THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TO THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE SECOND PARTY OF

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anbseription, per annum (if in advance)..81.00 TO ADVERTISEES.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 22, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. AUGUST, 1883.

THUBSDAY, 23-St. Philip Beniti, Confessor Virgil of St. Bartholomew. [1881.] FRIDAY, 24-St. Bartholomew, Apustle. Cons. Bo, Flasch, La Crosse.

SATUBDAY, 25-St. Louis IX., King of France, Confessor.

SUNDAY, 26-Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Gal v. 25-vi. 10; Gosp.

Luke vii. 11-16. MONDAY, 27-St Joseph Calasanctius, Con-

fessor. TUESDAY, 28-St. Augustine, Bishop, Con-feesor and Doctor of the Church. St.

Hermes, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 29-Beheading of St. John Bap-

tist. St. Sabina, Martyr.

To our Subscribers.

We are now mailing the accounts due for subscriptions to THE POST and THUE WITNESS to our subscribers, and wish particularly to draw their attention to an announcement made a low months ago in which we stated that all privileges, such as clubs, &c., were abolished; and that all who wished to get the TRUE WITNESS for \$1.00 per annum could do so provided they raid that amount strictly in advance each year, otherwise they would be charged at the usual rate of \$1.50 per annum. We trust also that those who are in arrears will promptly pay their indebtedness. We hope that our agents all over the country will make a new reffort to collect accounts due and increase our circulation. All remittances can be made by registered letter or Post office order, addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

The Shamrock Learne Club hold the Unampionship of the World; the Young Shamrocks hold the Intermediate OkampionThe combined Liberal and Conservative strength in the present Parliament is only equal to what the Conservative strength alone was in 1868, while the National party is now six and a half times more numerous than what it was fifteen years ago. In the next Parliament it will be from eight to nine times more numercus. This increase is hopeful and encouraging.

A MORNING despatch from Bimouski brings the sad intelligence of the sudden death of the Hon. Judge Alleys, the resident Judge for the county of Bimouski. The deceased had up to the time of his appointment to the Bench, a few years ago, been one of Quebec's most prominent and respected oitizens. He

was a son of Captain Alleyn, of Cork, and a brother to Mr. Charles Alleyn, the popular sheriff of the old capital. The deceased gentleman was comparative ly young, and was but in the prime of his manhood when the hand of death was suddenly laid upon him. The despatch furnishes but meagre details of the sad occurrence. The Judge, it appears, was driving with his lady through the town of Bimouski, when a violent bleeding of the nose set in. He proceeded at once to the residence of the nearest physician, but, on entering the doctor's office, he swooned and expired in a few moments. The news of his death has cust a deep gloom over the whole community where he was very widely known and very popular.

THE London Times had one of its periodical flings at the Irish party in the House of Commons the other day, and threatened the Nationalists with something like annihilation if they dared to further interfere with the of Line 45 the formidable character of the measures of the Ministry. The threat of the Big Daily has not had the slightest effect on the Irish National Pariy, for, in the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Parnell declared that unless the deficiencies of the Land Act were speedily remedied, he would lead a deeper and more overwhelming agitation than any yet witnessed. The Act, he maintained, had been applied with slowness and inefficiency, and in very different fashion from that in which the Coercion Act had been applied. This declaration on the part of the Irish leader before the "assembled wisdom" of the United Kindgom, is significant, especially as Mr. Parnell is known to be as good as his word. Mr. Parnell evidently means that the agitation he would lead, will not be confined to the coerced districts of Ireland, but will extend throughout the manufactur_ ing centres and Badical countles of England and Scotland.

THE American press are devoting their attention to the free use made of United States steamers for junketing purposes on the part press. It reads as follows :--of officials. The practice is assuming greater proportions every day, and the President of the Republic is not behind in setting the evil example. The United States man of-war, " Dispatch " has been placed at the disposal of Miss Nellie his daughter, and a little school miss of thirteen years, for a summer excursion to the watering places along the Atlantic coast. Miss fellie Arthur is accompanied by her tw cousins, aged nine and eleven, and by a select party of female friends. They have been on their pleasure trip during the past ten days and the man-of-war is to be as long as she and her friends desire to remain on the "briny deep." Miss Nellie is said to show great enthusiasm and childish delight the wisdom of the policy is open to question. in everything she sees, and has been the life of the party. The bad weather has made life on the "Dispatch" of a quiet character, the daytime being mainly devoted to reading, to languidly watching the passing vessels, or to fancy work and social chat. The after deck, covered with an ample awning, with lawn and easy chairs scattered about, and work-baskets, books, and papers upon the stands or rugs, suggest a summer house rather than the stern of a vessel. Ol course, the expense of all this junketing is paid by the people, and the Press is not backward in denouncing the whole thing as an imposition on the public-It is beyond doubt strangely out of taste on the part of a Republican President to use a government vessel, kept up at a cost of several hundred dollars a day, to provide transportation and amusement for the children of his family. The incident will afford food for thought among the people, who fear the country is drifting towards the creation and maintenance of a privileged class that lead an idle and luxurious life at the expense of the taxpayers.

