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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1886

CHRISTMAS.

This week brings us once more to the Christmas festival—the special feature of the Christian year so far as social intercourse is woven with the feasts of Holy Church. Next Saturday will see all Christian people in union and amazement like the shepherds on the hillside, by the teaching of the angelic messenger. Bah, indeed, would the year be woe if not for the oasis in the desert which the story of the Nativity creates. Young and old are one for the time. The aged and hoary sire breathes back with heartfelt pleasure the congratulations of his infant grandchild who in his own innocent heart has caught, if he does not fully appreciate, the spirit of the day, and licks his wishes of good meaning. The hardened become softened; the sinner looks with repentance to the Manger of Bethlehem, and the miser feels that his hoarded wealth might be unloosened at least for once. He must indeed be a poor natured person who feels no spark of his better nature kindle at this Christmas-tide. Dark and dreary would the world be had we no Christmas. The season is associated with the most stupendous terrestrial events and the most astounding messages from heaven. Let us observe it with all holy rites and all innocent joy. Let the rites of Holy Church be done and domestic feast and revelry mark the recurrence of the Christmas of 1886. And for ourselves we commend with all sincerity and cordiality, A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The officers and men of the 66th will concur in the following opinion in the *Week* concerning the candidature of Mr. Sheppard, of the *New*, in Toronto as a "labor candidate":—"The self-respect of all citizens is wounded, and all are aroused to the defence of public honor, when in place of genuine representatives of the working classes we are called upon to elect to the Legislature libelous journalists, whose 'scars' are those not of honest labor, but of the libeller's trade."

The remarks of Mr. Justice Johnson, concerning the contestation of elections, should commend themselves to the public. Whether his conclusions are correct, and the constant protests constitute "evident proof of political immorality," are subjects we do not propose to discuss. There is, however, a feature of the case that must, before long, receive careful consideration at the hands of our legislators. It is clear that the methods of election are defective, else these contests are based would be impossible. It is noteworthy that the reform of the ballot system is now a subject receiving a good deal of attention in the United States. There is room for much improvement in the procedure.

The Government in England can hardly be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in their lately assumed role of rent collectors. The situation is becoming rather comical, and the spectacle of "trustees" and police dodging each other is a sight for the gods. But as the tenants and trustees are working as a unit, the chances against the police are doubled, and it will be noted that the exploits of the Government agents on the Vandeleur estate were not such as are calculated to encourage them. The public will probably witness some rather amusing scenes during the winter. We venture to predict that the charge of conspiracy against those gentlemen, who have assumed the functions of trustees, will, in face of the opinion of Attorney-General Holt's speech in *The Post* a few days ago,

prove probably the worst fiasco in connection with the affair. The war has fairly been opened and the end is not difficult to foresee.

The trial of the Campbell case has ended in a verdict whitewashing both parties to the suit, and, strangely enough, the person who comes out the worst kicked, so far as the consideration of the judge and jury is concerned, is an outsider, who, for anything the people know, is as "innocent as mountain snow." This is the very irony of the fate which rests on legal procedure. As a matter of fact, however, it seems as though the verdict was one rather of the Scottish "non-proven" type. What concerns the public most in connection with the matter, is the demoralizing tendency of the publication of such repetitive details as have been emphasized in the case. The business press, of course, has to pander to the tastes of its constituents, but the result is by no means a desirable one. Doubtless as long as the opportunity exists, it will surely be taken advantage of. There is but one remedy, and that is a very sweeping change in the methods of dealing with such trials. They should be heard strictly in private. They concern no one but those directly interested, and are neither edifying, instructive or deterrent in their revelations. It is to be hoped that this Campbell case is one of the last which will be paraded over the earth's surface in all its naked repulsiveness.

RECENTLY Sir John Macdonald charged Mr. Blake, while concealing his ability, with being "consumed with ambition." It is hard to see the exact point intended. So far as politics are concerned, it is no secret that Mr. Blake has a marked aversion for the methods which public procedure almost compels. Office has always been forced on him, and he has always shaken it off as soon as he saw that he could safely do so without sacrificing principle or duty. At the bar he stands among the highest, and ambition in that respect could only be in the direction of reaching the bench. It is commonly understood that Mr. Blake declined one of the highest judicial positions in the country. But, as far as politics are concerned, Mr. Blake has himself answered Sir John Macdonald's sneer. He said at Orillia:—"So I am consumed by ambition and envy! Little he knows me! If there is one thing I personally wish above another it is to be once more in the ranks, instead of at the head of the Liberal party. If there is one thing I personally dislike more than another, it is the possibility of ascending to office. I am bound in my country's interest to labor for success in this connection; but if the people decline it, I shall be personally grateful, and cheerfully accept their decision."

