The True Witness

AND

from a Joh **Catholach Chronicle**. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

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Germany and France.

France is ruining Germany. She is forcing the new Empire to increase her army, and to incur expenses which she cannot afford France is rich, and she is using her wealth to crush ber lately triumphant neighbour. In 1871, the war of men ceased, but since 1871 the war of money has been going on. Germany cannot stand the strain. The country is poor, and taxation is already weighing down the people. France can force the hands of Germany any day. Two years ago Germany looked as if she was about to bully France, to-day Germany is nervous least France may bully her. Since 1871, everything has changed. France has discovered her strength, while Germany has discovered her weakness. The one feels vitality, the other is still powerful, but not all powerful as she used to be. The world no longer regards Germany as mistress of Europe, and it is well for the world that Germany has now a neighbour that would be a match for

The Railway Question

If the Hon. Mr. Joly makes the Railway Question a Government measure he will be defeated on it. There are some men who support his party who will not go the length of supporting what cannot be satisfactorily explained. The railway was built by the money of the people, and it is the duty of the Government to make the most of it. How can this be done? How, but by asking for tenders to lease the road, and by selecting those tenders most likely to yield the largest profit. But instead of doing this, if the Hon. Mr. Joly leased the railway to a syndicate, the people would go against him. There is an air of mystery about the business and while there may be, indeed we do not think there is anything wrong, yet it is a deed in dark and the people are dissatisfied. We want light on the subject, and it is more than likely that there are enough of independent men attached to the Reform party to vote against the syndicate, even if the Hon. Mr. Joly thinks they should vote the other way. If the lease comes before the House, as it is at present thought it will, the only way the Hon. Mr. July can save him self is by making the measure an open one.

Provincial Lunatic Asylums.

There are two evils to be guarded against in Lunatic Asylums. These evils are, the danger of interested parties having people who are not insune confined in a lunatic asylum, and the chances of having lunatics, whose people are able to pay for their support, being retained without payment. These evils the Local Government appear resolved to remedy. A bill will soon be introduced which will put safeguards between the sane and their persecutors, and which will provide that all lunatics, where people can afford it, must be supported by the relatives of the lunatic, and not by the people of the Province. We do not see how anyone can object to such measures as these. They are just meathe people a guarantee that relatives who are anxious to make it appear that some of their people are "insane" cannot do so without sufficient proof, and when the proof is furnished that they must support the unfortunates if they can. It is too often an easy way to get rid of a man or, woman who are, perhaps, merely eccentric, but who are dubbed insane" for family reasons, and anything that will put a stop to this evil will be a benefit to the community.

England and the United States.

the ruin of the English cotton manufacturers. we may make up our minds to the fact that the United States cotton manufacturers are and the land ords must reduce the price they क्षेत्र है। है कि प्रमास क्षानिक है की है कर है। है अपने कि

men. who were princes in the business.

Many, turnaces, have gone out, the mines are comparatively idle, foreign imports beat English manufactured goods in English mart-kets, and altogether the situation continues to grow in seriousness. Such is the news this morning from England. On the other hand the news from the United States is from the opposite direction. Business is said to have been unusually prosperous 4 for the past six months," and that the "indications of prosperty have not been so marked as at present perity have not been so marked as at present at any time during the past three years."
This is ominous news, and unless Englishmen
wake up, they will find themselves furnishing homilies to historians, who will point to a decaying nation and say, "Behold the history of Tyre, Athens, Rome, Venice and Carthage repeated in the decadence of modern London.

The Kingston Cadets.

We notice to-day that the home authorities have decided that a certain number of the cadets from the millitary college at Kingston shall be entitled to commissions in the army every year. This news is certain to act favorably upon the military spirit of Canadians, and it will encourage our young men to look upon admission to the military college at Kingston as a coveted honor. We always thought that the name "Kingston Military College" was somewhat of a mis-nomer. None of the young men who entered the college were, for certain, destined to take to the profession of arms. The country contributed to their education, but that education was in nearly all cases devoted to their and they will rejoice if by a concession such individual benefit. Now, however, there will as we ask, the Irish Catholic vote can be sebe something in return, and the fact of a certain number of the cadets passing into the army, will make the college more popular, and it will assist in keeping alive the military ardor which is at present confined to too few

"Dark Clouds in Ireland."

