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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 13, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JUNE. 1883.

THURSDAY, 14-St. Basil, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

FEIDAY, 15.-88. Nereus and others, Martyr. (May 12.) SS. Vitus and others, Martyrs. Abp. Nesie, Battimore, died, 1817. SATURDAY, 16-bt. John Francis Begis, Con-

SUNDAY, 17-Fifth Sunday after Pentecost, Epist. 1 Pet. 111. 8-15; Gosp. Matt. v.

MONDAY, 18-St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Confes-FOR (May 16.) ES, Marcus and Marcelli. anus, Martyra. Bp. Tyler, Hartford, died, Tuesday, 19-St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin.

SB. Gervace and Protase, Martyrs. Bp. Concanen, New York, died, 1810. WEDERDAY, 20-St. Bernardine of Sienns, Confessor (May 20). St. Silverius, Pope and Martyr. Abp. Blanc, New Orleans,

THE Kingston News is the first paper to say a good word of Carey, the infamous assassin and informer; our contemporary thinks he is real "plucky."

ERRINGTOR'S triumph has been of short duration. He has been shown the door of the Vatican, and he leaves Rome disgraced. The semenk and the renegade" is evidently beginning to have the tables turned against him.

CARRY, the informer, still refuses to leave Ireland. The American press are giving the precious gang of criminals of this stamp timely warning not to select any spot within the area of the United States for a resting place, as there are elements in that country that are not favorable to their enjoyment of tranquillity and repose.

Ir is now said that the refusal of Mr. Gladstone to give the Dake of Albany the Vice-Boyalty of Canada, is not to be lattributed so much to any anxiety on the part of the Premier about the youthfulness or inexperience of Leopold for the position, but that Mr. Gladstone refused, on the principle of returning like for like, and for personal satisfaction against the Queen. Her Majesty had slighted the Premier by falling to invite him and his wife to the Duke of Connaught's marriage. The royal slight has evidently not been forgotten by the "grand old man," who took the earliest opportunity of "getting even" with the Queen.

Australia does not find its extent of territory to be large enough, and a scheme has been set on foot to annex New Guinea to Queensland. The Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia have approved the annexation, but the Colonial Secretary of the English Government has declined to sanction the scheme, although he is willing to allow the establishment of English stations on the New Guines. coast. The Island of New Guines comprises 250,000 square miles, and is one of the great islands of the globs. It has never been thoroughly explored, but it is known to contain excellent timber, together with many of the vegetable products of equatorial lands. The hot, damp and malarious climate has hitherto prevented any serious attempt at colonizing the island, while the natives are very low down in the scale of civilization, and those of the interior, at least, are reputed to be cannibald.

WE are happy to note that the Quebec Telegraph intends to open a subscription list In its columns for the benefit of the Parnell Testimonial Fund. Our contemporary could not devote its space, nor its efforts, to a more worthy cause. Parnell is deserving of all the gratitude that the Irish race can expend upon him. He commards the respect of his enemies, the esteem of his co-laborers, the appreciation of the Hierarchy and the affection of the entire Irlsh race. His services to his country are invaluable, and will be adequately estimated only by the pen of the historian. To reward such a man is therefore but to honor ourselves. It is true that the great work Parnell has sione for Ireland commot be imeasured or valued by any gift of money, but the spirit which prompts the movement, and the enthuslasm with which, it has been condedion and responded to, will prove towns we miss that his efforts and his racrifices can be light zoyally appreciated by a grateful and yeremons people, ula surger inte aniens liem an ?

still they are perfectly true; and we can assure the Recorder that such 18 Its care. It is a pity however that our contemporary should. depend upon 118 " Rearing" for an acquaintancel with the events of the day. It should the moteralive to the doings of the times, and then it would be able to join hands with us in protesting against the appointment of a cruel and arbitrary nobleman as Governor-General of a country where so many of the population spring from that race to which he has refused to render justice either as a legislator or a landlord, were in bear a function