THE *New York Herald* is playing the old role of the spider who courteously invited the fly into his parlour. It is doing this in rather an amusing way. It appears that Canada, according to the *Herald*, suffering the most extreme agony, and suffering all on account of Protection. Its condition carries the *Herald* to shed most copious tears of sympathy, and it indulges in much solemn counsel and reflection over the evil results of protection in general and the present tariff in particular to this country. From all this we may infer that the erection of a trade barrier between Canada and the United States was not so insignificant a matter as at the time of its creation, the latter pretended to think it, nor the trade between the two countries so insignificant as certain persons at Washington alleged when negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty were attempted. The one act to which the government of the day may point as good and in the public interest, and claim some credit for, is undoubtedly the imposition of a protective tariff. Let the devil have his due. But in all the jeremiads of the *New York Herald* there is an omission which makes its argument worthless. There is a very rigid protective tariff in the United States. It will be time for the United States to turn its healing attentions to Canada when it has removed "burdens" from its own back which it pretends to deplore so profoundly in reference to this country.

A CRUSHING REBUKE. During the tour of the Protestant Horse Chestnut Combination certain officious individuals at Cobourg, presuming to speak on behalf of the Irish Catholics of that place, presented a fulsome address to Sir John Macdonald. This gave deep offence to the large body of Catholics in the town, who expressed their resentment by holding a mass meeting on the 10th inst., at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That whereas a number of gentlemen signing themselves Irish Catholics did draft and present an address to Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues on the occasion of their recent visit to Cobourg, with the manifest purpose of injuring the success of the Reform candidate for West Northumberland in the Provincial elections now pending;

And whereas—the impression which was intended to be conveyed thereby, and which has been extensively circulated through the riding, is that the address in question emanated from us as a body;

Therefore, we, the Irish Catholics of Cobourg, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby desire to place on record our disapproval and repudiation of the address aforesaid. And we further declare that the said address was the production of a certain clique whose leading spirits are a permanent official in the employ of the Dominion Government, a person employed by the same Government temporarily during the summer months, and another person who is not a resident of this riding at all, but who is well known as the agent of an Irish Conservative newspaper published in Toronto.

Resolved also, that in our opinion it would be very injudicious for the adherents of any creed to single themselves out from the rest of the community and as a class approach a party politician with a political address. And furthermore, as Canadian citizens, we deeply deplore the action of *The Mail* newspaper, which, in a country like ours, composed of different creeds and nationalities, instead of endeavoring, as it should, to promote feelings of friendship and toleration among all classes, is attempting to stir up in the community the basest passions that could find vent from the breast of man.

THE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

The Imperial authorities, in collusion with their "unionist" allies, seem determined to act the part of madmen with reference to "coercion" in Ireland. The arrest of Dillon and his colleagues is a glaring proof of administrative infatuation. There can be no doubt the persecution must fail like previous efforts, and it will be seen that the government has been compelled to cast about for a pretext. It is "conspiracy to defraud" which is laid at the door of Messrs. Dillon, Harris and Sheehy. Where is the basis for such a charge! Those who sketched out the "plan of campaign" to be followed in the war of landlord and tenant were adroit strategists; the plan was evidently very thoughtfully worked out, and no weak point was left in the armour of the combatants through which the lance of ordinary law could penetrate. It may easily be imagined that the Government were not long in taking legal opinion on the subject of the "plan." That of the Attorney-General of Ireland was in the following remarkable terms of encouragement to the League and discouragement to the landlords. With reference to the depositing rents with trustees the Attorney-General said:—"There is a mode by which the landlords might get hold of the money, which, of course, is NOT A MATTER FOR THE GOVERNMENT; AND I DARE SAY THE LANDLORDS WILL HAVE GOOD ADVICE. I DO NOT SEE HOW ANY ACTION CAN BE TAKEN BY THE EXECUTIVE." That is a good legal settler. In the opinion of the law officer of the crown, the "plan" is not one which breaks the law, but is simply an ordinary matter between debtor and creditor. The action of the Government will be found unproductive of everything except irritation, ill-feeling, and the conviction that it is straining everything it can in the direction of oppression. The whole proceeding is a strong proof of the folly which was exhibited in the rejection of Mr. Parnell's very equitable bill.

