IS PUBLISHED BY

# The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. escription per annum (in alvance)...\$1.50 lessymen, lessbers & Post-Masters...\$1.90 labs of 5 or more (per annum each)...\$1.90

## TO ADVERTISERS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TREE WITNESS" for 10c per line (agate), 5c see line every subsequent insertion. Epecial factices 20c per line. Special rates for contract, tax application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Rirths, Desthe and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when

Their subscription expires.

Example copies sent free on application.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do

through any respectable news agent, when

there is none of our local agents in their locality.

Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY..... FEB. 28, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. MARCH, 1883.

THUBSDAY, 1-Fersi. FRIDAY, 2-Five Wounds of our Lord. BATURDAY, 3-Feria. SURDAY, 4-Fourth Sunday in Lent. Epist. Gel. iv. 22-31; Gosp. John vi. 1-15. Coronation of Leo XIII., Pope, 1878. Bp.

Lefevre, Detroit, died 1869. MONDAY, 5-St. Casimir, King and Confessor (March 4.) Tunaday, 6-Feria. Bp. Reynolds, Charles-

ton, died, 1855. WEDNESDAY, ?-St. Thomas Aquines, Confesgor and Doctor of the Church. 88. Perpetua and Felicitas, Martyrs.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large anumber of subscriptions which remain unnaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and asefulness, and must, of necessity, be smiorced in the present case. Good wishes tior the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to Et, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITEEss must realise that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall conelder the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect · to support the paper have no wish for its before this to our subscribers; but we hope -BENCO.

# FORSTER'S ATTACK ON PARNELL.

Poor "Buckshot" Forster was foaming with rage last evening in the House of Commons, when he made it the hour of his Zevenge against Parnell, who custed him out ed the office of Chief Becretary of Ireland. Poreter lost complete control of his senses and judgment and thundered "that but for have believed Parnell supreme, and would have become ungovernable." Indeed I then the murder was committed not for the simple Irish people to keep them within the law. Has Mr. Forster given a key to the merrible situation? Is the theory, then true, that the assassination was connived at by Miends of the Government to furnish a pretext Her further coercion of Ireland, or as Mr. Forster says to make it "governable." Forster says that the murder was the work of the Land League, but how can he their own or their miends nests at the ex. competitive system of public schools Justily this assertion when contrastand with his first that "only for the too commonly done here. The politi-Phonix Park tragedy Parnell would have "been supreme." Surely the Land League, of building up the Province and not with addspirit, would not be so silly as to commit bank accounts out of very limited salaries. to pay taxes to the public school fund. Acsuch a suicidal act. It is Forster who is allly.

Forster, after trying to fasten all the blame endeavouring to hold him responsible in a wery angry and foul diatribe, cried set with all his sanctimonious might, wuntil Parnell expressed big regret and repentance for the murders I cannot communicate with him." Poor Foster: how he -quivered and shook and peled as he gazed mcross at the calm and tranquil leader of the Irish nation. A smile of mingled pity and conthempt flitted across the resolute countenance of the greatest man in the spellbound Mouse of Commons as he listened to the impeschment of the ex-Secretary of Ireland. Parnell treated Mr. Forster's outburst with the silence of contempt. The Irish patriot of Forster and his colleagues, who said sion Courts and insurance companies that these orimes were committed with the the bohopi of Art and design, and the college cal figures of the population of 1889 in twenty. \$213,158. Notwithstanding this unhealthy sion.

object of withdrawing from him the esteem and support of the Irish nation. Parnell has no repentance to express for their commission, and Forster was inspired by an unholy hatred and by a discreditable spirit of revenge when he dared to sak the responsible leader of the Irish people in the House of Commons to prostrate himself in the presence of Ireland's oppressors, and to beg pardon. The Irish patriot, however, again proved to be sans peur et sans reproche, and to be superior to his foes. He guarded the honor of Ireland by a silence which was more elequent than the greatest orations of either enclant or modern times.

