

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
 AT THEIR OFFICE:
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.
 Subscription, per annum, \$1.50
 paid strictly in advance. — \$1.50
 THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,
 761 Craig Street, Montreal.

Every paid up subscriber
 to THE DAILY POST or
 TRUE WITNESS will receive,
 one of our splendid Litho. Pic-
 tures, grouping Gladstone,
 Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 9, 1888.

SPECIALISTS in journalism are like special-
 ists in medicine—Quacks.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE has been elected Chan-
 cellor of the Provincial University, Toronto.

FRANCE can have full revenge on Germany
 by making a present of Boulanger to Bis-
 marck.

THE leading Government organ has two
 columns of special financial inspiration,
 by which it is sought to be proved that every-
 thing is lovely in spite of the great increasing
 public debt, excessive taxation, and more
 borrowing.

LORD STANLEY has disclaimed all intention of
 pursuing the Imperial Federation bill while
 holding the office of Governor-General of
 Canada. His resolution is a wise one. Cana-
 dians have no desire to renew their experience
 of Downing-street rule.

MOR. FERRIS, the Italian delegate to Ire-
 land, was once acting parish priest at Sillery,
 N.S. He seems to have reported against
 Home Rule. Perhaps he forgot that the
 Canadians among whom he ministered had
 to fight, as the Irish are fighting, for the
 right to govern themselves—a right to
 obtain which they went beyond the
 boycott and adopted the Plan of Campaign
 with musket on shoulder.

LANDOWNE's reception on Tuesday was a
 small affair. About two hundred of the two
 hundred thousand population of Montreal at-
 tended it. His Ex. calls from Quebec on the
 Parliament May 24th. It is proposed at Ottawa
 to have prorogation of Parliament take place
 on the 22nd so that he may take formal leave
 of the country in the speech from the
 throne.

A CINCINNATI judge has annulled the mar-
 riage of a couple who were parties to a widely
 advertised marriage in high life—that is at a
 height of several thousand feet above the
 earth. At Pittsburgh last summer a balloon
 ascension was advertised, with the extra
 announcement that after the balloon had
 ascended a couple would be married in the
 basket of the balloon by a qualified clergy-
 man. The incident occurred as advertised.
 The couple never lived together and probably
 never intended to do so. What shall be said
 of the "clergyman" who performed the
 ceremony?

THE Dublin Nation says: "Ireland pre-
 sents now one of the most striking contrasts
 in all the world. The judges are going
 around from assizes to assizes declaring that
 there is little or no crime, and that no country
 could show a fairer record in that respect.
 Yet, while this is so, the is governed under
 one of the most galling and tyrannical Con-
 cealed Acts that ever prevailed in a civilized
 country. The right of free speech, public
 meeting and free press are abolished so far as
 prosecutions could effect their abolition. The
 Irish jails are filled with men who have mere-
 ly insisted on exercising the elementary rights
 of citizenship."

BISHOP FOSTER, a leading American Meth-
 odist divine, at the recent conference of the
 Methodist churches at West Randolph, spoke
 rather severely against the present method of
 employing irresponsible evangelists, and con-
 sidered it as serious an evil as to call for action
 by the next general conference. He then
 stated that in the 27 years during which he
 was in the pastorate he would as soon have
 thought of praying for a plague to visit his
 people as to call for an evangelist to enter his
 pulpit and take his place in revival work.
 One half of all the men in Methodist pulpits,
 he said, are "comparative failures," and one-
 fourth worse than failures, since they inflict
 absolute injury on the churches they serve.
 The reasons for these failures were lack of
 piety, mental inactivity, self-seeking and kin-
 dred causes.

GOLDWIN SMITH is getting rapped over
 the knuckles on all sides by the American
 press for his impertinent allusions to Ameri-
 can politics and public men. The New York
 Telegram, although politically opposed to
 Chauncy M. Depew, remarks on the Pro-
 fessor's Irish letter that—"No fair man,
 particularly one occupying Professor Smith's
 position, would attempt to impute such mal-
 ices to an antagonist as Professor Smith
 does to Mr. Depew, to cover up his own in-

takes. Professor Smith does not understand
 American institutions or American ideas, if
 he considers that the American view of Eng-
 land's position regarding Ireland has any-
 thing to do with politics. The same opinions
 in this matter are held by every thorough
 American in the country."