THE Brockville Times is peculiarly ignorant. It says that "the priests in Ireland advised the Pope to issue the circular forbidding contributions to the Parnell fund because the leader of Home Bule is a Protestant." When did our contemporary wake up? It is about time for the editor of our contemporary, to acquaint himself with the fact that it was the Irish Archbishops and Bishops who initiated the movement, and that it is the Irish priests who are the heaviest contributors to the national testimonial. Irish Catholics do not ostracize a man, worthy of their confidence, because he is a Protestant; and our contemporary is very wrong in thinking so and very unjust in saying so. We hope the Times will learn to be fairer and more truthful in the

THE immigration returns for the month of May are most gratifying. The total number of arrivals during the month almost equalled the number of immigrants who had entered Canada during the first four months of the year. The arrivals up to the 1st May, from January 1st, were 28,132, while the number was 33,161 for the month of May alone. This would give a total of 71,293 persons, which is an increase of 31,831 over the arrivals for the corresponding period of 1882. Of the arrivals last month, 9,966 did not remain in Canada but passed through to the United States. This would leave but 23,195 actual settlers for Canada, which added to the 22,255 actual settlers of the first four months, would make a total of 45,450 persons who remained in the Dominion up to the 1st of June. The number that remained in the country during the same period of 1882 was only 24,135, or an increase for the first five months of 1883 of 21,315.

TER Hon. Judge Bainville, in rendering judgment in the famous "Cautyre" marriage case, took occasion to refer to our marriage license system. His Honor rightly stigmatized the law in this matter as thoroughly defective and altogether monstrous, as no protection was afforded to families against the incursions of schemers and dishonest men. By this law, said the Judge, any irresponsible party can, upon his own simple declaration that a young girl is of age and by fornishing two worthless securities, obtain a marriage license, and thus wreck the peace and happiness of families, "The sconer the law is abolished the better," said the Judge, and we think all fathers and mothers who have young daughters to watch over, will quite agree with His Honor. There is too much facility given to tie the marriage knot under inauspicious oircumstances. Marriage is not an act to be performed in dark holes and corners, and the present mode of issuing marriage licenses is a standing temptation for reckless men to bring ruin or disgrace upon our unprotected families. Justice Rainville has rendered the community an excellent service in thus protesting against the evils of the marriage law as it exists.

Those good people who profess so much horror at a orime committed in Ireland, and so little of it at crimes committed nearer home, will please to read and treasure the following extract from an organ of English opinion, the London Echo. It says : "Eng. land, Ireland and Scotland are for once and for a time placed on an equality! That es sential functionary of our vaunted civilization, Marwood, bas recently strangled two Irlshmen, two Englishmen, and two Scotchmen. So there are great criminals in each of the three kingdoms. With the exception of political outrages, Ireland is freer from crime than any part of the United Kingdom. An ordinary murder is committed in England, and the murderer, if caught, tried and, found guilty, is generally executed, and the world hears no more about him-like for in- wires over land and under the sea, and Irestance, the two men just executed at Taunton, land is too poor to buy her whose names are not known to one cut of ten Englishmen. But let an Irlehman commit a murder, though not a whit more selfish or brutal than an ordinary murder committed in this country, and the world becomes a soundingboard for his infamy. Now, murder is murder, whether committed by an Irishman, a Scotchman or an Englishman, whether from political or any other motive. But it is strange that Englishmen, as a rule, are moved to immeasurable indignation against a distardly murder in Ireland, when a similar murier in this country is thought comparaor hous talke. tively little of."

