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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1884.

THURSDAY, 10—Holy Thursday. Bp. Quarter, Chicago, died, 1848.
FRIDAY, 11—Good Friday. Bp. England, Charleston, died, 1842.
SATURDAY, 12—Holy Saturday.
SUNDAY, 13—Easter Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. v. 7; 8; Gosp. Mark xvi. 1-7.
MONDAY, 14—Easter Monday. Cons. Bps. Gilmour, Cleveland; Dwenger, Fort Wayne; Ryan, St. Louis, 1872. Bp. Peiliger, San Antonio, died, 1880.
TUESDAY, 15—Easter Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 16—Of the Oolives. Bp. Timon, Buffalo, died, 1867.

In accordance with Letters Apostolic by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., Archbishop Gibbons has convoked the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, to be held in the Cathedral of that city on the 9th of November, 1884.

Mr. BUNTING, of Toronto bribery and Mail fame, when ordering the American flag to be hauled down from the Mail building, called it "dirty rag." The Philadelphia Call thereupon rises to offer the rather logical remark that "he ought to know, as it is made of hunting."

When the Hon. Arthur was elected the other day to represent three Rivers in the Local House, the Liberal organs made him out as a pure Rouge, and counted upon him as an out-and-out supporter of the Opposition. Their surprise and chagrin were, no doubt, commensurate when they learned that the member-elect invited a Minister of the Crown (the Hon. Jean Blanchet) to introduce him to the Speaker and to the Assembly. A short-going supporter of the Opposition generally does not enter the House on the arm of a member of the Government.

The notorious Clifford Lloyd, who was sent from Ireland to Egypt to drill the natives into submission, is being made to feel that his presence is not wanted there. The Khedive, who is strongly supporting the right of Egyptians to administer their own affairs, has urged the dismissal of the English Bashibazouk, whose exploits in bayonetting women and children in Ireland has made the name of Clifford Lloyd infamous throughout the world.

The members from British Columbia have worked hard, but fruitlessly, during the past sessions of Parliament to secure legislative aid against the introduction of Chinese into the country. On the present occasion, however, they were determined on having an expression of opinion one way or the other. The question was brought up in the House on Wednesday, and, as usual, Sir John wanted to defer discussion until next session, but the members insisted on something definite being done. A compromise was accordingly effected, and a resolution was adopted providing for the restriction of the immigration of Chinese into Canada, instead of the original motion for the total prohibition of their immigration into British Columbia.

Mr. GLADSTONE means to carry his Franchise Bill through the House of Commons. Although in ill health the Premier appeared in the House Monday and made a powerful speech in support of the measure, which was up for the second reading. He ably defended the extension of the franchise to Ireland as a simple act of right and justice. He also expressed his belief in the principle that the larger the number of citizens who were granted the rights of the franchise, the greater would be the security of the State. The House was crowded, and when the division was taken it was found that out of the six hundred and forty members who have seats in Parliament no less than six hundred had come from far and near to record their vote for or against a measure that is to be the test between the two parties at the coming elections. The bill passed by a vote of 390 to 210, or a majority of 180 in its favor. This vote may lead the House of Lords to think twice before throwing out or emasculating the bill when it comes from the Commons to the Upper House.

The arrival of the Right Rev. Dr. Carberry, the newly appointed Bishop of Hamilton, from Rome Thursday, was made the occasion of a grand demonstration by the people of the Episcopal city, and of the diocese generally. A deputation, including representatives of the local clergy and of the citizens of Hamilton, met His Lordship at Niagara Falls. At the depot in Hamilton, the people, headed by Archbishop Lynch, had gathered in their thousands to bid their new pastor a warm and affectionate welcome. Every honor was paid to the new Bishop. This demonstration of respect, love and veneration which the people of Hamilton have made in regard to the Right Rev. Dr. Carberry, ought to be an answer sufficient to the Toronto World which sneered at the idea of taking foreign priests to all Canadian bishoprics and which pretended to voice the opinion of a prominent section of Catholics on the subject.

