

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888.

SPECIALISTS IN JOURNALISM ARE LIKE SPECIALISTS IN MEDICINE—QUACKS.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE has been elected Chancellor of the Provincial University, Toronto.

FRANCE can have full revenge on Germany by making a present of Boulogne to Bismarck.

THE leading Government organ has two columns of special financial inspiration, by which it is sought to be proved that everything 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. Canadians have no desire to renew their experience of Downing-street rule.

MOR. FERRISIO, the Italian delegate to Ireland, was once acting parish priest at Sillery, U.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.

LANDOWNS' reception on Tuesday was a small affair. About two hundred of the two hundred thousand population of Montreal attended it. His Ex. sails 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 marriage 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 clergyman. 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 presents 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, she is governed under one of the most galling and tyrannical Coercion 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 merely insisted on exercising the elementary rights of citizenship."

BISHOP FOSTER, a leading American Methodist divine, at the recent conference of the Methodist churches at West Randolph, spoke rather severely against the present method of employing irresponsible evangelists, and considered 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 kindred causes.

GOLDWIN SMITH is getting rapped over the knuckles on all sides by the American press for his impertinent allusions to American politics and public men. The New York Telegram, although politically opposed to Chas. M. Depew, remarks on the Professor's intemperate letter that—"No fair man, particularly one occupying Professor Smith's position, would attempt to impute such motives 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 England's position regarding Ireland has anything 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—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 decree. 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—probably on the theory that the Bankers' hour just before the dawn—the Pope, who is supposed 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 Straubenzel with a testimonial on the occasion of his departure to assume command of the Kingston military district. A report of the meeting held yesterday 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 accomplished officer, but also an earnest sympathizer with Canadian ideas in the force of which he is so distinguished an ornament.

THERE is a society in Boston named "The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Good Citizenship." Its object is to urge citizens honestly to fulfill 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 primaries and conventions, and the coming era will not be characterized by "tricks and strikes and rings, in such dangerous proportions as the present age is. It would be well if every community had a society for promoting good citizenship.

WITH all his ability, and with aid of experts, 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 administration may be obtained by a comparison with the financial showing of the Mackenzie Government. The controllable expenditure under Mr. Mackenzie decreased one million and three quarters. Under the present regime it has increased six millions 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 Government 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 protected by our Tory Government.

MR. J. P. NOYES, local government candidate for the County of Shefford, has had to endure more than the usual amount of misrepresentation at the hands of the Tory press. Among other things he has been accused of being an Orangeman. The slander was uttered with the evident intention of destroying 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 manifestly malicious, and Mr. Noyes will, we hope, pursue the matter till he compels the slanderer to retract in the most public and ample manner. Tory organs sadly need a lesson in verification.

"THE EMPEROR" advocates the election of Mr. E. 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. E. 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 Cardwell is supposed to be a Tory pocket constituency, these 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 representation of Cardwell, should not accept, without a determined struggle, a representative allied through all his connections, political and otherwise, with their most inveterate enemies.

A POLICE PASTORAL

The London, Eng., Star publishes an extraordinary document which gives an idea of the methods 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 Intelligence Department, which, says the Inspector-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 superintendents for a diary to be written up day by day. The following is the list of subjects to be reported on:—

- (a) All political movements, sects, leaders, publications, and the like.
(b) Information regarding religious sects, changes in doctrine and practices having a political significance, propaganda.
(c) The arrival, sojourn, departure and proceedings generally of suspicious characters and foreigners, special attention being paid to possible foreign emissaries and to the movements of wandering gangs of criminals, the presence in any place of noted criminals, and any circumstances regarding their habits that may come to notice.
(d) Rumors or published opinions disturbing the public peace; popular feelings and rumors.
(e) Religious excitement; comments on laws and Government measures.
(f) High trade in arms and ammunition with special reference to any prosecution under the Arms Act for smuggling, and to any discoveries of concealed arms.
(g) Affairs in independent and semi-independent Native States, and rumors regarding them.
(h) Constitution objects, and proceedings of native societies, whether established for political or otherwise objects.
(i) Political or mass meetings; their origin, organization and results as to public feeling in the neighborhood selected, with special reference to any tendency towards, or probability of, agrarian excitement.
(j) Recruiting for the Indian Army or for Native States.

Obviously, as the Star says, this means a complete espionage over native life, an investigation 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 distrust 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 Irishmen 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 impotency 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 alleged rescript is an emanation which does not come ex cathedra, and, consequently, is without binding force. The meeting held in Dublin at the call of the Lord Mayor, reported in to-day's cables, gave voice to the sentiments of the Irish people in reply to what we believe to be an unskilful 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 emphatically 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 antipodes 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 were forced on the people, and therefore there is no violation of contract. In banking their money and refusing 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 kingdoms.

THE PRESS ON THE DECREE

Only a few Irish-American exchangers, published 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 condemns the present system of agitation, to make the result disastrous to the Irish cause. This is clearly the object, and we trust the people will remain firm and keep their temper. There is no room for a backward step now. Irish Nationalists must stand to the line."

