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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

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Notice to Correspondents.
Communications on all matters concerning Cath-
olic interests are respectfully solicited, and
will be cheerfully inserted, when written in
conformity with the spirit of this Journal.
The Editor does not hold himself responsible
for the opinions that may be expressed by cor-
respondents.

Correspondence communicating Catholic news
will be gladly received. We solicit the atten-
tion of our friends in the Dominion to this
matter. We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-
scripts.

CALENDAR.

JULY.
THURSDAY, 8.—St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal,
Widow.
FRIDAY, 9.—Fête.
SATURDAY, 10.—The Seven Brothers, Martyrs.
SS. Rufina and Secunda, Martyrs.
SUNDAY, 11.—Eighth after Pentecost. Epist.
Rom. viii. 12-17; Goss. Luke xvii. 13.
MONDAY, 12.—St. John Gabriel, Abbot. SS.
Nabor and Felix, Martyrs. Bp. David,
Louisville, died, 1841. Cons. Rps. McQuade,
Hoehster, Whannahan, Harrisburg; O'Hara,
Scranton, 1858.
TUESDAY, 13.—St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Con-
fessor, and Doctor of the Church.

Notwithstanding that the Rev. Isaac
Nelson, M. P. for Mayo, has stamped the
calumny spread abroad about him by his
enemies and the enemies of the Irish
people, as a lie, the newspapers still circulate
it with great gusto. The falsehood was first
manufactured in the Castle of Dublin, which
is saying quite enough.

It is every day becoming more apparent
that the railway bridges in England are not
safe. The Tay bridge is an instance. A
committee of experts have announced that
the iron work, where defective, was covered
up with putty and cement. After an excursion
train containing 800 people had crossed a bridge
on the Herford, Hay and Brecon Railroad last
week, it gave way with a crash. The people
had a miraculous escape. Periodical inspec-
tion is now urgently demanded.

Victory has once more perched on the
American banner at Dollymount. Their rifle
team defeated the Irish by twelve points,
which is not much considering that each team
fired three hundred rounds, the Americans
scoring 1292 points and the Irish 1280. The
cause for surprise, in fact, is that the Irish
did so well. The use of arms is prohibited
in Ireland except to a favored few; the sight
of a rifle in the hands of an Irishman in Ire-
land is phenomenal enough to make a Govern-
ment official gasp, while on the other hand
the American can sling a Martini-Henry over
his shoulder as soon after his birth as he can
conveniently carry it. America is free and
Ireland is not; and more still, America has
45,000,000 of a population to draw from,
while Ireland has but five. Taking all these
circumstances into account, the Irish team did
well and deserve credit, but if the Irish
people are sensible they will compete no more
until the conditions are changed.

This screaming of that sublime bird of free-
dom, the American eagle, is heard, just now
rising discordantly over the noise of conven-
tions and political uproar generally.
Spanish cruisers have again searched an
American vessel, suspected of smuggling
arms and ammunition to the Cubans, and as
Spain is only a second rate power, the sublime
bird of freedom is very insolent. The
Americans take small—and sometimes great
—insults from France, or England, or Ger-
many, because they have big ships and strong
battalions, but when Spain exercises her right
the cry is Delenda est Havana. They forget
that Spain rendered them material assistance
in the hour of their distress, but then Repub-
licans are always ungrateful. In the present
state of the American navy even Spain might
not come out second best in a contest, but at
all events the Americans should have shame
enough in them to muzzle the sublime bird
until just cause of offence is given.

The English and Scotch Reformation Soci-
eties, who howled so ingloriously over the
appointments of Lords Ripon and Kennear,
will at no distant day, be in a state of mind to
fit them for a lunatic asylum. They
must expect nothing more or less than

to see a Cardinal in the House of
Lords! Frightful idea. The thing has
already been prophesied by a Protestant
Bishop from his seat in the House of Lords.
It seems that Lord Petre has been made a
Monsignore by the Pope, and that the next
step will be a Cardinal. The young man
will naturally succeed his father in the
Peerage, and sit in the House of Lords as a
Peer, while being a Cardinal of the Catholic
Church. Say, ye Anglo-Israelites, would it
not be far better to have Bradlaugh there? It
is said, but it is certain, that the reformation
and other fanatical societies must be prepared
for strange events in the future, but we doubt
if anything more terrible can afflict their
souls than seeing a Cardinal in the House of
Lords.

