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# The Globe and Witness

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 27.

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### TO PROTESTANTS.

An Address from Archbishop Lynch of Toronto.

HIS GRACE OFFERS SOME KINDLY COUNSEL ON THE CONTROVERSIES OF THE DAY—AN APPEAL TO CAST AWAY THE FETTERS OF PREJUDICE AND IGNORANCE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, has just issued the following timely address to the Protestant portion of the population:

To our Protestant Friends:

I feel that I should not allow the controversies of the present time to pass away without taking some advantage of them in favor of truth.

There are two classes of men, both of which hold very respectable positions in society, who adopt views totally opposite, the one condemning and the other justifying the same act, and as a consequence the controversies are continued with great vigor and, perhaps, I should add, with acrimony. All know that the speakers and writers on the Conservative side of politics are hostile, politically speaking, to the Liberals, and the Liberals in turn disapprove of the Conservatives. Let a stranger read the speeches and writings of one party only, he would naturally conclude that the opposition party was thoroughly corrupt and imbecile. To come to a proper understanding of the facts of the case, one must read the pretensions of both parties. If he does not he cannot draw a proper conclusion.

Now, dear friends, this phase of humanity is not new in this world, for people from the earliest times have differed strangely and widely in their appreciation of men and things. This is particularly noticeable in matters connected with the Catholic Church. People have condemned as idolatrous and wicked many of her doctrines and practices, and according to their own peculiar views, and not according to the teaching of the Catholic Church. Protestants consider the bow which Catholics make toward the images of Christ and His Saints as idolatrous, but Catholics consider it as an act of reverence paid to the beings represented by such images. In the House of Lords in England the members of that august assembly, according to a most ancient custom, make a reverential bow or bend the knee to the throne whenever they pass it. Is this idolatry? It would be considered so in a Catholic bowing to an image of Christ or His saints. The real meaning of bowing toward the throne is to reverence the authority represented by it. A child does not commit idolatry who with love and affection kisses the photograph of its dear parents. But if a Catholic pays the same reverence to a picture of Christ he is immediately accused of idolatry. Does this portray good sense or a knowledge of the human heart?

We have another very startling fact in the interpretation which the Protestants give to the different texts of Scripture. Presbyterians cannot see Episcopalianism in the Bible, nor can the Episcopalianism in turn see Presbyterianism. In like manner the Baptists cannot see baptism except by immersion. It might also allude to the frequent translation of the Protestant Bible into English, and I presume that the latest revised edition will not be the very last. Hence the great varieties of religions, all taking different views of Scripture, far indeed from the unity for which Christ prayed for his Church. Protestants who rely upon the exposition of Catholic doctrine made by Protestant authors obtain a very false idea of it. Historians, so called Catholics as well as Protestants, have represented acts of the Popes as unworthy of their high station—acts which Catholic historians prove to be upright and just. Of late years historians have become more enlightened, and have given greater attention to the search of truth, and have cleared the characters of great men from the obliquity cast upon them. There is a remarkable instance of this in the case of Pope Sixtus, whose character was cleared and who was canonized after 1300 years by Benedict XIV. Sixtus was a stern reformer of abuses, and hence he was hated and vilified by the unworthy. Another instance is the case of St. Gregory the Seventh, who opposed the cruelty and oppression of Henry the Fourth of Germany, a grovelling hypocrite, and one of the worst tyrants of the middle ages, as well as a man steeped in every vice. Protestant historians justify the Emperor and blame the Pope. Henry sold bishoprics and other church preferments to the most unworthy of the highest bidders, and they in turn sold ordinations to unworthy clerics. Thus the Church of Germany had not even the faint appearance of Christianity. The Pope, as bound by his high office, used all the authority in his power to put down those greivous scandals, and for this was persecuted by Henry and his followers. The Papacy, being the keystone in the arch of the constitution of the church, is especially attacked and calumniated. But this need not surprise any reader of the Bible, for Christ has said, "Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you, and when they shall avoid you, and shall reproach you, and shall cast out your name as vile, for the Son of Man's sake." Rejoice on, for your reward is great in Heaven, for in the same manner did their fathers under the prophets.

The diversity of views and opinions flows from misunderstanding, ignorance, pride and self-will. Our Lord Himself whilst on earth, together with His pure doctrine, was assailed upon all sides by wicked men, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Simeon, that "this child was set up for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel." Rejoicing: Christ has been the cause of the fall of many at all times. We have in England, during these latter times, many noble examples of men searching humbly and earnestly after truth. Cardinals Manning and Newman,

with a host of ministers of the Established Church, are striking examples. Among the laity the names of duchesses, earls, marquises, peers of the realm, gentlemen of distinction of both army and navy, as well as of the learned professions, have swelled prodigiously the number of converts. We might mention among these the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Denbigh, Lord Bury, etc. These having carefully sought the truth obtained it.

As we are all bound by the most serious obligations to seek after truth, by the command of Christ Himself, who says, "Seek and you shall find," let us by obeying His command find root and peace for our souls. If this were universally done we would have less false religion in the world, and much less prejudice against the truth of Christ, as it is promulgated by the Catholic Church. I would, therefore, with all true respect beg to suggest to Protestant friends not to believe implicitly a true every assertion or quotation of so called Catholics or of Protestants against the Catholic Church.

I am, my dear friends,  
Your sincere well wisher,  
JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,  
Archbishop of Toronto.  
St. Michael's Palace, Feb. 2.

### A MOCK LORD'S SUPPER.

HOW THE PROPOSER OF IT WAS INSTANTANEOUSLY DRIVEN MAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A special from Harrisburg, Pa., says: On Thursday morning there was a jovial crowd in a hotel at Millerburg, Dauphin County, and, while they were imbibing, Samuel Meeter, a patent medicine peddler, entered. A discussion followed on religious subjects, and Meeter dared them to indulge in an imitation of the Lord's Supper. They agreed to have it with beer and bread, and accordingly a glass was filled with that beverage. They then knelt in mock humility, and with beer in one hand and bread in the other, Meeter went along distributing a bite and a sup to each. Suddenly, when he was about half through, a strange noise was heard, and, looking up, the men saw a light that made their blood run cold and froze the marrow in their bones. As near as the men could describe it, they declare it was an immense ill-formed and foul beast with great cloven feet, painted horns, and eyes that flashed fire. With wild yells the men rushed out in the open air and scattered in every direction. Finally all of them reached their homes except Meeter, who was away for a long time and at last arrived a maniac. He was put to bed and physicians summoned, but they could do nothing for him. He raved, howled and prayed, declared that he had seen the Evil One, and that he was lost. His torture was terrible, but nothing could be done to relieve him, and he died in the wildest agony.

### CATHOLICISM IN AUSTRALIA.

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF AUSTRALIA TO THE AMERICAN HIERARCHY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—Archbishop Gibbons has received a circular letter from the archbishops and bishops of Australia assembled for the first plenary council, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the United States. After exchanging greetings and congratulations to the church in America and speaking of the growth of the church in the United States and in Australia, the circular says: "In both countries the foundations of the faith were laid amid many and grave difficulties. Those causes from which serious danger to faith have sprung, and may continue to spring for some time longer, were common to both. The faithful of both countries have had to contend against an anti-Catholic literature, in a political, social and life, against the seated prejudices, sometimes breaking out into open violence, against system of education, against governments, which, if not hostile, give but little encouragement to the spread of our holy faith. Our children were not amongst the most favored, the wealthiest, or the most learned of the land, yet both have laid the foundations of the faith deep and solid. As in America, so here in Australia, the grain of mustard seed, planted in a grateful soil, has grown into a goodly tree, and for both, in the Providence of God, a grand future is in store. You will rejoice to learn that our plenary council, in the labors of which we are now engaged, request the Holy See to enrich our church with three new metropolitan sees, with six new suffragan sees, with four additional bishops, some vicars apostolic for the native races, and with a national seminary, which will be a means of developing the manifold vocations of our native youth."

