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WEDNESDAY.....SEPT. 27, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER.

THURSDAY, 28.—St. Wenceslaus, Duke of Bohemia.

FRIDAY, 29.—St. Michael, Archangel. Bp. Martin, Natchitoches, died, 1875.

SATURDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. Hennessy Dubuque, 1866.

OCTOBER.

SUNDAY, 1.—Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Solemnity of the Holy Rosary. Less. Eccles. xiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 27-28; Last Gosp. Matt. ix. 1-3. Cons. Abp. Feheen, Chicago, 1865.

MONDAY, 2.—Holy Guardian Angels.

TUESDAY, 3.—Feria. Abp. Bayley, Baltimore, died, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—St. Francis of Assisi Confessor.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to The Post and True Witness a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

It is to be sincerely wished that the skirmishers will veer around to the side of common sense and see fit to accede to the request of Parnell, Davitt and Dillon that the skirmishing agitation be at least suspended, if not entirely brought to a close.

Some weeks ago when Father Nugent, of Liverpool, arrived on this continent to complete his plans for the unlimited emigration of the Irish people, we took occasion to discountenance and discourage any such object, no matter by whom initiated and carried out. We asked the reverend and respected gentleman if he had consulted with the leaders of the people at home, and if he had the support or the permission of the Hierarchy to accomplish his project. We were then satisfied that the leading men of the country had not given any encouragement to depopulate the island; and now we find that the Hierarchy is also strongly opposed to any such project. A movement which has been started to raise a fund for evicted tenants, for the purpose of keeping the people at home, and preventing them from falling into the hands of the Government emigration agents, is meeting with the unanimous approval, and undivided support of the Irish Catholic Bishops. Bishop Duggan of Olfert, Bishop McCormack of Achonry, and Bishop Dornan of Down and Connor, have communicated their views to the press on the matter, and one and all they appeal to the people to remain at home, while Archbishop Croke leads the clergy with a subscription of £50 to the fund for evicted tenants. Self instituted, no more than Government emigration agents, have consequently no business in Ireland.

EGYPT AND ITS FUTURE.

Now that the rebellion in Egypt is crushed and that peace and order have been restored, the next great and all-important question to decide will be the course Egypt will have to pursue, and the role it will have to assume in the future. The solution of the question will, beyond doubt, prove more difficult than the pacification of the country. The Sultan, whose prevarication and false play from the beginning of the conflict to the end, plainly indicated the direction in which his sympathies inclined, will not voluntarily abandon his claims of suzerainty over the country, although such abandonment is necessary if Egypt is to be drawn from its condition of disorganization and demoralization. England will have to insist upon the "Grand Turk" ceasing to exercise authority west of the Suez Canal, and south of the Mediterranean, for no reform could be expected under the administration of the Porte; its rule has been too long characterized by a total disregard for the rights of the people, and is too deeply associated with despotism, and crime, to ever become beneficial to the country. And be-

sides it is not probable that the Khedive could safely keep his throne without external assistance. Whence will this assistance come? It will have to come either from England alone, or from a joint administration by the European Powers. Nothing would suit or repay England better for her trouble than an unfettered protectorate over the land of the Pharaohs. But it is not always what one wants that one is apt to get, and it is not likely that the British Government will insist upon taking this step which would infallibly create a general hubbub throughout Europe.

Egypt will, therefore, naturally fall into the hands of an international commission, and it is here that England will have to make her influence felt and assert her rights to pre-eminence in the joint protectorate; and we believe this bids fair to be the ultimate solution of the problem.

NO SUNDAY LABOR.

The railway contractors and Government officials in British Columbia have, it appears, no respect for the Sabbath nor for the convictions of their employees. They seem to think that the building of the railroad can brook no delay, and in consequence exact that the workmen continue to labor on the Sunday.

Protests and complaints have been made against the heathenish order, but they are of no avail; the observance of the Sabbath, it is maintained, delays the work, and this must be pushed at all costs. Now, this desecration of the Sunday should be roundly and severely denounced; it has a very demoralizing influence upon the Indian population, and it is no source of edification for the Chinese.