PARNELL DENOUNCES FORSTER. FORETER, the Government, the Opposition, and the British press were in a state of uncontrollable amazement when Parnell declined to heed or answer the furious attack of the ex-Secretary upon his character and the fair name of Ireland. They beheld in his eloquent silence a victory of the oppressed over the oppressor, of innocence over guilt. They had counted on extracting from the leader of the National party an apology or some sign of repentance or reprehension for the state of affairs in Ireland, but Parnell had nothing for which to spologize, repent or reprehend. Forster's shots had struck against an impenetrable bulwark of honor and consciousness of right, and they naturally ricocheted into the Government camp. It was only when the House of Commons had resumed its coolness and that Forster's frenzy had subsided that Parnell rose in the presence of a crowded House, and an audience of princes and peers, to tell the "collective wisdom" of Great Britain that he, as the leader of the Irish people declined to reply to Foster's questions and accusations. He, however, would say that the ex-Secretary ought to be ashamed of his attempt to traduce one who held a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Forster did in England. Mr. Parnell, morevers charged Forster with having dared to ask bim (Parnell) to turn informer against his associates. The Irish Chief then denounced, amidst the greatest excitement, the ex-Secretary for his "shocking unfairness" and for his disrespect of the truth. He invited Forster to return to his congenial work in Ireland of distributing blood money to spies and informers in the employ of Dublin Castle. Parnell concluded by saying that he had been challenged to defend himself, but he wanted the House to understand that he had nothing to defend himself from, Ireland, he said. would weather this as she had weathered other formidable oppressions.

### MR. MOWAT'S ADMINISTRATION IN ONTARIO.

Ontario is by far the model province of the Dominion; it is prosperous and rich, and has been made such by the progressive and economical policy of the Mowat Government. It has the only Government on this continent or elsewhere that has, at the expiration of ten years service, presented prosperity. We have made several appeals smaller estimates of expenditure than the estimates for the first year it was in power. present will prove absolutely effectual, and In 1873, when Mr. Mowat first took hold of we confidently expect to receive the amount the Administration, the expenditure was due in all cases, without being put to the \$2,460,212, while in 1882 it was only \$2,425,-Srouble and expense of enforcing collections. 595, or \$34,617 less than was expended ten Memory can be safely forwarded to this office years ago. This result has been reached by Post Office order or registered letter. We notwithstanding that the Province has during hope that none will fall in remitting at that interval of time developed considerably and has had its population largely increased, facts which, in the mind of any other Government, would have demanded and justified a corresponding increase in the outlay for an effective public service. Unlike our other Provincial Governments, and especially that of Quebec, which spend their annual revenue without giving the people much in return. Mr. Mowat's Government has, notwithstanding the costs of legislation, actually the Phoenix Park murders Ireland would returned to the people the larger portion of the money contributed by them to the Provincial Treasury. Mr. Mowat has during his ten years of power, aided the people and abject of getting rid of Burke and Cavendish, their municipalities to the extent of but to deprive Mr. Parnell of his hold on the \$25,628,600, and after all he has no deficit to declare, or public debt to pile up, or leans to make, but he has on the contrary a surplus

of \$5,000,000 to show. It will thus be seen that although the policy of this Reform Government was one of economy, still it was not one of parsimony. The difference between Ontario and Quebec is that the rulers of the former do not feather pense of the province, as is but clans of Ontario busy themselves with which Parnell was the head and guiding ing thousands of dollars to their private Since 1871, 1,500 miles of railway have been added, opening up large sections of the Province; some five hundred thousand acres of and disgrace of the orime upon Parnell, and land have been reclaimed by the drainage policy of the Government, while about seventy new townships have been opened up. The following is but a short and incomplete resume of the works which Mr. Mowat and his colleagues have been able to accomplish for the benefit of the people without running into debt, asking for loans or for asylum at Hamilton, an asylum at Kingston. an asylum at Orillia, have enlarged the asylum at London, have opened the Central prison, the Agricultural College, the Mercer Reformatory, the refuge for girls, the Asylum for the Blind at Brantford, the Normal School at Ottawa, and the County model thereby gave Forster and the English Goy- Schools. They have organized the Bureau exament to understand that the Phonix Park of Statistics, the Provincial Board of Health, murders were none of his funeral nor that of the Board of License Commissioners, the Vital the Irish people; they were more the funeral Statistics Branch, the inspection of Divi-

of technology. In addition to all this they have made grants to the dairymen's associal round numbers ranging from ten to twentytion, the fruit growers and agricultural societies; they have provided for the payment of witnesses in oriminal cases, have furnished the courts with short-hand writers, and have liberally assisted hospitals and charities throughout the Province, and after all they have five millions in hand.