### DEATH OF FATHER THIBAUT.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Father George Thibault, which occurred Sunday last at the Hospice St. Antoine, of Longueuil. Yesterday morning His Lordship Bishop Fabre visited the reverend gentleman and administered him the last sacraments of the church. He only survived a few hours afterwards. Deceased was 66 years of age, had been parish priest of Longueuil for many years until he failed in health, and was a member of the Society of Our Mass. The funeral will take place at Longueuil on Tuesday morning next at 9 o'clock. His death is said to be attributed to inflammation of the lungs.

### HONORED AT ROME.

Mr. Eugene Prevost, son of Dr. Prevost, of St. Jerome, and student of the Gregorian University, at Rome, has been made a licentiate of philosophy by that university. He carried off the first prizes in physics and chemistry and the record in physics and mathematics, as well as honorable mention in metaphysics. His college mate, Mr. Seers, son of Mr. Seers, of Beauharnois, secured the two first prizes in metaphysics and logic, as well as several honorable mentions in other branches. Such success obtained by our young Canadians is a matter for congratulation. The Gregorian University numbers not less than four hundred students, from all parts of the world. The success which our young French Canadians obtained there is a great triumph in favor of our classical colleges.

### MOB RULE IN LONDON.

A MASS MEETING OF STARVING MECHANICS INCITED TO RIOT.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES BY LEADING SOCIALISTS—THE MOB CONTROL THE CITY FOR NEARLY SIX HOURS—CLUBS, RESIDENCES AND SHOPS SACKED AND WRECKED—THE POLICE BEATEN AT ALL POINTS—EVERYTHING QUIET AT MIDNIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The "starving mechanics" of London held a mass meeting to-day in Trafalgar Square, around the Nelson monument, which resulted in a riot. The proceedings were opened with an assemblage of 10,000 men. The police were present in large numbers. They saw at once that the Socialist element of London greatly predominated in the crowd, which was also managed by well known Socialists, and extraordinary vigilance was ordered to preserve the peace at all hazards. Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Mr. Burns, who ran as a Socialist candidate in Nottingham at the recent elections. He sneered at the police and acted as if he wished to bring about a conflict between them and the people. Finally, he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering an harangue. He was well aware that this act would not be tolerated, and the police politely ordered him to get down. "This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist 'interference with the exercise of popular rights.'" The officers, however, were determined, and they pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass of humanity, and by force removed Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented, and the streets adjacent were packed with surging mobs. Burns had now been removed some distance from the position he had attempted to occupy. He became emboldened by the cries of the throng and made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground. He was so effectively helped by the mob that the officers on the spot were brushed out of the way and the orator was soon pressed up against the monument. He quickly reascended the pedestal, accompanied by a number of other Socialist leaders. Burns bore a red flag, and he waved it to the assembly as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with deafening shouts, repeated again and again. Burns now leisurely finished his address. He then read fiercely worded resolutions. These denounced the authors of the present distress in England, demanded that Parliament start public works to give employment and bread to the tens of thousands of deserving men who were out of work, through no fault of their own but through bad government; to afford every facility for the employment of British capital at home for the benefit of the British people, and to give British enterprise preference over foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for Parliament to earnestly legislate for the relief of the depression in the English agricultural industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a minister of commons and a minister of agriculture and concluded with a resolve that copies should be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Parnell and the Board of Public Works. The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by heroic comment and short explanatory speeches by various orators, who stood with Burns. Some of these orators went so far as to warn the Government that although the "starving mechanics" of London were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful actions, they were bound to get bread and would get it by

ATTACKING THE BAKERS' SHOPS next? The Government did not come to their relief. Burns himself in one of these side speeches denounced the present House of Commons as a body of landlords and capitalists for whom hanging was too good. He also declared that the people had assembled to summon Parliament to immediately relieve the distress of British workmen; that the people wanted the question settled at once and peacefully, if possible, otherwise a revolution was inevitable. As this aggravated the excitement of the mob that the police reformed with increased force and made another attack. They succeeded in forcing their way up to the pedestal. They reached this point just as the resolutions, which had already been offered and seconded, were about to be submitted to the mob for approval. The officers at once ordered the proceedings to be discontinued on the pedestal and commanded Burns and his colleagues to come down. This they refused to do, and the officers thereupon dragged them down by force and drove them from the pedestal. It was evident that Burns expected that the application of force to him would precipitate a riot and it was also apparent that the officers immediately engaged in removing the orators feared an attack, but the men composing the mob were not yet in fighting humor and contented themselves for a time by hooting the police and smothering them with flour, dirt and garbage. The officers behaved admirably under the abuse and attempted no resentment. After their ejection neither Burns nor any of his colleagues made any further attempts to get back. They at once left the scene and proceeded to the wall of the National gallery. They mounted the wall and pointed to the doors. This looked like an attempt to set the mob on the building. The mob was excited, but not up to the point of violence. Burns and his colleagues, seeing this, vacated the National gallery wall and proceeded to the Carlton club, where they repeated their tactics.

By this time the mob was tremendous in numbers and verging on desperation. Stories of what the police had said and done at the Nelson column had been circulated from mouth to mouth, exaggerated with every repetition, until the "starving mechanics" were convinced that the authorities had actually dared them to conflict. The mob

was split up into many divisions by being forced down different streets by the pressure from Trafalgar square to get near the occurrences at the club houses, and the various divisions started off hooting, howling and challenging the authorities. The invaded streets were at once abandoned to the rioters, who finding themselves no longer opposed vented their ill-will against well housed people and against the clubs by stoning dwellings and club houses along the way to Hyde Park. An attempt was made to enter the War Office, but the would be intruders turned away when the sentinel at the entrance confronted them with his bayonet. Conspicuous among the buildings attacked by this mob was that occupied by the Devonshire Club, and that occupied by a residence by Mr. Araceli Morley, the newly appointed patronage secretary. That part of the Trafalgar Square mob which went to Hyde Park was composed of the hordes which had filled up Cockspur street, Pall Mall and St. James street when the Carlton club was attacked. The house was formerly occupied by Mr. John Bright, and was well known to many of the mob. When the rioters approached the house,

MR. MORLEY LOUDLY CALLED FOR HELP, and a number of policemen for a moment stood in the way of the men, but finally they were swept aside like chaff, and a host of desperate men rushed up Mr. Morley's steps. He had locked and barricaded the door, but it was burst open against his face and the house was overrun, despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building. A very great number of other private houses along the mob's route fared much worse than did John Bright's old home. Hatchett's hotel is a large and well known hostelry at number 67 and 68 Piccadilly. When the mob passed this locality many of the rank and file were hungry and these made a rush for the hotel. They had it in their possession in a moment and they sacked it of food and drink, and left the building badly wrecked. As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage, which had been pressed up against the curb by the passing procession and been abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized and in an instant broken, and the spokes, shafts and other pieces were carried away for clubs. The Turf Club's house being in the vicinity, presented a temptation to the rioters as they passed, and they smashed all its front doors and windows with stones. All along Regent and Oxford streets, between Piccadilly and Hyde Park, houses were attacked indiscriminately and their windows smashed in. After Burns had been driven away from the Nelson monument by the police and had spoken from the National Gallery wall and the Carlton Club steps,