The news from Ireland becomes worse every day. The Dublin correspondent of the New York Herald sends a harrowing picture of the distress in Connaught, and it looks as if the country was on the verge of want. The de-pression of trade in England, and the importation of American cattle, and dead meat, injuriously rebound to the disadvantage of the Irish people. Rents cannot be collected, because the tenants have no money. In one year 800 ejectments have been served in Mayo alone, and this at an average of six to each family, makes a total of 4,800 persons made homeless in one county alone. The Land Act is powerless to save the people, for too many of the landlords have forced the abortive. Dark clouds hang over the land, and the people turn with wistful longings to their friends across the ocean. If they want help they will get it, and get it with no niggard hand. Freely and cheerfully the Irish people on this continent will, we are sure, respond to the call, if call there be. Meanwhile we wonder that Archbisnop McHale has not spoken, for the Irish abroad only await one word from the great and beloved old man to make them do their duty.

Property Qualification.

The Hon. Mr. Irvine has, we see, withdrawn the Bill to abolish property qualification in the Quebec Legislature. He found the majority was against it, and the defeat of the measure might be regarded as equivalent to a government disaster. The meaning of all this is that the poor men must have no lofty aspirations in this Province of Quebec. They must assume no airs, nor dream of becoming legislators. The paths of honorable distinction are not to be thrown open to any one save those who can jingle \$2,000 on a tombstone. We do not profess to be in the least democratic, as democracy is understood to being as good as another," but we do profess to a desire to throw open the avenues of preferment to the best men irrespective of the length of their purses. As an experiment, we reveat that we would not like to try how the absence of property qualifications in our legislators would work; but surely what England, the Dominion, and all the local Legislatures except Quebec, have done, this Province might with all humility consider the propriety of doing also. But it will come in time, and when it does it will be in order for the House to pass a measure by which the aphorism of Dr. Watts may be enforced, and the mind and not the purse, declared the standard of the man.

Property Qualification. To become a member, of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec a man must be possessed of \$2,000 worth of real estate; to become a member of the British House of Commons a man need not possess a dollar in the world. In the Canadian House of Commons, and, inhil the local assemblies except Quebec, the property qualification has been done away with. In this province, however, the Con-servatives appear to be in favor of retaining the Property Qualification, while the Reformers appear auxious to do 'away with it. This the debate in the House last night clearly established, and the question is now fairly before the people. We take the Reformers' side of the question. It would be odd if we did not. As an experiment we would not like to be the first people in the world to try how the absence Property Qualification would work, but it is not an experiment, for England and Canada furnishes proof that the absence of Property Qualification for members of Parliament is a success: 'Mind and not money should be the standard of a legislator's claim. Intelligence must and will triumph over sluggish incapacity. To say otherwise is to admit that the Province of Quebec is sures and necessary ones, and will furnish afraid to trust its pour, but able, men with the same advantages which the same class of men enjoy in more active, and more important communities.

Bauks. Banks should be written about with caution. A careless writer might cause unnecessary alarm and do a great deal of mischief. But banks must be roticed as well as other institutions, and to avoid a fair criticism might do more harm than to remain silent. At present, especially, the banks in Montreal are attracting a great deal of attention, and It looks as if the United States are to be the public speak freely about the haps and mishaps to which banks and bank manage-The Lancashire cotton operatives are, we see, inent are subjected. When, we see, the stock emigrating in large numbers to America. In of the Consolidated Bank down to 25 on a the town of Preston one-fifth of the spindles feduced capital to 60, which is equivalent to are stopped, while in Accrington one-fourth 15 of the 700, and when we see the directors. are stopped, and, work on the remainder is of the McCliantos Bank promise to pay the said to be "very irregular." From other depositors without giving any security, allocalities the news is equally depressing and though there is little doubt but that the depositors must be paid in full and when we see the Exchange quoted ruining the English cotton markets. Again at 30 in personcent; and the Bank of It must be "Croppies lie down" in Canada as all the indications prove that the agricultural Montreal calling upon \$500,000 of its rest it was in Ireland. But the men who talk interests of England are about to suffer a fund; the public cannot but think that some this way appear to forget that this is a free shock. The farmers cannot pay their rents, bank stock is not in a flourishing condition. In the Exchange Bank we see, too, bank pre-

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to be a disposition to prevent them from opening their mouths. The banks are all right, no doubt, and in a little time they will, for the most part, rectify themselves. They have suffered like other institutions, and the best way of enabling them to recover, is to give them time and avoid a panic.