The signs of the times look ominous for
Turkey. That unwieldy and effete despot-
ism is in such a state of helpless anarchy
that no power on earth can prevent its dis-
memberment, which is only a question of
time, perhaps of a few months. The Greeks are
arming, so are the Albanians, Montenegrins,
Bulgarians and Roumelians. Russian officers
are passing everyday into Bulgaria bring-
ing with them arms and money, while the
Turks are acting in the same manner by the
Albanians although the European conference
has decreed their territory be ceded to Greece.
The outlying Turkish Provinces are in a
state of anarchy, almost incredible, merely
waiting to be seized by Europeans, or led to
independence by native leaders. European
fleets are hastening to Turkish waters, and
all indications point to a crash, such as has
not been heard round the shores of the
Mediterranean since the fall of Carthage.
There is scarcely an understanding among
the European powers as to what will be done
with the pieces, except that between France
and England, which may be more or less sen-
sitive. Turkey at all events is doomed. That
is one of the certainties.

The Senate is at present a Conservative
body because it was during the long Con-
servative reign the great majority of the
senators were appointed. If Mr. Mackenzie
had not been defeated on the 17th of Septem-
ber, 1878, he would no doubt so fill all
vacancies with Liberals that his party would
have a majority after some years, and it
would thus come to pass that, though the
country might be Liberal, the Senate would
remain Conservative, and vice versa, and be
in a position to thwart its wishes, as, indeed,
it has done more than once. In the British
House of Lords it is different. There peers are
not appointed; they are born, so to speak,
in the purple, and as Whigs die as well as Tories,
which is perhaps a great pity, no one can tell
which party may have a majority in the House.
It is true the Government of the day can al-
ways create a hatch in an emergency, but not
to such an extent as to swamp the opposition
majority, unless the parties are nearly equal.
Our Canadian Senate is, therefore, unique in
its way, and except for absorbing a share of
the revenue, is of little use. The American
system of electing senators for six years would
be a decided improvement.

Le Courier de Etats Unis prophesies great
things in connection with the rapprochement
towards France brought about by the French
loan. It says:—

Within a few months, the Chapeau Ministry
is going to do more for the progress of the
French element in Canada than our valiant
neighbors, left to their own resources since
1760, have been able to do in 120 years. The
following is its bill of fare: A loan of four
millions upon excellent conditions; the
establishment of a Credit Foncier with a
capital of twenty-five millions; the establish-
ment of a company to work its phosphate
mines at the rate of 20,000 tons a year during
10 years; opening up of a cattle and grain
trade by means of subsidized lines of steamers
between France and Canada. This, too, will
only be a beginning. Before long, France
will learn to know the immense wealth of
the sea and river fisheries, of the gold, copper
and iron mines, of the wool, of the agriculture
and forest products, and of the shipbuilding
capacities of the Province of Quebec. Our
capital will flow towards this new France,
which the present Government has revealed
to its ancient metropolis through the patriotic
and enlightened medium of our Consul
General in Canada. An honest, serious and
laborious current of emigration will set in
between the mother country and Quebec. It
is only when this practical result shall have
been attained that we can fully take into ac-
count the exalted role which the Quebec
Government is just now playing in the interest
of its country. Pending this, it has the sup-
port of all true lovers of French Canada and
we congratulate it upon the fact.

This Republican papers, in utter despair at
finding no stain on the character of General
Hancock, cast about for something concern-
ing his relations and found out something
absolutely terrible, that Mrs. General Han-
cock is a sincere Catholic. To which the
New York Sun says:—
Now, we do not know whether this is true
or not, nor do we care, though we have seen
in another newspaper the positive affirmation
that Mrs. Hancock, although educated in a
Catholic school, is a Unitarian. One, or the
other, or neither, of these statements may be
correct; and we have no intention of making
any inquiries upon that subject. We know,
however, that Mrs. Hancock is a high-minded
lady, and we are sure that, whatever church
she attends, she worships the Father in spirit
and in truth.