This is a record of which the Government may well feel proud and which, at the genera elections to be held on Tuesday, should comi mand the support of all the electors in Ontario who can appreciate a judicious, honest and economical administration. There is nothing to gain by a change of parties in power; there is no guarantee that the Opposition will do any better, if as well, while there is every reason to believe that the Ministerialists will continue in their work of enriching the Province and perpetuating a regime of honesty and prosperity. We are very sorry to see that the Opposition is having recourse to sectorian arguments and the religious cry whereby to prejudice a certain class of the population against the Government. We sincerely hope that their efforts in this direction will prove futile and abortive. The Tory press, with the Even. ing Canadian included, has endeavored to prove that Mr. Mowat has not dealt fairly by the Uatholics of the Province, but we fail to see that they have successfully demonstrated such to be the fact. The Catholics have, no one can deny, received kindly consideration at the hands of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues. and they are likely to receive more. There is one thing certain, and that is, that the English-speaking Catholics of the sister province have been more liberally treated and recognized than their co-religionists here in Quebec. Mr. Mowat has not grossly outraged the Catholic Hierarchy of Ontario and insulted the Catholic population, as the Opposition have done with so much discredit to themselves in the late "Marmion" controversy. Let the electorate judge Mr. Mowat's Government on its merits, and we have not the slightest doubt but that it will be triumphantly returned to power.

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The "Catholic Directory for 1883," issued by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., contains some very interesting statistics in relation to the Catholic Church in the United States. The evidence of facts shows that during the past tew decades the Church has soquired a growth and strength which quite marvellous. According to the "Ecclesiastical Summary" of Sadlier's Directory, the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the United States comprises 1 Cardinal, 13 Archbishops, 59 Bishops, and 6,546 Priests. This number of priests are distributed among 6,241 regular parochial churches. It will thus be seen that there is but a very slight average of over one priest to every church. But, besides the churches there are 1.180 chapels, which are principally attached to convents, colleges, asylums and hospitals; and there are, moreover, 1768 stations where Mass is only celebrated occasionally, for the altogether there are 9,369 places of Divine Worship with only 6,619 members of the clergy and episcopacy to minister to them, or on an average two priests to every three places of worship where Mass is, or rather should be, said on every Sunday and holyday of obligation. The fold is almost too numerous for the number of shepherds; but the fact only proves the spontaneity of the sliegiance and fidelity of Catholics to their Mother Church, as they manifest no serious inclination to abandon her in the absence of a pastor. The "Summary" next points out the number of ecclesisatical seminaries, which is 31, with 1434 ecclesiastical students. We have in this number of aspirants to holy office, with those who are being educated in Canada and abroad for the various American dioceses. ample reason for belief that at the end of the present decade there will be no church. chapel or station without its resident pastor. There are under the control of the Church 275 asylums of various kinds and 185 hospitals devoted to charitable purposes. The number of educational institutions reach 3091, divided as follows: 81 coileges, 579 academies and 2,491 parochial schools. This is a wonderful record, considering the great the States, which are supported in and maintained at the public expense while the Catholic schools are supported by private, effort and maintained by private contributions from citizens who have cording to the Directory the number of pupils attending the Catholic schools, exclusive of that all tracks of the spy are effectively colleges and academies, is given at 428,642. In this matter of education the State Governments are deeply indebted to the Church, for if the latter did not provide buildings and instruction for their half million of children, the State would Province is becoming more and more shaky. be obliged to levy additional taxation to educate them. It is clearly so much money better terms. "They have established an the Church. We now come to the question of past year a surplus of \$340,996.30. These Catholic population in the United States: the figures, however, are only a pure decemcompilers of the "Directory" placed it at 6,832, tion, and are by no means the differ-954. There is reason to doubt the exactpopulation; it represents but an insignificant increase on the figures of three years ago. The population of a diocese can-

four dioceses, and in other cases just adds five thousand to the old standard number of population. This mode of computation proves that this question of population has not been treated with all due exectness and accuracy. If we take the number of churches into consideration and base our calculations thereon we can demonstrate that there are more than six and a half millions Catholics in the United States. There are 6,241 parochial churches; now, it is a very low calculation to say that each of those churches comprise, on an average, 400 heads of families; then each head of a family will represent not the usual five, but only four members in the household. This would give us the very small average of 1,600 souls 10,925,600 souls, between which and the "Directory's" figures there is a noticeable difference. But that is not all, there is 1,180 chapels to account for; it would not be extravagant to place the average attendance at 200 per each chapel, which would add 236,000 to the Catholic population. Then, finally, we have besides, 1,768 stations which are ministered to by transitory priests. These stations are generally very largely attended, and on an average should at least comprise one hundred beads of families, or four hundred souls; this would give us in addition 707,200 of a population, or altogether 11,868,800. These figures we imagine would represent more accurately the exact state of the

the ones given in "Sadiler's Directory."