The Quebec Cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. Joly has now a majority of four and the Speaker. He is now strong enough to take bold action, and by doing so he can strengthen himself, and make every politically Independent Irish Catholic in this province his friend. We must have a representative of our people in the Local Cabinet before we can look upon any party with un-yielding favor. We grant that the Hon. Mr. Joly cannot easily shuffle his cards so as to make room for one of our people just now, but it should bedone, and until it is done, the local Premier may rest assured that the Irish Catholics will not forget it. We may too opine that the Conservatives fear that such an appointment will be made. They fear the popularity it would bring to the Reform party. They all admit that we are entitled to a representative, but yet they hang fire and procrastinate. The English Protestants are, for the most part, the Hon. Mr. Joly's friends, cured. But above all we are entitled to a representative in the Cabinet, and as the Hon. Mr. Joly has the reputation of doing what he believes to be right, he should take advantage of a trump card, do the correct thing, and he will be gratefully remembered by a people who never forget a good turn for all time to

"Under the Heel of the Priests."

It is a common phrase that the French Canadian people in this Province are "under the heel of the priests." The words are used in print and out of print, and people seriously tell us that the assertion is true, and that the priest has only to say "presto" to his parishioners, and the people obey. But what are the facts? In the first place, we do not believe that the priests desire to put their "heel" on any one, while they have a perfect right to exercise their legitimate influence as tax-payers and as citizens. But this talk about priests having their "heel" on the people is idle. Look at the late election! The priests went one way, and the majority of the people the other. No man will deny that the priests have as much right to act, as citizens, in all political issues, as laymen have. The tranchise is the heritage of all who pay taxes, and when the priests exercise legitimate influence who can object? Spiritually all Catholics bow to the will of the priests, politically Catholics think for themselves. In all questions relating to faith and morals no Catholic can for a second question the authority of his priest, but in political affairs this talk about Catholics being "under the heel of the priests" is an invention of the enemy. Catholics always will give great weight to the advice of their clergy, even when that advice is given as a citizen, but to say that the priests have their "heel" on the people is too ridiculous.

Obstruction. It is all very well to abuse the "Obstructionists" in the British House of Commons. It is a very popular pastime to throw mud at the men who "obstruct" one set of ideas in order to advance their own. Factious oppothese "Obstructionists" are men with lofty motives and pure intentions. They throw overboard all considerations of self, and encounter the anger of the British public for a principle that is dear to them. They look upon Home Rule as the right of Ireland, and they "obstruct" in order to advance, as they believe, their cause. They look around and see "the Frenchmen rule in France, the Spaniard govern Spain," and they ask "Why should not Irishmen direct the affairs of Ireland?"" They see the glory of their nation gone, and they thirst for a return of that national autonomy which will make them icel more like men and less like serfs. They ask little, if any, more than the Province of Quebecopossesses in its relation with the Dominion, and they cannot be satisfied with less. They love their country first, and the jeers of the hostile multitude does not cause them to blink in presence of their foes. Think them mistaken if you will, but do not think them dishonest, and give them credit for labouring in the upright interest of a land whose children long and labour to see assume the dignity of a nation. England is doing much to repair the wrong she has done Irish men. Day by day we see indications of a broader and more generous spirit in England, but no matter what she does, Irishmen will never abandon their right to Legislative Independence.

Orangeism.

The Toronto papers are full of speeches made by "brothers" on Saturday last. These speeches are of the oddest and the most contradictory character. For instance, " Brother Chambers" was loud in his profession of friendship towards the Catholics, but his profession of friendship did not harmonize with the cant he used about "the iron heel of Rome." Mr. Johnston was even more inconsistent. He said that Orangeism was the maintainer of "civil and religious liberty, the bulwark of the land, and the champion of equal rights for all." Now, let us see this statement in the light of history. It Mr. Johnston can point out a single instance where Orangeism labored for "equal rights for all," we will eat a copy of the Post from the heading to the imprint. Orangeism was established to prevent "equal rights to all," and there never yet has been a measure that was calculated. to place Catholics on the same footing as Protestants that Orangeism did not oppose to the death. If snyone can prove to the contrary, then there is the gastronomical task of cating the Post, which we have promised to do, as a solace to wounded honor. Yes, and the speakers in Toronto admitted it, in spite of their desire to keep it quiet, and of their cant about "equal rights.", The Rev. Mr. Baxter told the history of the order when he said that "he (the speaker) would do all he could to keep them (the Homan Catholics) from high places of authority and power. (Loud obsers)" That was letting the cat out of the bag fairly and honestly. It must be "Croppies lie down" in Canada as and a Christian land, and that bigotry and 2nd and 3rd ranges; the centre, poor landintolerance can have no permanent abiding at the northern corner, good land

