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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 25, 1888.

NICOLAI, true to its traditions, returned the Conservative candidate to both the Federal and Provincial legislatures. The result was a foregone conclusion.

According to a return just published the total receipts of the Province of Quebec from all sources, from 1st July, 1887, to 31st May, 1888, were \$7,274,716 25. The payments for the same period were \$5,417,120.95, leaving a balance in favor of the province of \$1,857,595.76.

CANADIAN IDEAS must dominate in Canada, the Hamilton Times thinks, and draws upon the census for its reasons. Out of Canada's total population of 4,324,810 at the last census, only 123,504 were born in England, 185,526 in Ireland, and 115,003 in Scotland, while 1,327,809 were born in Quebec, and 1,467,988 in Ontario. The bill doesn't wag the dog.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S new forthcoming opera will delineate the Irish question. The libretto certainly has a splendid field for his genius in the history of the struggle for Home Rule. Balfour, the police, the removable magistrates, the landlords, the cattle—here of all places in the world Gilbert, who never showed particular sensitiveness in showing up the ridiculous side of life in England, has a glorious opportunity.

It has been decided by the representatives of the labor organizations of this city to send copies of THE POST containing the report of the Chateaufort Square meeting and the resolutions adopted thereat to Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, Mr. William O'Brien and to the labor organizations of Europe as well as to the press in the principal cities of Europe. The report will thus let workmen on the other side of the Atlantic know the actual condition of the labor market in Canada.

FACTS brought out at the Coroner's inquest on Mr. Mandeville show that he was cruelly killed in prison by starvation and ill-treatment. What a horrible revelation of Tory tyranny in Ireland is here exposed. Were this sort of thing to happen in Spain, for instance, how the Philistine press of England would thunder with indignation. But it is only an Irish member of Parliament who has been murdered in prison and there is nothing to be said.

FURTHER evidence given before the coroner's inquest in the case of the death of Mr. Mandeville connects Balfour directly with his murder. For no apparent reason the unhappy prisoner was aroused from sleep in his cell, by orders from the Government apparently, forcibly stripped of his clothing and left naked for the night, although, as the evidence shows, it was very cold and Mandeville was suffering under a painful and dangerous illness. What worse could be done a helpless prisoner by the most abandoned wretches that ever disgraced humanity?

ACCORDING to Lucas & Co.'s Counterfeit Detector for July, there are no less than 54 sets of counterfeit and altered Dominion Notes and Canadian bank bills in circulation. These include in the denomination of \$1 Dominion notes, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Toronto, Union Bank of P.E.I.; of \$2 there are Union Bank, P.E.I., La Banque du Peuple, Bank of Montreal, Quebec Bank, Bank of Toronto, of \$4, Bank of British North America, City Bank of Montreal, the Dominion Bank, Bank of Upper Canada, worthless bills altered to "Bank of Western Canada" of \$5, Bank of British North America, check letter D. Same Bank, Kingston branch, dated May 1st, 1875. Same Bank, Quebec, dated November 22nd, 1871. Same Bank on St. John and St. Stephen branches. Bank of Montreal, 25 shillings. There are also three sets of counterfeit bills on the Quebec Bank of \$5 notes; four sets on the Bank of Toronto, one set on the Bank of Nova Scotia, one on the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and one on the Union Bank of Prince Edwards Island. Of \$10 counterfeit bills there are sets on the Merchants

Bank of Halifax, City Bank of Montreal, Quebec Bank, La Banque Nationale, Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, People's Bank of New Brunswick, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Ontario Bank, Maritime Bank, Merchants Bank. \$20 counterfeit bills on the Quebec Bank only are reported. Two \$50 counterfeit bills are afloat, one on the Quebec Bank, the other on the Union Bank of Lower Canada.

A VERY pretty scheme is said to be on foot at Ottawa, which, if attempted to be carried out, will destroy all public confidence in the Supreme Court of Canada. It is proposed, we are informed, to superannate Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie and appoint Mr. Thompson to the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court in his place. The Ayer case having been appealed from Sir William's decision in the Court of Exchequer, he would be thus got out of the way by the time it would come up for appeal in the Supreme Court, and Mr. Thompson, as chief justice, might be relied on to sustain on the bench the decision he has already given in favor of the Government. We do not know whether a judge of the Supreme Court is debarred from sitting on a case with which he was concerned as Minister of Justice. There are those, however, who hold that he is not. At any rate, the bare mention of the possibility of such a scheme being considered shows how regard is even of the decency of law the men at Ottawa are in matters where boodle is concerned.

COLD BLOODED cynicism, materialised as it never was since Turkish pashas ruled over Greece, holds sway in the combination of boodlers who govern the Dominion. As Dwydney produced the bloody drama of the Saskatchewan, so is Trutchery in British Columbia making another like lurid display on the Skeena. It is shocking to contemplate the brutal disregard of all promptings of humanity and justice which characterises the administration of Indian affairs by Sir John Macdonald. The indifference with which the rapscallions of Toryism foment disturbance in remote districts with the one view of making opportunities for plunder is a shame and a scandal to the world. Toryism is repeating history in the old way, and the thieves on the Skeena are saying, as Dawdney said: "Die and be—!" They see the highest reward is bestowed on Whoopers of the North-West, and play the same game with the hope of a similar success. But the people of Canada will find out what all this means when the bill of costs is presented.