of war between Wrance and Ohlns, is a part the took up his morning paper to read the but that they are restrained by political the position assumed by our contemporare of the Kingdon of Annam, south of China and current news of the day. The paper was the cowardles from expressing them "from fear to be so weak and childish that we offered east of Slam. In the 15th century the inhand Journal de Rome. Mr. Dillon was startled to of the vote politicians dare not say so." This no serious or elaborate contradiction, to its bitants of Touguin revolted and cast up a behold under the heading of the Complet is an impudent lie on the part of the Profess. assertion; as quoted: above, but facetiously governments dor themselves. "During "the Windsor Plot), half, a sor, and our statesmen should give himstor promised to present the editor of the Windsor Plot), half, a

thinks we confound the present Marquis, sept to his help and he wide and it is detailed that it staggered him. but also very harmless, because in its details that it staggered him. but also very harmless, because in the best intentioned people will end and in the present marquis and the presen contemporary, does not remember a foothold in the country, and since then of hearing about a fact, that does not they have not been backward in interfering destroy its existence. There are a great in the affairs of the kingdom with armed many things one may not have heard of and force. In 1862 the French bombarded warious ports and forced the Emperor, Tu-due, to code to them the principal parta of the terril length he confessed to the police the secrets at a more desirable field than Canada and falled we would not have been in the alight tories now constituting their great possessions, of a terrible plot for the assassination of the the Western States because "Feninniam" est degree, that dupon the infallibility of the inches East, and known as French Cookin Queen. He told how he had been detailed by will fall to the burning sunry at least. And how could it thus he? Sim. China. By a treaty passed in 1874, and unwillingly accepted by Tu-due, the Ecench recognized his sovereignty in a formal manner, but in reality he was notbilly better than their varsal. As a consequence the Tonquinese coased to look upon the French with a fayorable eye-in fack the inhabitants have repeatedly harassed the French by hostile movements during the past few years, and they were, moreover, sided by Chins, which has all along considered itself the suzerain of Tonquin and of all Annam. The cause of the present difficulties lies in the fact that Tu-duc has openly discarded the treaty of 1874, and joined forces with China, In the early part of the spring the Obinese, 4,000 strong, attacked the French garrison of the Hanoi citadel on the Bad Biver, and were repulsed only after inflicting great loss upon the foreigners. The commander of the garrison, Col. Riviere, was captured in a sally from the fort with fliteen other Frenchmen. According to the official report, these prisoners were impaled and made to suffer terrible torments. . It, is now probable that their death will be avenged by the bombardment of Tonquinese ports and by the selzure and occupation of more territory by the French. The Chinese on their side are equally determined to resist the encrosohments of foreign soldiers, and in consequence war preparations on a large scale are being made in China.

ENGLAND AND ROME; OR "THE WINDSOR PLOT."

When the Circular from the Cardinal Se-

cretary of the Propaganda, addressed only to

the Irlsh Bishops, found its way into the

public Press, The Post did not hesitate to say

that the instructions contained therein were of such a character as to warrant the belief that the most infamous system of misrepresentation, if not actual falsehood, had been adopted by the English Government in relation to Irish affairs to persuade the Vatican that Ireland was nothing better than a nation of villains, assassins and truculent reprobates, and, consequently, fully deserving of the severest condemnation. It was rather a bold assertion for us to make at the time, especially in view of the fact that we had no positive proofs to advance to strengthen the position we assumed. We relied, however, on our intuition, which is singularly faithful and correct whenever we have to analyze Irish news that passes through an English channel. And in the present instance, time and events have fully borne us out in the conclusion we had intuitively arrived at. England has had the about Ireland and the Irish people that are to systematic distortion of public news relating to Ireland would be bad enough, but when deliberate and unscrupulous lying is indulged in, then indignation can know no bounds. What will our readers think and say when we tell them that the people of the Eternal City verily believe that it was one of Mr. Parnell's alleged followers that was the cause of the death of the notorious John Brown, the Queen's "gillie"-in fact, that poisoned the august footman. The statement would be received with ridicule and evoke Britain or America; but, in Rome, why should disInterested press of the Italian Capital published a solemn account of the awful tragedy. It is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the outrageous fashion in which the Itish people are misrepresented and foully defamed, even in the organs of the Vatioan, Day by day, the Roman journals have been dishing up horror-stories about Ireland, which are enough to make a Roman's flesh creep with terror, but an his own prejudices rather than of the opinions Itishman's blood to boil over with indignation. And the situation is made all the more distressing from the fact that Ireland is unable to supply either Rome or any other part. ticipates any difficulty of a political or national of the world with prompt contradictions of character from the presence within her territhe lying despatches. England controls the right of way over them; and in consequence she has to suffer the sting of the venom, until the antidote arrives by the circuitous route of the Mail, which very often arrives too late and is of no use, as all the harm intended has been done in the meantime. All who love truth and hate falsehood, will read and ponder over the following, which is not only a convincing illustration of what we have asserted, but is, position we assumed on the Angio-Roman relations in regard to the Irish Question.