farms. In the iron trade there is nothing but stock was only \$1.000,000 In its looks like a that was indulged in, and all the offensive failures every day, and that too, o wilful waste, although the reasons for it may terms applied to "Rome," it is unnecessary men who were princes in the business be of a nature that, when explained, might to notice. Men can look upon such exhibibe or a nature that, when explained, might cause us to entertain another opinion. That the shareholders must have more or less confidence in the directors of banks we grant, but yet shareholders should be encouraged to ask questions, while at present there appears to be a disposition to prevent them from the shareholders about a provent them from growing Fanaticism of every kind and liberators of the shareholders about a prevent them from the same of the shareholders and liberators of the shareholders are shareholders about a prevent them from the same of the shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders. for the play-toy of fools. As an evidence of this we publish the following article from the Globe of July 15th :-ANTIQUATED BIGGTRY.

this we publish the following article from the Globe of July 15th:—

"ANTIQUATED BIGGTRY."

Orangemen are in the habit of proclaiming that their society is the bulwark of civil and religious liberty, and Uranga speakers usually are carrill to abstain from public remarks calculated to make outsiders doubt the assertion. So it happened on Saturday last that the only lorator who forgot the doctrine of "equal rights to all "was a Protestant preacher who is not an Orangeman, the Rev. Mr. Bilkey. One who heard his expressions of regret for Catholic emancipation could easily believe his assertion that he, was not very conversant with politics, particularly that strangs mixture—Canadian politics, if the reverend gentleman could turn for a short time from contemplating the awful vision of a bugaboo Pope, he might very profitably occupy himself with historical studies. He would thus learn that Roman Catholics have been loyal in a direct ratio to their freedom, and that human beings are not to be dragooned out of their beliefs. It is hard to comprehend the mental condition of a man who now-a-days proposes to punish his neighbors for their religions creeds by taking away their political privileges. Such a proposition is tantamount to the declaration of a fear that, with fair play, his neighbor's religion will gain the greater number of adherents. Is it, then, upposed that a man will be withheld from the adoption of beliefs on which he may think the safety of his soul depends by the consideration that he may lose his power to vote? If not, the deprivation of civil right will do nothing to restrain the extension of Roman Catholicism. But the arguments for religious toleration are so well known that we need not repeat them. They have come to be regarded as truisms. Every one knows that religious opinions are not to be persecuted with success, and that persecution which is merely vexatious is worse than useless.

Such talk as that of Mr. Bilkey showed a doubt of the strength and justice of his cause. We should have been impres

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ottawa Valley Colonization Scheme.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIR,-As a number of persons are making enquiries for information regarding the colonization of the Ottawa Valley, will you kindly publish the following translation of a letter received from the Revd. Father Labelle, parish priest of St Jerome, who has already done so much to fill up those parts with prosperous settlers.

"There are now three large tracts of land, with good roads leading to them, open for settlement, the first to the east of St. Agathe, the second to the west of St. Sauveur and St. Agathe, and the third to north of the Seigneurie of La Petite Nation, north of Greu-

TO THE EAST OF ST. AGATHE,

the townships are named Duncaster, Lussier, Chilton; and in the township of Duncaster there are already built a flour and saw-mill. and a church with a resident priest, Rev. Mr. sition is not, indeed, a commendable thing; and a church with a resident priest, Rev. Mr. Vaillancourt. A number of good farms can nor is "obstruction" a word that can be there be found, all surveyed; population 125 easily defended. But we must not forget that families. An excellent road passes by St. Jerome, St. Sauveur, St. Adele, and St. Marguerite; or by St. Jerome, St. Hypolite and St. Marguerite, mail three times a week to St. Agathe; Duncaster, St. Lucie, Lussier or St. Donat parishes will have a post office later.