them the public confidence and sympathy, and has upset the calculations of the companies. What the monopolists are now endeavoring to do by sending out all sorts of absurd and slanderous stories about the cutting of wires and interference with the business of the company on the part of the striking telegraphers, is to manufacture capital for themselves, deprive the strikers of the general sympathy and aid extended to them and especially to find some excuse for their the indifference to the interests of the public and and their failure to discharge the obligations all that the laws require. The Brotherhood is contending sgainst corporations that have immense figancial resources at their command, and there is no doubt that the lack of striking organization. As these rich and at the moment, and this morning the news is powerful telegraphic monopolists depend upon "the wolf at the door" of the strikers to compel submission, it becomes the mission of the people to keep the wolf away. It is, accordingly, in the form of financial aid that the best service can be rendered the Brotherhood at this crisis, for for the Parnellite party, the magnitude of a cause that deserves popular encouragement which can only be estimated by the fruits should receive substantial as well as moral which will follow such migration and by the solid advantages it will confer on the people. support. It must be patent to all that the operators are fighting the battle of labor as And remember, this concession is made by against the despotism of capital. The success the Ministry in the midst of fierce and of the Brotherhood would tend to establish desperate obstruction by the Irish party more equitable relations between employers and while the coercive measures of the Govand employes, while their failure would fortify ernment were being roundly denounced by incorporated monopoly in its aggressiveness the same little band of Irish patriots. One and disregard of the rights of labor. But no would imagine that, under the circumstances, matter how the strike will result, and even if neither the House nor the Ministry would the present effort to obtain redress should fail, be in a mood to listen to Irish National the strike will have been useful in bringing demands and much less to concede them. to the attention of the people on either side | Bat Parcell forced them both into the mood, an event which illustrates and bears testimony to the powerful influence which the giant monopoly which has encircled a whole continent and brought it within its paralyzing Irish leader has come to exercise both over he Government and over Parliament. embrace. The people, says the New York Herald, dwell upon these things, and a feeling is being generated which will not per-FEALTY TO ROME AND HATRED OF mit a Gould or a Vanderbilt to pounce upon labor, oppress the workers of the WE always knew that our contemporary time, and violate the laws of humanity and the Montreal Daily Witness, was not very of the State in pursuit of their voracious fond of or charitably disposed towards the methods of money-grabbing. They will find immense majority of the Irish people who do very soon the necessity of something beside not belong to the Orange or Presbyterian one day ostentationsly exhibiting their wealth persuasions, but we never imagined that our and power, and the next boasting of their abilneighbor held them in demoniacal horror

ity to subdue the thousands of earnest little men and women, now on strike, all of whom are more than their equals in every possible quality of human intelligence and immessorably their superior in point of conscience.

FALSIFYING THE NEWS AND DIS-TORTING FACTS.

The following cable despatch was received and published by the Montreal Daily Witness, as well as by the rest of the Canadian

DUBLIN, Aug. 16 .- It is intended to organizs and raise a fund to supplement the Government grant for migration in Ireland, A special appeal for subscriptions will be made to the Irish in America.

thousand people. After attempting to com-The following day, or yesterday, the Daily bat the policy of State aided or "assisted" Witness, commenting on this piece of news, emigration, on account of its ineffectiveness presented to its readers, in an editorial, the following monstrous distortion of the facts aimed at, the Witness concludes its article and perversion of the true and palpable by the following ringing sentence a la Gold-