The latest eviction returns show that the Irish landlords exercised their death-dealing powers rather extensively during the last three months of the past year. In the whole of Ireland during that period the number of families evicted was 646, which comprised 3,166 souls. All of them, however, were not left to seek shelter in the workhouse or the wayside. Forty-four families, representing 212 persons, were readmitted as tenants, and 212 families, or 1,363 persons, as caretakers, leaving 349 families, or 1,991 persons without a hearth or a roof. Of the four provinces Ulster fared the best, its contribution to the total number being only 95, or 427 persons. Of the other three provinces Munster had the largest total, 250; Connaught came next with 171; and the number in Leinster was 130. The number of evictions in each Ulster county was as follows:—Antrim, 1; Armagh, 16; Cavan, 4; Donegal, 29; Down, 1; Fermanagh, 3; Londonderry, 9; Monaghan, 11; Tyrone, 21; total, 95. In some instances the writs of eviction took the form of what Mr. Gladstone, in one of his humane moods, denounced as equivalent to "death sentences," several of the poor evicted tenants dying from the exposure and the ill-treatment which accompany an eviction by an Irish landlord.

The famous no-rent manifesto has apparently furnished the world with a useful idea. Mr. Labouchere, an English member of Parliament and the able editor of the London Truth, advises the Egyptians to pay no land tax as long as one British soldier remains in the country. He recently sent the following advice to the National party in Egypt:—"Organize a refusal to pay the land-tax, so long as one British soldier remains in your country. If the fellahs, one and all, enter into a 'no tax' association, it will be impossible for the Government to expropriate them; and European employees and European soldiers will be starved out. Therefore, organize. Let 'no tax' do for Egypt what 'no rent' has done for Ireland." This looks very like what in Ireland would be called "sedition," "high treason," or some other fancy crime; but, according to British law, an Englishman can do with impunity what would be a capital crime for a hanging or a life sentence in the case of an Irishman. There is, however, no one in Ireland who would wish Mr. Labouchere any trouble in that respect, as the honorable gentleman is one among the few English members of Parliament who are always ready to give their sympathy and active support to the Irish party.

Mr. GEORGE's campaign in Scotland has been a great success and has resulted in the formation and establishment of the Scottish Land Restoration League, an organization whose principles are as thoroughly radical as the most advanced land reformer could wish for. One of the clauses of its prospectus, which is as follows, indicates that the title of the league is no misnomer:—"We hold that the earth was created by Almighty God as a dwelling place for the children of men, that it belongs and can belong to no one class or generation, but is gift from the Creator to each generation whom he calls into being." The plan set forth by the league is to shift all taxation on to the value, and as a beginning to demand that Parliament shall reimpose the tax of four shillings in the pound on the current value. On the important question of compensation, the Scotchmen are generous enough to say that although the landlords "who have so long enjoyed the proceeds of the common property should not merely be made to restore it, but to pay proper compensation to those who have been unjustly disinherited, they will not raise this question of compensation, but shall be content with the restoration of the land to the people." This is a proof of the moderation and liberality of the Scotch League, which the landlords will, no doubt, appreciate in a kindly manner. The Scottish League, however, means business, as the prominent names on its committee and executive furnish ample guarantee that the work will be prosecuted with ability and earnestness combined. After a thorough organization and a little more agitation throughout the country, Scotland will be, very soon, seen approving Parliament and demanding the abolition of landlordism.

HON. MR. FLYNN'S SUCCESS.

The Hon. E. J. Flynn, Minister of Railways in Dr. Boer's Cabinet, has met with triumphant success in the election contest in the County of Gaspé. At the opening of the campaign we bespoke for Mr. Flynn the largest majority that was ever polled in that constituency. The result more than justifies our anticipation, as the hon. gentleman returns to Quebec on an immense wave of

popularity, his majority reaching up to the thousands. He swept the county right and left, and found warm and hearty supporters everywhere. Mr. Flynn, his opponent, led a forlorn hope all through the campaign. In fact, his opposition to the minister was a purely factious one, and simply calculated to put Mr. Flynn to the expense and trouble of a contest at this season of the year. But the electors have shown their contempt for the tactics of the Opposition by returning the minister with a majority as convincing as it is numerous. Mr. Flynn deserved nothing short of this. He is a popular member of Parliament, and for the several years he has represented his native County of Gaspé, whether in the Assembly or in the Government, proved himself worthy of its confidence and appreciation. As a member of the Government, he earned the name of being a painstaking, energetic and honest minister, and as a representative in the House his ability and intelligence have been generally recognized by opponents as well as friends. The county of Gaspé is accordingly to be congratulated upon the emphatic manner in which it has endorsed the past conduct of its young representative, and strengthened his hands to continue his honest and able work, not only for its particular benefit, but for the general welfare of the Province.