In the parish or township of Lussier are to be found a chapel with resident priest, a saw and flour mill. As to the quality of the land, see "The Guide of the Colonist," published by the Quebec Government. To the north of St. Donat, a quarter of the land is surveyed, the same for lands near lake Ouareau; the same road leads to these places as that to Duncaster. The priest is the Rev. Mr. Couture. Chilton, to the east of Duncaster, all surveyed; good land to the south east; probably the church will be erected on the 6th range; same road as to Duncaster, thence by the 8th range of Duncaster.

The eastern portion of the township of, Archambault can be reached by the road to St. Marguerite and Duncaster-one quarter surveyed settlers are coming in. The land of this township is as good as that of St. Agathe. The rail way fare for return ticket is one dollar to St. Jerome thence to St. Agathe; it will be about \$1.25 by the mail carriage. COUNTRY TO THE WEST OF ST. SAUVEUR AND ST. AGATHE.

To the west of St. Sauveur are the townships of Howard and Montcalm; daily mail to St. Sauveur. Good road for vehicles to Howard, thence only opened for foot-passengers. All surveyed. Church built on the third About 70 or 80 settlers; as to quality of the

land see "The Colonist's Guide." Montcalm township, to the east of Howard. same road as to the latter township; opened only to foot passengers to the lake called Lac de l'Ecorce; church built on lots 15, 16 and 17 of the range on the Lac de l'Ecorce; all surveyed. Good land to the west of the township, and to the south about the middle of the 1st and 2nd ranges, as well as on the 6th, between the points of the lake.

Township of Archambault, to the northeast of St. Agathe. Road by le Lac Brule

'de St. Agathe, one quarter surveyed.

Township of Wolfe, to the east of St. Agathe -Site of the church on lot 24 of 6th range; chapel already built; seven miles from saw and flour mills; almost all settled; good roads from St. Agathe. To the north are to be found the best lands; to reach them the settler must pass by a road commencing near the chapel and running inland for three miles. Mr. Marchand, residing at St. Jerome, is agent, for and will give all possible information, concerning the following townships: -Morin, Abercrombie, Kilkenny, Wexford, Beresford, Howard, Wolfe, Archambault and Duncaster. . The agent for Milton and Lussier is Mr. Delfosse, residing at Joliette.

Township of De Salaberry—Good road by

St. Agathe and Wolfe; all surveyed; chapel, with resident priest, Rev. Mr. Ouimet; saw and flour mills; comfortable in miroad to Grandison; almost all settled; land good; church built on lot 18 of the 5th range. , Township of Grandison, to the north of Salabarry-Half surveyed; good land on 1st,

settled south of Salaberry; church to be built on lot 20 of 6th range, on the Red river; about 50 Catholic families established.

The parts known as "Terres de le Rouge, or Red River land, are Clyde, crossed by the Red river, surveyed along the river. Good roads as far as the Hamilton farm. The site of the church is on lot 25, to the west of the of the river. There are about 100 good farms to the north: To the north of Clyde townships, good farms up to lot 55 in the interior. To the north of Clyde, it is intended to call the township the name of Joly; the church is placed at Iroquois falls, where they are now building a mill." Near the falls, a good lumperman's road leads to the great Maskinonge

ake. Church opposite the middle of the lake. Joly township is surveyed on both sides of the river. No surveys yet in the remainder of that immense region of good farming land. A good winter and summer road runs along the Red River, from the Hamilton farm to the upper farms, distance 40 miles. On both sides of the river, good farming lands, without stones, extens inwards for three miles.

The best lands to the east which deserve special mention are one mile from the falls, called the "Little Sisters," between the Middle and Upper farms and also the Riviere aux Trois Bras, which falls into the Red river at the foot of the long rapids. At low water the Red river is fordable at many points. Between the Middle and the Upper farms the fertile lands are very extended. Three farmers have small stores.

Towards the west, good land commences to the north of the great Maskinonge lake, and extends over fifteen miles. The wood is mixed in general, being elm, ash, cherry, pine, hemlock, fir, hard and soft maple; in many places splendid sugaries could be opened. The above are all easy of access up to this date.

The public land department has decided that on both sides of the Red river, farms will front on the river, farms will front upon the lakes as much as possible; in other places, the lines will run from north to south. When the land is not surveyed the settler can choose his lot, and the government will give him that lot as soon as the adjoining lots are put up for sale; all settlers in good faith will have that permission if they so desire. Pork and flour sell at Montreal and St. Jerome prices.

It would be prudent for settlers to take a guide when they wish to explore away from the water courses.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to state that the above remarks are the result of actual surveys by the Rev. Father Labelle himself. It would have been impossible to extend them more without requiring too much of the space of your valuable paper. Father Labelle would also give further details to any one applying for them.