Bishops of Ireland at once united in a telewhich he will be allowed to identify gram to Farnell, urging him to ac- his prosperity. Oh, no, it is another big cept the Government's proposition upon mistake on the part of the Witness to the ground that \$250,000 expended in imagine that the hatred of English miz-rule Irish migration would greatly relieve the can interfere with an adequate performance "congested districts " of Ireland by moving | of duty to our Canadian home and country. poor Irish families to better localities in the Surely our contemporary would not expect country, and that the prestige of having se- Irish immigrants, who are forced by oppres- his determination to work for the legislative cured such a concession from the Government sive systems of government to guit their would ensure the election of Lynch, dear native soil for foreign and strange lands, Parnellite candidate for Sligo, to leave Ireland with tender emotions greatly contribute to success in of love and gratitude for England. the coming borough contests and to bring with them into exile Mr. Parnell acted on this advice, and made an absolute forget/ulness of the wrongs and the demand in Parliament, threatening to | misery which were so harshly inflicted upon oppose the passage of the Government mea- them. Human nature is not built in that sure if his migration clause was not inserted such resources is the only weak point of the | in the scheme. Secretary Trevelyan assented | change it to please even a religious journal. What does the Wilness mean when it says If the British Government desires to get rid confirmed that the \$250,000 clause for migration was adopted by the House of Commons. How does all this combetter way than to people it with Irish Boman pare with the Daily Witness' state-Catholics. Irish Roman Catholics have as ments? This measure, extracted from good a right to all public favors as any others. the Whigs and Tories, is a great triumph but no better."

There is an equal amount of incoherence and nonsense in this language. What and where are the prairie regions that England can get rid of at no distant date? Does our contemporary actually and clearly know what it writes about? It further says :---

"It would be well, therefore, for Canadian journals to make it very distinctly under. stood that Canadians were not supposed to regard with satisfaction such a scheme as has been outlined. It would be a bad thing for the Irish emigrants themselves, and a worse thing still for Canada to have great masses of Irish humanity placed in large communities in our North-West. It would be bad for them because it would tend to preserve among them the feelings, the ideas and the customs and the methods which, however picturesque and however inevitable so long as they live in Ireland, it is necessary they should drop as soon as possible out here if they would become prosperous and contented. Such communities already exist here, and they are backward and undesirable in many ways."

There is something rich in the above quetation. Whoever heard of "feelings" being picturesque" as well as "methods" and 'ideas?" We fancy it is our plous contemporary who is "picturesque." And again, the thought of having "great masses of Irish humanity placed in our Northwest" has frightened the life out of it, and it wants and dread. At the outset, pious confrere, we can assure you that the Irish Roman Catho-Canadian journals, out of hatred of the lics are not "so dangerous" as you profess to Irisb, to object to their introduction. consider them, and that they would not Will the Wilness please point out and show what "communities are backward and unharm a hair of your head. Be caim, quiet yourself and do not get desirable in many ways?" Why cannot our excited even if the paternal Government of contemporary reform and learn to keep within England should ship two hundred thousand the bounds of decency and truth? Even the of the malcontents to the wintry regions of the Montreal Herald, which of late years has dis-Northwest. With this assurance to our Presplayed little sympathy with, and much byterian daily that no harm will come to it opposition to the Irish cause, could not refrain from rebuking the Wilness and bringing we will leisurely proceed to analyze and weigh its writings on the question of Irish it to task for its contemptible language. In emigration as connected with the present speaking of the most objectionable sentence, scheme of the Mansion House Committee for the Herald says :---

"It is one that we regret to see in any Canadian journal. Our contemporary asks whether the mother country has a right ' to deluge a new territory with one particular class of immigrants, and that a and its inability to produce the results most dangerous one, on account of its simed at the Wigners concludes its article fealty to Rome and its batred to England."

mended the Dublin banker to the electors of Sligo, and stated his belief that, from the gentleman's character and pledges, he would make a diligent and devoted member of the Irish party. In his address Mr. Lynch deolared in favor of the entire national programme. He first and above all expressed independence of his country; he would es. tablish an occupying proprietary as the only permanent way of settling the Irish land question, and on the minor questions of educa tion franchise and municipal government he is also entirely in accord with the Nationalists. He, lastly, pledged himself to act as "a loyal and staunch supporter of Mr. Parnell, and to fashion, and Irishmen are not likely to abide by the decisions and cc-operate in the policy of the party of which he is the leader." There was no uncertain sound in these solemn declarations, and the patriotic electors of its remote and almost inaccessible prairie of Sligo caught their echo with wonderfol region at no distant date, it could not take a effect. In their constituency, as in that of Wexford, an opposition candidate was put forward at the last moment, without a word of warning to the Nationalists, in the hope that a surprise might secure a victory, which could not be won in a fair open contest. But the voters were thoroughly prepared for any manouvre of the enemy, and when Mr. Kean O'Hara, son of a former M.P. for the county, was selected to stand in the Tory interest, the whole popular force of the constituency was arrayed with crushing effect against him. The combined Whigs and Tories were only able to muster 1,020 votes against 1,596 for the Parnellite candidate. Sligo has accordingly to be added to Lallow and Monaghan in the gain of a National sest. as a further discomfiture to the West Briton factions in Ireland and a protest egainst the coercive regime of the Whigs. The march of the National party is progressive, and the power and influence of the Irish leader are being daily augmented. Since January last there have been no less than nine vacancies in the representation of Ireland. Of these the Parnellites have wrenched three from the opposing factions. viz., Mallow, Monaghan and Sligo; four constituencles remained true to the national standard-bearers, while the other two, Portar. lington and Dublin county, continued to be held by the Tories, owing to a fraudulent registration system and to the very limited character of the franchise. The Registra. tion Bill, which has just passed in the House of Commons, will make these two constituen. cles all right for the National party by the time of the next general elections. Irishmen are becoming rapidly educated to the useful. ness and effectiveness of the ballot in the National struggle; it has become the secret of the growth of the National power, as it has been the cause of the decadence of to all future Governments at Westminster

the present Whig Ministry ; it is, moreover destined to be a source of perpetual weakness until the Irish representatives are allowed to settle down once more on Colloge Green and make their own laws for Ireland. THE Toronto World takes a fair and honest

view of the wholesale emigration scheme of the English Government to transport two hundred thousand people from Ireland to the We do not believe that Irish Roman przirie regions of the North-West. We

Lugust 22, 1883

ship; and the still younger Junior Sham-**Tocks** hold the District Championship, which they gallantly won on Saturday last. Could mot the National Amateur Lacrosse Association affer an infantile trophy and give the Shamzock babies a chance to hold the cradle at the disposal of the young Miss Shampionship?

MARWOOD, the salaried hangman of the English Government, is growing quite reckless. The other day this Knight of the Bope appeared on the scaffold drunk as a lord. He had to hang a man at Durham. Marwood was so shaky that he was unable to properly adjust the rope around the doomed man's meck, and it caught under the victim's elbow me he was flung from the gallows by the drunken executioner. Marwood with the saaistance of the spectators had to pull the man back out of the pit and to re-arrange the rope. The brutality of the scene was only equalled by its shooking character.

THE Bureau of Industries of Ontario has "Issued its crop report for August, and it is far from being satisfactory, as far as the wheat crops are concerned. There has been a marked decrease in the fall wheat crop of this wear compared to that of last year, while the present spring crop is but slightly augmentand. Last year 1,188,520 acres under fall wheat yielded the large quantity of 31,255,-202 bushels, but this year only 17,157,139 bushels will be taken from 1,105,542 acres. The spring wheat crop for this year will amount to 10,241,254 bushels from 586,061 mores, against a yield of 9,665,999 bushels from 586,817 acres last year. The spring wheat crop will accordingly be greater only by some 55,000 bushels, while the fall wheat crop will be decreased by some 14,000,000 bushels.

THE growth and development of the National sentiment in Irish politics are - forolbly reflected by the following figures in connection with the parliamentary representation of the country during the past Fifteen years :-- In the Parliament of 1868 the cusations made by the monopolists through Irish electors sent 10 Home Bulers, 38 . Oonservatives and 55 Liberals. In the Conservative Parliament of 1874 there were 460 Home Balers, 31 Conservatives and 12 demn all recourse to meddling with Alberais. It was from this batch of 60 Home the wires or to illegitimate measures - Bulers that sprang the present Irish National of any kind. There can be no doubt party, in the person of Parnell, Biggar, Gray, are 65 Home Bulers, of whom about 35 are by the corporations. The members of the sstals. Thus Conservation is on the ought to behave-with determination, good " sdecline by reason of the growing Liberal sense and dignity .- The manner in which in Ireland, if he and his followers would at- under which he comes to live and seek free-"Thave become Home Bulers and Nationalists. | and order in their ranks has gained for | cesd. On hearing of this the Catholio | the building up of the country with Killala. Mr. Parnell also strongly recom- | Patrick Toner, do, 50c; Captain P Toner, do,

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLISTS AND THE STRIKERS.