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

There is probably some error in the alleged report of Mr. Anglin's speech at Hill fax, which makes that gentleman say:—"They," that is the Liberal party, "would sweep away the National Policy and rearrange taxation, although it would be impossible to reduce it." The National Policy is now part of the economy of the nation, and can only be changed under circumstances of a very exceptional character, so exceptional in fact that at present there seems no possibility of their occurring. Mr. Blake has himself admitted this in his public speeches. And there is also this fact to be remembered, in connection with the adoption of the National policy, which is sometimes overlooked. That policy was no creation of the Conservative party, however much it may take credit for the same. It so happened that in 1878 the public feeling was ripe for a protective policy, and the Conservatives, with greater perception than their opponents, took advantage of the long rolling wave and were lifted to power on its crest. The policy was, in fact, a National one, and no party can justly lay any claim to it, nor undertake to sweep it away. The indictments upon which the trembling wretches at Ottawa appear at the bar of electoral opinion do not include that policy. Perhaps the one solitary act which they might plead in extenuation of those rank offences which smell so strongly to heaven is that they accomplished in a somewhat effective manner the will of the people in relation to protection. But as they are not directly responsible for the National Policy, which made them, and not the reverse, their deep offences will overbalance any merit they may claim on its account. But it may be said that readjustment may in certain cases be desirable. Care must be exercised in this respect. The recent suggestions made by Senator Sherman in the neighboring Republic as to a readjustment of the tariff with regard to the sugar trade has created a panic in the sugar-growing States and paralyzed some of the industries depending on it.

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

David Hume suggested over a hundred years ago that politics may be reduced to a science. He was right. Politics can be reduced to a science, but not till politicians become more scientific men and get rid of their desire to govern for the sake of power, when they pursue their object out of pure love for the establishment of order and truth. But it would seem that we are as far off as ever from realizing the dream of the philosopher. His assertion regarding popular government still holds good, and we have only to apply it to Canada at the present moment to feel the bitterness of the reproach it conveys. He said: "The conquerors in such governments are all legislators, and will be sure to do 'constrive matters, by restrictions of trade, and by taxes, as to draw some private, as well as public, advantages from their conquests.'"

But the legislative conquerors of Canada, under the leadership of Sir John Macdonald, have wildly exceeded the worst apprehensions of Hume. Not only have they contrived matters to the extent he marks, but they have boldly declared that they alone shall govern and, in doing so, appropriate the public resources and revenues to their own use without restraint. Should we object to this they threaten "to smash confederation into its original fragments." Already they have declared their intention of plunging the country into civil war rather than surrender the reins of power. This is demagogic gone mad, and unless Sir John Macdonald is secretly commissioned, or personally determined, to ruin the country and make spaxation a despairing necessity,

he would not pursue a course without precedent in history since the days of Jack Cade.

Sir John Macdonald obtained power in 1878 by exactly the same methods which Cade adopted to capture the realm of England. Compare the utterances of the two men and the similarity will be found astonishing. Taking the change of time and place into consideration, what could be more Macdonaldite than this speech by Cade:—"Be brave, then; for your captain is 'brave, and vows reformation. There shall be in England, seven half-penny loaves for 'a penny; the three-hopped pot shall have 'ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. All the realm shall be 'common. And when I am king all shall 'eat and drink on my score; and I will 'apparel them all in one livery, that they 'may agree like brothers, and worship me 'their lord.'"

The difference between the English and Canadian people in dealing with their Jack Cades was that the English chopped the head off their man, and we made our man king. Now, when we see Sir John marching through the country, escorted by such "Boodlers" as McCarthy, Thompson, White, Mackintosh, McMaster, Welch, Boulton, etc., in his train, we fancy we see Jack Cade marching on London with George, John, Dick, Smith, the weaver, Michael, etc., his followers. Here we have history repeating itself with a vengeance. All that is needed to complete the parallel is an Alexander Idon.

AFRICA AND IRELAND.