"While the late member for Tipperary, Mr. Toxoum which promises to become the seat John Dillon, was sojourning recently in Rome reign of Louis XVI. of France, a native column, of news from the seat of understand at the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he would select the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he would select the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he would select the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he would select the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he confession of an indicate the first opportunity that he with a chromo (framed) if he confession of an indicate the confession of the con

to the Governor Generalship of Causes, 15. French Courtito seek; the alliance and invoke, had polaoned John Brown is Mr. Dillon, we marke that if Goss not remember of having the aid of Louis in his efforts to ascure the are informed, was inclined to isogne outsill heard that Landowne had alther the reputs relate of government in Tonquin: "His re-Brown was accordingly polsoned, the Irish dose into a drink of brandy which John swallowed."

If this outrageous story, gravely set forth as Gospel truth in the Roman Press, was able to stagger John Dillon, we ask what effect it must have, and what influence it must exercise, on the minds and judgments of the Bomen neople when considering the case of Ireland. But let us proceed with this Eng. lish despatch sent for the enlightenment and

guidance of opinion in the Eternal City. The despatch continues: John Brown being now out of the way, he, the Irlsh agsasin, managed to get into the Royal Castle, and after well studying the stairs down Tunis, and it was Gambetta's intention to which Queen Victoria was accustomed to reach the hall, he so managed a trap for her in the stair carpeting that she must have iallen and broken her royal neck. But, instead, the fortunately only hurt her knee, and now the Irish assassin sees in all these things the special protection of Providence accorded to the good Queen of England, and so compunction seizing him, he desired to further the ends of justice by turning informer.

Here in America we would laugh heartily at this fabrication, and would consider it equally humorous and idiotic, but in Bome the humor crops out of the villainous despatch, for there it was received as gospel fact: it was read with awe, and spoken of in all quarters, high and lowly, learned and ignorant, as the latest startling disclosure about Parnell and the Irish Leaguers. Well might the Dublin Nation ask :-Who telegraphed this story from Windser? Who composed it at Windsor? Who got it into the Roman journals in proper time to be considered in connection with the conduct of Parnell Tribute at the Propaganda? This is only a sample of the systematic misrepresen. tation, calumny and falsehood employed by England against the Irish people and their cause, in the capital of Christendom,

"SIT DOWN, SMITH!" GOLDWIN SMITH, who has been recuperating ear of the Vatican during the past six after the very severe lashing inflicted on him or eight months, and her emissaries or by Mr. Godkin of the New York Nation, has agents have retailed in Rome all the just put in an appearance in the June number most brutal and grotesque falsehoods of the Nineteenth Century. The professor is as viciously anti-Irish as ever, in fact, so be found in the vilest and most hostile much so, that a good many people fear for sheets of the British press. An habitual and his sanity. His bark and the foam from his mouth are terribly suggestive of the dog days. He seems to have actually gone mad through a fear that he will be annihilated by those agrarian terrorists" from Ireiand, who are cettling down in Canada. He wants no more of these Irishmen to come to the Dominion, and he appeals to England to drive them soywhere but to this favored land. To use his own words, Mr. Smith solemnly declares "that Canada shudders at the thought of receiving a wholesale consignment of agrarian terrorists, though polinothing but laughter in any part of Great ticlaus, from the fear of the vote, dare not say so." There will be a great many people in it not be credited and believed, since the Canada who will fail to see where " the shudder' comes in; in fact, Smith would have some difficulty in finding even one in every million of the population that has experlenced any "shudder" at receiving the victims of English misrule. We imagine that all this "shudder" has not passed further than his own spidermis. The Montreal Herald thinks that Mr. Smith has become badly cranked, and has been taking stock of of the people of Canada, Our contemporary says: "It is not true that Canada shudders at the proposed emigration to her shores or antory of the poor people who are denied a living in their own country. Thousands of men have left Ireland, hating the British Government and hating landlords, to become useful and valuable citizens in Canada, finding in the possession of land or other property a panacea for all their troubles, and an influence which bound them to the side of law and 'order.' What has happened in the past will, no doubt, happen again under simi-This expression of opinion on the subject