WHAT THE SIGHT OF A ROPE DID.

The story of how the Cincinnati riots originated, and of their direct and immediate cause, is thus related by a reliable witness who was on the spot and saw the initial scene of the bloody work: A public meeting had been called to discuss measures to secure the better administration of criminal justice. The meeting was largely attended, and many of the best representatives of Cincinnati's citizens who were present made vigorous speeches regarding the manner in which criminals were escaping deserved punishment. The gathering was very orderly and there was no thought of doing anything in violation of law or order. On the contrary, every one was there to protest against the past violations of justice and to insist on the vigorous prosecution of criminals in the future. A spirit of earnestness pervaded the assemblage, but nothing partaking of riotousness was shown until near the close of the meeting, when a rope with a noose at the end was dropped from the gallery. The assemblage, as if by some preternatural spell, lost control of their senses at the sight of the hangman's emblem. In an instant, with a wild cheer, dozens of neckties similarly arranged were exhibited in various parts of the house, and cries of "Hang Berner," "string up the murderer," rang through the hall. The evil suggestion, from some practical joker, had done its work; the passions of the multitude were aroused and let loose. There were murmurings and hurried consultations throughout the hall. It was now too late to prevent the terrible outrages that followed, and the respectable citizens, who were instrumental in calling the meeting, only saw their mistake when it could not be remedied. The moral of all this is, beware of evil suggestions.

It is extremely doubtful if a direct and explicit incitement to violence by any or all of the prominent speakers at that indignation meeting, would have met with any response from the assembled populace, or would have resulted in the carnage and destruction of property which followed the inopportune and unlooked-for exhibition of a rope with a noose at its end.

NOVA SCOTIA'S WAIL.

The Nova Scotians evidently seem to think that so far as they are concerned that "Confederation is a failure." At least such was the expression used by Mr. Gilman recently on the floor of the House of Commons. On Friday the joint committee of the Nova Scotia Legislature appointed by both branches reported an address for adoption and transmission to the Governor-General, in which better terms were demanded from the Dominion Government. The complainants represent with much show of reason that the financial condition of the Province is unsatisfactory, but that previous to the Union it was in a most healthy condition. Now the chief sources of revenue are transferred to the Union, and all left for the Province is but the skimmed milk, and by the present arrangement their interests are prejudiced. That the objections urged sixteen years ago against the terms of the Union apply with still greater force now. She complains that in 1861 she had a population of 330,857, and in 1866, the year before the Union, she imported \$14,318,000 worth of goods, on which a duty of \$1,236,398, or \$8.54 on each \$100 worth of goods imported, and she collected the same year \$3,106 excise duties, being one cent on each of her population, and with her other revenues, paid the interest on her public debt, and provided fairly for public improvements and all her wants. In 1881 she had a population of 440,572, and in 1882 imported \$37,701,559 worth of goods, on which the Dominion Government collected \$1,759,996 in duties, being \$20.20 on each \$100 worth of goods imported. That her excise duties in 1882 amounted to \$262,231, or 59¢ cents instead of one cent in 1866. She also complains that she imports largely from other Provinces where duties are paid. Her revenue is only \$1.18¢ per head of the population for local purposes, while New Brunswick has \$1.95¢, Ontario 93¢, and Quebec \$2.10¢. This gives Quebec 91, New Brunswick 76¢, and Ontario 31 cents more than Nova Scotia, which before the union had the lowest tariff and the best financial condition of any Province. She states that an additional revenue has become an absolute necessity, and wants from the Dominion fifty per cent. more subsidy, and, instead of about \$1.18 per head,

should receive at least \$1.80, increasing her revenue from \$528,892 to \$794,732, an increase of about \$265,000.

GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

There is every indication that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry is doomed to dissolution at no distant date. His working majority of eighty or ninety has dwindled into an uncertain figure. His party is racked with factions, and his Cabinet is divided against itself. Ailing in mind and body, the Premier frequently retires to rural scenes, as much to avoid the responsibilities and risks of the political situation, as for the purpose of recuperating physical vigor and moral strength. The main difficulty with Mr. Gladstone is that he is the leader of a party divided into two almost equal factions, whose views on questions of domestic and foreign policy are nearly as antagonistic as those of Whigs and Tories. One of these sections, represented in the Cabinet by the Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary, and by Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, is opposed to the Egyptian war, and would like to leave Egypt and the Sudan at once and at all hazards, while the other section, of the Jungo stripe, want to remain and rule Egypt for all time to come, as a protected Indian State is governed by a British Viceroy of India. Between these two adverse factions of his party, Mr. Gladstone is the sole connecting link; he has to trim between them, and he can never lose sight for a moment of the fact that the Liberal party can only be maintained in power by the forced union of elements that are fast becoming dangerously antagonistic. The work of disintegration is, however, proceeding steadily, and will force Mr. Gladstone to make an appeal to the country before the year is over. A glance at the following facts as to the relative strength of parties in Parliament will show how remarkably the Liberals have lost ground in the country since the general election in March, 1880. At that election there were returned 354 Liberals, 236 Conservatives, 62 Home Rulers, or a total membership in the House of Commons of 652. This gave the Liberals a majority over the Conservatives of 118, and even over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined of 56.

After the general election, inquiries into corrupt practices were held, resulting in the temporary disfranchisement of and the suspension of the writs for seven constituencies. These constituencies returned twelve members, and the respective loss by their corruption of members of each party was:—Liberals, 9; Conservatives, 3. The twelve members thus disposed of being deducted, there remain 640 members, who now compose the present House of Commons. They are thus classed:—Liberals, 332—a decrease of 22 members; Conservatives, 243—an increase of 7 members; Home Rulers, 65—an increase of 3 members—or only a majority of 24 in a full house. It will thus be seen that the slightest defection in the Ministerial ranks would cause the defeat of the Government. Evidently Mr. Gladstone's safety lies in dissolution.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S BUFFALO EFFUSION.

GOLDWIN SMITH never fails to take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself to grind his teeth at the Irish. Fortunately his rage is impotent, and cannot hurt the objects of his hatred. The other day Mr. Smith was in Buffalo, where he let his bilious tongue loose against the Irish Catholics. He informed our American friends that "the Irish Catholics were very troublesome in Canada." As far as we can see and judge, we think that they are rather a law-abiding people and lovers of peace. Mr. Smith next complained that "they form a distinct set and stand between the regular political parties, attached to neither, though they are in religious sympathy with the French Catholics of Quebec." The Irish Catholics do not form a distinct set more than the English and Scotch Protestants do in the Province of Quebec, or the Orange Tories in Ontario; and as for being in religious sympathy with the French, we do not see why they should not be so, considering that their religion is the same.

Mr. Smith then charges the Irish Catholics "with having no political principles, but with simply seeking plunder." We deny the assertion, and hold their political principles as marked and as profound as the condition of the country will allow. If they simply seek plunder it must be admitted that they are not very successful in the search, for the plunder is pretty well gobbled up by others who are not Irish Catholics. "Their vote," continues Mr. Smith, "is large enough to give them the balance of power, and they hold the parties in a kind of slavery."

Far from deprecating this condition of things we think it is a very enviable and happy position to hold, for the old proverb tells us, in medio stat virtus—Virtue is always to be found between the two extremes. Mr. Smith must indeed be an incurable old growler if he is not satisfied with that.

His next complaint was that the "Irish in Canada assimilate very slowly with the other population." It is strange it never struck the Professor that it might be the "other population" who assimilate very slowly with the Irish. We think if any assimilation of the various nationalities is to take place, it would be highly desirable that it should be with the Irish, for the Celtic race is, *facile princeps*, among all others.

he entertains a regular Cromwellian opinion. He was unkind enough to say that in the "Old Country," they "make very little progress in civilization." Mr. Smith has a faculty of saying things that he cannot prove or that he never attempts to prove which is about the same thing. If the British Government had its own sweet way in Ireland little progress in civilization would indeed be allowed to be made; perhaps that is what Mr. Smith laments.

The benighted Professor wound up his Buffalo effusion as follows:

"I believe in giving them coal self-government, but it would do them no good. England could not permit a dissolution of the Union with Ireland, because it would only result in war and the conquest of Ireland. Ireland now has all the rights that would do her any good. But her people are improvident and turbulent. Nothing but emigration would afford Ireland any relief."