The following letter, which speaks for itself, has been addressed to Mr. John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish Land League, from Mr. A. J. Chambers, a colored minister of Wilmington, N. C., one of the leaders of the colored race. Mr. Fitzgerald desires it to be widely circulated among the Irish, as he regards it as a pleasing mark of sympathy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2, 1886.

Hon. John Fitzgerald, President of Irish National League of America, Lincoln, Neb.: DEAR SIR,—Accept my thanks for the Gladstone pamphlet. I saw your address on the Tory policy of coercion. I am in a fever to cross the sea and lift my voice on Ireland's soil against English tyranny. I am the more anxious since the Lords made to hush Dillon's voice and the attempt to crush the people of Sligo with military force and threats of blood and butchery. I beg you to let Africa have a word with your country's foe. I may be forbidden to speak, but what an effect such an injunction will have throughout the world, proud England silencing a humble son of a former slave from America, rising as it were from his own ashes to voice a protest against English misrule in Ireland! I would not be still if so commanded by all the constables of the British empire; while to put me in jail would so startle this land as has never been before in Ireland's cause. Imprisonment! Why to die for her would be an enviable immortality. I have the honor to be your obedient servant. ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

MR. LAURIER AT TORONTO.

The reception given the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at Toronto was worthy of the intelligence and patriotism of the Queen City of the West and of the gifted leader of the Quebec Liberals. Some doubt was expressed as to the propriety of inviting Mr. Laurier to address the people of Ontario at the present time when, feeling is supposed to run pretty high among the truly loyal against all who have condemned the execution of Riel. The event, however, has dispelled all apprehension on that score. Mr. Laurier met with an enthusiastic reception from one of the largest assemblies that ever gathered in Toronto to hear a public man.

For over a year the Tory press of Toronto had been industriously endeavoring to blacken Mr. Laurier's reputation, to make him out a rebel and to hold him up to obloquy as a sympathizer with the enemies of British institutions. The hearty reception and earnest attention he received demonstrated the failure of those endeavors. He went into the whole question of the causes and history of the Northwest rebellion and proved, amid frequent thunders of applause, that the neglect, tyranny and injustice of the Dominion Government produced the rebellion, and that to Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues must be attributed all the crimes, miseries and sorrows of that unfortunate uprising.

Mr. Laurier's visit to Ontario will do much to dispel the clouds of misapprehension which have been raised by the Macdonaldite press. His eloquence, earnestness, incontrovertible arguments, the dignity and charm of his manner, all had their effect on people who are quick to form correct impressions, draw logical conclusions, and estimate personal worth. But it has done more. It has proved that the people of Ontario are not the fools and bigots that readers of *The Mail* and journals of that ilk would have us believe them to be. It has also shown that there is no ill-will against French Canadians, or any desire on the part of any considerable class to give heed to the ravings of the Tory organs in their efforts to create a war of race and religion.

The attention given to Mr. Laurier's speeches in the West may also be accepted as an indication of the drift of public opinion in regard to the rebellion and the responsibility of the ministry. The passion excited by the events of 1885 has cooled, subsequent revelations of the criminal conduct of the Government and reflection have succeeded, till none but those blinded by their Tory partisanship blame the unhappy Melis, or feel resentment towards those who proclaim the justice of their cause while regretting their resort to armed rebellion.

Thus it turns out that Mr. Laurier's visit to Ontario has given a valuable test of popular feeling and all must rejoice at the result, which may be taken as a fair indication of

the failure that has overtaken the exertions of Tory orators and journalists in the work of stirring up discord between the two great branches of the Canadian people.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

A depraved taste for antiquated chestnuts can alone account for the constant assertion in the Tory organs that the Liberals have no policy. Hereafter, they cannot repeat that nonsense, for Mr. Blake in his address before the young Liberals of Welland laid down the policy of the party in terms which leave no room for doubt on any point. It is a National Policy in the highest sense. It is a progressive, a Liberal and thorough Reform policy. Regularly formulated, it is embraced under the following heads:—

1. PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—A reformed Senate, small in numbers, with declared and appropriate functions, elected by and responsible to the people at large. An independent Commons, free from encroaching and degrading contact with the public treasury and the public domain.

2. ELECTORAL REFORM.—An enlarged and simplified franchise, conformable to each Province to the views and circumstances of that Province, with lists made by the local authorities and to be exercised in districts fairly divided, so as to produce a really representative assembly, an honest and efficient executive, dealing with the people's business fairly, justly, promptly, and on business principles, keeping promises, redressing grievances, and so preventing rebellions in the west and discontent in the east.