sliches of the Canadian press and people if and a very heavy effort it is, but also such anti-Irish sentiments are so gonerally unanecessful. Owing toothe good faith and Queen's heart, but John Brown invertably, of Irishmen in this Dominion are as peace-John Brown must be made away with Poison | people, and to make out a case against them: was decided to be the best means to John We think that the present attack will bring more odium on the name of the Professor Fenian confessing that he imself had put the than it will cause harm to the Irish. It has in fact made organs of public opinion in no way favorable to the Irish people rise and protest against the rabid sentiments and falsehoods of this imported English writer. The general feeling is against him, and is forcibly, expressed in the saroastic and contemptuous order of "Bit down, Smith,"

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The statesmen who have been at the head of affairs in France during the past few years have manifested an unwonted eagerness and passion for foreign possessions. They managed a year ago to obtain a firm hold on have annexed it to Algiers and to have shared the control of Egypt with England. New Guinea was the next interesting spot upon which the French thought of pitching their tents, but the English colonists of Queensland were too quick for them and frustrated their design by first annexing the island, and then seeking the consent of the Home Government to do so Madagascar is another territory to which the French have directed their attention and upon which they keep a covetous eye. And now they are Farther India or Cochin-China. France would have comparatively little difficulty in doing so if she had not the Chinese fleet and army to face.

For services rendered to the sovereigns of Annam during the last twenty years, the French were granted some six provinces of the Annamese Kingdom, which have ever since been subjected to French control. The Emperor of China has always claimed a right of suzerainty over the Kingdom of Annam. the Irish leaders, the Irish Bishops and the and has exacted tribute to be sent to Pekin every four years.

But in all transactions between Annam

and France no mention was ever made of Ohina, which was comp'etely ignored. In fact, in one of the treaties drawn up to govern the relations of the Annamese and French Governments, a clause was inserted by which China's suzarainty was unmistakably set aside, as it asserted the entire independence of the Tu due as regards every nation except France, to whose foreign policy he bound himself to conform his own. It is needless to add that China was in no way a party to this treaty, made in 1874, and was never asked if it was willing to forego its right of suzerainty over Annam. In fact, the Chinese Government were ignorant, until recently, of the obnoxious stipulation, which was a direct blow at its supremacy in the East. It was only when France began preparations to secure the enforcement of the compact that China was PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND. made aware of the full meaning of the situation. No time was lost in summoning the Council of Mandarins together to consider what action should be taken to protect the Celestial interests. The Mandarina have come to the conclusion that China can only recognize the treaties between Annam and France, provided France intervenes in Tonguin affairs solely at the request of the Annamese sovereign; and provided such interference is accompanied by an acknowledgment of Chinese suzerainty over Annam. France could accept the latter of these conditions without loss of self-respect, for there is nothing jeopardized by, a recognition of nominal supremacy, but the former condition is totally inadmissible, and has seemingly been put forward by the Council of Mandarins with the design of forcing upon France an igrominious withdrawal from Tonquin or an open rupture with China. The first condition is one that cannot be accepted by France without humiliation, for she would, by acquiescing in it, have to forego all the commercial advantages gained or hoped for in Torquin, if it should become necessary for her to wait ior a formal summons from the Annamese Sovereign before proceeding to enforce her treaty rights in that country. A serious collision between France and China is therefore almost inevitable. The transfer for

" A QUESTION OF INFALLIBILITY."