There is no doubt the wives of a great
many distinguished Americans are Catholics,
which is so much the better for the rising
generation, as it is the only chance they have
of escaping the dry rot of politics and irreligion
which is destroying the republic.

THE JESUITS AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The French people, in their struggles
against Bourbonism, Bonapartism and Com-
munism, have had the sympathies of the
lovers of freedom all the world over with
them, and more particular those of the Irish
race, who have been, and still are, oppressed
themselves. People were not sorry when Louis
Phillipp was dethroned in 1848, nor did they
grieve much over the fall of the second
Empire, which arose on the ruins of the second
Republic, for it was thought when France was
free of dynasties and kings she would be
freely free. But now we come to see, with
our eyes wide open, that a country may have
a strong Republican Government and still be
dominated over by a class or section not in-
ferior in tyranny to the aristocracy of the
Rue St. Germain or the marshals of Napoleon
the Third. It was Madam Roland, herself
an apostle of freedom according to the
Gironde idea, who exclaimed: "Oh, liberty,
what crimes are committed in thy name!"
France has not changed materially since her
time, for there must, it seems, always be two
classes in that great nation, the oppressors
and the oppressed. The latest act of the
French Government is the suppression and
expulsion of the Jesuits in the name of
liberty, and the amnesty of the Communists,
also in the name of liberty. The Commu-
nists took advantage of the presence
of Bismarck's legions to complete the ruin he
had begun. They murdered Archbishop
Darbois and other innocent and illustrious
men; in their fury they attempted to destroy
Paris and its monuments, and nearly suc-
ceeded in their designs. They would, in fact,
have succeeded to their heart's desire were it
not that McMahon throttled the bloodthirsty
wretches in time, and saved France thereby
from German occupation and perhaps from
dismemberment, for who could respect a
country in the hands of a ferocious mob or
what statesman would be mad enough to
treat with them? France passed through the
night of horror and waxed strong, for the
French nation per se is frugal and law-abiding,
caring not over much who rules, provided
life and prosperity be safe. The Republicans
obtained the mastery through the jealousy of
their opponents as much as through their
own union and energy, and they established a
government which may be called strong or
weak until it is tried and weighed in the
balance, for it must be remembered that the
French people are as fickle in their votes as
in their temperaments, and shouted for the
overthrow of Napoleon a few years after they
had sustained the Empire by an overwhelm-
ing vote. The first body of Frenchmen to
incur the hostility of the Government is the
Jesuits, the most learned and useful ecclesi-
astics in the world, and the first to experience
its favor are of all men the Communists.
They receive the murderers of Archbishop
Darbois with open arms and they expel the
Jesuits from the soil of France. Startling po-
litical paradox! The world is now at a loss
to know what crimes the Jesuits have com-
mitted to bring down upon them such a
punishment. Have they conspired against
the Republic or leagued with its enemies?
No one knows, for the present Government
of France, the creatures of Gambetta, are
very reticent. The Jesuits in most other
countries are esteemed and loved; no one
accuses them of conspiring against the
State, for they adapt themselves to the laws
of the country which gives them protection like
good citizens. France is a Catholic nation,
and the only offence charged against the
French Jesuits is that they educate the Catho-
lic youth in the faith of their fathers. This
surely is no crime. What would Monsieur
Gambetta do? Teach them that there is no
God, or that their fathers were victims of
superstition. But, supposing the Jesuits
instilled monarchical ideas into the heads of
their pupils, what then? Have they not as
much right to hold political opinions and
teach them as Jules Simon and Louis Blanc
and Gambetta, they who were pronounced
Republicans under the Empire and were,
nevertheless, not expelled. A strong Govern-
ment could afford to smile at the Jesuits if
they were really bent on mischief, and the
action of the party in power therefore proves
they have not a consciousness of strength. It
is well known that the Jesuits are
forbidden by the rules of their order from
mixing in politics, and hence the only way
we can account for the action of the Gambetta
faction is their insane hatred of the Catholic
religion and their desire for its destruction.
They begin at its foremost champions and
will end most likely by being driven into ob-
scurity. The great heat of the French
nation is still Catholic, as Freycinet and Gam-
betta and Ferry and Simon will find it out
to their cost when too late. Even now the
people are awaking from their lethargy, and
upwards of fifty magistrates have refused to
execute the decrees against the persecuted
religious order. To a good many people it
seems amazing how a band of conspirators
like Gambetta and his confederates, who are
certainly gifted with intelligence, can hope to
pursue their present course with impunity
by making war on the great bulk of a nation
in possession of the franchise, but history
teaches that passion blinds the greatest in-
tellects. Blind forces, resulting from stress
of circumstances, often place a small minority
in a position to rule for a season, but under
present conditions in France this state of
things cannot last, and it is the unexpected
which sometimes comes to pass. If the Re-
publicans dealt fairly with all classes the
people would not be too inquisitive enquiring
into their right to govern, but when the
minority persecute the majority they will
ask themselves if they might not as well have
the Bourbons back again. It would be mon-
strous if the Catholic nation of France per-
mitted itself to be oppressed by a few

