criticism to which I have been sub-
jected. What I did say at Donacloyne I am
prepared to repeat whenever and wherever I
have the opportunity. You were quite
right in saying that I am not an Orangeman,
though in hearty sympathy with the Orange
Society, and I believe the members of that
society to be in hearty sympathy with the
sentiments uttered by me at the laying of the
foundation-stone of the Orange Hall at
Donacloyne.

After all the reverend frebrand was only
advising his audience to practise what their
fathers did in their generations. Mr. A. M.
Sullivan called the attention of the Irish
Chief Secretary to the speech who said he
would cause the matter to be enquired into.

The *Times*' correspondent at Acorington
thinks that the adoption of the short time
movement by the masters will prevent a strike
of any magnitude. The Paddish weavers
have, however, resolved to support their
brethren.