COMMENTING on the Papal rescript, the
 N.Y. Herald of May 2nd says:—

And now it looks as if we may judge by the
 despatches—as though the Tories had made a
 deal with Rome, which either has received or
 is to receive a *quid pro quo* for this latest de-
 cree. Nothing is more clear than that the facts
 of the case are not fully known at the Vatican.
 Upon the eve of victory, as Farrell says—prob-
 ably on the theory that the darkest hour is
 just before the dawn—the Pope, who is sup-
 posed to be the best friend of Ireland, instructs
 the bishops and priests to advise their people to
 abandon the very means by which they hope to
 gain their end. Irishmen were never in a worse
 predicament, for apparently they must choose
 between their country and the Pope. The two
 are no longer in harmony, but antagonistic, and
 the dilemma is a serious one.

We are glad to see that steps have been
 taken by a number of our leading citizens to
 present Col. Van Straubenzelle with a testi-
 monial on the occasion of his departure to
 assume command of the Kingston military
 district. A report of the meeting held yester-
 day will be found elsewhere in this issue.
 The colonel well deserves this mark of esteem,
 for in all the relations of life, public and
 private, he has displayed those qualities
 which go to form the character of a perfect
 gentleman. It was our fortune to serve with
 him on foreign stations and we take pleasure
 in adding our humble word of praise to one
 who was always the soldier's friend, and who,
 since his connection with the Canadian
 Militia, has proved himself not only an ac-
 complished officer, but also an earnest sym-
 pathiser with Canadian ideas in the force of
 which he is so distinct an ornament.

THERE is a society in Boston named "The
 Massachusetts Society for Promoting Good
 Citizenship." Its object is to urge citizens
 honestly to fulfil their duties as such. The
 better elements of the community complain
 that they find it hard to go down into the
 primary and be rudely jostled by the crowd.
 Yet, this they must do if they wish to
 purify politics. It should be the pride of a
 man to help his brother, and to this man
 the selfish consideration of self-help
 should be an ever present incentive
 for submitting to inconveniences. Very many
 social and political evils may be traced to
 neglect of the citizen's duties by the honest
 men who talk much, but do little. Let votes
 be cast for principle, and not personal greed;
 and sincere men make their acts felt at pri-
 maries and conventions, and the coming era
 will not be characterized by "tricks and
 strikes and rings, in such dangerous propor-
 tions as the present age is. It would be well
 if every community had a society for promot-
 ing good citizenship.

WITH all his ability, and with aid of ex-
 ports, Sir Charles Tupper has been unable to
 conceal his deficit of a million dollars in the
 operations of the current year. An idea of
 the extravagance of the present administra-
 tion may be obtained by a comparison with
 the financial showing of the Mackenzie Gov-
 ernment. The controllable expenditure
 under Mr. Mackenzie decreased one million
 and three quarters. Under the present
 regime it has increased six mil-
 lions and a half. Then, as regards
 the public debt. In 1878 it was \$140,382,-
 069. At the end of March, 1888, it reached
 \$228,235,786! Comparing Federal expense
 of government in Canada to-day with that of
 the United States, we find that it is \$3 per
 head of the population and only 90 cents per
 head in the States. Is it any wonder there
 is an exodus? In England, with its immense
 armaments, the expense is not more than in
 the States per head. Every workman in
 Canada who earns \$400 a year pays the Gov-
 ernment forty-eight dollars a year in taxes!
 These are a few of the facts in the present
 financial condition of the Dominion, which go
 to show how and to what extent we are pro-
 tected by our Tory Government.

MR. J. P. NOYES, local government candi-
 date for the County of Sherbrooke, has had to
 endure more than the usual amount of mis-
 representation at the hands of the Tory press.
 Among other things he has been accused of
 being an Orangeman. The slander was ut-
 tered with the evident intention of destroy-
 ing his personal character in the estimation
 of the people before whom he stands as a
 candidate for Parliament. He writes that
 he will not endure the charge with any
 kind of patience; that he is not
 and never was an Orangeman, and finally
 that he has instructed his attorney
 Mr. Lafamme to take action against Le
 Monde and other papers for libel, \$10,000
 damages in each case. A newspaper with
 the pretensions and presumed piety of Le
 Monde should not make a statement so man-
 ifestly malicious, and Mr. Noyes will, we hope,
 pursue the matter till he compels the slan-
 derer to retract in the most public and ample
 manner. Tory organs sadly need a lesson in
 verification.

"THE EMPIRE" advocates the election of Mr.
 R. S. White to the House of Commons to fill
 the vacancy in Cardwell caused by the death
 of his father, and quotes precedents in favor of
 the proposition. If the electors of Cardwell are
 satisfied to accept this nomination we have no
 reason to complain. Mr. R. S. White is a
 talented and popular member of the fourth
 estate who would, no doubt, make a better
 member of Parliament than many of the Tory
 crowd now occupying seats at Ottawa. We
 would not, however, on that account allow him
 to walk the course unopposed. Although Card-
 well is supposed to be a Tory pocket constituency,
 there are good reasons to believe that with good
 candidate and proper organization it could be

brought to return a Liberal. At any rate the
 Irish people, who largely control the repre-
 sentation of Cardwell, should not accept without
 a determined struggle, a representative allied
 through all his connections, political and other-
 wise, with their most inveterate enemies.

A POLICE PASTORAL

The London, Eng., Star publishes an ex-
 traordinary document which gives an idea of
 the syncretism of government in vogue in
 British India. Addressed by the Inspector-
 General of Police at Calcutta to district
 superintendents, it appears to be a kind of
 police pastoral, to the officials of the Intelli-
 gence Department, which, says the Inspec-
 tor-General, has exhibited a "lamentable
 feature" in the discharge of its duties. Sub-
 inspectors are in future to submit weekly
 confidential reports to their district superin-
 tendents for a diary to be written up day by
 day. The following is the list of subjects to
 be reported on:—

- All political movements, sects, leaders,
 publications, and the like.
- Intestines of the religious sects, changes in
 doctrine and practice having a political
 significance, propaganda.
- The arrival, sojourn, departure and pro-
 ceedings generally of suspicious characters and
 foreigners, special attention being paid to pos-
 sible foreign emissaries and to the movements of
 wandering gangs of criminals, the presence in
 any place of noted criminals, and any circum-
 stances regarding their habits that may come to
 notice.
- Rumors or published opinions disturbing
 the public peace; popular feelings and rumors.
- Religious excitement; comments on laws
 and Government measures.
- Illicit trade in arms and ammunition with
 special reference to any prosecution under the
 Arms Act for smuggling, and to any discoveries
 of concealed arms.
- Affairs in independent and semi-indepen-
 dent Native States, and rumors regarding them.
- Constitutional objects, and proceedings of
 native societies, whether published for political
 or otherwise other objects.
- Political or mass meetings; their origin,
 organization and results as to public feeling in
 the neighborhood selected, with special refer-
 ence to any tendency towards, or probability of,
 agrarian excitement.
- Recruiting for the Indian Army or for
 Native States.

Obviously, as the Star says, this means a
 complete espionage over native life, an in-
 quisition as severe and unrelenting as ever
 oppressed mankind. To talk of liberty in the
 same breath as of such a system as this is the
 merest impertinence. But the worst feature
 of the document is the spirit of absolute dis-
 trust of the people which breathes through
 every syllable of it. A stranger, reading such
 a communication, would judge that India was
 on the very eve of revolt. And perhaps
 she is.

THE ALLEGED RESCRIPT

Irish spirit was never better displayed than
 in the attitude everywhere assumed by Irish-
 men towards the alleged Papal rescript. The
 Italian ecclesiastic, who, it is presumed, have
 arrogated the right to dictate to a nation
 struggling to be free, are learning a lesson
 that will do them good. They are being
 taught what churchmen have ever been slow
 to learn, that politics is a thing apart from
 religion, and they only demonstrate their im-
 potency when they go beyond the sphere of
 their sacerdotal duties. Catholics everywhere
 submit with reverence to the admonitions of
 the Pope, but when a document issued in
 his name contradicts essential facts in a
 great national movement, it does not
 achieve its purpose and only casts doubt
 upon authority. The doctrine that the king
 can do no wrong is an absolute matter of
 faith when applied to the Pope. Therefore,
 it is held by Irish Nationalists that the al-
 leged rescript is an emanation which does not
 come ex cathedra, and, consequently, is with-
 out binding force. The meeting held in
 Dublin at the call of the Lord Mayor, re-
 ported in to-day's cables, gave voice to the
 sentiments of the Irish people in reply to
 what we believe to be an unlooked-for forgery.
 It is stated that resolutions were adopted
 traversing the statements by which the Pope
 justifies the rescript, and assuring the Pope of
 unalterable attachment to him in his spiritual
 capacity, but firmly, respectfully and am-
 phatically refusing to recognize his right to
 intervene in Irish politics.

In the same spirit Cardinal Moran, of
 Sydney, New South Wales, advised that if
 the National cause was condemned Irishmen
 should disregard even the command of the
 Holy See, and that the agitation for Home
 Rule must continue until victory was attained,
 in spite of all opposition.

Thus the deep, stern voice of a great
 people raised in Ireland is echoed at the an-
 tipodes by a Cardinal of the Church, and the
 sound meets with a ringing response in
 America. Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton,
 N.J., said the other day to a reporter, with
 the knowledge that his remarks would
 be published, that he doubted the genuineness
 of the alleged rescript. He added, however, that, should the thing
 prove true, the Irish Catholics would feel
 greatly pained. He did not think it would
 have any effect on the action of the people.
 The Irish people claim that the rescript was not
 fixed by mutual consent, but was forced on
 the people, and therefore there is no violation
 of contract. In banking their money and re-
 fusing to pay the landlords, until the courts
 shall decide certain differences which are
 being contested, they claim, said the Bishop,
 that they are only doing what is necessary to
 secure their rights. "Should the edict prove
 genuine, the Irish bishops and clergy will at
 once go to Rome to see the Holy Father. They
 may for a time withhold their support,
 but the people will go right on. The English
 Government may influence Rome for a time,
 but not permanently."

Forgeries of Papal decrees, rescripts, and
 even bulls, have been common in all ages, and
 the present time is no exception. The rescript
 on Irish affairs under notice appears to be a
 fraudulent document. The article reproduced
 elsewhere from the Boston Pilot shows pretty
 conclusively that the alleged rescript is not
 worthy of acceptance, being, as the facts set
 forth indicate, a concoction of English Tories.

But be it true or false, it has done a service
 to the Irish cause which its authors little
 dreamed of. It has brought out a declaration
 of independence which has echoed round the
 globe, and which will warn the authorities at
 Rome of the danger of interfering with the
 movement for the liberation of Ireland and
 the union of the democracy of the three king-
 doms.

THE PRESS ON THE DECREE

Only a few Irish-American exchangers, pub-
 lished since the Papal decree was made
 known, have reached us, but all are emphatic
 in their condemnation of that extraordinary
 document.

The New York Tablet says:—
 "The Government hopes, should it succeed in
 even keeping silent the rumor that Pope Leo
 dreamed of. It has brought out a declaration
 of independence which has echoed round the
 globe, and which will warn the authorities at
 Rome of the danger of interfering with the
 movement for the liberation of Ireland and
 the union of the democracy of the three king-
 doms."

The Boston Republic says:—
 Ever since the time that the Piedmontese
 government took forcible possession of Rome
 and deprived the Pope of his temporal sov-
 ereignty in the states of the church, the Vatican
 has rigorously boycotted the Quirinal, and re-
 fused to hold any intercourse whatever with
 the inmates of that institution. And the prac-
 tice which began eighteen years ago, during
 the pontificate of the late Pius IX., is con-
 tinued to-day under the rule of Leo XIII., who
 has shown himself as inflexible toward the
 Italian government as his predecessor was. It
 is not likely, therefore, that, while it is actively
 engaged in boycotting the Quirinal, the Vatican
 will undertake to forbid the Irish people to boy-
 cott their oppressors, who have no more right to
 govern Ireland than King Humbert has to
 govern in Rome.