We do not believe that the Christian people of the Dominion are in such a hurry to have the railroad built, that the poor workmen cannot have at least one day in the week upon which to rest. This Sunday railway labor is nothing less than a disgrace and it should be abolished. The Government of the Dominion of Canada and O. D. Mills of San Francisco are the high contracting parties, and they are the ones on whom the responsibility rests. In fact it is expressly provided in the contract that there should be no Sunday labor. The provision reads as follows:—

"No work whatever shall at any time or place be carried on during Sunday, and the Contractor shall take all necessary steps for preventing any foreman, or agent, or men from working or employing others on that day."

It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to take the steps to enforce the law, and the abuse complained of would soon be abated.

SPAIN AND THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

The English Government seems to be in no hurry in summoning a conference of the European Powers, to discuss the proposals for the settlement of the neutrality of the Suez Canal, and the establishment of self-government in Egypt either under the suzerainty of the Porte, or under a continental protectorate. If England puts forth claims which will be judged to be more than commensurate with her actual losses by the war, the most resolute opposition will be offered her, and the diplomatic situation will be more difficult to direct than the military campaign. The British policy will in any case meet with the approval of France, and all that French sympathy can do to carry it out will be done. On the other hand, we have Russia, with Turkey, decidedly adverse to any solution that would lead to an increase of British preponderance in the Mediterranean. And as far as Austria, Germany and Italy are concerned, it is easily discernible that jealousy or hatred will prevent them from giving England any kind of *carte blanche* in the settlement of the question. In fact these Powers who were supposed to be more or less neutral during the conflict, and who were supposed to have no special inclinations one way or the other, are beginning to manifest an interference which may prove troublesome. It is authoritatively stated that these Powers have solicited Spain to join the European concert when the Conference meets. And why was Spain thus solicited? Simply because, as a Latin and Mediterranean nation, it could counterbalance the sympathy of France with British policy. Spain would, no doubt, be adverse to English demands and pretensions. Public opinion and feeling in that country are entirely hostile to England, and will be as long as England holds Gibraltar. The other Powers know this, and it surely is of no happy foreboding to the English Government that this bitterness and hostility of feeling should be the reason why Spain is to be invited to take part in the Conference. Evidently, England will have no small obstacles to surmount before she succeeds in establishing any extensive influence in Egypt.

POLITICS AND CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Plundering the public treasury is one of the most demoralizing and dangerous practices under the United States Government. Corrupt rings of every description are to be found in every party, and they manage to flourish under every administration. In fact, there is no other country in the world where so much public corruption and official peculation are practiced as in the United States. All this is owing largely to the system of politics which obtains. It is not the people who rule, although the Constitution says that every citizen is a king, but the professional politicians who monopolize the Government of the country for their own personal ends. The general mass of the voters exercise no control over the elections or legislation; they have to choose between the candidates put forth by either machine or leave them alone. The

result is that the respectable and intelligent classes, as far as politics are concerned, have altogether withdrawn from the public arena, while a very natural apathy is settling down upon the voters as a whole, and this state of things will last as long as the elections will be directed and controlled by "rings" composed of a handful of men who will brook no interference from outsiders. It is clear that where the real electors are so few, and where the mass of the people are discouraged, or rather excluded from using their franchise, there will corruption be rampant and will professional politicians become professional thieves. This is by no means an encouraging state of affairs to contemplate, and it is to be hoped that the friends of honest government, who have been fighting a losing battle for some years, will eventually succeed in impressing upon the candidates the necessity of reform, and upon the people the necessity of curtailing the influence and power of machines and rings which tend to disgrace and weaken the government of the State and of the Union.

LACROSSE.

The grandest lacrosse event of the season the championship match between the Toronto and the Shamrocks, took place last Saturday on the grounds of the latter in presence of an immense concourse of spectators. As might be expected, when two such crack teams are the contestants, the play was magnificent on both sides, affording an unrivalled exhibition of all the finer and more scientific points of the game, without any of the roughness that sometimes mars it. But a most noticeable and praiseworthy feature of the match was the good feeling that prevailed all round, both on the field amongst the players and in the ranks of the spectators, the latter being thoroughly impartial in their appreciation of the merit of the rival teams and equally applauding which ever side showed superior play. No doubt, much of the harmony that existed, might be attributed to the gentlemen named as referees and umpires, gentlemen whose character of integrity and knowledge of the game, were sufficient to inspire the players with every confidence that only the best man would have a chance to be declared the winners. The lacrosse season of 1882 has been singularly chequered. At the outset no matches of any consequence were played, and a policy of abstention (which some called boycotting) was indulged in. Challenges which were accepted were afterwards declined. The season is also remarkable for the greatest fizzle that ever had to be recorded and disputes seemed to be the order of the day on the lacrosse field. But on Saturday, the sins of the past were completely wiped out by the magnificence of the play by the harmonious and gentlemanly conduct of the players, and by the unparalleled patronage afforded both the Toronto and the Shamrocks. Canada's field sport *par excellence*, has in consequence recovered from the blows which have been dealt it this season, and its popularity is once more ensured. The champions have every reason to be proud of this double result; this last victory is their best.