caused by the treacherous somersault of Councillor Carey from the prisoner's dock to public mind becomes more impressed with disgraceful to the Government as it is damaging to the prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder. The Crown counsel could not stomach the infamy of the man and of in the witness box, while the accused in the dook loudly hissed the traitorous assassin. It is unprecedented, or at least never recorded, in the annals of the courts of Justice, that prisoners charged with murder could shake ness for the Crown. That apology, coming the sentiment of popular execuation against the informer. There is an opinion which obtains in Ireland that Carey is not only an in the employ of the Castle from the very beginning. It is held that man was the originator and organizer of the Assassination Society; that he enticed and induced his fellow-country- like. men to join its ranks with the object of ultimately handing his dupes over to the Castle officials. He has made considerable fuss and noise about a great unknown "No. 1," but there is a grave suspicion that this k of resident pastors. We thus find that "No. I" is no other than Carey himself, or some other individual in the pay and employ of the Government. There are numerous precedents where the British Government has countenanced and encouraged men of the stamp of Carey to inveigle unsuspecting persons into illegal societies so that victims to the law might be easily punished. It, consequently, would not require in the present instance a great stretch of the imagination to suppose that the Castle is at the bottom of the whole affair. and that Carey has been its tool all through the terrible work. The Catle, long ago, lost its reputation for honest and straightforward dealings as well as for fair and impartial government, so that it cannot now blame the people of Ireland if they endeavor to fasten the odium and disgrace of the present disclosures upon its own skirts. Everything tends to prove that Carey is not an ordinary trightened and half witted informer. He has displayed too much animosity and venom in his testimony to think that he gave evidence against his fellow-assassins only to save his own worthless neck. He did not confine himself to swear ing what he knew to be facts, but he was anxious to give the Castle the benefit of what he "understood" "supposed" or "thought" to be the facts. It looks as if Carey wanted to bring his evidence up to the value of the gold which the Crown dangled before his eyes. He would cease swearing when they would cease giving. It would, however, be almost an impossibility Castle was in previous communication with Carey, for the Government takes good care covered.

THE PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES AND "BETTER TERMS." The Provincial Treasury is completely drained and the financial condition of the Mr. Wurtele in his Budget speech endeavored to luli the Legislature into a sense ence between the ordinary receipts and its municipal loan debt, which amounted to \$554,000, a sum which should have been