The Chicago Citizen says:—
 "The Citizen would suggest a visit of the
 Pope to Ireland by way of a change for the bet-
 ter. There have been over 200 Pops, but al-
 though Ireland fought, bled and died for them,
 the pontiffs ever set on to help Irish ground.
 No Irishman has ever been elevated to the
 Papal dignity. That honor has been reserved
 for Italians, French Germans and Englishmen.
 Irishmen are all well enough to do the fighting
 and endure persecution, but it would seem,
 if they are not considered good enough for the
 office of Pope, that the Pope is old and
 rather infirm. He cannot, in the natural
 order of things, reign much longer. When God
 in his infinite wisdom is pleased to call the good
 Pope Leo to his heavenly home, why should not
 the College of Cardinals select an Irishman
 as his successor? There is nothing either im-
 proper or presumptuous in this question. If
 the Pope must interfere in Irish matters, let
 Ireland have the benefit of an Irish Pope. His
 knowledge of her unfortunate condition—at
 least once in fifteen hundred years. If an Irish-
 man is good enough to be a saint he is good
 enough to be a Pope."

We will give other expressions of opinion as
 they arrive.

A PARTY CALLED SMITH

That Cromwell's drummer, Goldwin Smith,
 made a nice exposition of himself at New
 York recently. The occasion was the St.
 George's banquet at Delmonico's. The
 "social parasite," as Disraeli called him,
 made one of his mean attacks on the Irish
 people. The Englishmen present applauded,
 we are sorry to say. But there was an
 American gentleman present who resented
 the insult—Chauncy M. Depew. He, right
 to Goldwin Smith's face, told how America
 esteemed the Irish, and all the press of the
 great Republic applauded him.

For some years past Goldwin Smith has
 taken especial delight, whenever opportunity
 offered, in misrepresenting the Irish people
 and the home rule cause, and in insulting the
 Americans for their outspoken sympathy
 with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. Prior
 to the last general election in England, he
 went over to that country to speak in the
 Tory interest, and for the false statements he
 then made about Canada, and the attitude of
 her people on the Irish question, he was
 roundly denounced at home and severely
 taken to task on his return. Evidently
 thinking that a British banquet in New York
 would be a safe occasion for him to rehearse
 his stale calumnies, Smith went down to Gotham
 and made a virulent attack on the Irish
 people, their parliamentary representatives
 and their cause, and, not content with that,
 he proceeded to eulogize England and
 Englishmen at the expense of America and
 Americans, charging the latter with angling
 for Irish-American votes whenever they ex-
 pressed their sympathy with the home rule
 movement.

When the Puritan pucker had got
 through his mustard after dinner speech, Mr.
 Depew addressed the assemblage, and the
 way in which he rebuked Smith, ridiculed
 his silly utterances, and contradicted his
 lying assertions, must have surprised that
 individual and made him wish that he had
 never undertaken to vilify the American
 people in New York. Mr. Depew was much
 as told Smith that every one of his
 statements, in regard to Americans and
 the motives which impel them to sym-
 pathize with Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to deal
 justly with Ireland, were absolute lies. He
 resented the insulting assertion that English-
 men were unfairly treated in the United
 States, and he declared that, while even John
 Bright, cowardly coarctologist as he now is,
 would be kindly received in America for the
 friendship he showed Americans a quarter of
 a century ago, Mr. Gladstone, for the reason
 that he is now championing Ireland's just
 cause, would, if he visited the country, be
 given a welcome equal in enthusiasm to the
 warmest ever bestowed upon any American
 statesman.

It required a brave man and a thorough
 American to make the speech Mr. Depew
 made, and to make it under such circum-
 stances. He faced a British audience, which
 showed its national temper by hissing him
 whenever he mentioned the name of Mr.
 Gladstone. He spoke directly to the man
 whose statements he branded as lies, and who
 had been brought to New York for the pur-
 pose of insulting and calumniating a class
 of American citizens. He spoke in a
 city where the chief magistrate recently
 showed his animosity to that same class of
 citizens and was applauded therefore by a big-

oted press. And the fact that none of these
 things deterred Mr. Depew, or prevented
 him from branding Smith's statements as
 false, or from expressing his sympathy and
 that of all true Americans with Mr. Gladstone
 and the Irish cause, is something which re-
 donates highly to his credit, and which will
 be long remembered to him by the American
 people, as it doubtless also will be, in a dif-
 ferent way, by Professor Goldwin Smith of
 Toronto, elsewhere and the British bigots of
 New York.