INVESTIGATIONS AFTER DISASTERS.

SEARCHING investigations are always in order after a disaster, and the more terrible the disaster is, the more searching do the authorities intend to make the investigation. Now, this is an anomaly which should not be allowed to exist, and which at first sight is condemnatory of those officials whose duty it is to see that the lives of our citizens are not recklessly and wantonly placed in jeopardy by railway, steamboat or any other owners. Supervision should be exercised in such a manner as to enable the public, when a disaster does occur, to at first attribute it to natural causes and not to causes which human foresight or respect of life might easily avoid or prepare for. Investigations into disasters after their occurrence mean absolutely nothing; they are nothing more nor less than a farce; they do not bring back the lives that have been lost. What should be investigated is the conduct of owners and inspectors; whether the former observe the provisions of the law and whether the latter enforce the observance of it or not. If owners observe the law, and if the inspectors enforce it, then there would be no general need of searching investigations, and lives that would be otherwise imperilled would be placed out of unnecessary danger. Disasters which would occur notwithstanding the exercise of this care and supervision, would be accepted as visitations of God and would not be attributed to the unpardonable negligence of any man or set of men. That the cause of the "Asia" disaster, in which hundreds of lives have just been lost, is to be found in a total disregard of the provisions made for the special safety of the steamer, is not in the least surprising. Similar disasters may always be expected as long as the authorities will allow steamboat owners to do as they please. The "Asia" carried at the time when it went to the bottom over one hundred passengers, when the law allowed it to carry only forty; and so on in regard to the other provisions. What violations of this nature should be severely punished, it should not be forgotten, that the blame attaches equally to the guardians and to the breakers of the law, when by their joint action life is needlessly wrecked.

MONOPOLIES AND THEIR DISADVANTAGES.

Monopolies, in no matter what branch of commerce or industry, always fail to gain the willing patronage of the public, while they seldom fail to deserve general mis-

trust and dislike. The relations which exist between the consumers and the ordinary producers or traders, are completely reversed when the consumer has to face a monopolist. In the first instance, independence remains with the consumer, for he can either purchase or not; accordingly, as the ordinary trader falls or succeeds in pleasing. But when the consumer has to deal with the monopolist, it is the latter who makes the iron terms and becomes independent. One has to take what is offered and pay what is asked without option of any kind. This reversion of the commercial or industrial relations between consumers and producers is creative of not only bad and irritated feeling in a community, it is the source of considerable injustice. Monopolies should therefore never receive unnecessary protection from any source of authority; they are quite capable of protecting themselves without the aid of municipal, local or federal governments. Notwithstanding this fundamental principle of political economy, some of our governing bodies, and especially our Civic Councils, are never satisfied unless the citizens are dealt with in a monopolistic manner. This is in no way desirable, and should never be encouraged. Monopolies, as a rule, are to be shunned and discountenanced, for their presence in a community can never bear pleasing or palatable fruit. The people of Montreal have sufficient experience of monopolies. The C. P. R. monopoly, the Abattoir monopoly, the Gas monopoly, etc., are there to testify to how the citizens were treated in the matter of rapid transit, of dear meat and expensive light. All are fully aware of the efforts made to have the C. P. R. Co. yield to the requirements of the public, and how these united efforts could not make this limited Company bend to the popular will in the slightest degree. Then our experience of the late Abattoir monopoly, which was happily stillborn, tells us what a tyrannical power they exercise even from their conception. And now we have the gas monopoly, which thinks of nothing but running its profits up to a height which is simply oppressive and at the expense of the consumers. Our gas stocks are literally booming, and are thereby a ready testimony to the fact that the public is being made to pay a rate which is altogether too heavy. This is a monopoly which, in the public interest, it is desirable to split, and which we hope to see done by a rival light, whether of electricity or of another gas.

"THE POST" AND THE DUTY OF IRISH CATHOLICS.

A communication from Captain Kirwan will be found in another column. The main object of the letter is to point out to the Irish Catholics in Ontario the course they should adopt and that which they should abandon during the coming elections in that province. Its incidental, if not direct purpose, is to create the impression that the attitude of The Post in respect to these elections is not calculated to promote the interests of the Irish Catholics. A perusal of Mr. Kirwan's letter will show that he has touched upon four principal points. In the first place he considers that the object for which The Post was established is not being fully sustained; in the second place he contrasts the policies of the Liberal and Conservative parties of Ontario as far as class representation is concerned, and concludes that more can be expected from Mr. Meredith than from Mr. Mowat; thirdly, he interpolates an abbreviated essay on that mixed and everlasting question of Orangism, and comes to the conclusion that the best thing for Irish Catholics to do is to join hands with the Orangemen and form a political alliance; lastly, he points out the small share of political patronage which is extended to our people, and contends that if the Liberals will not give them fair play in this direction the Conservatives will. In the first instance, we humbly maintain that the assertion, "that the object for which this paper has been established is not sustained," cannot be substantiated by facts. As the organ of a large portion of the Canadian population, which up to recent years had been extensively ignored in official and political circles, we have had to accomplish considerable up hill work, to battle with prejudice, and wear out the "ignoring" policy. Our up hill work, we believe, is at an end, and we find ourselves standing on an equal footing with the rest of the community. Of prejudice, we meet with but insignificant streaks; and as to the "ignoring" policy, we find that its shadows, which once completely enveloped our people, are steadily fading away. In bringing around those beneficial and happy results, we can say, without recourse to presumption, that The Post has played a satisfactory part. Of course we do not wish to have it admitted that the paper has never erred, but we do expect to have it recognised that the paper has never willingly played false. After the general interests of our native or adopted country, come the personal interests of the people of whom we have the honor to be the organ. Mr. Kirwan seems to think that, because we have not through thick and thin, backed up the claims of the Conservatives in Ontario, we have been false to our mission. Well, we profess to more independence in this contest, than our correspondent would appear to command. It is but a few weeks ago that we expressed an opinion favorable to a Conservative regime on the grounds that the Conservative party were opposed to forcing the Dominion Government to add some 62,000,000 of acres to Ontario, while the Liberals were ready to go to war for their alleged rights. A few days later, the Conservative Orangemen of Ontario assembled and resolved to have for candidates no body but Orangemen because this class of

citizens would be more willing and able to oppose and resist all concessions to Catholics. We waited to see if the Conservative leaders would discountenance or discourage this fanatical appeal, but there was no protest. We at once retracted our endorsement of the Conservative party, and said that it would be far preferable for the general interests of the country that Ontario should get the sixty-two million acres and as much more, than to give the reins of power to men who would be willing and able to trample on the civil and religious rights of the people. If this is not sufficient proof of our independence and of our desire to further the interests of our people, then we are at a loss to know how much more proof will be requisite. Captain Kirwan's allegation that we stand by the Reform party, because Mr. Mowat has a Catholic (Mr. Fraser) in the Cabinet, is therefore not a correct explanation of our policy.

As to what Mr. Mowat and Mr. Meredith have done respectively for the Irish Catholics, we cannot say that either have displayed any remarkable generosity or eagerness in lavishing favors. Of course Mr. Meredith has had no opportunity to show what he would do in the matter of representation, but what guarantee have we that he would improve on Mr. Mowat's line of conduct.

Our correspondent is making a great mistake when he appeals to Irishmen to follow all on one side of politics. Politics are a matter in which people may agree to differ. Why should Irishmen more than the French, Scotch and English be invited to follow one party in preference to another on account of their nationality? Nationality should not lead a citizen to adhere to any particular party; conviction should be his guide in politics. It is wrong and brutal with harm to attempt to inculcate an opposite doctrine. Let Irishmen, like other citizens, be directed by conviction and not by nationality; in the long run they will profit more by it and the country at large would be all the more ready to acknowledge their claims. We can afford to have Irishmen counted among the Grits and the Tories, the Blues and the Rouges, and when we can afford that, neither party will be able to give them the cold shoulder in regard to representation or other political appointments.