Settlers might also call upon C. A. Rochon, Esq., advocate, No. 212 Notre Dame street, Montreal; the latter gentleman has taken a very great interest in the colonization movement, and has gratuitously and most disinterestedly undertaken to afford information to settlers about these new lands, which he knows well, as he very sensibly spends a few weeks every summer in fishing, shooting and exploring throughout that magnificent country. He has also maps and pamphlets giving a great number of details, and will be enabled.

I think, to furnish applicants with the Gov-

ernment pamphlet called the "Guide of the

Colonist. Allow me to add, that this colonization is no speculative scheme; no one but the colonist will ever make a cent out of it; the settlers and their families, their country and their church alone will profit by the movement. Let us hope that all good men will

favor it. Yours, very truly, IRISH CANADIAN. MONTREAL, July 15th, 1879.

St. Gabriel's Church.

Salmon referred to the dispute between thecity of Montreal and the St. Gabriel corporation It appears that the members of the city council think that the property belonging to the city and which is situate in St. Gabriel village, should be exempt from taxation. A deputa tion from St. Gabriel village and another from the city of Montreal, went to Quebec in order to place the views of their respective corpora tions before the government. It appears that when in Quebec the deputation from St. Gabriel village succeeded in carrying their point, and when Father Salmon, who was one of the deputation, returned, he took the first opportunity of explaining the result of his visit to his parishoners. He said that the deputation had accepted the amendment of Mr. Robertson, and that was to the effect that the property of the city, outside the city limits, shall be taxed the same as the property of ordinary citizens-no more, no less-and that he attributed their success to the efforts of their worthy member, the Honorable Mr. Beaubien and also in a great degree to Mr. McShane. M M.P.P. The latter gentleman had received the deputation with courtesy, and had exerted himself in the highest degree on their behalf. This he did without doing the least injury to the city of Montreal.

Loyal Orangeism.

There are a number of Reform papers that openly avow their antagonism to Orangeism, The other day we had the Globe and Herald and now we find the following article in the range, on the borders of Lake St. Joseph. | St. Thomas Journal, a Reform paper too, and it was copied into the London Advertiser, another Reform paper :--

The Orangemen of Ontario have celebrated

their twelfth of July peacefully. They have not gone to Montreal to honor the vows and pledges of a year ago. This might be unpleasant to themselves, and it might be a source of trouble to their political chiefs; it might raise a devil which all the trickery and pavaler of Bro. Sir John A. Macdonald and Grand Sovereign Bowell could not put down. Besides, the government of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has been defeated, and the institution has no party prize to offer as compensation for broken heads. Therefore the battle of the Boyne has been commemorated in the Protestant fastnesses of Ontario, and courage and loyalty have been given vent in speeches and huzzas. This is better. It is safer to galvanize a frog than a tiger, and speeches and huzzas are cheap. But after all, cui bono! for whose benefit? What single bulwark of Roman 'Catholicism has been demolished or shaken by the assaults and demonstrations of Saturday. Is Protestantism more vigorous? or is the throne of England resting on a surer foundation? We had an immense demonstration in St. Thomas. We had processions and banners, and music and speeches and huzzas. Who is the wiser, the happier, or the better for it all? Three-fourths of the Protestant population only sneer at it, and the Roman Catholic minority are vexed and annoyed because their religion has been wantonly insulted. The political complexion of the institution is undisguised. It is tory through and through. Orangelsm, pure and simple, is the rump of Tive Pitt as tested by many thousands of toryism. There is nothing liberal or tolerant persons, and found to answer their purpose so have hitherto been accustomed to receive for mises costing \$208,837, while the capital place within its limits. As for the wild talk Township of Arundel—Good land; much in the organization. The principles for which well, may be set down as the best. ्रात्मा वर्षः इत्यादार को नीतृत्रकोत्रातीम् (क्रिकेत्रात्मे श्रेष्ट विकासन्तरः वर्षः विकार सम्बद्धाः विकास कर्मा