infidels whom the stress of circumstances re-
ferred placed, by chance, in possession of
power, and it seems to us France will witness
another revolution before long, a peaceful one
let us sincerely hope.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The National Club sat down to a dinner at
Toronto, on Wednesday last, the first of
July, to commemorate the thirteenth An-
niversary of Confederation. Goldwin Smith,
its President, was present, as were also the
Hon. Messrs Blake and Mackenzie, among
men of lesser note. As a matter of course
the two gentlemen just named were the
principal speakers, and as a matter of course
also they spoke well, as they always do on
all occasions. They both expressed them-
selves to the effect that Confederation, al-
though it had not answered their expectations,
was still an improvement on the old dis-
jointed system, and we cordially agree with
them. Mr. Mackenzie, it is reported cor-
rectly, said that while he had no animosity
against the Republican Government as it ex-
isted in the States, thought there was room
enough on this continent for two distinct
forms of Government, and also that our
system would be brought to such perfection,
free from the trammels of oligarchy or
monarchy, as in the end to be superior to any
form of constitutional rule in the world. He
thought as Canadians were bound to support
Great Britain in the hour of need, Canada
should have a voice in the welfare of all. Mr.
Mackenzie could not agree with Mr. Blake
that one legislature could successfully make
laws for all Canada, by which he probably
intended to warn Mr. Blake against the
abolition of the Senate. Mr. Blake followed
by saying he never really believed that the
act passed thirteen years ago was a final set-
tlement for Canada, because "without our
full share in the prosperity of the great
empire of which we form a part, we can
hardly be said to be truly connected." It
seems, then, that after all the advice tendered
Mr. Blake by his friends and admirers he will
persist in bestirring his hobby called Con-
federation of the Empire. Confederation was
good but *Paulo Majora Canet*, Mr. Blake takes
a higher flight, he wants to confederate the
Empire, and it would appear as if Mr. Mac-
kenzie, like Barkus, is also willing. So that,
in fact, the banquet was not such a national
banquet after all, and must have disgusted
Goldwin Smith, who thinks Confederation of
the Empire what it actually is, a great hum-
bug. Mr. Blake is fond of calling himself a
"Home Ruler," let him think of Ireland and
her Home Rule members in the Imperial
Parliament, and what little good they are
capable of in front of a hostile majority. The
most sensible speech of the occasion was that
of the Mayor, Mr. Beatty, who said he was a
Canadian born and bred, and was in direct
sympathy with Canadian Nationality, and
could not agree with Mr. Blake as to closer
connection with the mother country or the
Imperial Government. Col. Dennison also
struck a national note when he said officers
in this country should be appointed by the
Government of the country, especially as we
have a military college of our own. It is a
pity there should exist a race of beings called
politicians who are afraid to speak what they
think lest they should lose a few votes, or
being politicians it is a pity they should not
stay away from national banquets. If Mr.
Blake does not rid himself of hobbies and
theories he will find that the young men of
Canada, who are beginning to look to him as
their leader, will seek some other man to
point them out the road to Canadian
nationality and greatness.

A telegram from Quebec to the Gazette
says "It is rumored should Hon. Mr.
McDonald, Minister of Justice, and Hon. John
O'Connor, resign at the same time, Mr. Daly,
of Halifax, will enter the cabinet as the re-
presentative of the Irish Catholics." What
must surprise a great many innocent people
is the persistency with which the Government
and its organs deny the coming cabinet
changes until they are accomplished facts.
They, time after time, strenuously and em-
phatically contradicted reports concerning the
retirement of the Hon. Mr. Masson, the Hon.
Mr. O'Connor and the Hon. Mr. McDonald,
until they could do so no longer and escape
ridicule. Without troubling ourselves to
enquire too curiously into the why and the
wherefore of those denials of intended
changes, we might be permitted to ask in as-
tonishment, who is the Mr. Daly who is to
succeed the Hon. John O'Connor as the
representative of the Irish Catho-
lics, and at the same time, to express
our pleased surprise that we have a
representative, for if our memory is not de-
fective, there have been times within the last
ten years when there was no Irish Catholic
in the cabinet under either liberal and conser-
vative regimes. And here we may say, what
we have often said before in speaking of this
subject, that we heartily and sincerely wish
this representation by nationalities, creeds
and geographical sections were done away
with forever, and that the best men were
taken to form a Government, as they are in
England, France and America, simply because
they are the best. If such a system prevailed
we are positive our element would not suffer
in Canada, and that if Canadians were as free
from prejudices of race and creed, as we hope
they soon will be, fortune would not confine
us to one cabinet representative. As, how-
ever, the present system still obtains and if
it be all the same to Sir John, we would like
to have the Irish Catholic representative the
most acceptable to the Irish Catholics.
Sir John himself laughed when he had
occasion to mention Mr. R. W. Scott as
an Irish Catholic in the cabinet,
but we leave it to himself if he made
any improvement in the selection of the Hon.

John O'Connor, truly a most estimable
gentleman but never over popular with his
countrymen. But repeating our former
question, who is Mr. Daly of Halifax? Has
he ever in any shape identified himself with
the Irish people or with their interests?
Never, certainly, that we have heard of. If
Sir John wishes the son of his old colleague,
for we believe that is his chief recommenda-
tion, to have a seat in the cabinet, let him
give him that about to be vacated by the
Hon. James McDonald, but let Mr. O'Connor
be succeeded by an Irish Catholic who will
be acceptable to that great element. And we
can offer him a choice. There is M. P. Ryan
of Montreal, a man of great administrative
capacity, thorough knowledge of Canadian
affairs, a good speaker, an old and tried Con-
servative and a man popular with the Irish
Catholics of the Dominion, for the reason
that he is one of them in act and sympathy.
Then there is Mr. Bergin of Cornwall, an
able man and eloquent, an honest man and
capable, who would be accepted by the Irish
Catholic element and by the country. There
are others whom we could name if necessary
but think either of the two gentlemen men-
tioned would be an acquisition to the cabinet.

THE HON. JOHN O'CONNOR'S INDIGNATION.

A long letter from the Honorable John
O'Connor appears in the last issue of the
Irish Canadian, the object of which is to prove
that politics and religion are intimately con-
nected, that the laity should exercise the suffrage
according to the wishes of the clergy; that in
some Irish constituencies this was not done;
and that, therefore, the electors in those con-
stituencies, in Mayo more particularly, acted
in a reprehensible manner and are accord-
ingly condemned by the Church and by its
self-elected mouth piece, the Honorable John
O'Connor.

Why the writer has sprung the letter so
suddenly on the world is what we are at a
loss to discover. There is no general election
close at hand, the seat of the member for Rus-
sell is not in danger, his friends are in power
backed by a large majority, and the only
question that agitates the mind of the public
is a question of tariff. We shall, therefore,
do Mr. O'Connor the justice of supposing
that he has long brooded over affairs in
Ireland and deplored the result of the late
elections, and that now, when he is, in a
measure, about being relieved from the cares of
office, he takes an opportunity of letting the
world know what a Canadian Cabinet Minister
of Tory politics thinks of things in general
and of religion mixed with politics in par-
ticular. This is nothing but what is his
right, just as it is ours to criticize his opinions
so as to enable the intelligent reader to draw
his own conclusions. We do this because, in
common with nine-tenths of Irish Canadian
and Irish American journals the True Wit-
ness exerted itself to the utmost of its humble
capacity in advocacy of the views advanced
by Mr. Parnell and the Irish National party
for the amelioration of the condition of their
unfortunate countrymen, among whom are,
perhaps, included the poor relations of the
Honorable John O'Connor, and up to this we
have seen no act of theirs which makes us
regret the position we assumed.

The piece de resistance of the writer's long
drawn out syllogism is the argument that
the laity should follow the hierarchy and
clergy at elections, which, of course, presup-
poses that the leaders should take prominent
part in politics, and Mr. O'Connor states that
the Syllabus implies, if it does not broadly
assert, that such is their duty. Now, while
emphatically denying that the Syllabus
asserts or implies any such arrant nonsense,
we are willing to admit that in matters where
Catholic interests are involved the Catholic
hierarchy and clergy are the natural leaders
of the people of Ireland, and in such capacity
can always command the enthusiastic and
unanimous support of the Irish people.
When religious questions come uppermost in
politics the Irish people turn instinctively to
their bishops and clergy for advice, and when
it is given they accept it with gratitude. In
emancipation times, for instance, there was
no dissent, O'Connell and the priests led the
way and the people followed with remarkable
unanimity. Again, in 1852, when Earl Rus-
sell's fanaticism created the *furor* which
brought about the ridiculous ecclesiastical
tithes bill, there was no Catholic in Ireland
deserving the name who did not, in union
with the hierarchy, indignantly denounce
the latest piece of English bigotry, and was
not prepared to sustain the Church at all
hazards. But, dear Mr. O'Connor, the line
must be drawn somewhere, and you will
excuse us for thinking that an old Tory
politician is about the worst imaginable
person to draw it. For, look you Mr.
O'Connor, the politician, be he Liberal or
Conservative, Tory or Radical, is liable to
have the fine religious edge of his soul
blunted by contact with the rough corners
of politics to such an extent that after awhile
he brings himself to believe that his church and
his party are identical, and those who do not
agree with him hold heterodox opinions.

Now, there was no more religion connected
with the last general election in Ireland than
there was in the elections of Canada which
took place on the 17th September, 1878, and
which resulted so satisfactorily to the Post-
master-General and his party. It was a
question of tariff in Canada, and in Ireland
it was a question of land, and we submit to
the judgement of Mr. O'Connor if even he
would think it advisable that our
venerated Canadian bishops should come
forward and advise the faithful to vote for
protection. They did not do any such thing
in Canada at that time, and neither did the
Catholic hierarchy of Ireland in April last.
They, for the most part, held aloof from po-
litics, but when they did exercise their un-
doubted right the majority of them advised

the people to vote for the Parnell candidates,
and though Mr. O'Connor may shake his head
incredulously, we assure him there were just
as good Catholics as either he or the Bishop
of Ossory voted for and supported the Irish
National candidates, and not only that, but
cordially endorsed the views of the Land
League. But suppose the Irish Catholics
were in doubt, and looked to their natural
leaders for advice as to how they should vote,
were they not somewhat confused, Mr.
O'Connor, when they saw distinguished pre-
lates on one side and equally distinguished
prelates on the other? It is clear, therefore,
that if they all voted the way the Bishop of
Ossory desired they would displease the
Bishop of Meath, and vice versa. Mr. O'Connor
must surely be aware that the political views
of Archbishop McHale were as different from
Cardinal Cullen as are those of Archbishop
McCabe from those of Archbishop Croke, and
yet those distinguished men are equally good
Catholics. The Irish bishops did not agree
among themselves on the veto; Irish priests
headed the insurgents in '98 while O'Connell
enrolled himself in the volunteers to put
them down; Irish priests took different sides
in '48, and even to-day, while some of them
condemn the Land League, there is not a
meeting held that half a dozen of them are
not among the speakers. Does the Hon.
John O'Connor condemn the Land League?
Well then let him listen to the words of the
illustrious Archbishop Croke, and condemn
him also for speaking as he did from God's
holy altar:—

"We have borne so much that now, when
we are beginning to cast ourselves on a small
scale into the attitude of self-defence, persons
are found to call us ugly names, and words
of ominous significance borrowed from the
vicious vocabulary of the continent. There
can be no sin in striving to live, and
wishing to die in Ireland. It is neither sin
nor treason to say that where a man labors
he has a right to be fed, and that it is cruel
to punish a person for not paying a debt
which nature has rendered impossible for
him to satisfy."