has made no attempt to remedy it by economy or by curtailing expenses, but, on the contrary, has somally authorized the Tressurer to present a demand for an increase over last year. It preposes by the estimates to increase the expenses of the Administration during the next financial year to the amount of \$37,671 over and above the expenses of 1882. If the members of the Legis. lature are true to their constituents they will force the Government to adopt a more economical policy. Abolish the Legislative Council and the Province will be the richer and better off by at least forty or fifty thousand dollars a year. When a man is hard up he does not spend his money in furnishing the garret of his house and filling it with in each parish; or, for 6,241 parishes, costly mummies or relics. This Legis. lative Council is nothing but a garret in our Governmental structure; and it is about time that the Treasurer, who finds himself so poor and forever striking on the shoals of deficits, should give orders to have it cleaned out, and positively refuse the expensive old fogies and remnants of worn out or defeated politicians to take any turther shelter in it at the cost of the Province. Then the members of the Assembly should return three hundred of the eight hundred dollars salary, which they voted to themselves nice saving to the Province. Spencer Wood and its tenant should next receive the special attention of the House, and it could be profit-Catholic population of the United States than ably pointed out that fifteen or twenty thous. be a most willing witness in the hands of the and dollars could be saved in this direction. Then, again, when there is so little money at the command of the Government, why do the general and indiscriminate assas. CAREY, THE INFORMER AND SPY. they propose to carry out a project which will sination of obnoxious officials, to iden-As the painful sensation and surprise, cost the Province three or four hundred thou- tify each and every one of the twenty-two sand dollars? It proposes to spend \$150.000 the informer's stand, gradually subside, the this year for new Parliament Buildings. This is extravagance pure and simple. It the conviction that this man's evidence is as more ornamental buildings are required, why not wait till we are able to build them without borrowing the money? If the Government would but encourage economy and cut down expenses on these and other heads. his evidence, and humbly prayed the they would be in a better position to make Court to accept an apology for his presence | both ends meet, and would not be obliged to ask for a new loan of \$500,000 to carry on the administration during the coming year. Loans are dangerous things with which to cover up deficits. Mr. Wurtele must be in a pretty tight fix when he found it necessary to hands with the prosecution in sharing a countenance a scheme proposed by the leader unanimous opinion of the vileness of a wit- of the Opposition at the beginning of the session, and which was at the time scoutfrom the prosecuting counsel, voices more ed by the Ministry. The Treasurer, strongly even than the hisses of the accused as we pointed out from the very beginning, was forced to acknowledge that if the expenditure was not cut down, he would be unable to get out of the difficulty without informer, but that he has been a spy having recourse either to a demand upon the Dominion Government for better terms, or to direct taxation. The "Better Terms" policy is the one adopted by Mr. Wurtele, although not to the same extent as Mr. Mercier would

state of our finances, the Government

In the matter of subsidies from the Federal Government to the local Administrations, this Province is not equally treated. The amount due Ontario and Quebec was calculated on the basis of the census of 1861, and for the other Province according to the last census. Taking the census of 1881, Prince Edward Island, with a population of 108,891, receives \$154,341 : New Brunswick, with a population of 321,223, receives \$428,009; Manitoba, with a population of 65,954, receives \$215,000 British Columbia, with a population of 49,459 receives \$108,086; Quebec and Ontario together, with a population of 3.282.255. receives \$2,156,124; Quebec alone, with population of 1,359,027, receives only \$959,

Mr. Mercier proposed that the Federal authorities should subsidize the Province, according to the census of 1881, instead of 1861, and that the grant of 80 cents per head of the population be raised to one dollar. Mr. Wurtele, however, did not follow Mr. Mercier's proposition to the end, but remained satisfied with asking that the subsidy be increased according to the census returns of 1881. and did not ask for an increase of 20 cents per capita. The question now arises whether this increased subsidy would tend to make the Government more extravagant or not? If such should be the consequence, then it would be better that the Federal Government should refuse to grant money for the simple purpose of enabling the local Ministry to continue and develop extravagance in the administration of our provincial affairs.

Another friend to Ireland has been elected by an English constituency to the British for the defence to try and prove that the House of Commons. Mr. John Morley, the well known editor and political writer of the London Pall Mall Gazette, has been elected by a majority of 2,000, for Newcastle-on-Tyne in the place of Mr. A. W. Dilke. This is a great triumph for the Irish Nationalist Parliamentery party, especially as it comes with the election in Westmeath, of Harrington, Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Land League, and who is now confined in an English dungeon for pleading the cause of Iresaved to the State and so much money due to of security by showing that there was for the land. Mr. Morley, has through his popular iournal and the leading magazines, eloquently advocated the cause of the Irish people against British mis-rule. He is favorable to Home Rule, and has time and again ness of this computation in regard to the expenditure. During the year Montreal paid declared against the present system of goverament in Ireland. The sneers and denuncistions of the Irish people and their reprecounted among the extraordinary items of sentatives by the Times and other Tory not remain at a standstill; as a general rule revenue, and which should not have been lorgans evidently avail nothing. New it either progresses or retrogresses, but the taken into account in balancing the receipts elements of strength are daily being added to tendency has, in the present instance, cer- and expenditure. If the Treasurer had done the agitation and the national movement tainly been in favor of an advance. The this, as it was his duty to do, he would have seems to progress and prosper marvellously told him "not to mind his understanding," Directory, however, quetes for 1883 the identi- been obliged to show a deficit for 1882 of well under the lash of coercion and oppres- but to make a straight perjured statement. Carey, however, did not dare to go any fur-