A SAVAGE FIGHT TOOK PLACE between his adherents, the Socialists, and the anti-Socialists. The battle raged for some time, but the Socialists proved victorious, and they lifted Burns to their shoulders and bore him aloft to Regent street, where, with him, they succeeded in bending the crowd towards Hyde Park, Burns leading the whole way. At the Park Burns again addressed the mob. This speech was even more violent than the others he had made. The language was exciting and the whole address was well calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other Socialist speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife. When the speaking was over the mob broke up into sections and disappeared from the scene. The main body went back east along Oxford street again. The infuriated residents along this thoroughfare were not yet recovered from their panic and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed. The wineshops were broken into and their contents distributed freely to whoever wished to drink. The beer saloons were similarly treated. Tailor shops were broken into and the clothes and rolls of cloth by those strongest in the fight which resulted. Every person met who looked like a foreigner was stoned or beaten from the street. Scores of times policemen attempted to make arrests but were every time beaten and compelled to surrender their prisoners. In the meantime several thousand rowdies remained in Trafalgar square during the police to "come on," and making rushes at the constables and other gnomish persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two heavy granite pillars. They fell across Charing Cross and blocked the traffic to and from the Charing Cross railway station. The police made several desperate exertions to clear away this obstruction, but were easily resisted every time by the mob. This mob held their ground so well at Trafalgar square that, until they voluntarily abandoned the scene, the entire

POWER OF THE POLICE PROVED INSUFFICIENT to clear a way to one of the most important railway stations in the world, large enough to permit even a single carriage line to pass to or from the depot. Some time after dark the mob gradually left Trafalgar square. They went away satisfied that, without having actually collided with the police, they had won the day. As the mob dispersed its sections made havoc in the streets until they dwindled away. The scenes which characterized the retreat of that section of the Hyde Park mob which went through Oxford street, also attended the retreat of the other sections. Every street they entered was surrendered in stating that never before in the present generation has such a tremendous disturbance occurred in London with so little loss of blood. Some officials declare that upwards of 50,000 men must have been rioting for at least six hours with absolute possession of every thoroughfare they chose to invade, yet

NO LIFE IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN. If the police had been strong enough to attack the mob at any point there might have been terrible records to make. But at midnight everything is pretty much as it was yesterday, and the whole thing appears to have been a sort of nightmare. While it lasted the city was thoroughly excited, but the mob was

essentially English—it made a frightful demonstration, was not resisted and went to bed at the usual time.

According to later estimates there were fifteen thousand people engaged in the Trafalgar square demonstration. Two-thirds of the crowd were bona fide unemployed workmen, while the remainder were Socialists. The two sections were not in accord and there were frequent collisions between them. The workmen took no part in the riotous acts that followed the meeting in Trafalgar square. The Socialists, aroused to fury by the violent tirades of the speakers in the square, created

A THREE HOURS' REIGN OF TERROR. Jewellery shops were broken into and their contents carried off by the mob. Carriages containing ladies were stopped on the streets and their occupants forced to alight. Some of the rioters entered the vehicles and drove at the head of the crowd. The mob swept through the streets shouting "Smash the windows; let's get inside the shops." All decently attired persons who encountered the rioters were maltreated, the wearers of silk hats meeting with particularly rough usage. Lord Randolph Churchill appeared at a window of the Carlton club building when the mob reached there. He was loudly hooted and menaced with clenched fists by the rioters. The leaders of the Socialists, especially Burns, Hyndman, Williams and Champion, the last named of whom is an ex-captain of artillery, will, probably, be prosecuted. The most violent acts were committed in North and South Audley streets and Oxford street. Probably two hundred shops and a dozen club houses were seriously damaged and about fifty shops were pillaged, including jewellers, bakers, butchers and wine shops. Hundreds of inoffensive people were maltreated. The police were powerless as first, but they ultimately succeeded in restoring order by breaking up the ranks of the rioters into small squads. The military were kept under arms all the evening while policemen patrolled the streets.

### HOME RULE.

APPROVED BY HARCOURT AND RUSSELL IN THEIR ELECTION ADDRESSES.

LORD ABERDEEN APPOINTED VICEROY OF IRELAND—LORD SALISBURY ON TRADE DEPRESSION—ARCHBISHOP CROKE APPROVES THE PLAN TO BUY OUT IRISH LANDLORDS—DAVITT PRAISES GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his address to the electors of Derby, states he will do all in his power to co-operate with the new Government in the work of solving the Irish question in a way that will maintain the union and the supremacy of the Crown.

IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE. Mr. Charles Russell, the new Attorney-General, in his address requesting re-election by his constituents, preclaims himself in favor of allowing Irishmen to deal with Irish questions on Irish soil. He, however, favors maintaining all the safeguards of the supremacy of the Crown and advocates a "real union, founded on mutual good-will," which, he says, would be sure to follow the abandonment of the present coercive relations between the two countries.

SALISBURY AND THE WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Marquis of Salisbury to-day received a deputation of unemployed workmen, who urged upon him the necessity of asking for Government help. Lord Salisbury told the men that he considered the question they presented more serious than the Irish question. He, however, denounced the policy in vogue among foreign governments of fostering industries by the granting of bounties from the public treasury, calling it a false political economy. He expressed the hope that the next general election would give the power to influence foreign governments to abandon such policies. Concerning the land question, Lord Salisbury said the proposition to help the poor by furnishing land to reclaim was impracticable, for the reason that nobody would invest capital in the work of reclaiming bad lands so long as the good lands of the country do not pay. In conclusion, the ex-Premier declared that statesmen and Parliament must confront the question of how best to solve the problem of relieving the present general distress. It was growing while the population was increasing and caused emigration. Governmental support of private enterprises might be a good way to afford temporary relief and the promotion of public works might be another. He would do his utmost to contribute to a satisfactory solution of the problem.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has been appointed Viceroy of Ireland. Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P. for Ipswich, has been appointed secretary of the Local Government board. Mr. J. Rigby, Liberal member for Wisbech, Suffolk, has been appointed recorder-general. Baron Wolverton, ex-paymaster-general, has been appointed postmaster-general. The new Government is now completed, all the minor places being filled.

DUBLIN OPINIONS OF GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—The Freeman's Journal, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's election address, says the Prime Minister explicitly recognizes that no settlement of the land or education question in Ireland is possible without Irish self-government. The Express (Conservative) says: "It is nauseating to be compelled to be confronted with such talk as Mr. Gladstone's address contains about an enquiry into the affairs of Ireland, when the 'Radical Ministers' know that crime, boycotting, and breach of contracts are rampant in the country."

DAVITT PRAISES GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Michael Davitt, speaking at Holloway to-night, said he believed that Mr. Gladstone was the only English statesman

that had the courage and ability to grapple with the Irish problem and establish peace between England and Ireland. The Premier, Mr. Davitt said, had already settled the question of religious inequality and had made an honest attempt to solve the land problem. His failure to deal in a satisfactory manner with the latter question was due to the fact that he had not gone to the root of the matter.

MORLEY AND TRAVELMAN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—John Morley's address to his constituents makes no mention of the policy which he will follow. Mr. Travelman, in his address, refers to his previous speeches, and says he hopes the Government will adopt such a policy as he advocated. He concurs with Mr. Gladstone that coercive measures in Ireland would be of no value.

BUYING OUT THE LANDLORDS APPROVED.

Archbishop Croke writes to the Statist in approval of the scheme ventilated in that publication to buy out the Irish landlords. The archbishop believes that the rental of the whole of Ireland is under \$35,000,000, further that as the Irish tenant farmers will not accept the scheme, giving the landlords anything like a twenty years' rent purchase, he thinks that the estimate required for (\$800,000,000) is too high a figure. He believes that the present Imperial expenditure in Ireland (\$20,000,000) is ample to meet the interest on the consols required for the purchase of the land. The Irish leaders do not ask for confiscation, only fair play. They do not dream of separation from England.

THE ORANGE CABINET.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir.—Accept my hearty congratulations on the able manner in which you have defended poor Kiehl. The Irish Catholics of the city of Toronto and elsewhere, I am sure, must feel exceedingly well pleased with your faithful Catholic paper. I see by the Irish Canadian of some weeks ago an elaborate letter on John Costigan, written by someone styling himself "Independent," who makes a long statement on the wonderful changes that have taken place since Hon. John Costigan assumed the responsibilities of a Cabinet Minister in the prime of Orangemen's Cabinet at Ottawa. He makes a false statement when he tries to deceive the Catholics of Ontario by telling them Costigan appointed some thirty-two Irish Catholics in his Department. I defy him or any other person to name twelve Catholics who have been appointed by Costigan in his Department.