Two weeks ago the Port Hope Times stated in a general way that "the comments of THE Post in regard to the Papel circular were will prove all the more acceptable, coming, as hard on the infallibility of the Vatican. moreover, a thorough justification of the it does, from a source that has been notorious. The Times writer, in making such an assetly hostile to Irish interests ... Mr. Smith, tion, gave, ample proof that he did not moreover, rideots very severely on our Canal exactly know what he was talking about dian statesmen and politicians, when he and that he was, all astray in his ideas, boldly asserts that his views are held by them, about "infallibility." [In fact we desmed]

held as Mr. Smith declares they are 1.73 del serfoushess which our continuous has This terrible place of news for the people will end of Rome was to the effect! that the Irish to enforced emigration, and admires Mr. from Ignorance. Now, the Time will, Fenian had been arrested on suspicion, and Gladatone's upinch of starvation! policy, he no doubt, be surprised to wish we on searching his lodgings the detectives found his looked around the globe to find a spot tell its that his we had staken at each on searching his longings the detectives tout of the sentence, or even every word, in that Olroular highly compromising documents. For seve. where the irish could be landed out of his sentence, or even every word, in that Olroular ral days he stoutly denied everything; but at sight. He has pitched on the Southern States to the Irish Bishops and proved them to be his Irish confederates to assassinate. Hen of states of South of Facts inhave no ply dear Times; because there was no dinfal.

Mejesty. On several occasions, he was just weight with the Grofessor. Other makes no libility in the Olroniar. The great missing point of running a dagger through the difference to min whether or not the million. Isks. you make in this matter is that you claim more for the Rope than the and mysteriously turned up, and in some may full, law abiding and industrious old sens as Catholic Church can recognize. You must averted the murderous stroke. Then it their neighbors as long as it suits him to bear not imagine that all the ulterances of His was decided by the Irlah conspirators, that lake testimony in his attacks on the Irlah Holiness are infallible. Why that is a point that the majority of little children nowadays are fully aware of, and it is to be deeply regretted that the full grown editor of the Times should be ignorant of such an important fact Our contemporary must henceforth bear in mind that the Pope is infallible only when he addresses himself to the universal Church on matters of faith and morals. When the Pope deals: with questions of fact, His Holiness is certainly an excellent authority, but only fallible. We hope the Times will not forget this distinction, so that in the future it may guard itself from attacking our position, which has been declared to be unsessit. able by learned divines and to be in harmony with sound theology. Now, this circular to the trish Bishops deals with questions of fact, and is not addressed to the universal Church; hence it is absurd on the part of the Times to give a character of infallible lity to it, which the Pope himself withholds. Besides, the document was neither written nor signed by His Holiness, so that our contemporary has been at very idle, if not mischievous work in trying to persuade its readers that THE POST had attacked the infallibility of the Vatican. We have but one complaint to make in regard to the article of the Times, and it is, that in quoting one of our comments, our contemporary falsifies the whole meaning struggling to maintain a firm footbold in of the sentence by interpolating a spurious word, the pronoun "it." By this simple and trifling interpolation, the Times manages to make us say thinge of a most stultliging nature. We would not have noticed the error but that our contemporary unjustly builds one of its best arguments upon it to show that the position we took amounts to saying that "the Pope does not "know what he is talking about-an admission slightly fatal to the assumption of " infallibility."

THE Post had said, "there is much in the circular that is a perfect reflection of the very sentiments, methods and aims of the National moven. t," but the Times quoted us as saying "that it (the whole Circular) was a perfect reflect ," etc., etc. We quite agree with our contemporary that it was a much easier matter to demolish the second quotation than to attempt to refute the first : but it was not fair to fabricate a quotation for the purpose of scoring a point sgainst us and of deceiving its readers.

In conclusion, we hope that the editor of the Times will not delay in acquiring a clearer and more accurate idea of "infallibility" in the abstract, and a better understanding of its use and application in the reality. We do not think that he has yet made good his claims to the chromo-in fact, we think he has permanently lost it.

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