The Boston Republic says:—"Ever since the time that the Piedmontese government took forcible possession of Rome and deprived the Pope of his temporal sovereignty in the states of the church, the Vatican has rigorously boycotted the Quirinal, and refused to hold any intercourse whatever with the inmates of that institution. And the practice which it began eighteen years ago, during the pontificate of the late Pius IX., is continuing 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 boycott 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 better. There have been over 200 Pops, but although Ireland fought, bled and died for them, the pontiffs ever set foot on holy 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 chair of Peter, the present 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 improper or presumptuous in this question. If the Pope must interfere in Irish matters, let Ireland have the benefit of an Irish Pope. Knowledge of her unfortunate condition—at least once in fifteen hundred years. If an Irishman 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, and we are sorry to say. But there was an American gentleman present who resented the insult—Chas. 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 rebash 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 enliven England and Englishmen at the expense of America and Americans, charging the latter with angling for Irish-American votes whenever they expressed 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 sympathize with Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to deal justly with Ireland, were absolute lies. He resented the insulting assertion that Englishmen were unfairly treated in the United States, and he declared that, while even John Bright, cowardly oratorical 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 circumstances. 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 purpose 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-echoes highly to his credit, and which will be long remembered to him by the American people, as it doubtless also will be, in a different 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 awakened 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 receive 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 interested persons, when they consider themselves 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 expression, 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, entrusted 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 imprisoned 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 investigated 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 functionaries since the invention of letters, the newspaper 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 mankind 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 exalted 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 dangerous 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 newspapers headed the article in which they gave Lord Denman's decision against the printers, for having published certain documents containing libel, "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 establishment 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 a case of this nature is the best way of settling the matter.

The very day this terrific menace was hurled from the Senate at Ottawa, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at Washington reported adversely on the Fisheries treaty. In view of this defiant action of the Americans it will be in order for Mr. Poirer to show how and when his fiery threat is to be put in execution. It seems, however, that regardless of the warlike Canadian England is in no hurry to open fire on the cities of the United States. Nor do the Americans show the slightest fear that she will. In fact, Chamberlain has thoroughly convinced them that England is more likely to help them to take all they want from Canada than to go to war in defense of so unmanageable a colony. Every one is perfectly aware that the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the United States Senate was only a party move directed more against the Democratic administration of President Cleveland than against a settlement of the dispute. Secretary Bayard, as the N. Y. News says, is anxious to have action on the question of confirmation deferred until next December, but the Republican Senators seem to be possessed of an aggressive partisan hostility to the measure, and have arranged to quash it at the first opportunity.

Hawke has demonstrated the necessity of fixing 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 hominis, quis ipsum hominem Deo vero tollit et immundis demonibus subit? Hocine est sua omnia distributur? An qui fundum anserit a quo emptus est, et tradit ei qui nihil in eo habet juris, injustus est; et qui se ipsum anserit, dominanti Deo, a quo factus est: et malignis servit spiritibus justus est."

IRISH RESENTMENT

We find the following, quoted from the Ottawa 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 marked man, who will be met to receive all classes of the population, will be a pirate as far nobler specimens of humanity as a rick-riding Irish landlord. Irishmen patronize this kind of thing and yet wonder why other people consider them and their feelings a nuisance. The class which are not content to stay away from Lansdowne themselves; they are bound to have everybody else stay away, or to be 'marked.' They want liberty, but they do not 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 contemporary for having ably 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 practical character that could be devised, to transport our Irish and French populations, either on the shores of Bahama's Bay or the burning sands of Sahara's desert. In the absence, however, of any such scheme, the Journal speaks, from time to time, vent its ire on either Irish or French Catholics. In the above paragraph a French man, who has been abused by the Irish, is mentioned as having abused Irish who come in for attention. The Journal, which is, by the way, organ of the element of our population which once rotten England a very good Governor, is displeased, because forsooth, the Irish of Canada to-day refuse doing honor to a very bad Governor. Lansdowne's career here has been one of notorious inability, but the name and memory of his outrages on humanity in Ireland, have tarnished his name. It was an insult to Canada to have sent him here at all, and it is nothing short of an outrage now to invite our people to do such a man honor. The Post speaks of the mind of the Irishman of Canada, despising the name, which it holds up to execration the infamous conduct and career of this rick-riding 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 towards 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 reception at this city. We are determined to present any insult or injury inflicted on the Irish name or race; no matter who may be the offender, he shall be made to suffer. Furthermore, that all who sympathize with those who thus set 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. Poirer in the Senate at Ottawa on the Fisheries treaty, would be more amused than angry if they knew the character of the Canadian 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. Poirer is a clever young man who, because he was likely to carry a seat for the Commons contrary to the desire of the Government, was safely shelved in the Senate as a representative of the Acadians of New Brunswick. Desirous, no doubt, of showing his loyalty, he used the expressions which have furnished a text for the American press. He said that if the United States should reject what is just, meaning the Fisheries treaty, "it will not be the Canadians' fault if behind their feet and within sound of their Atlantic oars they hear, nearer and nearer, the mighty voice of British cannon."

The very day this terrific menace was hurled from the Senate at Ottawa, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at Washington reported adversely on the Fisheries treaty. In view of this defiant action of the Americans it will be in order for Mr. Poirer to show how and when his fiery threat is to be put in execution. It seems, however, that regardless of the warlike Canadian England is in no hurry to open fire on the cities of the United States. Nor do the Americans show the slightest fear that she will. In fact, Chamberlain has thoroughly convinced them that England is more likely to help them to take all they want from Canada than to go to war in defense of so unmanageable a colony. Every one is perfectly aware that the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the United States Senate was only a party move directed more against the Democratic administration of President Cleveland than against a settlement of the dispute. Secretary Bayard, as the N. Y. News says, is anxious to have action on the question of confirmation deferred until next December, but the Republican Senators seem to be possessed of an aggressive partisan hostility to the measure, and have arranged to quash it at the first opportunity.