THE BENCH AND THE PRESS

The St. John, N.B., Globe has spoken out
 very plainly against the arbitrary exercise
 of authority by the judges in the case of Mr.
 Hawke. Their action, it says, "has awa-
 kened a feeling of indignation throughout
 the country that will not soon subside."
 "That the sending of Mr. Hawke to jail will
 increase respect for the judges or for their
 decisions, is simply ridiculous. If the
 dignity of the Court is to be maintained the
 conduct of the members of the Bench must
 be above reproach; if the judges are to re-
 ceive the respect of the people they must be
 properly entitled to it. The Supreme Court
 will not add to its dignity, nor will it
 receive increased respect, because it sends
 "one, or two, or three editors to prison for
 freely criticizing its acts. Rather, the
 contrary will be the result. The judges
 are men—they are not infallible nor above
 criticism. If they are labelled by the press
 "they have the means of obtaining justice
 that is open to every citizen, and they
 should have no other means. It is abhorrent
 to the spirit of the age that they, the in-
 terested persons, when they consider them-
 selves too sharply criticized, should be able
 to send their critics to prison. It is not
 "right or fair, and the continuance of such
 "power in the judges' hands should not be
 "permitted."

That Mr. Hawke has been denied a hearing
 and punished for making a statement which
 he was not permitted to substantiate,
 although he declared his willingness and
 ability to do so, is a fact which revives the
 old question as to the invalidity of judge-
 made law, or, to use a more correct expres-
 sion, judge-spoken law. The doctrine laid
 down by the Bench in the present case is not
 to be found, we believe, in any statute. At
 most the judges can only assume that they
 have ascertained and declared the sense
 of the community, as evinced in the usages
 and habits of society. Their power in this
 case, therefore, is derived from public opinion.
 Hence arises the question: Is there
 a class in the nation whose members, en-
 trusted with the administration of the law,
 hold themselves above the law when their
 conduct as judges comes under criticism? In
 a constitutionally governed country no man,
 be he a judge or the king himself, can invent
 a law whereby another man can be deprived
 of his right of defending his liberty, property
 and reputation in the courts of justice. This
 is where public opinion comes in on the side
 of Mr. Hawke. He has been fined and im-
 prisoned for an alleged offence which, if
 true, was no offence at all, but an
 action performed in the best
 interests of society. He charged that Judge
 Fraser appeared on the Bench in a drunken
 condition. The charge was a public scandal
 of the gravest kind, and should have been in-
 vestigated thoroughly, and either proved or
 disproved before judicial action was taken. It
 will be urged, we suppose, that judges being
 appointed for fitness and retained during
 good conduct, they must be proceeded
 against, in cases of alleged misconduct, by
 impeachment in the regular parliamentary
 manner. Hence it follows that Mr. Hawke,
 having taken a wrong course by impeaching
 a judge in his newspaper, placed himself
 at the mercy of the Bench and was made to
 suffer accordingly. But the press in these
 days is a power which draws its vitality
 directly from the people and assumes the
 popular right to criticize all public function-
 aries since the invention of letters, the news-
 paper of the present day being merely an
 expansion of the role performed in all ages
 by poets, orators and essayists. And it may
 be noted that while making quote these as
 the highest authorities and place them among
 the most venerated of the race, the decisions
 of judges are ever regarded askance and
 taken in connection with the influences and
 prejudices prevailing at the times in which
 they lived. Not so with the men whose
 writings were founded on ethical principles.
 Their words uttered ages ago and in all ages
 are accepted to-day as truths that never vary
 or grow old.

But it is well that this case has occurred.
 If the New Brunswick judges have not ex-
 pressed the law nor correctly interpreted
 public opinion, society will show its
 sovereign power; the decision will be
 corrected by statute for the press
 will find a means of abolishing so dan-
 gerous an abuse of power in this as in other
 matters. A doubtful judicial decision is
 not infrequently followed by a statute either
 affirming or overruling it, as the judges may
 have succeeded or failed in expressing public
 opinion. It was not without a deep meaning
 that, with reference to the famous case of
 Stockdale vs. Hansard, some British news-
 papers headed the article in which they gave
 Lord Denman's decision against the printers,
 for having published certain documents con-
 taining slander. "The Law vs. the House
 of Commons." This was a case
 where the judge assumed supremacy
 over parliament itself. The result was
 the vindication of the printers and the estab-
 lishment of the supremacy of the Commons.
 Since that time, 1837, the Press has made
 many advances in power and prestige, and
 must, before long, obtain a recognition of its
 status with reference to judges as well as
 other people. If the Press is not infallible
 neither are the judges, and neither are the

Hawke has demonstrated the necessity of fix-
 ing their power in relation to each other. An
 authority to whom no judge will refuse
 respect has written:—

"Justitia per se virtus est que sua omnia
 distribuit. Quis igitur justitia est hominem,
 quis ipsum hominem Deo vero tollit et im-
 mundis demonibus subit? Hocine est sua
 omnia distribuit? An qui fundum auri
 ei, quo emptus est, et tradit ei qui nihil in eo
 habet jure, injustus est; et qui se ipsum
 auferit, dominanti Deo, a quo factus est: et
 malignis servit spiritibus justus est."