Now, as to this sickening question of Orangism, Captain Kirwan is of the opinion that the best way to fight it is "to let it alone." We hold the same doctrine, and we are ever ready to put it in practice, but on the condition that Orangism restrains itself and keeps within the bounds of moderation. Let it not cross our track and we will assuredly not go out of our way to harm it, but it might as well remember that if we are not inclined to be offensive, we are ever on the defensive. But if we are one with Captain Kirwan in the "let it alone" policy, we decidedly differ with him in regard to a political alliance of the Catholics with the Orangemen. Canada does not want any such alliances between such bodies no more than it wants their animosity and antagonism. We consider it entirely out of place to ask the Catholics to join the Orangemen simply because they are such, just as the Orangemen would rightly consider it impertinent to be asked to join the Catholics because they were such.

Let Catholics and Orangemen work in political harmony when they see that their joint action will advance the general interests of the country, and not because they are to be personally and respectively benefited by adopting such a course. These forced political alliances of differing bodies of men can produce no beneficial results of a durable nature.

On the other hand, let both sides be taught not to refrain from giving their support to any particular policy, which may be good for the country, because either Catholics or Orangemen are in favor of it. We fully understand and appreciate the efforts made to "soften animosities and clear the atmosphere of the electricity of intolerance and strife," but we fail to see why all the efforts to accomplish this object should be on our side. We scarcely think that the disinterested portion of the community would expect to find the Catholics always and ever endeavoring to soften animosities and clearing the atmosphere of the electricity of intolerance. Why did not the Orangemen at their recent convention bottle the electricity of their intolerance and refrain from making that disgraceful appeal of fanaticism against the Catholics. We do not think the Catholics deserved it, and we will not counsel them to retaliate, just to prove that we are willing to cultivate a kinder feeling. On the whole, therefore, we consider that the duty of the Irish Catholics, whether in Ontario or in the rest of the Dominion is, first, to serve the general interests of the country; next, to assert their rights and have their claims acknowledged, and lastly, not to adhere to or support any party through national or religious motives, but because their judgment and convictions invite them to do so.

The Catholic World for October has the following excellent table of contents:—"Literature and the Laity," by John R. G. Hassard; "The Comedy of Confession," "The Greatest of Medieval Hymns," by A. J. Faust, Ph.D.; "The Pilgr's Daughter," by William Sexton; "Incidents of the Reign of Henry VIII.," by S. Hubert Burke; "St. Magdalene," "St. Anne de Beauré," by Anna T. Sadler; "James Florant Meline," "Memory and its Dismissal," by O. M. O'Leary, M. D., LL.D.; "The Orphanage," by Hugh P. McElrhone; "A Ballad of Things Beautiful," by Inglo Deane, S.J.; "The Good Humor of the Saints," by Agnes Feppeler; "A Railway Accident," by Delia; "New Publications," etc. The annual subscription to the Catholic World is \$4, and the price of single copies by mail is 35 cents. It is sold at D. & J. Sadler's, 275 Notre Dame Street.

THE DUTY OF IRISH CATHOLICS IN ONTARIO.

to the Editor of The Post and True Witness.

Sir: The Post was established in the interest of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. The people who took stock in the paper did so under the impression that the paper would support the claims of the Irish Catholic people to representation all over the country. There can be no question as to the object for which the paper was established, but there is some reason to doubt if that object is now being fully sustained. I will take your attitude on the coming local elections in Ontario, and I shall ask you to consider, whether or not, you are supporting the friends or the enemies of the Irish Catholics when you support the administration of Mr. Mowat and plead for an extension of his power. No doubt, you fancy that because Mr. Mowat has a Catholic—Mr. Fraser—in his Cabinet that that fact justifies you in standing by the Reform party in local affairs. It may have even influenced you in deciding as you have done, and if so, I am of opinion that your decision was hasty, and must have been made without having all the facts of the case in your possession. For instance, the Irish Catholics of this Province are, I believe, of opinion that they should have one of their own people in the position now held by Mr. Fraser. They think that they have the first claim on the place and they appear determined to make themselves heard on that point in the forthcoming elections. I have reason to believe that an old time Irish Catholic resident of this Province will be selected as the standard-bearer of our people in Ontario, and as an Irishman I would prefer to follow such a man as a Conservative than to follow a Scotch Catholic as a Reformer any day in the year. The Scotch have plenty of friends in high position; we have but few and, as a rule, we may expect more cordial sympathy and generous support from one of our own people than we can from the most liberal Scotch Catholic in the land. Thus, if, as we all expect, the Conservatives will give us an Irish Catholic for the Cabinet, it will be one reason why Irishmen of independent opinion can consistently support the claims of the Conservative party at the forthcoming elections. It will not do to say that by doing so we are supporting Orangism as well. That cry is losing its force. It is becoming a thing of the past. If we abandoned one inch of principle there might be some reason for the remark, but we abandon nothing—not an iota. On the contrary we are holding our own while endeavoring to cultivate a better feeling between Irishmen of different creeds. Experience proves that in this Province the best way to fight Orangism is to let it alone. A political alliance of a large portion of the Irish Catholics with the Orangemen, would soften animosities and clear the atmosphere of the electricity of intolerance and strife. When men stand shoulder to shoulder in politics they are not likely to hate each other because of religion, for their political touch of experience makes them all more or less akin. If the Irish Catholics all go on one side, the Irish Orangemen will for a certainty all go on the other, and their political differences will, but increase the religious antagonism, and we shall see the perpetration of these very deeds which both sides profess to deplore. It would be more in harmony with the spirit of the times in which we live, if we endeavored to cultivate a kinder feeling, and I know of no way of doing this better than a political alliance of the Orange and the Green in provincial affairs. And this is made all the easier in Ontario as, I understand, that the Orangemen are not going to ask for incorporation. From all I can learn the Dominion Government will somehow be asked to face that difficulty. Incorporation was an ugly name for some people, but it is a question if incorporation would not injure Orangism more than it would injure us. Without expressing an opinion on the merits of the issue, this much is certain. Opposition to incorporation made Orangism all powerful in New Brunswick, but now that incorporation has for years been a fact, Orangism is almost extinct in that Province. Incorporation would not give the Orangemen a single right they do not possess at this hour. They possess all the rights they ask for under the General Act, but they want legal recognition—no more, no less. Incorporation is a sentimental grievance only, and I am satisfied that the agitation of the question helps Orangism and does not serve us. It gives it a grievance, and many Protestants who do not understand the question thoroughly join the Association under the impression that they are backing the weaker side. In saying all this, I am discussing the question with a view of serving ourselves, not in heated debate, but, I hope, with calmness and reason.

But this is not all. You evidently think that the Hon. Mr. Fraser is doing a great deal for the Irish Catholics of this Province. Indeed, I doubt if you would support the Mowat administration at all if you did not believe that Mr. Fraser was determined to see that the Catholics should have fair play in every department in the Government. This, I know, is not uncommon impression in Montreal, and it may be as well to enquire whether it is correct or not. Let us take one department under the Local Government—the Department of Education—Toronto, and see how the Catholics stand. There are fifty-four employees in the department. The salaries of those employees vary from \$4,000 to \$2,300 a year. The total amount of salary drawn is about \$142,000. But how do we find the Catholics represented? By one gentleman only, and he gets a salary of \$1250 a year. Nor must we forget that this single Catholic was appointed long before Mr. Mowat came into power, and that the present Reform administration is in no way to be thanked even for the single Catholic who holds a position in the Department of Education. I fail to see how you can reconcile that fact with your apparent belief that we are getting fair play in Ontario. I am not prepared to say that Mr. Fraser has not done some good, but so long as this anomaly in the Department of Education exists, the Government to which he belongs leaves itself open to the charge of worst of illiberality. Nor must we Irishmen forget the lesson taught us by the history of our people, which is this: We never get even an attempt made to do us "justice" until we agitate, and the stronger the agitation the greater the "justice." In view of this fact I think the time is come for the Irish Catholics in Ontario to first demand an Irish Catholic in the Local Cabinet; then their share toward cultivating a better feeling between the Orange and the Green; and lastly, the Mowat administration for the way it has ostracized our people in the Department of Education, and by retaining Mr. Meredith to power teach the Reform party that the vote of the Irish Catholics of Ontario is not the property of any individual, but that they will be given to those who are willing to recognize their claims to representation everywhere.

I am, ever yours,
M. W. KIRWAN.

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1882.