Day after day the telegraph companies acsert that their wires are either cut or disabled by the hundred. They charge these it being the intention of Irlshmen either alleged acts of lawlessness and vandalism upon the strikers. Not a particle of evidence, however, is presented in justification of these | people, it is, on the contrary, their intention statements, and the operators decline to accept the responsibility. There is, on the contrary, nothing in the conduct of the strikers since the conflict began to sustain the actheir servile agents and mouthpleces. As an organization, the Brotherhood of Telegraphic Operators distinctly coras to the sincerity of their repudiation Bullivan and a few others. In 1883 there of the charges maliciously laid at their doors nell to withdraw the emigration clause of the Wationalists, 22 Conservatives, and 16 Lib- Brotherhood have all along behaved as they giving \$250,000 to help to carry out is an indisputable guarantee that he will and democratic sentiment. The Liberals they have maintained respect for the law stain from further obstruction until the re- dom, and that he will give all his energy to of the three Bishops of Elphin Achonry and

meaning of the aforesaid despatch :-

The intention of Irishmen in Dublin to supplement the Government giant for emigration with a subscription fund, to which American Irishmon are to be asked to contribute, is somewhat out of line with the de nunciation of the scheme by some Irishmen as a malignant device for the extirpation of the Irish race from the green isle. While the motives that actuated it, candid Irishmen must acknowledge, were benevolent and above board, and are only impeached by a class that does more harm than good to its fatherland by indiscriminate assaults upon every act of Irish policy initiated by the British Government. - Daily Witness, August

Now, we ask our contemporary if this is fair and honorable ! or, rather, if it is not disbonest in the extreme ? By what right, or on what considerations, does our contemporary misinform and mislead its readers on the most important and significant events of the day in connection with the Irish question? It would appear as if this religious paper was constitutionally incapable of speaking the truth when its thoughts are directed towards either Rome or Ireland. In the present in stance we would have been inclined to pass over its unjustifiable falsification of an allimportant piece of intelligence if it were the only instance in which we have found it in stilling errors and falsehood into its already bigoted and prejudiced readers. It is mainly to this class of papers, such as the Daily Witness, that are due the divisions and misunderstandings which characterize our mixed communities, for the prejudices and bigotry of the latter are kept alive, and are augmented by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the former. So far from in Ireland or Americe, as the Witness asserts to aid the Government in extirpating the to organize and raise a fund to supplement | class of immigrants" in Canada, are not up to the Government grant for the purposes of MIGBATION in Ireland,-that if, to take the tenant from a sterile rock, or from the mountain side, and fix him on a fertile farm in the valley below, in place of sheep or bullocks. The last sentence of our contemporary's untruthful article sounds very fanny when compared with the facts. The Government was so anxious to bring the session to a close that the Ministry had agreed with Mr. Par-Tramway Bill and bring in a bill the Irish leader's plans of migration give all his support to the new Government

win Smith, the Celtophobist: "A more important question still is the right of the mother country to deluge a new territory with one particular class of immigrants, and that a most dangerous one, on account of its fealty to Rome and its hatred to England."

the wholesale expatriation of two hundred

ENGLAND!

If that class is so dangerous, how is it, plous contemporary, that, although numbering fully one-quarter of the Canadian population, they never manifest any inclination to hurt you or prevent you from heaping insults upon them. No, you are much mistaken; that class of way, dangerous, and it is only a delusion of yours to say so, or rather a piece of hypoorlay to pretend so. No paper of any intelligence or of ordinary observation would make the assertion with any degree of conviction of its truth; it is of course a different thing with a paper that is influenced by prejudice or unkind feeling; such a paper is capable of

saying much which had better never been uttered. We are afraid that the religious increased contempt of all honest and fairminded citizens. Our sanctimonious con temporary should understand that "fealty to Rome" is not at all inconsistent have ascertained that fact, but our contemporary seems only to exist for the pura slap at the Pope once in a while. Will the Witness fantastically contend that the million

of Catholics, who form "that most dangerous the mark in the matter of good Canadian ottizenship and of sound Canadian nationality? We venture to assert that Canada has not a body of [citizens more loyal to her interests than that body which our contemporary very foolishly attempts to malign. But ii Irlsh Catholics are not dangerous "on account of their fealty to Rome," they are of the people can be better served and ad still less on account of their hatred of English mis-government.

The hatred of oppression and of misrule is about the best sentiment that could animate an immigrant coming to a free country. It

Catholics are dangerous settlers for Canada, and we doubt whether their fealty to Rome will prevent them from becoming good citizens. What Canada mainly wants is men and women to cultivate her waste lands and turn the prairie and the forest into smiling fields of grain. Oanada has been ready to welcome men of all nations to her shores, even down to Russian Mennonites, and why should she turn her back upon the Irish, especially when nearly one-fourth of her people are of Irish descent? ltish hatred of England, if it exists in Canada at all, is not a political force of any moment and never can be, because Oaradians have what most Irishmen are clamoring for, home rule. In Canada Irishmen become immigrants is by no means the most, or any prosperous, many of them grow sfiluent, and, although they may cherish a sentimental love for Ireland and a sentimental hatred for the Saxon, their actions are not influenced by these feelings in any way. Irishmen, Englishmen, Frenchmen and Scotchmen buy and sell from each other and transact business together without regard to nationality or creed. and Irishmen are about the last people in the world to desire to have this state of affairs altered. Let the Irish come and welcome.

A COMMITTEE of the Telegraphers' Brother-Witness irredeemably belongs to the latter | hood waited upon General Eckert, the Mancategory. It is a pity, for it only incurs the ager of the Western Union, to enquire on what terms the operators would be taken back. Eckert refused to treat with them and referred them to the local superintendents, who would deal with individual cases. The with good sound citizenship, a strong executive of the Brotherhood thereupon sent leve of nationality and a firm attach. a letter to General Eckert, in which they prcment to fatherland. On the contrary, the perly and rightly hold that his action will more Catholic a man is, the better citizen readily show that the Company has no intendoes he make, and the more is he inclined to tion to deal justly by the employes or the love and defend the rights of his country. public, and that it will be still further appar-The Witness is long enough in the world to { ent that in his avowed desire to treat with the employes individually he has no other object than to break up the Brotherhood, thereby pose of misrepresent ng it and of having denying the right of workmen to combine for mutual protection, and in order to discriminate against the leaders of the movement.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY,

A candidate in the national interest has triumphantly carried the constituency of Sligo. Mr. Nicholas Lynch, a successful Dublin merchant and a director of the Hibernian Bank, entered the lists to combat the enemy of his country and to assert the fact that the material interests of all classes vanced by blending them with the unquench. able passion for national emancipation and national power. Mr. Lynch has been elected to give a steadiast adhesion and support to NBSS, Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party, and that he will prove a useful worker in the popular ranks there is every reason to expect. His candidature met with the approval

would commend this view of our Western contemporary to the thoughtful consideration of our contemporaries nearer home :---

"The advisability of settling the poor peasantry of Ireland by tens of thousands together in the unacoustomed climate and circumstances of the North-West is fairly open to question, to say the least. Are these people likely to master at once the ways and means of getting along through a North-West winter, and with the small means that can be furnished them? On first view we doubt it: but we are open to hear statements of facts showing the thing to be feasible. Aside from the bare practicability of the proposal, however, it is to be observed that the Irish press is mostly opposed to it. The British government takes the view that by this emigration movement much good for the Irish people would be done ; but those who claim to speak for the Irish people denounce the scheme as an outrage. This much we would say, that if it be at bottom a scheme to relieve Irish landlords of their liability to support those whom their rapacity has impoverished, it had better get further consideration before being adopted. It is not yet forgotten in Canada that when our Parliament voted \$100,000 to relieve famine in Ireland the money was ex pended, not for this specific purpose, but in other ways, the expenses of which should have been borne either by the government or the landlords, or both together. Canadians have cause to be watchful of schemes for the benefit of the Irish landlords, advanced under

the guise of popular benevolence. This particular scheme may be all right, but its working will require to be watched on both eides of the Atlantic. PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of Tas Post and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Oloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowledged.....\$533 75 Per P. Galvin, Eganville, Ont..... 50 00 Robert Moore, Point St. Oharles..... 1 00 Thos. Cunningham, Montreal..... 1 00 Per Patrick Lynch, Chapeau 29 55 Per John Mooney, Portage du Fort... 14 00 B. Howley, Sault au Becollet..... 1 00 P. Madden, Danville, Que...... 25 1 00 L. Gorman, """..... P. McGinn Frederictor, N. B..... 2 00 Jno. M. Keary, London, Ont..... 3 50

POBTAGE DU FORT, August 15, 1883.

H. J. CLOBAN, Esq. SIB,-Find enclosed the sum of iourteen dollars for the Parnell Testimonial. Hoping you will publish the names of the Subscribers in the next issue of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

> I am, Sir, -Yours respectfully, an energy of the JOHN MOONEY.

Patrick Davie, Fort Coulonge, \$2; John Cahill, do; \$1; Michael Harty, Portage du Fort, \$1; Charles Toner, Jr, do, 500; James McQuade, do, 250; William Toner, do, 50c;