Such sentiments and such contradictory views as are contained in the above remarks of Goldwin Smith stamp him as a man who hates a good deal and knows little whereof he speaks. The worst charge he has to bring against the Irish is that they are turbulent. It is to their everlasting honor that they are turbulent, that centuries of oppression, such as would have ground the spirit out of any other race on earth has left them still turbulent, and with the same spirit of resistance. Their turbulence is their protest against the injustice that has been visited upon them. Who tamely acquiesces in their own subjugation and slavery are fit only to be slaves. That the Irish are not yet ready or willing to be slaves is what we all the soul of Goldwin Smith.

"THE POPE THE CHIEF LAND-OWNER."

The Montreal Daily Witness appears to have taken a very radical step in advance. Our esteemed and religious contemporary has secured the services of Jeremiah Donovan as an editorial contributor to its biblical column, for we suppose that the initials "J. D." at the foot of an article in its issue of Saturday are those of the famous leader of the dynamite camp. J. D., or Jerry Donovan, as the Witness sometimes familiarly calls him, commenced his revolutionary article with the startling heading of "The Pope the Chief Land-Owner." The object of the effusion was to protest against, or rather to lament over the accumulation of real estate in the hands of the Church of Rome. Oh, how J. D. would strangle that monster of iniquity! We actually think he would even starve the Pope out of house and home. We thought that Jerry Donovan was bad enough, but we really never imagined that he was so vicious. He gives it as his positive opinion that "the dead-hand grasp" (the d.-h.-g. is good) "of that church on the land of every country in which it was the religion of the State, was ultimately the cause of terrible revolutions, by which its 'accumulated lands were confiscated.'" J. D. and the Witness entertain pretty much the same opinion on that score. Coming over to Canada and sympathizing strongly with the inhabitants here, he says that "no legislature would dare to make an honest investigation of the property of the Church of Rome." He next bemoans the fact that any quantity of wild land may be purchased for a trifle, and that in the hands of the Church its value would become very great by an increase of population and extension of settlements. J. D. even goes so far as to say that this "would be also the case with suburban property." He is evidently a keen land valuator. We don't know where J. D. got the notion, but he has got it, that "the Pope can do as he pleases with all the orders and communities and their lands." The Pope cannot do as he pleases; he must do, like every body else as justice and right dictate.

The following proposition advanced by our dynamite friend is so exquisitely rich that we quote it in full. He says "that to make the Pope the chief land-owner of Canada would be to bring us into the condition of England and Scotland before the Reformation, and France before the Revolution, also of Mexico and the other wretched Spanish American States."

J. D. must have a singular grudge against the Pope to rake up such mouldy falsehoods and calumnies against His Holiness. But how in the world did Jeremiah Donovan fail to include Ireland in this list? We would, however, attempt to quiet him by insinuating that while the Syndicate and English Dukes hang around the North-West the Pope will have slim chances of ever becoming the "chief" land-owner in Canada. J. D. does not believe in the principle that what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. He would prohibit the Church of Rome from investing its funds in property for revenue purposes, "as such investment influences elections too much;" but he wouldn't tie the hands of the Protestant churches in this respect, as the danger would be "as nothing" in their case as compared with the Church of Rome. The reason why J. D. makes this exception in favor of the Protestant churches is "that they have not the same means of influencing death-bed bequests as the father confessor and the nun-nurse gave to the Church of Rome; and, besides, each denomination was really separate from the others, whereas all the Roman Catholic orders and communities were in reality one under the absolute control of a foreign power."

J. D. seems to be awfully afraid of the father confessor and of the nun-nurse, and to have a "holy" dread of the indivisibility of the Church; but this fear on his part is but a tribute to the ministers of the Church and to its unity. After having a slap at the Jesuits, J. D. winds up his article by asking "in view of all these things, and

"of the fact of the continually accumulating ownership by the Church of Rome of real estate in these countries, is it safe to suppose that the greatest and most dangerous of all the orders of Rome as an extensive landholder?"

Of course it will be safe, and not only safe, but it will likewise be beneficial. *Adieu*, J. D. We hope to see your Witness article copied into the United Irishman.

THE RIVER AND STREAMS CASE.