3. COMMERCIAL REFORM.—A check to the progress of monopoly fostered by this Government in so many aspects, in transportation, in land, in manufactures.

4. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—A reform in the Civil Service, embracing as far as may be appointments by merit, promotions by merit, a fair day's work for a fair day's pay by a reduced and efficient staff, and the abolition of the present superannuation system.

5. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.—The obtaining of the constitutional right to make our own commercial arrangements through our own responsible agents.

6. ADMINISTRATION REFORM.—Economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure; a check to the alarming increase which has taken place and relief from the people's growing burdens; such a reduction of taxation as past extravagance allows; such a readjustment as shall make it bear more equitably and less oppressively; a reduction of sectional taxes, and of taxes on prime necessities and raw materials, and a diminution of the injustice inflicted by the specific system on the poor, as between them and the rich, in respect of goods of varying qualities and values.

7. RECIPROcity REFORM.—An earnest effort to promote reciprocal trade and to improve the relations between us and our neighbors on the fishery as well as on the other questions.

8. FEDERAL REFORM.—The full and practical recognition of the federal character of our constitution; an end of disallowance of local laws affecting purely local matters, and not gravely touching Dominion interests; no more disallowance of Streams Bills; no more attempts to seize seabeds; no more efforts to pass license laws; no more struggles to strip provinces of their lands and jurisdiction; no more seizing of provincial railways; no more centralization, but a full and frank recognition of provincial autonomy, home rule, and our system of large local liberties; an earnest effort to adjust prominent grievances, and to settle on fair terms the questions between the provinces and territories and the Dominion. Justice to all, special favors to none.

9. FINANCIAL REFORM.—To settle finally the financial relations of the Provinces of Canada, and put an end to jobbery and corruption.

10. SOCIAL REFORM.—Beyond all a determination to put down the divisive forces of race and creed. A refusal to divide upon these fatal issues; the cultivation of the spirit of Canadian brotherhood, and Canadian nationality; this by the observance of the great rules of eternal justice, and equal rights, and of the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, and by the practice on the part of the various majorities to be found in the several Provinces of these principles, exemplified in tolerance, liberality, and even generosity on the part of the strong towards the weak.

11. MORAL REFORM.—A continuous and sustained effort to elevate the moral condition of the people, the creation of a condition of thought and feeling which shall forward all good causes, the causes of honesty and uprightness, of morality and temperance, and may in due time enable the forces of law and regulation to work in new spheres hand in hand with those of morality and religion for the advancement of the race.

Here we have a declaration of policy which challenges the admiration and must command the support of all Canadians who love their country and desire to see it happy and prosperous. The objects herein set before the people are in bright contrast, as Mr. Blake said, to "the black results of Tory misgovernment, so plain on every hand." With this platform the Liberals may safely appeal to all Canadians, especially to young men, to join the Reform ranks and assist in the triumph of a truly National Policy.

MR. MEREDITH.

When a man undertakes to lead a parliamentary party he must expect to endure searching criticism into his conduct as well as into the motives by which that conduct is governed. Heretofore Mr. Meredith has stood well in public estimation. He has generally been regarded as an honest, though not a brilliant public man. But whether it has been that evil associations have in his case, as in many others, corrupted his morals, or that his character had been misunderstood, it is now quite plain that he can no longer be regarded as in any degree better than the brawling brood by whom he is surrounded. It has recently been shown that he offered a seat in his projected cabinet to Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, on condition that that gentleman would desert Mr. Mowat and vote with the Opposition. It has also been established that he was organizer of the conspiracy of Bunting and others to bribe certain Liberals after the last Ontario election to go over to the Tories. Again, it has been shown that he drew up a legal document which it would be difficult to correctly characterize and preserve the amenities of language. In all these matters success would have placed him at the head of the Ontario Government. Through-out these very dubious transactions Mr.

Meredith assumed an appearance of innocence which, now that they have been exposed, only entitle him to the further distinction of politronery and hypocrisy. Thus we have another instance of the trouble experienced by Sir A. T. Galt and others in trying to preserve their personal honor and retain political connection with Sir John Macdonald. But, there was a difference. Sir A. T. Galt severed his connection with Sir John and preserved his honor, Mr. Meredith retained the connection and became what we see him today.