"Independent" approves of Hon. John Costigan's conduct as a Catholic Minister, but confutes the sentence that condemned the poor unfortunate Catholic Louis Kiehl. What does he mean by making such a statement as this? Does he not know that had Costigan, Smith, Langevin, Chapleau, Thompson and Cron—all Roman Catholics—said to the Prince of Orangemen, Sir John Macdonald, at the Cabinet council that was held previous to the execution of the Catholic Kiehl? We protest against the execution of one who has been recommended to mercy; had they done this the Metis chief would still be alive. So remember, you Frenchmen of Quebec, the injustice that has been done you and every Catholic in this Dominion by the Prince of Orangemen and Masonry, Sir John Macdonald, and his brother Campbell, who holds the responsible portfolio of Postmaster-General. This is the Orangeman that Sir John made happy by the sacrifice he offered up on the gallows at Regina, and this is the same Campbell who was at the time of Kiehl's death Minister of Justice. But, of course, Sir John, as usual, made Thompson, of Nova Scotia, the scapegoat, by inducing him to accept the portfolio of Minister of Justice. Catholics, remember this Orange fanatic, Campbell, at the next general election. Look at the harsh treatment of John Gray, of Prescott, received from the Orange Government at Ottawa, after faithfully stamping the country in every constituency throughout Ontario, and in the Conservative interest. This fanatic, Campbell, protested against his appointment to the Collectorship of Inland Revenue of Prescott. Look at the way he treated James O'Reilly, of Kingston, whose appointment to a judgeship he cancelled on account of his religion. Still this Orangeman, Campbell, has the audacity to write a manifesto on the execution of poor Kiehl. He states that the Government were only carrying out the law of the country, and goes on further, trying by every means that lay in his power to deceive the Catholics of Canada. Nearly every paper in the United States condemned the execution of Louis Kiehl and blamed the Government for causing the rebellion. Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, and Archbishop Taché, of Montreal, blame the Government for carrying out the execution. What is the benefit of having such Catholic representatives as Costigan and Smith in the Orange Cabinet? Why the Toronto Post Office and Custom House and Inland Revenue have been filled with Orangemen, not one Catholic in the Toronto Custom House since Bowell, the Toronto Orangeman, took his seat in the Orange Cabinet at Ottawa. I believe Campbell appointed some 25 clerks in the Toronto Post Office. And what denomination are those? Protestants, with the exception of one, who is a Catholic. Look at the unfaithfulness of Sir John A. Macdonald to an old and faithful friend named Nicholas Murphy, one of Canada's leading criminal lawyers at the Toronto bar, a man who sacrificed his time and money to run for M.P. in the Conservative interest and was defeated. How does he reward this clever Irish Catholic barrister? Do we find his name among the late O.C. appointments made by Sir John A. Macdonald? No, we do not. And for what reason? Because he is an Irish Catholic. It would be agreeable to the Orange Cabinet to appoint a Catholic O.C. in this Orange city of Toronto. Irish Catholics in the Orange cabinet, the prince of Orangemen, Sir John A. Macdonald, Campbell, Bowell, White & Co., and the next general election and cast your vote against them.

IRISH CATHOLIC.  
Toronto, Feb. 4, 1886.



come to die. It was a touching spectacle to see the poor slaves go back to the old Hall, and fall on the ground and weep, and refuse to leave it. They kissed the doorsteps where he had so often walked, and asked to be allowed to carry back a root, or plant, or sprig of vine or plant to grow on the plantation for Massa Daniel.

child, and it is more than likely that he made a will in their favor than that he left his great fortune to you and Blunt, without speaking of them. Riggs made a great effort to show no agitation. "I am convinced that we have his last will and are the lawful heirs to his property; but I see if you set such a rumor afloat, I would not for \$100,000 go through what I would have to do to prove my right."

EXCITEMENT UNABATED. PROOF THAT THAT PHYSICIAN'S TERRIBLE CONFESSION IS TRUE. Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N.Y., Democrat and Chronicle, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city.

SIR GEORGE AND SIR JOHN. THE SO-CALLED SIAMESE TWINS. AN EX-MINISTER'S LETTER. Important Evidence Regarding Sir John Macdonald and his Relations with the Province of Quebec.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. (Special Correspondence) DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—At the usual fortnightly meeting, John Deasy, M.P., who presided, said he thought the report which Mr. Harrington had read was one which ought to encourage them on the eve of one of the greatest constitutional battles that had ever been fought by any country in the world.

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION. The American Ambassador at Vienna, M. Lawson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billoth of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed.

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OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886
The Montreal Daily Witness says:—
"THE POST may be ever so honest, and
probably is. We have found it so."

AN American exchange remarks that Her
Majesty Queen Victoria of Great Britain and
Ireland lately sent a donation of ten pounds
sterling to the London "Home for Destitute
Dogs." She has not contributed ten farthings
for the relief of the destitute peasants in the
West of Ireland.

The Ottawa Citizen is mad. It calls THE
POST a "dynamite organ." Well, we will
not say that the appellation is undeserved, for
we are pleased to think that THE POST has
placed sufficient moral and intellectual dynamite
under the Ottawa Citizen and the other
Orange Tory organs of Sir John's govern-
ment, that by the time the people light the
fuse at the ballot box and the explosion takes
place, there will be mighty little of the self-
same organs left to obstruct the course of
honest and honorable government, or to tatten
at the public crib.

The duty of the hour is to get on the
lists.

Every man or young man 21 years of age,
who earns a dollar or more a day, has a right
to a vote, whether he pays or does not pay
municipal taxes.

The statute labor tax and the non-payment
of it do not deprive a man of his right to vote
in parliamentary elections.

There are a large number of men who work
for so much a week or month and their board.
These men have a right to vote, if the board
and cash are equal to \$300 a year.

It takes but a brief visit to the office of the
Revising Barrister to secure one's right to
vote.

The application to be placed on the lists
must be accompanied by a declaration made
before a Justice of the Peace or a notary that
the statements in the application are true.
We suppose there will be a standing J. P. in
the office of the Revising Barrister for the
convenience of the applicants.

It was clearly understood that the com-
plimentary banquet which was tendered to
Sir George Stephen at the St. James club,
last week by a number of Montreal citizens,
should not be made to bear a political char-
acter or to serve any party interest. The
understanding was religiously adhered to by
the several speakers, until the Secretary of
State, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, rose to address
the assemblage.

We are told that "After extending his
congratulations to the guests of the evening
he almost immediately diverged into a politi-
cal speech, thinly veiled, and referred to the
difficulties the Government had to meet and
attempted to justify the administration for
recent occurrences in the Northwest. Many
gentlemen present felt that he had violated
the privileges of a club member, and his
actions thereon would have been resented by
several gentlemen present, but for the
deference due to the occasion and the guests."

ONTARIO'S VERDICT.
The Ontario Legislature has positively
and emphatically declined to place on
record its approval either of the execution
of Louis Riel or of the Federal
Government's general administration in
the North-West. Hon. Mr. Mowat and
his government were urged by the
whole pack of Conservative and Orange
Tories to denounce the Metis and
praise and thank Sir John for having sup-
pressed the rebellion. Like a man
Hon. Mr. Mowat stood up and said: "No!
We are not here, and we do not intend to
be whitewashed the gully parties in this North-
West business."