Mr. O'Connor is one who calls ugly names,
though why we cannot say, as the starving
people of Ireland never did him any harm
that we know of, nor their relations in
Canada, except to vote for him. It may be
certainly that he belongs to the O'Connor
Don family and is grieved over his disaster.
In that case allowance should be made him,
but at the same time he should be cautious
how he allows his political or family feelings
to overcome him to such an extent as to
cause him to call his poor countrymen hard
names for exercising the suffrage so dearly
won.

Mr. O'Connor lays particular stress on the
Mayo election, and he evidently believes all
the lies told about the Revd. Mr. Nelson, the
Presbyterian clergyman elected by acclama-
tion. Mr. Nelson is charged by the Orange
papers in Ireland with having abused the
Pope in a sermon he delivered immediately
after his election by a Catholic constituency.
This he emphatically denies, and as Mr.
Nelson is just the kind of man to hold to his
opinions we can easily believe him. Mr.
Nelson is in possession of a backbone. It is
rather extraordinary that Mr. Nelson should
never have uttered a word against the Catho-
lic religion until a Catholic people bestowed
upon him the highest honor in their power.
It is evident the revd. gentleman with a purse
of gold, do not believe the slanders propa-
gated by his foes.

It is doubtful if the Hon. John O'Connor's
letter to the Irish Canadian will add anything
to his reputation, either as a statesman or a
writer, while it will certainly offend the great
majority of his countrymen here in Canada.

The Toronto Telegram strongly and temper-
ately condemns Mr. Crook's Anglophile pol-
icy in regard to Toronto University, and says
if Mr. Warrant is made Vice-President with
the right of succession, as is intended, Profes-
sor Young and others will resign. University
graduates are excited.

Hon. Mr. Chapeau, in his speech before the
St. Jean Baptiste Convention in Quebec, al-
luded to *Les Canadiens Francais* as the mis-
sionaries appointed by divine authority to
evangelize the United States, and did not be-
lieve that they should be induced to return.
But in spite of that his Government believ-
ing in repatriation, and spend money for it too.
The new Irish Secretary is no special
favorite with Irish officials. Mr. Forster,
they say, is too inquisitive for a new man,
and pays too much attention to the "gentle-
man from Ireland" in the House of Com-
mons. The prospects of a lengthened resi-
dence, all through the autumn and winter, of
Mr. Forster at the Chief Secretary's Lodge
is by no means delightfully anticipated by
the gentlemen who control the Departments
in Ireland.

RELIABLE.—No remedy has been more ear-
nestly desired and more diligently sought for
by the medical profession throughout the
world, than a reliable, efficient, and, at the
same time, a safe and certain purgative. Dr.
HARVEY'S ANT-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS
supply this want. 47-2m

BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS FROM
Worms which infest the human system.
There is no need to send for the physician, or
use orris root, or other pungent substances,
but buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE
COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive
out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet
breath. 47-2m

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—
Few are aware of the importance of seeking a
Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage;
that which in the beginning would yield to
"Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected,
often works upon the lungs. 47-2m

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR ALL
Diseases with which children are afflicted is
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It
relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic,
regulates the stomach and bowels, and during
the process of teething it gives rest and health
to the child, and carries it safely through the
critical period. 47-4m

ANYONE IS LIABLE TO BE SCALDED,
and everyone may find relief from the agony
by simply binding on some of BROWN'S
HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment.
As the Liniment walks on the pain
walks off. If anyone doubts, try it on and
see how it works; but be sure to keep a bottle
in the house. 47-4m