Political exigencies in Mr. Meredith's case are almost as inexorable as in the case of Mr. Thomas White, but whereas the latter blantly confessed his inability to avoid telling untruths, the latter endeavors to act a lie, and reap whatever benefit may come from so doing. In the present Ontario election campaign in Ontario Mr. Meredith is supported by *The Mail*, the weekly edition of which is mailed by thousands from his central committee to Protestant electors in the province. Mr. Meredith is aware of this, if he is not a party to the distribution. That paper terms with assaults of all kinds against the Catholic Church, the hierarchy, the priests, Separate Schools and Catholics generally. The Church is represented as an implacable foe to free institutions, the hierarchy as plotting the destruction of Protestant liberties, the priests as men who make a desert wherever they are permitted to live, the separate schools as hotbeds of bigotry and Catholics as ignorant slaves whose votes are sold to the highest bidder. Aware of all these atrocious falsehoods and slanders appearing in *The Mail*, Mr. Meredith has never said a word in repudiation of the course pursued by the chief organ of his party. He is willing to take all the benefit that may accrue to him as leader of the Tory Opposition from *The Mail's* sectarian crusade while he pretends to know nothing about it, and tries to pass as one who is not an enemy to Catholics or Catholic institutions.

But the game is too transparent. He cannot deceive the men whose eyes are upon him, and who would think far more of him were he to come out boldly and avow himself in sympathy with his organ. His address to the electors was an echo of *The Mail's* anti-Catholic platform, and he cannot hope to escape responsibility by abusing those who have exposed his hypocrisy and condemned it in proper terms of indignation and contempt.

"THE MAIL'S" MISTAKE.

There would be much greater satisfaction in dealing with the Tory crusade against Catholicity were the organ thereof sincere in the course it has taken. Readers of *The Mail* are taught from its columns every day that the growth and spread of the Catholic Church is a terrible menace to free institutions and British ideas of government. They are also taught that Protestantism is the form of religious thought to which the Catholic Church has the most abiding detestation. Nothing could be more erroneous. In no countries in the world is Catholicity more flourishing than in constitutional England and republican America. Her conquests are less among the poor and ignorant than among the wealthy and highly cultured. Protestantism she does not regard with the remotest feeling of apprehension. Were *The Mail* as well posted in the history of religious as it pretends to be, it would not "grope, by implication of argument, the great fact that Catholicity largely reconquered the ground it had apparently lost at the time of the so-called Reformation. It would also be aware that Protestantism in the present day is driven in self-defence to lean more and more upon the Catholic Church, without whose central authority it would soon cease to exist. In fact, the Protestant churches are, to use the expression of a famous writer, unfriendly to Christianity in any form, but so many huxters' stalls built in between the buttresses of the Ancient Church. The enemies of the Christian faith do not conceal their contempt for the sects, and direct their assaults almost wholly against Catholicity. No. The Catholic Church looks upon the various forms of Protestantism as children who have gone astray, not as enemies. Infidelity is the enemy that has to be met and overcome if the faith is to be preserved. Infidelity is the daughter of Protestantism. Implacably hostile to the Church, it has eaten its way through Protestantism, and is now face to face with the priest at the church door. The danger is a common one, alike to Protestants as well as Catholics. Already a cry has gone up from the Evangelical sects for a union of Christendom to meet the common foe. That union can only be effected by and with the Catholic Church. She alone has the spirit and organization to preserve the faith to mankind. Protestants of the better class, those who read, observe and think, recognize this great truth, and some of them have urged its acceptance with voice and example.

Modern society is honeycombed with vices that touch the very heart of this great question. Faith in God is obscured or openly denied. A cruel, soulless philosophy epitomized in the formula "the survival of the fittest," has taken possession of the minds of men. Selfishness has been apotheosised on earth, and the fierce struggle for wealth has destroyed the old feelings of pity and helpfulness that gave poetry, music and art their wonderful excellence in the ages of faith. At the present time these branches of highest human endeavor are poor, pale, passionless substitutes for the genuine creations that sprang from the souls of the men of old, bearing forever the sign of inspiration and revelation. Look at the ideals of beauty that modern men bestow on canvas and marble. Their women faces smiler or sneer, their men faces are either stolidly