How this ought to make the Montreal

Gazette, the Mail and the other ministerial
papers sink unto death! These organs have
been boldly asserting for months past that the
Grits of Ontario dare not back up the Province
of Quebec in its demand for the punishment
of Sir John and his Orange-Tory administra-
tion. But on the first opportunity the
Ontario Legislature, with an independence, a
fearlessness, and a sense of justice which do
it infinite credit, resolves that the Govern-
ment at Ottawa deserves nothing at its hands
but repudiation and condemnation.

In the speech from the throne, due mention
was made of the services rendered by the
volunteers to the country, and due praise was
accorded them. But this did not satisfy the
local Conservative Opposition, which wanted
to play a card in favor of the Tory Ministry
at Ottawa. Accordingly Mr. Sol. White
moved an amendment to the clause of the
address, referring to the services of the
volunteers, to the following effect:—
"and we trust, now that peace has been
restored, the supremacy of the law vindic-
ated and maintained and just punishments
inflicted upon the principal participants in
the rebellion, it may be found consistent with
the public interest to extend the merciful
consideration of the crown to the cases of
those who are now undergoing imprisonment
for offences committed during or arising out
of the rebellion."

The object of the amendment was not so
much to obtain a recommendation to mercy
for the imprisoned half-breeds as to steal a
march on the government and secure an en-
dorsement of Sir John's policy.

Hon. C. Fraser was on his feet at once and
exposed the game. He expressed his
conviction that there would be no diffi-
culty in getting from the House a unani-
mous recommendation to mercy for the
imprisoned half-breeds, but the House would
not permit any rider, justifying the Ottawa
government, to be attached to the "recom-
mendation to mercy." Hon. Mr. Fraser
charged Mr. White with not acting fairly or
honestly in the interests of the prisoners for
whom he professed to want mercy. If he
wanted clemency and the good will of the
House he did not take the right course by
trying to serve a rather thinly veiled purpose
of serving his party friends at Ottawa.

The Premier, Hon. Mr. Mowat, also op-
posed the amendment as worded, because it
declared the punishments inflicted upon the
principal participants in the rebellion
were just, and because it was moved for a
party purpose. The Premier declared that
there were many people who thought these
punishments should not have been inflicted
by Sir John's Government, and he also de-
clared that the Ontario Legislature would
not aid the Ottawa Government by plac-
ing on record its opinion that these punish-
ments were just. The Premier held
that the question of Riel's sanity should have
been considered before he was sent to the
seafood, and pointed out how many thought
that Riel should have received the benefit
of the recommendation to mercy brought in
by the jury. Hon. Mr. Mowat avowed, amid
great enthusiasm and applause from the
Ministerial side, that the policy on this ques-
tion enunciated by Mr. Blake at London
commanded his entire approval. He
concluded his speech by charging Sir John
and his government with being the cause
of the rebellion by the incapacity, injustice
and robbery which characterized the Federal ad-
ministration in the Northwest. Like Arch-
bishop Taché, Hon. Mr. Mowat held Sir John
and his colleagues responsible for all the
bloodshed, misery and ruin which followed
in the track of the rebellion.

The Premier's speech produced a pro-
found effect upon the House. He
voiced the popular feeling to a nicety. The
Tory and Orange wirepullers and organs
which have been desperately at work to set
Ontario upon Quebec will not find much con-
solation in Mr. Mowat's speech. Their
dastardly attempt to stir up religious and
race feeling has been knocked on the head.
Ontario, like Quebec and the rest
of the civilized world, understands
and feels that humanity and justice
were violated by Sir John and his
government in their treatment of the
half-breeds and in their hanging of Riel.
Humanity and justice are a large enough
platform for Ontario and Quebec and the rest
of the Dominion to stand upon against a
cruel, dishonest and incapable administra-
tion.

"TOO ECCLESIASTICAL."

At St. Martin's church, on Sunday last,
the rector, Rev. J. S. Stone, is reported
to have said that "the future of
Canada was entirely in the hands of the
English, because the French were too eccle-
siastical." We are not quite so sure of that.
The French were always "ecclesiastical," and
yet the English have been receding before
them for over a hundred and twenty years.
They were "ecclesiastical" when the White
Flag was lowered at Quebec and an English
governor proclaimed New France a British
colony. They were "ecclesiastical" when
they were only 60,000 souls; when they
were governed from Downing Street;
when they fought and won Responsible
Government; when the English ruled Que-
bec, Montreal, and the Eastern Townships;
and yet we have seen them politically carry-
ing all before them. To us it appears that
that ecclesiasticism, which the Rev. Mr.
Stone thinks a weakness, is the power which
is making the French Canadians increase so
rapidly. A people who are "ecclesiastical"
are virtuous, and a virtuous people means the
fittest people, and the ones that will survive
in Ontario and the New England States the
French are just as "ecclesiastical" as they are
in Canada, and yet they are more than hold-
ing their own in both places, although they
find themselves in active competition with
religious bodies more numerically powerful
than their own. The brightest pages

in French and Spanish history, the
pages written for Henry of Navarre
and Ferdinand and Isabella, were
made possible by the influence of "eccle-
siastical" rule. England has, no doubt,
accomplished wonders in these days without
ecclesiastic influence, and how does the Rev.
Mr. Stone know that she would not have
accomplished more good if she had been
"ecclesiastical" these three or four hundred
years past? In Canada statisticians say that
Toronto will be as much under the influence
of the French Canadians in six or seven de-
cades as Montreal is to-day, and we fail to
see what good reason the rev. pastor of St.
Martin's Church has for saying that "the
future of Canada was entirely in the hands
of the English, because the French were too
"ecclesiastical." We think the influence points
quite the other way.

THE JESUIT ESTATES.

The Jesuits were temporarily suppressed by
Pope Clement XIV. in 1773, but the bull was
not promulgated in Canada until 1774. In
that latter year the Jesuits owned about
900,000 acres of the best lands in this country.
They had acquired them from the Crown of
France, as donations, or had come into
possession of them by inheritance or purchase.
These lands were their absolute property,
and they devoted the revenues that were
obtained from them to the support
of primary schools in the country and
the maintenance of the old Jesuit
College at Quebec. When the order was
suppressed the Pope ordered that the estates
in their possession should pass over to the
Bishopric of the countries in which the
Jesuits had existed. But this is just what
did not happen in Canada. When the
Jesuits were suppressed the English au-
thorities grabbed their estates and used the
revenues for educational purposes. Pro-
testants as well as Catholics were educated
out of those revenues. The Protestant
schools of the "Upper Canada" of
those days were created out of the
monies belonging to the Jesuits, and
even the Mail admits that the annual
grants made to King's College and to Protest-
ant grammar schools came from the same
source. At least one Protestant church was
almost entirely built out of the revenues
belonging to the Jesuits, and securities given
to Protestants were also created and sustained
in the same way. But these estates are now
in possession of the Dominion. They were
transferred to Canada at the time of Confedera-
tion. In 1852 they were said to be worth
\$60,000,000, and if the Church succeeds in
making its claim to the estates good, of
which there is no rightful or historical doubt,
no matter what the "law" may say, there
will be a nice penny coming to the Jesuits
some of these days.

NOT A "CROSS" BUT A "SAINT'S
NAME."

THE Montreal Daily Witness rises to ex-
plain that THE POST must have been "judi-
ciously stupid" to mistake the meaning of its
paragraph regarding the "process of setting
up monuments to mark the progress of
Roman Catholic dominance" in the Pro-
vince of Ontario, as has been done in the
Province of Quebec. Our esteemed contem-
porary says we hung a diatribe of a half
column on the wrong peg. It did not mean
to say that the monuments which were set
up in Ontario to mark the progress of Roman
Catholic dominance were "crosses." It was
not a question of crosses. What the "only
religious daily" considered as objectionable
"monuments" to Popery was "the giving of
ecclesiastical names to post offices."
To give a saint's name to a post office is a
sign of degeneracy, in the eyes of the Daily
Witness, a sign of papist tyranny, an outrage
of which it warns Ontario in the most
pathetic and alarming fashion. To call a
post office in Ontario "St. Ann de Prescott"
instead of "Beaver" is quite enough to set
our esteemed confrere crazy with fear at the
prospect of Roman Catholic dominance
making the sister province as alien as our
own.