THE PHENIX PARK-TRAGEDY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Phonix Park tragedy was a ctime, the magnitude and infamy of which are not to be judged so much by the atrocky and fool ness of the assassination itself as by its dire consequences to the country in which it was committed. The orime of a few wretches was unjustly made the crime of a whole people, who not only deplored but abbored it, and who protested in the press, on the platform and in Parliament against being charged with or held responsible for the murder. The deed not only deprived Caven. dish and Burke of their lives, but it deprived Ireland of the little liberty that was left her: it crushed her hopes, intensified the hatred of the English Government against her people and drew the chain of oppression and slaven tighter around their necks. Two un offending officials were foully launched into eternity, and, in consequence, a innocent people was cruelly thrown back to a period when the will of vindletive anthorities was too easily and indiscriminately backed by the scaffold and the prison. It is therefore, not only in the interests of justice that the perpetrators of this terrible crime should meet with a condign punishment; but the honor and revenge of the nation demand under Mr. Onapleau. The result would be a that these men be made to suffer the death penalty for having furnished the British Gov. ernment with a pretext for unjustifiable per secution. Carey, the informer, has proved to Grown prosecution. He was not only ready to swear to the existence of a conspiracy for prisoners charged with the murder of Caven. dish and Burke, and to detail in the minutest manner the part taken by each in the commission of the crime, but he displayed the utmost anxiety and eagerness to implicate the Land League, the Fenian Brotherhood the Parliamentary Party and the National Press, and to fasten the odium and responsibility of the foul crime upon them. Carey has evidently testified to too much, and the hand of the Castle has become patent in the pretended revelations of its spy. The prosecution have by their detective dexterity and drilling of Carey made him overstep the mark. If he had confined himself to swearing away the lives of his dupes who were charged with the murder, there would have been a limit to the horror and execration of the civilized world, but when this villainous assassin attempted to make the national bodies and institutions of Ireland father the abominable crime, he invoked the wrath and curse of the Irish race upon his head. The Crown counsel asked Carey what determined him and his gang of cut-throats to murder the dead officials. Carey, who had rehearsed his answer to this question with the Crown coupsel in private, said, as he produced a copy of the Freeman's Journal, that an article in that paper spoke of the desirability of a thorough change in the officials at the Castle which was an Augean stable, and that it was after reading this article that he and his fellow-conspirators decided to murder Burke. This is as clear a piece of perjury as his foul mouth could utter. Carey had sworn a few minutes before that the object of the Society was the extirpation and murder of all Castle officials. Now this article of the Freeman was written a long time after Carey and his confrerer had already sworn to kill all obnoxious persons, Burke inoluded. Carey, however, is not so much to blame for this perjured testimony as the prosecution who would exact and liberally reward such evidence from the most unscrupulous wretch. The Government ought to be heartly ashamed of itself in thus attempting by the most putrid channel to hold the National Press and the utterances of the representatives of the people morally and directly accountable of these results of conspiracy and violence. Is it because Parnell and his party have used plain and strong language. have called things by their right names and have endeavored to arouse their country to united action in a constitutional agitation, and to awaken England herself to a sense of justice that they are to be made chargeable, on the perjured testimony of a vile informer, spy and assassin, with the atrocious massacre in Phonix Park? If Parnell terms allen landlordism a curse to Ireland, is it to be alleged that he incites his auditors to shoot the landlords; if Davitt or the Freeman's Journal characterize the whole system of Oastle Government as an "Augean stable," are they to be set down as prompting the assassination of Cavendish and Burke? Such a contention would be simply preposterous and unjust. If it were not, one-half of the world would have to indict the other half, for under no constitutional regime is the party in opposition deprived of the right of calling the party in power names of the vilest description, and of imputing to it most unworthy motives. It would be as fair and just to fasten Guiteau's assassination of Garfield on Conkling and the N. Y. Sun as to attribute the responsibility for Burke's murder to Davitt and the Dublin Freeman. If facts of misrule and maladministration are not to be proclaimed, lest in some indirect way the promulgators should render themselves accouptable for deeds of violence, how is the world to be enlightened and reforms to be sitained, if reformers are to be prevented from giving a clear, full and telling portraiture of the grievances to be redressed. Carey next endeavored to bring disgrace upon the Land League by saying "he understood" that the Land League had supplied money to the assassing, but the counsel for the defence tripped him up on the point and