William of Orange contended are entirely foreign to its nature; and no one would be so ready to disown Orangeism to-day, were he to rise out of his grave, as Prince William himself. These people prattle about loyalty, and yet their speeches and their conduct offer a standing premium to disloyalty. Protestautism and Catholicism are facts, and though factions may stir up strife and bit. terness between them, neither the one nor the other can be destroyed or over hrown So far as we can now see both faiths are destined to exist as long as the British constitution itself. Nay, the probability is that they will continue to exist in undiminished splendor ages after that New Zealander of the poet's fancy has made his sketch of the ruins of St. Paul's, and dissolved into his kindred dust. There is a great deal of Christian truth which is common to both faithe, and though neither is the embodiment of the whole truth both possess a vitality which is of the essence of Christianity. Neither the one nor the other can be ignored as a factor in Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the existence of the one or the other is in no sense of the term a menace to that civiliza. tion. But loyal Orangeism, it must be admitted, don't look at the subject in this light. Loyal Orangeism holds a monopoly of loyalty, and whatever is uncomfortable to loyal Orangeism is anti-Protestant, and anti-British and altogether disloyal. And what does loyal Orangeism mean? We had a definition of it on Saturday, by one who assumed to speak with authority. It means loyal to the crown of Great Britain only as long as a Protestant sovereign sits on the throne. "If we had a Papist king, would we be loyal to him? Not for an hour!" Now, what kind of doctrine is this, either for Protestants or Catholics? Loyal Orangeism exists to maintain the Protestant ascendancy, and while it is sworn to suppress treason it openly preaches treason. It tells the Catholics that they must be loyal under any circumstances; but for itself, its loyalty is purely condi. dional. The sovereign may be an idiot, as was George Ill.; or he may be a debauchee, as was George IV.; yet so long as he professes the Protestant faith loyal Orangeism is sworn never to desert his cause. But we may ask, if loyal Orangeism could not respect the sovereignty of a Papist king-if it could not remain loyal to him "for an hour"—upon what principle of justice or fair play can we demand loyalty to Queen Victoria from citizens of the Roman Catholic faith? Are they an inferior race? or a subjugated race? Bro. Wright, of Middlesex, thinks so at all events; and all the speakers who succeeded him down to Mr. Thos. Arkell. M.P., no doubt concurred with Bro. Wright. At any rate no one of them offered a syllable of dissent. This, we are satisfied, is not l'rotestant sentiment. The Protestant masses are living in no blind dread of their fellowcitizens of whatever faith or creed. The Protestant succession gives them not the slightest concern, because they know that with the principles of responsible government secured to the people the sovereign can do them no hurt. If the Prince of Wales or Queen Victoria herself were to become Roman Catholic or Mohammedan tomorrow, the principles of civil and religious liberty would be as completely secured to British subjects the world over as they are in the province of Ontario to-day, with a Roman Catholic lieutenant-governor holding the seals of office. If loyal Orangeism ever had a function or a duty to perform in Great Britain or America, its time has gone by; it exists now only as a fungus or an excrescence whose only function is to instil poison and to breed rebellion .- St. Thomas Journal.

The Cattle Trade.

At yesterday's sitting of the London common council the report of the committee on markets was adopted. The report recommends, in view of the trade in American cattle. lhat extra lairage be provided at the foreign catte market for 1,000 head of cattle and 10,000 nead of sheep; also 10 additional slaughter houses. This extra accommodation, it is estimated, will cost £25,000. An arrangement has been concluded with the General Steam Navigation company which will secure the use of their vessels for the transhipment of animals brought from America.

The Jesuits in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, July 19. - There is some indignation among the Catholics here over the alleged efforts on the part of their opponents to excite animosity against the Jesuit Order. On two occasions placards were found pasted on the door of a church, threatening the life of the King of Belgium, should he give his assent to the educational bill pending before parliament. Catholics say these placards were written by the members of a secret anti-Catholic association, and were intended to appear as coming from the Jesuit source. The man who was arrested by the authorities on suspicion of being the author of the placards, asserts he was bribed by persons connected with the Jesuit college to post the placards. The librarian of the college has been arrested.

. A Kansas farmer purchased a revolver for his wife, and insisted on target practice, so that she could defend the house in case of his absence. After the bullet had been dug out of his leg and the cow buried, he said he guessed that she'd better shoot with an axe.

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and if the cause be worms, you will be cured AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, coliecolds, sprains, and bruises. Eor internal and external used and

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL immediately be relieved by using MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation; cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet; natural sleep, fromwhich it awakes invigorated and refreshed.

A good family medicine chest with a prubent use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-Bilious and Pongarive Pilis, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mys-terious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Da. HANYEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGA-