

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum, \$1.50 If paid strictly in advance, \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at the rate of 10c per line (square) first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886

UNUSUAL importance will be attached to the coming convention of the Irish National League of America, to be held next August, in Chicago. Mr. Parnell has authorized the announcement through Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., Hon. Secretary of the League at home, to Mr. Patrick Egan, that an important delegation from Ireland will attend the convention.

OUR esteemed confrere of La Presse publishes a statement to the effect that Lord Salisbury has written to Sir John A. Macdonald to thank him most warmly for his timely diversion in preventing the vote being taken on Blake's Home Rule resolutions, and in thus giving the opponents of Home Rule in England an occasion to assert that the loyalists of Canada do not approve Mr. Gladstone's policy.

ONE of the first proceedings of the French Canadian National Convention at Rutland was to adopt resolutions in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and to cable to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell the best wishes of the French Canadians of the United States and Canada for the success of the great movement to return to Ireland her political independence.

IT is needless to say that such unanimous expressions of good will and sympathy, coming from a body representing two millions of people, will be gratefully received by the Grand Old Man and the Irish leader, and will be kindly remembered by the Irish people.

THE attempt by the Hon. J. A. Chapleau to manufacture political capital for Sir John's Orange Tory Administration out of the elevation of Archbishop Taschereau to the Cardinalate has not had much success.

THE Pope nipped the scheme in the bud, and showed there was absolutely no ground for the claim set up by the Secretary of State, that it was to his own and to Sir John's manipulation of the Holy See that the appointment of a Canadian Cardinal was due.

IN view of our exposure of this low and unprincipled piece of Ministerial manœuvring to capture political votes, we recommend our readers to carefully peruse what Vicar-General Marchal has to say on the subject in an interview with a Herald reporter, which we reproduce in another column.

THE Anglican Church Synod, which has been in session in Toronto, adopted a resolution expressing on behalf of its members its heartfelt sympathy with their fellow-countrymen and the loyal minority in Ireland, declaring that the threatened legislative separation of Ireland from the control of the Imperial Government would imperil the stability and integrity of the empire and expose the loyal minority to unbearable oppression, and pledging its members to use every legitimate influence in their power to avert the peril which threatens them.

A despatch from Toronto says that this resolution has caused great indignation among Church of England people there who are friends of Home Rule, and who propose to publicly protest against the action of the Synod.

SIGNOR ACQUILIE FARAZZI, the bosom friend of Garibaldi, sought election to the Italian Chamber of Deputies on a platform of reconciliation with the Papacy, and has been successful in one of the districts of Catanzaro, in Calabria. His opponent was a ministerial candidate. But his triumph was made sure by 6,500 votes. Three constituencies invited him to stand for their representative, and five hundred electors of Nicastro telegraphed to him that they accepted his programme "with enthusiasm." All through Italy the idea of effecting peace with the Holy See is gaining adherents, and even the staunchest friends of the monarchy look longingly to the Id Dorsado when Pope and King, each within his own territory, shall co-operate for the prosperity of their common country.

BISHOPS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

The following pronouncement on the labor question by the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Milwaukee, in a joint Pastoral Letter, drawn up at their recent council, will be found of unusual interest and worthy of serious attention on the part of capitalists and laborers alike.

The Pastoral says that "the question, which to-day we call that of capital and labor, is the old difference emphasized in the Gospel between the rich and the poor. 'Woe to the rich and blessed are the poor,' are maxims established by the Divine Judge, who shall come to render absolute justice to those who have accepted and to those who have rejected His absolute law of love. When capitalists follow the heathen rule, to buy labor in the cheapest market, God is not with them; and when laborers imagine that all men should have an equal share in the comforts and enjoyments of this earthly life, Divine Providence has ruled otherwise. Industry and sobriety have always proved more profitable to human nature and to society than wealth and extravagance. To commit injustice is always an evil; to suffer it may be turned into a blessing. Retaliation is never allowed, but the Church has, during the middle ages, united the workmen into guilds, and the misery which they endure now was unknown before the sixteenth century. The condition of things would improve very soon were the rich to meditate upon the rule: 'With what measure you have measured, it shall be measured to you again;' and were the poor to follow the advice: 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His justice and all things shall be added unto you.'

AID WANTED FOR HOME RULE.

In several of the cities of Canada Irishmen have taken practical measures to come to the assistance of Mr. Parnell and his party in the impending general elections. Ottawa and Kingston have distinguished themselves in this respect. At the Capital an influential meeting of citizens was held and a handsome sum was realized on the spot. This was followed up by the appointment of committees to canvass the city by wards and to solicit subscriptions for the Home Rule election fund. We believe these patriotic efforts of the Ottawa friends of Ireland has already met with satisfactory success.

In Kingston His Lordship, Bishop Cleary, headed the movement by presiding at a mass meeting called for the purpose of inaugurating an election fund there. The patriotic prelate delivered an eloquent oration and concluded it with a generous donation of \$100. In other cities Irish Canadians are similarly to the fore, but here in Montreal Home Rule has apparently no active friends, no men who are willing to take the initiative and contribute according to their means. It is the poor man, as always, who is to the front with his dollar. This is creditable to the patriotism of the masses, but those who have been placed in a position to do more, do less and stand out in humiliating contrast with our fellow-countrymen elsewhere. Those who are proud of Parnell when he is not in pressing need of the sinews of war, and who boldly avow their admiration for him, should now back up that pride and admiration by a worthy exhibition of generosity.

The fate of Ireland is in the balance, and it would be an undying shame if, for the want of a little timely assistance from the scattered sons of Erin to help the cause, Mr. Gladstone and Parnell failed to carry the day throughout Great Britain and Ulster. There will be few such opportunities for Irish Canadians, and especially the Irishmen of Montreal, to give a substantial proof of the faith that is in them or of the love which they say they have towards Ireland. Those who are not ready to give to-day are not true friends of the Irish people nor sincere advocates of their freedom.

THE USELESS SENATE.

ONE of the most expensive, and, at the same time, useless institutions in Canada, is the Dominion Senate as actually constituted. The Senate has had a trial of nearly twenty years, and time has only brought out its insignificance in the work of legislating for the country and its impotency in preventing the enactment of evil laws that have the countenance of the man who creates the Senators.

That the Senate must go is the growing opinion of the people of Canada, we may say, irrespective of party. What we require is an Upper Chamber, in the constitution of which the country will have a voice,—a chamber owing fealty to the people and not holding itself responsible to the leader of a party. Such a chamber would command not only popular respect but popular confidence and would play an intelligent role in the councils of the nation.

As at present constituted the Senate is of no earthly service when a Tory government is in office, for experience teaches that it has not dared to object to or throw out a government bill. Its functions are more those pertaining to a registrarship than to a legislative and deliberative assembly. Men are appointed to the Senate by the Premier to carry out and endorse the acts of his government, not to criticize or oppose them. There is absolutely no impartiality in the selection of candidates for the Senate. They are chosen as a reward for their past partizan services or as consolation for their defeat in a parliamentary election.

With such a body of men in the Senate it changes its policy of laissez faire to one of direct opposition when there is a change in the administration. It is only too anxious to show its readiness to serve the Tory leader whether he be in power or in opposition. This is only natural, as the Senate is but the mere creature of the Prime Minister.

It is quite evident, therefore, that a change

in the mode of constructing the Upper Chamber is imperative, and we are glad to see that all the political conventions of the day, whether held in Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick or Quebec, and representing the energetic and intelligent youth and manhood of the country, have unequivocally advocated the abolition of the present Senate and the substitution of an elective body that will be more in harmony with the progress and spirit of the age, that will look to the people for approval or disapproval of its conduct of public affairs, and that will not be a standing menace or obstacle in the way of our constitutional liberties.

GLADSTONE ON BRIGHT.

JOHN BRIGHT, who once on a time was the champion of popular government, and the friend of the Irish people, has fallen foul of Mr. Gladstone in the Home Rule controversy. Bright, anxious to bolster up his untenable position and to impede the progress of the Home Rule movement in Great Britain, wrote a letter, in which he made the sweeping assertion that one year ago all Liberals held Mr. Ryland's opinion, which was unfavorable to the principle of self-government, as embodied in Mr. Gladstone's bill.

The Grand Old Man, by this assertion, was made to appear before the British public as being only a very recent convert to Home Rule. It was on the part of John Bright, an unworthy attempt at misrepresenting Mr. Gladstone, and placing him in a false position.

Gladstone felt it keenly, and has resented the insinuation of his old colleague. He has demanded from Mr. Bright either a retraction or proof of his assertion. Accompanying this demand, which cannot be but humiliating to John Bright, as it challenges his honesty and truthfulness, there is a solemn affirmation from Mr. Gladstone that "never since the Home Rule struggle was a word 'fifteen years ago, have I condemned it in principle or held in any way the opinions 'of Mr. Ryland, which, to speak frankly, I 'think absurd.'"

It is no wonder that Mr. Morley should have declared to the electors of Newcastle that the defection of Mr. Bright would not abate one jot or tittle of the policy adopted by one intellectually as great, and in political grasp and foresight greater than Mr. Bright. Thus it is that, on the brink of the grave, some men heighten, while others lower their records, thereby bringing an honorable career to an inglorious end.

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

During the past few days the American and Canadian press contained despatches from various points to the effect that the Canadian Government had been obliged to recede from its position and to allow less aggressiveness in dealing with American fishing vessels that might be found trespassing in Canadian waters. It was boldly asserted that Downing street had interfered and that this interference accounted for the back-down of the Canadian authorities in no longer exacting a strict enforcement of the treaty, as originally interpreted, on the bait question.

What appears to be a semi-official statement has been issued from Ottawa, contradicting these rumors and denying that any snub has been administered to Canada in the matter. We are told that no change has taken place in the policy of the Dominion Government in regard to the protection of our fisheries, and that the British authorities have not attempted to restrict the action of Canada in enforcing the law.

The "twenty-four hours warning" contained in the famous circular addressed to the collectors of customs on the seaboard by the Marine Department, and which gave rise to all the rumors about "Canada's backing down" is said only to be applicable to American fishing vessels that are found within the three mile limit, and that have not violated the law. These vessels receive warning to depart within twenty-four hours. When, however, an offence has been committed, as by fishing, preparing to fish, trading, buying bait, transshipping cargoes, shipping men, etc., seizure or prosecution will follow without the warning or the lapse of twenty-four hours. To adopt any other policy, or to be satisfied with less, in carrying out the provisions of the treaty and in compelling respect for our rights, would be nothing short of a discredit to the Government and an injury to our fishery interests.

THE APOSTOLIC ABBEGATE.

As it was an Irish prelate, the late lamented Bishop Conroy, who was deputed by the Pope to settle the politico-religious difficulties and divisions which were committing and having in this Province, so it is an Irishman who has been appointed Apostolic Legate to bring the red beretta to the new Canadian Cardinal. The fact of his being selected by the Holy Father to fill such an important and honorable mission is a proof that the Ablegate is a man of note in the service of the Holy See. He bears the good old Celtic name of O'Brien. We learn from a Roman correspondent that Mgr. O'Brien enjoys a wide reputation as a man of learning and piety. Although belonging to a distinguished family, and being a private chamberlain to His Holiness, he is extremely modest. He can be seen every morning at the church of San Andrea delle Fratte, where he says his Mass and hears the confessions of many people, chiefly Americans, who like him very much. He speaks both French and Italian like natives. Every one in Rome is pleased to see his virtues rewarded in so signal a way by Leo XIII.

We also learn from an Irish correspondent that Mgr. O'Brien deserves a warm welcome at the hands of the Irish Catholics of the

Dominion, not only because he is an esteemed ecclesiastic of much ability and judgment, but because, in addition, he is a warm friend of Ireland and the Irish race. He took an effective though unobtrusive part at the Vatican in discounting the efforts of Sir George Sarrington to prevent the appointment of Archbishop Walsh to the See of Dublin. For his aid in baffling the backstairs intriguer, and securing for the Irish people the able, accomplished and saintly Nationalist prelate, Archbishop Walsh, who now so worthily fills the chair of St. Lawrence O'Toole, Monsignor O'Brien deserves the thanks and the cordial *mile fuisse* of every Irish Catholic who takes an interest either in the maintenance of the faith which he professes or in the future of the ancient race to which he belongs.

BETWEEN TWO MINISTERS.

It is an open secret that there is no love lost between Sir Hector Langevin and the Hon. Mr. Chapleau. The relations between the two ministers amount to a regular game of out throat, which is just the state of affairs that suits Sir John.

The other day a rumor was set afloat that Mr. Chapleau would give up the secretaryship to take the more important and profitable portfolio of Postmaster-General.

This promotion was not agreeable to Sir Hector, and the day after, his personal organ, *Le Monde*, contained the following, which was meant to discountenance and kill the proposal. *Le Monde* announced that "a friend of Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who had just come from Ottawa, contradicts the rumor that the Hon. Secretary of State is about to exchange his portfolio for that of Postmaster General; Mr. Chapleau says that his health will not permit him to undertake the direction of a department more fatiguing than the one which he is actually in charge of."

Mr. Chapleau's friends, who knew him to be in perfect health, were rather surprised to learn that this was the only reason to prevent the promotion of the Secretary of State.

The next morning (yesterday) *La Minerve*, the personal organ of Mr. Chapleau, published a counter blast saying "that it was 'happy to be able to inform its readers that the health of Hon. Mr. Chapleau was completely restored, and that to-day the Secretary of State was stronger and more robust than he had been for the past five years.' If this means anything it means that Mr. Chapleau is, notwithstanding *Le Monde's* contention, ready to accept and accomplish more fatiguing and onerous work than he can find field for in the department of Secretary of State. The Minister of Public Works will have to find some other excuse besides ill health to keep his colleague out of a good job. The rivalry between the two is badly concealed."

PARNELL WANTS ASSISTANCE.

The friends of Ireland and of Home Rule must be up and doing. The Irishmen of Canada must contribute their share towards the discharge of the heavy pecuniary liabilities that are incurred in a general election. This is the only way they have of giving practical and substantial assistance to the band of Irish patriots in their struggle to accomplish Irish independence. The money that has been subscribed for past contests was well expended, as was shown by the return of 86 Nationalist members—the one fact which determined Mr. Gladstone to place himself at the head of the Home Rule movement as one of Imperial concern.

In manifestoes, on platforms, in the press and on the floor of the House, Gladstone has declared that it was the return of 86 Irish Nationalists which made him hoist the banner of Home Rule from the Treasury Benches of the British Parliament and gave him courage to appeal to the British people for approval of his stand.

For men who made such splendid use of American and Canadian contributions more should be done, and that at once. Another contest is upon them, fiercer and more momentous than that of October last. The task before Parnell and his party is a tremendous one. The Irish vote of Great Britain must be wheeled into line; every Irishman in Scotland, Wales and England must be brought to the polls, while in Ireland not a seat must be lost. Leinster, Munster and Connaught must remain solid for Parnell. But to thus hold their own in these provinces, under laws which impose upon the candidates all the cost of an election, will exact from the Parnellites an outlay which they will be unable to meet unless there is a generous and timely assistance forthcoming.

Besides the work in these provinces, there is Ulster to battle with. For the success of the cause it is almost indispensable that the present slight preponderance of Nationalists in the Ulster delegation should be maintained. The so-called Unionists and Loyalists see plainly that Ulster is the rock on which, if anywhere, the Irish party can be wrecked. If the Loyalists can manage to carry a majority of Ulster seats, the opponents of Mr. Gladstone would, through their control of the House of Lords, continue to harass him and impede his progress, even though he should command a good working majority in the House. The claim would be set up that if Ireland was to be granted a Dublin Parliament because the majority demanded it, then Ulster should be accorded a separate government because the majority there were against an Irish Government. They have, therefore, made up their minds to contest every seat, and, whether hopefully or hopelessly, the Loyalists will fight just the same, as they will thereby impose on every Home Rule candidate an outlay for legitimate and necessary election expenses of about \$5,000. In other words, the Parnellite party will be forced to spend half a million dollars to hold their own in the coming contest.

How much of that sum are the Irishmen

of Canada, and especially of Montreal, prepared to subscribe? Ireland wants it—and wants it right off.

ULSTER'S POSITION IN IRELAND.

At the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the mayors of the provincial cities, the Mayor of Belfast said that if law and order had been maintained in Ireland with the same impartiality as in England and Scotland, the whole country would have been as prosperous and loyal as Ulster.

This talk about the prosperity, enlightenment and loyalty of Ulster ought to come to an end. Ulster has always been held up by the anti-Irish press and writers as the model province of Ireland.

The outside world has been made to believe that Ulster was a Protestant stronghold, when the fact is that the Catholic population almost equals all other creeds; that Ulster was anti-Nationalist, when the fact is that the majority of the Province, both people and representatives, are Nationalists; that Ulster was the most literate and wealthy, when the fact is that it stands away behind the provinces of Leinster and Munster.

This last statement can be easily proved by a brief reference to official statistics. If the income tax be accepted as a measure of wealth these two provinces are wealthier than Ulster. The following table will show:—

Table with 4 columns: Province, Population, Income Tax, Income Tax per Head of Population. Rows: Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, Munster.

It will be seen that Leinster is nearly twice as wealthy as Ulster according to population. Nor is the difference in favor of Leinster less remarkable if we compare the towns of Belfast and Dublin:

Table with 4 columns: Town, Population, Income Tax, Income Tax per Head of Population. Rows: Belfast, Dublin.

Compare also two towns, the one in Munster and the other in Ulster, of nearly equal population:

Table with 4 columns: Town, Population, Income Tax, Income Tax per Head of Population. Rows: Londonderry, Waterford.

The estimated capital of Ireland at the several periods named may be gathered from the following figures:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Capital, Estimated Capital, Rate per head. Rows: 1830-35, 1835-40, 1840-50, 1850-60, 1860-75, 1875-80.

These are very reasonable figures, and they go far to confirm the impression that the Irish people are quite capable of bearing their own burden. The expropriation of the Irish landlords at the cost of the British taxpayer, it is admitted on all hands, would be strongly resisted by all classes of Liberals, but the objection would not apply to any proposal which would admit of such a readjustment of the financial arrangements as would enable the new Irish Parliament to do this on their own responsibility. If the Irish land is to be redeemed, let it be so redeemed by Irish money—that is, by money borrowed on the credit and authority of the representatives of the Irish people. There is nothing unreasonable or impracticable in such a proposal. There is no reason why the Irish Parliament should hesitate to accept this burden, as the land of the country would thereby become their own. There can be no question that within recent years Ireland has grown rapidly in wealth, as the above figures incontrovertibly show.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN CONVENTION AND THE RIEL QUESTION.

FOR the past two months the French Conservative and Ministerial organs in the Province of Quebec, dreading that a discussion of the Riel question at the French Canadian National Convention would result in a severe condemnation of the conduct of the Government, and especially of the French Ministers and members of Parliament, did all in their power to prevent the Convention from handling the question. They protested in all possible ways against the introduction of the question before the convention, predicting that it would cause disunion in the ranks of the French Canadians. Appeals of every description were made by the organs to keep the North West affairs out. The wires were pulled and every influence, ecclesiastical and civil, on the other side of the line as well as on this, that could be got to lend itself to the aims of the French-Canadian Ministers, was set in motion to block discussion on the Regina tragedy.

But all in vain. The voice of the people was not to be smothered. *Les pendards*, or, in other words, the hangers and oppressors of the half-breeds, were to be made to bear the execration and reprobation of their iniquitous policy by the assembled representatives of the French Canadian people.

This condemnation did not take the shape of an excited harangue, but of a cold and solemn set of resolutions, which the President of the Convention himself offered for adoption. They were seconded by the Rev. Abbé Chagnon and read as follows:—

- 1. That one of the main objects of our national conventions is the protection of the national interests of our compatriots in whatever country they may dwell.
2. That it is acknowledged and undeniable that since more than fifteen years the rights and interests of the Northwest French half-breeds, our brothers by faith and blood, have been assailed and trampled upon.
3. That this unfortunate population has been subjected to persecution from the Canadian authorities and have suffered the greatest injustice, including the spoliation of their land, the loss of their liberty and of their life.
4. That this persecution and injustice have been the main cause of the uprisings of 1869 and 1870, 1884 and 1885.
5. That in the quelling of these disturbances our French compatriots have been treated with

revolting cruelty and partiality, and that these measures of repression have been followed by the imprisonment of more than fifty half-breeds and even by the execution of their leader, Louis Riel, while those most implicated have been visited with complete impunity when not actually rewarded.

6. That all these un-forgivable facts constitute a revolting denial of justice and an outrage to our nationality.

7. That it is indubitable that for several years the unfortunate Louis Riel was suffering from insanity produced by the persecutions which he had to endure.
8. That this insanity was painfully evident during the closing period of the uprising of 1884.
9. That, therefore, it is the duty of this convention to condemn most severely the unjust and cruel conduct of the Canadian authorities towards our North-West compatriots and especially the judicial murder of Louis Riel under orders of the Canadian authorities, on the 16th November, 1885.

A correspondent describes the scene which the Convention presented when the President concluded, amid frantic applause, the reading of the resolutions. He says:—The question being then put and the "yeas" ordered to rise, the whole meeting, with one unanimous impulse, rose to its feet with a wild cheer, that echoed and re-echoed through the hall. Fourteen clergymen stood in the front ranks of the delegates and were the first to rise. After considerable wild cheering there was a general hand shaking and congratulations all round on this grand and unanimous expression of opinion of the French element of the United States.

What a lesson and a rebuke to these representatives of the Canadian people, who, through blind partizanship or through expectation of favors, sanctioned a crime and betrayed the sacred interests of their nationality.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A CANADIAN CARDINAL.

THE Hon. J. A. Chapleau delivered an address at the closing exercises of Laval University, last evening, in which he sought to give credit to Sir John Macdonald and himself for the promotion of Archbishop Taschereau to the Cardinalate. Mr. Chapleau stated how the proposal to confer the high dignity of Prince of the Church on Mr. Taschereau had received the official expression of approval of Her Majesty's Government. He said he had been approached confidentially last October and asked to take steps to obtain the co-operation of the British Government to secure the nomination of a Canadian Cardinal. In consequence of this request, he laid the matter before Sir John Macdonald, who said it would be a happy idea, and that the appointment would be a great honor and profit to the country. The Premier said that two Protestant nations in Europe were indebted to the Pope for having protected the crowns of the sovereigns against the Socialists and Nihilists in Germany, and against the Irish Nationalists in Great Britain. Sir John promised to look after the matter in England, where he had hurriedly and quietly gone to after the Regina tragedy last November.

The fact that these interviews had taken place, that these promises and that these requests had been made between the two Ministers and a third party is true; but it is not true that they had the slightest weight or influence in bringing about the appointment of a Cardinal for Canada.

On the contrary, it is a fact that if these official steps had been taken by the Canadian Ministers, or if the English Government had interfered by expressing any approval of the proposal, Canada would be still without a Cardinal. The third party who, in the first instance, sought the co-operation of Hon. Mr. Chapleau, was l'Abbé Casgrain. Undertaking the delicate mission of pressing on the Roman authorities the advisability of creating a Canadian Cardinal, he naturally thought the influence of the Imperial Government might have some weight at Rome. In accordance with this idea he did approach Mr. Chapleau confidentially and obtained, from the Canadian Secretary of State a pressing letter to Sir John, then in England, to secure a letter from Her Majesty or the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Pope himself, affirming that the appointment of a Canadian Cardinal would be favorably viewed.

Armed with this letter of Hon. Mr. Chapleau, l'Abbé Casgrain, before presenting it to Sir John in England, resolved to enquire at Rome how the matter stood. After several interviews with most prominent and influential Cardinals favorable to the appointment, l'Abbé Casgrain was informed that a recommendation from the British authorities, far from helping his mission, would be sure to prevent the appointment, as the Pope would not allow himself to be influenced by other considerations than the just claims of the Church of Canada to this high honor. In consequence l'Abbé Casgrain kept Hon. Mr. Chapleau's letter to himself, and neither Sir John nor the British authorities were taken into his confidence. After considerable correspondence and interviews he had the great satisfaction to learn before leaving Rome that his mission had been successful and he returned to Quebec a short time ago, with the official correspondence establishing the above facts.

This relation of the facts, as they occurred and as they exist, is given by the best and most reliable authority. So that Mr. Chapleau has given himself needless trouble in trying to color what actually did transpire in trying to make believe what did not occur, viz., that it is to the combined influence of himself, Sir John and Her Majesty we owe the creation of a Canadian Cardinal.

As our authority for the above statement of the real facts and of all the facts, rightly remarks, the presence of the Government press or of the Ministers to establish that the Ottawa or any other government had been instrumental in