Evidently some people are not where they
ought to be.

LET HIM RETRACT.

The Montreal Daily Witness says we in-
sulted the Rev. Principal MacVicar by invit-
ing the learned divine to retract an
abominable calumny which he made use of in
his address at the annual meeting of the
Bible Society.

Rev. Dr. MacVicar quoted an extract from
a newspaper of 33 years ago, which extract
we proved to be garbled for a shameful
purpose. Rev. Dr. MacVicar also pretended
that the extract was taken from the organ of
Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, which we
equally proved to be false.

Where is the insult in politely asking an
intelligent and honest man to retract a state-
ment which is fully proved to him to be a
calumny and a falsehood?

If a statement is uttered by a speaker with-
out malice and without a previous knowledge
of its false and calumnious character, he has
no difficulty nor hesitation in withdrawing it,
when he is made acquainted with the truth.
If he refuses to withdraw it, then his obsti-
nacy is proof that he is both dishonest and
malicious.

We would not be so particular about a re-
traction from Principal MacVicar only that
he tried to make a point out of his quotation,
and endeavored to give Protestants a very
erroneous idea of what Catholics think and
hold regarding religious freedom. We were
not so much astonished at Rev. Principal
MacVicar uttering the old exploded calumny
as at his intelligent audience of eminent and
learned divines swallowing the dose as gospel
truth. At the risk of insulting the Rev.
Principal again, as the Daily Witness says,

we would respectfully urge him, as an honor-
able man, to retract and apologize for the
injurious done to Archbishop Ryan.

GET ON THE LISTS.

The revising barristers are now preparing
the preliminary lists of those citizens who
will be entitled to vote at the Dominion
elections under the new Franchise Act. It is
the duty of every one to see that he is not
deprived of the exercise of the franchise,
either through his own negligence or through
the carelessness of the revising barristers.
If the citizen, who is not already on the
municipal voters list, does not, personally or
by proxy, demand to be placed on the Federal
Parliamentary list, he will be left out.
By neglecting this simple duty he cannot get
on the list afterwards, without going to the
trouble and expense of attending the Revision
Court and proving his claim—which will take
time and money. Hence the supreme im-
portance of getting one's name on the pre-
liminary list for almost the mere asking.

The right to vote is extended to all those
who are residents in the constituency or
electoral division for twelve months, and who
earn \$300 a year or at the rate of six dollars
per week.

The right to vote is also extended to those
who pay \$20 rent a year, or at the rate of
two dollars a month.

The right of vote is also extended to sons
of 21 years of age, who, earning a salary less
than \$800 and paying no rent, can qualify on
their father's property, if that property be
of sufficient value to afford \$300 for the vote
of each son.

There are other classes who can benefit by
the new Franchise Act, but the above three
classes are by far the most numerous, con-
taining as they do the vast majority of wage
earners in the community.

None of them should neglect making ap-
plication to the Revising Barrister of their
constituency to be placed on the lists. It is
a duty they owe to themselves and to their
country. The following are the Revising
Barristers for the three electoral divisions in
Montreal with their addresses:—

Montreal East.—Judge Mathieu, Court
House.

Montreal West.—J. S. Archibald, 1724
Notre Dame street.

Montreal Centre.—H. J. Kavanagh, 1737
Notre Dame street.

BETTER NOT REFUSE THE DEMAND.

THE opinion is now universally expressed
that England will consult its own interests
best by yielding to the demands of the Irish
people. English statesmen are warned on all
sides not to force the people to have recourse
to extreme measures for the solution of the
problem. The N.Y. Herald considers the
present position of affairs as startling, and
says "Parnell is not driving, but he has his
foot on the brake and can bring the coach
to a standstill at any moment. Gladstone will
conduct the movements of the party, and
Parnell will conduct the movements of Glad-
stone. Behind Parnell is the little band of
eighty-five members from Ireland, and be-
sides these the hearty support of Scotch,
Welsh and English tenants, whose future is
also involved. In a word, the real struggle
is not between Tory and Liberal, but between
the aristocracy and landlords of the Three
Kingdoms and the people thereof. The
Whigs see this, and are as fearful as a brood
of chickens when the hawk is overhead.
The Tories saw this, and therefore Salisbury
sought an exit with suggestive alacrity. Her
Majesty saw this, and vainly gave the power-
ful influence of the Throne to conservatism.
It is, then, a large question, and its solution
will lead to many consequences."

"Parnell has kept phenomenally still.
When the fuse is burning the wise men does
not chatter. We may guess his thoughts,
but he refuses to utter them. A greater
achievement, he has closed the lips of his
followers. Ireland as a nation is dumb;
that is ominous. She generally talks freely;
now she says nothing. She, too, sees that
the fuse is lighted, and waits. She is pale
with dejection and fixedness of
purpose. She is in no mood to be trifled with.
To sternly refuse all her demands would be to
inaugurate an epoch of anarchy, frenzy and
unspeakable desperation. Not even the
throne would be safe. Gladstone appre-
ciates the peril of the situation, and has set
himself to do all that man can do to satisfy
Ireland, and thus save England from the
cumulative revenge of a crazed and reckless
people."

HON. MR. MACDOUGALL AND THE
INDIANS.

Among the subjects that will come up for
discussion at the approaching session of Par-
liament, the Indian problem looms up with
ominous prominence. From what may be
gathered from the reports of interviews with
travellers, missionaries and residents of the
territories published in the newspapers, it is
evident that this question is of the very first
importance. Although these reports may be
somewhat conflicting, they mainly point to
the conclusion that a radical change of policy
is necessary if we would avoid bloodshed and
disaster. The broad outlines of the situation
are tolerably clear.

Within a very recent period, the Indian
tribes have been changed from independent
savages, roaming at will over prairies that
supplied them with abundance of game, into
wards of the nation, confined to reserves,
dependent on the Government for support.
It would be extravagant to suppose that the
nature and habits of the Indian would un-
dergo a radical change with the disappearance
of the buffalo and the advent of the
white man. Such an ethnological miracle is
not to be expected. Necessity, therefore,
demands the adoption of a policy towards the
Indians widely different from that hitherto
pursued. No doubt Sir John Macdonald's

scheme for making all those Indians Orange-
men, and endorsing them with the franchise,
will vastly elevate their morals and improve
their social condition. The inspiring strains
of "Croppus lie down," with life and drum
accompaniment, in the July dog-days, not
forgetting the inevitable cordial proper for
the occasion, made legal with the Dewdney
brand, will have a wonderful effect in civilizing
Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans and Crees.

There are people who will exact something
more in the way of civilizing influences.
In fact such troublesome persons are
cropping up already. At Ottawa, the
Hon. Wm. MacDoughall lectured on
"The Constitutional Status and Terri-
torial Rights of the Indians of the
Northwest." Mr. MacDoughall is one whose
long experience in public affairs and well-
known independence of character and
thought always command attention. After
remarkable on the importance and pressing
nature of the Indian question, he drew the
attention of the christian moralist, and the
active interference of the ruling power in the
Dominion, viz., the tax-paying electorate, to
what he had to say. As Superintendent-
General of Indian affairs, during 1862-64,
Mr. MacDoughall had imposed upon him the
duty of making a treaty with the Indians of
the Manitoulin Islands. A previous govern-
ment, without success, had twice attempted to
extinguish the Indian title to the great
Manitoulin Island. Mr. MacDoughall suc-
ceeded in drawing up a treaty that was honor-
able to the country and beneficial to the
Indians, as it has made them a thriving popu-
lation and hardy cultivators of the soil. The
grounds upon which that treaty of 1862 was
framed were these:

(1) That the Indian title of occupancy
wherever it existed in fact, had generally,
under English rule in America, been recog-
nized as valid and conclusive against every
other title or claim except the paramount
title of the Crown. (2) That no local au-
thority, Legislative or Executive, under the
old regime, was permitted to invade or exting-
uish this Indian title without the formal consent
of the tribe or tribes in possession, induced
thereby by adequate compensation.