IRISH RESENTMENT

We find the following, quoted from the Ot-
 tawa Journal, in the Kingston Freeman:

The Montreal Post is disturbed about Lord
 Lansdowne's approaching visit, and says:
 "Everyone who bows and scrapes before the
 fourth be a marked man, who will be man-
 aged, as long as he lives, the resentment of that
 powerful class who see in him a highwayman and
 a pirate as far nobler specimens of humanity
 than a rack-renting Irish landlord."
 Irishmen patronize this kind of thing and yet
 wonder why other people consider them and
 their feelings a nuisance. The class which the
 Freeman represents are not content to stay away
 from Lansdowne themselves; they are bound to
 have everybody else stay away, or to be
 "marked." They want only freedom to
 mind their own business, but license to manage
 everybody else's.

The Journal containing this did not reach
 us, or we would have noticed it sooner. We
 are obliged, however, to our Kingston con-
 temporary for having ally replied to the
 Ottawa organ of Orange-Toryism, and find
 place for its remarks. The Freeman said:—

The Journal does, we know, look with regret
 and alarm on the growth of the Irish as well as
 the French elements of the population, and sees
 in that growth danger for Canada's future. We
 are quite sure, too, that our contemporary would
 cheerfully lend help to any scheme of a pur-
 chased character that could be devised, to transport
 our Irish and French populations, either on the
 shore of St. John's Bay or the burning sands
 of Sahara's desert. In the absence, however,
 of any such scheme, the Journal, from time
 to time, vents its ire on either Irish or French
 Catholics. In the above paragraph it is the
 much abused Irish who come in for attention.
 The Journal, which is, by the way, organ of
 an element of our population which once ro-
 tated a very good Governor, is displeased,
 because forsooth the Irish in Canada to-day
 refuse doing honor to a very big Governor.
 Lansdowne's career here has been one of con-
 tinuous inability, but the name and memory of
 outrages on humanity in Ireland, have tarnished
 Canada. It was an insult to Canada to have
 sent him here at all, and it is nothing short of a
 man honor. The Post says the mind of the
 Irishmen of Canada, deserving the name, when
 it holds up to execration the infamous conduct
 and career of this rack-renting Irish landlord.
 For our part, we are, as Canadians, glad that
 Lansdowne is leaving us. We are only sorry
 for one thing, that for Canada's sake, his name
 has been associated with her history.

We have only to add that, in acting to-
 wards Lansdowne as we did, we simply
 sought to make him feel the weight of Irish
 resentment. That we succeeded was proved
 by the wretched failure of his attempted re-
 ception at this city. We are determined to re-
 sent any insult or injury inflicted on the Irish
 name or race; no matter who may be the
 offender, he shall be made to suffer. Further-
 more, that all who sympathize with those
 who thus act towards our people shall share
 their punishment. The Journal may regard
 this as "a nuisance," but it can preserve
 itself by avoiding the cause of offence. A
 party or a paper which sympathizes with
 tyranny, fraud, meanness, treachery and
 Lansdowne has no claim on the courtesy of
 those who believe in truth, honor, manliness
 and justice.

TALL TALK

Some of our American contemporaries who
 have given attention to the speech of Mr.
 Poirier in the Senate at Ottawa on the
 Fisheries treaty, would be more amused than
 angry if they knew the character of the Cana-
 dian Senate and the political standing of
 the young man who spoke blood and thunder.
 In Canada nobody gives much heed to what
 is said or done in a chamber which is neither
 responsible to the people nor amenable to
 the Crown, and which has been made a
 refuge for played out Tory politicians
 by an unscrupulous minister. Mr. Poirier
 is a clever young man who, because he was
 likely to carry a seat for the Commons con-