The Provincial Government of Ontario and the Federal authorities at Ottawa are never out of court. To secure a recognition of its rights, the Province has had to fight the Dominion on several occasions within the past few years, from the Court of Chancery up to the Privy Council, and all along the line Ontario has been victorious. Its latest victory has been achieved in the fight over the famous River and Streams Bill, which Sir John has persistently disallowed. A cablegram was received yesterday in Toronto by Mr. Caldwell's solicitors, stating that the Privy Council had reversed the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of McLaren vs. Caldwell, in favor of Caldwell, the appellant, with full costs. This celebrated case has been before the courts for several years and gave rise to the enactment of the Streams Bill by the Ontario Government. McLaren is the proprietor of extensive mills and limits on the Mississippi River, a tributary of the Ottawa, Caldwell also having limits lying further up the stream. McLaren purchased or built extensive improvements at nearly all the falls or rapids on the river, and his pretension was that the river, in its natural condition above the high falls, was neither navigable nor floatable, and, as riparian proprietor at the points where his river improvements were built, he claimed exclusive right to the waters of the stream. Caldwell, on the other hand, maintained that the stream was floatable and navigable in its natural condition, and that these improvements were merely adjuncts, making it more easily available for floating purposes, but not essential. The judgment in the Court of Chancery maintained McLaren's pretensions. In appeal this was reversed, one of the judges dissenting. In the Supreme Court all the judges concurred in reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeal and maintaining that of the Court of Chancery. The Privy Council have now maintained the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal and reversed that of the Court of Chancery and the Supreme Court. This decision definitely settles the point in dispute and gives the Mowat Government gain de cause on the Streams Bill. This measure was re-enacted for the third time during the recent session, and Sir John will now have to desist from all further obstruction to its becoming the law of the province.

THE HARBOR GRACE DEFENCE FUND.

The following letter, which we have received from the secretary of a citizens' committee appointed to secure an adequate defence of the Catholics who were arrested at the time of the Orange riots at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and who will be shortly brought to trial, is fully explicit in itself and will, no doubt, meet with the generous attention of those who would like to see a fair trial and an able defence secured for the prisoners:—

To the Editor of The True Witness:

DEAR SIR,—You know, of course, all about the recent terrible riot in this place between Catholics and Orangemen on the 28th of December last—the celebration day of Orangemen in this country. Without going into details of the condition of matters here at the present time, I may mention that the authorities arrested twenty-one Catholics, acting on the assumption, of course, that these were alone the cause of the whole affair; while it was only at the close of the judicial investigation that they were actually forced to arrest five Orangemen. It will be unnecessary to say that they are Protestants of the most bigoted school. All officers of importance are filled by Protestants in this part of the country, and everything is controlled by them, with the assistance of the Orange Brotherhood, though the actual Protestant majority is not at all large. With the aid of this organization, however, they have succeeded pretty fairly in their attempt to partially disguise the party ascendancy; but, not satisfied with this, they were enabled to look their offensive parade for the first time about three years ago, and, seeing themselves so formidable in number and so secure apparently from the risk of molestation, their display of bigotry and intolerance became almost unendurable. "Down with Popery," &c., and such expressions have been quite common here at times during the past year. Being illiterate, ignorant men; chiefly, they could not keep in their prejudice as their superiors could for policy's sake. And hence the culmination in a bloody riot. I need not remark that the Orangemen are "moving heaven and earth" to secure their conviction; for our part of this island is almost as bad as the North of Ireland. Well, seeing the importance of the issues at stake, the lives of twenty-one good and brave Catholics—the whole question of Orange ascendancy in this country—a number of the leading Catholics (at the instance of our Bishop, Dr. McDonald, and with his entire approval) formed themselves into a committee to collect funds and provide adequately for the defence. Our people, however, are not able to subscribe sufficiently, being mostly of small means; and consequently, I have written, by the request of the committee, to St. Patrick's and St. Patrick's T. A. Societies in Montreal for assistance. The trial of the prisoners will probably take place in May, and my object in thus addressing you is to ascertain if you would feel disposed to support the appeal for funds through your column. Your mainly defence of Catholic interests at all times emboldens us to make this request. If you consent will you kindly advise what is to be done (by telegraph, at my expense if you think fit).

Respectfully yours,

J. J. WICKHAM,

Secretary of Committee.

HARBOR GRACE, March 31, 1884.

In compliance with the request contained in this letter, we will undertake to receive