Under this treaty the condition of the
Manitoulin Indians has vastly improved,
physically, morally and intellectually. They
have almost entirely abandoned their nomadic
habits, cultivated with fair results their
allotments, and live comfortably on the pro-
duce of the soil and their annual income
from invested capital. One is tempted to
ask, in the light of this experiment, says
Mr. MacDoughall,—Why have we neglected
to treat other tribes and communities of
those aboriginal proprietors with similar
liberality—with equal justice? Since this
precedent was created we have admitted
the existence of the Indian title over
many millions of acres of rich agricul-
tural land ready for the plough, and we
have made so called treaties for its sur-
render to Her Majesty, or if we confess
the truth, to such of Her Majesty's white
subjects as choose to occupy the homesteads
without purchase or compensation,
and to her great land-grabbing companies and
timber-limit legislators, who fix their own
prices! We have driven back the fur-bearing
animals, and completely exterminated the
native cattle which supplied the plain tribes
with ample clothing and abundant food. We
have deprived them of all, or nearly all, their
accustomed means of subsistence, and yet the
farmers and negotiators of those "surrenders"
will doubtless tell us that they gave or pro-
vided ample compensation.

But the facts are against such pretensions,
for the Indians are not fairly nor justly
treated. As Mr. MacDoughall very pointedly
remarks, "If sailors, huts, infants and others
are protected by courts of equity against
improvident contracts, on the ground of
special weakness, ignorance, or recklessness,
and therefore of presumed incapacity to make
binding bargains to their disadvantage, with
how much more force will the doctrines
of equity apply to the case of the untutored
child of the forest, who, understanding
neither our language nor our laws, "sur-
renders his birthright, his name, his all to the
statutory guardian and trustee—for a con-
sideration which no court in Christendom
will say is adequate. For the sake of my
country's honor and future peace, I hope
public opinion will compel the adoption of a
new Indian policy in the North-West Terri-
tories before another resort to the ultima-
ratio of oppressed people has stained the
prairies with the white man's blood, and
added another ten millions to the burdens of
the Canadian taxpayer."

Here we have a very plain and thoroughly
reliable description of the wrongs inflicted
upon the Indians in the name of Her Majesty.
To attack the Indians, shoot them down,
drive them into the Rocky Mountains, and
take their lands from them, as Cromwell did
with the Irish, when the famous edict, "To
hell or Connaught," was promulgated, would
have been more manly, and if not less brutal,
certainly less mean, than the treaty system.

ONTARIO STANDS BY QUEBEC.

The Government organs are in a terrible
plight. They had threatened to smash the
Confederation into its original fragments if
Quebec dared to turn its back on Sir John
Macdonald. But Ontario, with a magnanimity
which does it honor, has repudiated the threat
and rebuked the Tory bullies in the most
unmistakable fashion. Ontario, by the voice
of her ablest and truest sons, by the vote of
her representatives, has resolved to stand by
the sister Province of Quebec in the fight
against an Administration that has brought
so much ruin and discredit upon the country.
Ontario has said that if there is any
"smashing" to be done it will be by the
Provinces and the people against
the enemies of Quebec. Our faith was never
shaken in the stability and union of the Con-
federation, but it has been fortified by the
eloquent declarations of sympathy for an
outraged people, which were pronounced on

the floor of the Legislature by such men
as the Hon. Mr. Mowat and the Hon. C. Fraser.
The Toronto Mail, which knows no party
but that of "rule or ruin," has been made
feel that partisanship cannot always triumph
over patriotism, and it has had to acknowl-
edge that Mr. Fraser, who opposed the "tri-
umphant amendment" to whitewash Sir John
and his colleagues, was too strong to be resisted.
The Mail says:—It is a wonderful triumph
for the Race and Revenge combination. To
other day the Ottawa correspondent of the
stout Reform paper, the St. John Telegraph
announced that Mr. Blake's speech at Lon-
don had "consolidated the Liberals,"
"Ontario and drawn the Independent Blau"
"closer to the Liberals." However that may
be, there is no doubt that Mr. Fraser's move
has drawn the Liberals closer to the dis-
affected Blau. In fact, the alliance is now
complete."

It is well that the country should stand
united to punish public men for committing
crimes which struck so heavily at the union,
peace and prosperity of the confederation.

THE VALUE OF LABOR ORGANIZA-
TION.

The labor question is now receiving wide
spread and earnest attention in the neighbor-
ing Republic, for the power of labor is at last
making itself felt. The demands of the
workingmen do not remain unheeded as
the past; their petitions are no longer pigeon-
holed. Organization and concerted action
of the part of the laboring classes have brought
Federal and State administrations, as well as
Congress and Legislatures, to terms. One of
the most useful institutions established in
look after the interests of the working classes
is the Labor Bureau, which is under the
special control and direction of a commis-
sioner. The business of these Bureaus is to
gather every information that relates to the
labor problem and that can affect the condi-
tion of the working classes. This information,
bearing the stamp of reliability and authen-
ticity, serves as the basis of useful legislation
and necessary reform.

Commissioner Peck, of the Labor Bureau
of New York State, has issued a report con-
taining an interesting chapter on female labor
in the large cities. He estimates that there
are 200,000 women employed in the various
trades in the two cities of New York
and Brooklyn. Of this vast army only
those engaged in the trades of print-
ing, cigar making and hat making
receive the same wages for the same work as
do men. In all the other trades they receive
from one-third to two-thirds less, simply
because they are women. In the three trades
in which they receive the same as men, the
advantage is chiefly due to the labor organ-
izations, which include men and women
alike.

Among the sewing women Commissioner
Peck found the most abject poverty. He re-
lates the result of a personal visit to a ten-
ement house, where he found six women and
four sewing machines in one room of ten
square feet. The women were making costly
cloaks of the latest style, such as retail at
prices varying from \$35 to \$75 each. It
cost two women a day's work of sixteen
hours to make one of these cloaks, for
which they received the princely sum of \$1-
or 50 cents each. Out of this meagre sum
they must pay rent and buy food and cloth-
ing. He found, as a rule, that women re-
ceived from \$1.50 to \$3 a dozen for making
pantaloons, 15 to 35 cents apiece for vests;
75 cents to \$1.50 a dozen for shirts and from
75 cents to \$1.25 a dozen for overalls. He
further found that cigar making tended to
bring on nervous and hysterical complaints
among the women; that laundry girls were
especially subject to colds and consumptions,
while shop girls were generally the most
healthy, owing to the exercise in the open
air necessitated by going to and coming from
work.

Public discussion of such a state of things
cannot but have a beneficial effect, for it will
inevitably mould public sentiment in such a
fashion as to force the legislators of the
country to seek a remedy for such crying
evils that undermine the social, moral and
physical condition of the working classes. As
the Philadelphia Times says: "What Commis-
sioner Peck has succeeded in doing in New
York in calling public attention to the por-
erty and suffering endured by his class and
the rank injustice inflicted upon it by heart-
less employers should be done in every state
by somebody. Philadelphia, Chicago and
every large city has thousands of women
who are the subjects of this kind of mis-
fortune to a greater or less degree. The first
step to improvement in the condition of this
class is to let the light in upon the conditions
under which it exists. The general move-
ment towards agitation and organization for
the improvement of the condition of labor
should be widened to include the women
wage-workers. In point of fact labor reform
would have begun at this point, for the con-
dition of women workers has always been
worse than that of men."

IRELAND'S ATONEMENT.

The salvation of mankind was sealed in
blood on Calvary. The atonement became
necessary for man's redemption and the blood
of the Man-God was given to wash away the
sins of the world. Christ died to rescue man
from hell, and the blood that trickled from
the Cross became the seeds of our salvation.
That sacrifice was of God—spiritual and
eternal. And as God shed His own blood
to save mankind from everlasting punishment
so man has often been called on to shed his
blood to exemplify Christian virtues, moral
triumphs and to obtain human liberty.
The Christian martyrs of the Roman
Coliseum; the crucified Fathers of the
Church in China and Japan, and the
long blood roll of martyrology, were all
human sacrifices, made in God's name, and







THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE OPINION OF TWO RESPECTED AND EMINENT PRIESTS ON THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

(From the Hibernian Record.)

The latest ruse adopted by certain politicians, capitalists and others in order to cripple the influence of the Knights of Labor by appealing to the religious convictions has reacted in a manner which will ultimately result in large accessions to the membership throughout the entire country.

It has been stated that Catholics were not permitted by their church authorities to affiliate with the Knights of Labor, the matter was brought to the attention of Rev. Father Graham, of St. Joseph, Mo., pastor of St. Patrick's Church and editor of the Catholic Tribune, and we give below what he has to say on the subject.

"A committee of Knights of Labor called on me at the parochial residence, wishing to ascertain my views in regard to the Order. It seems that many Catholics belong to the organization, and a great many would join if they knew that the Order is not condemned by the Church.

"As far as I know, there is nothing objectionable to any Catholic joining, as the objects are the self-protection, advancement and securing the rights of the working class by every legitimate means within their power. There is no secrecy or oath, except in regard to a password or to keep out intruders, and no form of religious exercises, prayers, etc., in some of the pretenses to be non-sectarian and non-political. The church, ever anxious for the welfare of the masses, will always tolerate any association anything that is done in a legitimate manner for their welfare.

"Immediately following the above, in an interview with a reporter of a prominent Philadelphia newspaper, Rev. Father Barry, pastor of the Church of the Visitation, Front and Lehigh avenues, expressed himself as follows:—

"I have many members of the Knights of Labor in my congregation, and I do not offer opposition to any of my parishioners who wish to join the organization. There is nothing in its nature, as far as I can learn, opposed to the principles of morality and religion. The organization of workmen to legitimately protect their interests is commendable. The church opposes secret organizations that are opposed to religion and government, but the knights of Labor are not classed with members of such organizations."

INTERESTING LABOR NOTES. Knights of Labor motto: "That is the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all."

Association of workmen and co-operation in effort must accomplish the ideas of earnest advocates of reform in the future, if they are to be accomplished.

Slavery is slavery, whether partial or complete. Men and women should be obliged to sell nothing to employers excepting their labor. They too often sell their independence.

BOOK NOTICES.

The bright and attractive February Magazine of American History is filled with timely articles of fresh and absorbing interest. The number opens with a strong, well-written article by Francis G. Matthews on the "City of Albany," with unique illustrations of the city and the new, showing the progress for two centuries of that quaint old State Capital.

HAVERTY'S IRISH-AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC for 1886 is on our table, and is brimful of good things especially interesting to Irish readers. It is gotten up in the usual handsome style, and contains one hundred and twelve pages of choice, original and selected matter, and twelve full page illustrations.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—The February number contains a large number of articles on the leading questions of the day by competent and able writers. It opens with a paper on "The Congo and the President's Message," by Mr. John A. Kasson.

THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER.—The January number is full of interesting and valuable matter to printers, bookbinders, lithographers and all connected with bookmaking. The opening pages are devoted to "Some Early American Bookmakers," a fine portrait of Benjamin Franklin illustrating the article.

LAND QUESTION IN WALES. LONDON, Feb. 6.—Without doubt the land agitation is the coming difficulty with which England will have to deal.

ELECTED MAYORS. The following gentlemen have been elected Mayors of the respective places named:—Roxton Falls, Dr. J. B. de Grosbois; St. George de Henriville, Frs. Lefland; Aylmer, N. E. Cormier; St. Jerome, Edouard St. Anne de Mont.; T. J. Lamontagne; St. George de Winsor, Pierre Roy; St. Hyppolite, B. Giguere; Ste. Adèle, Wilfrid Grignon; Ste. Therese, Frs. D. Imberton, Celiste Bellenger; St. Brigid, Godfrey Tessier; Wotton, J. B. Richard; St. Celestine, Chas. E. Houde; Ste. Sophie, Victor Mouette.

According to the report of the Surgeon General, there were only two cases of varioloid and one of smallpox in the United States any last year. Vaccination was carried out with great regularity.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets. Last week proved much better than the preceding one. A more active demand was noticed for general goods, and travellers' orders indicate a fair business in the country.

FLLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—The market has been dull. Business has been done in strong flour, on local and country account, on the basis of \$4.70 to \$4.80 for Manitoba strong bakers, and of \$4.30 to \$4.35 for medium.

WHEAT.—This market has made little progress since our last report. We quote red and white wheat 90 to 95c, and spring about the same. Manitoba hard wheat 95c to \$1.00. Frozen wheat may be quoted all the way from 90c up to 75c to 82c.

WOMAN'S BARBARIY. SHOCKING CRIMES COMMITTED IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Feb. 6.—Three cases of shocking cruelty are reported from different parts of the country. A woman in Mansfield, Nottingham, roasted her own child to death.

FINANCE. The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, Feb. 2.—

Table with columns: STOCKS, Highest, Lowest, Closing, Total Sales. Lists various stocks like Montreal, Quebec, and others.

Table with columns: BANKS, Montreal, Quebec, etc. Lists financial data for various banks.

Table with columns: MISCELLANEOUS, Montreal, Quebec, etc. Lists prices for various commodities.

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PRINTS! REMEMBER PRINTS!

S. CARSLY'S PRINT SALE! 51 CENTS! 52 CHEAP PRINTS! Lot of wide English Prints, good patterns and of very fair quality, are being sold at the very low price of 51c per yard.

USEFUL PRINTS! Lot of wide English Prints, in regatta striped and light fancy patterns, suitable for Wrappers, Bed Drapery, Comfitters, etc.

HANDSOME PRINTS! Lot of wide English Prints, Crum's Best quality, in large handsome patterns, suitable for Wrappers, Bed Drapery, Comfitters, etc.

REMEMBER THE PRICE! Hand come and see the styles. REDUCED from 35c and 40c to 15c per yard.

S. CARSLY, 1765, 1767, 1769 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Sales have been made at 17c to 19c. In fresh eggs the difference in value is from 6c to 8c per dozen, fresh stock being quoted at 16c to 18c and strictly fresh from 22c to 24c.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 2476. The First day of February, 1886. In the Court of the Hon. J. G. Gauthier, Judge of the Court of the City and District of Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 2477. The First day of February, 1886. In the Court of the Hon. J. G. Gauthier, Judge of the Court of the City and District of Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 2478. The First day of February, 1886. In the Court of the Hon. J. G. Gauthier, Judge of the Court of the City and District of Montreal.

MARRIED. WIMES—JOYCK.—At Bay City, Mich., January 28th, 1886, by Rev. Father Lowry, J. A. Wimes, of the firm of Wimes & Finnigan, to Annie Joyce, daughter of Francis Joyce, Esq.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing. In the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, March 16, 1886. Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana.

Table with columns: CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000, GRAND PRIZES OF \$10,000, etc. Lists prize amounts and their frequencies.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNGERMAN IN REPAIRING AND Duplicating. Wm. Knabe & Co., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

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DIED. BATES.—At Quebec, on Thursday morning, February 4th, William J. Bates, aged 75 years. SULLIVAN.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Sylvester Sullivan, aged 21 years.