It is generally conceded by those who understand American politics that the Irish voters of New York hold the balance of power in the presidential election. It rests with them absolutely to say whether Cleveland or Harrison shall be the head of the greatest nation in all creation for another four years. An awful responsibility rests with those who thus control the destinies of sixty millions of their fellow-men. Here, then, taking in the full meaning of the situation, we say let the Irish voters of New York cast their ballots solidly for the Republican candidates. We know that it is in the interests of Canada and of England that Cleveland should be re-elected. We also know that commercial advantages of the most valuable kind to Canada depend on the election of Mr. Cleveland, and that the downfall of the Tory party here will be the anticipated result of Democratic success. Still, we say that higher considerations—considerations which are suggested by the fact that British Toryism rejoices in the prospect of a victory for Cleveland—must urge every thinking Irishman to vote the Republican ticket.

THE death of "Queen Esther," the head of the sect known as "The New and Latter House of Israel," reminds the world that the nineteenth century can produce fanatics as wild and as bigoted as any bred in former ages. Large numbers of people in the "reformed" countries, in Germany, the United States, Great Britain and Australia, have actually believed that James White's book, "The Flying Roll," was the identical book spoken of by the Prophet Zacheriah, and that the author of this precious volume would never die; and when he proved their folly by dying like any ordinary mortal, they transferred their faith to his wife. "Queen Esther," it is said, unlike Susannah Southcott, used to drive about London with a pair of fine horses and a groom in livery; and there is now actually standing on Chatham Hill the unfinished "Temple" which is to accommodate the "hundred and forty and four thousand" mentioned in the Apocalypse (i.e., the followers of "Queen Esther") at the second Advent. Thirty thousand pounds, it is stated, have been spent on this act of folly—a pretty good sign that these fanatics are not all poor men. The whole thing is a proof that the ability to read and write is no security at all against the mind falling under the influence of the grossest superstitions.

SCIENTIFIC SANITATION, thoroughly performed, is the only way to combat contagious and what are called zymotic diseases in cities. This is very clearly demonstrated by the facts given in a communication to the Scientific American by A. R. Carter, of the Health Department of Baltimore. He relates that during a period of fifty-four years in that city, 1830 to 1883 inclusive, scarlet fever caused 12,197 deaths, equal to a yearly average of 226, 334 having occurred during the latter year; and during that year the city council passed an ordinance regulating plumbing, which took effect January 1, 1884, the result of which, in the reduction of the mortality from scarlet fever, has been remarkable. During 1884, 104; 1885, 68; 1886, 32; 1887, 36—a total for four years of 240, equal to a

yearly average of only 60 deaths. From these figures he concludes that the great mortality from scarlet fever during the fifty-four years prior to the passage of the plumbing ordinance was caused in a very great measure by defective plumbing. Mr. Carter also states that diphtheria for seven years prior to the ordinance, 1877 to 1883 inclusive, caused 3,230 deaths, equal to a yearly average of 469. Since the ordinance has been in force the yearly average has been 234, or a total of 934 deaths for four years. We commend these figures to the attention of the City Council of Montreal, particularly to the Health Department.

THE LIST of defalcations in the United States for the last ten years and a half, compiled by the New York Herald, is a startling record of the demoralization existing in a trusted and respectable class of American citizens. The amount of embezzlement and stealing from public and private institutions is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Grand total: \$50,750,472 44

It is gratifying to find the United States Government willing to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the Behring sea troubles. The assumption by an American trading company that they had succeeded to the extraordinary jurisdiction formerly claimed by Russia over the entire area of Behring sea is something that cannot be admitted. International commerce has rights which no one nation can presume to set aside. Besides, it looks very singular to find Americans setting up claims on their coasts on the Pacific which they passionately resist, though much less extensive, on the part of Canada on the Atlantic coasts of the Dominion.

An organization styled the British American party of Massachusetts held its annual meeting at Boston this week. The president, James Wemyss, made a ringing opening address, which was principally composed of abuse and defiance of American Catholics. The Pope of Rome came in for the usual compliments, and a suggestion to support the Republican party was "unanimously denounced." From all this it may be gathered that the average British American has lost none of his old world antipathies by transplantation to the land of liberty.

ANARCHISM still flourishes in Chicago. The idea of righting alleged social evils by the wholesale use of dynamite is one that must be sharply repressed. It was thought that the terrible example made of the five anarchists executed last year would have a deterrent effect on their fellows, but it seems they have only been more circumspect. Now, however, that their murderous designs have been discovered, and some of them captured, we may look for another lesson in the way America deals with the enemies of society.

GENERAL MIDDLETON is summoned to Ottawa to be on hand in case it is required to send an army to put down the Indian revolts on the Skeena. Now, boys, is the time to look out for orders for canned luxuries, whiskey, and so forth, when Middleton marches out. This will be a bigger campaign than that of the Saskatchewan. The scene of the row is far away in the roughest country on earth. Come along! There are lots of plunder in putting down the Jimjams, or whatever their pretty name is, away up at Fools' Forks.

EVEN the pretence to fair play has been abandoned by the majority in the British House of Commons and the Speaker has become the worst partizan in the lot. The suspension of Mr. Conynbarr for the remainder of the session was an act dictated more by a desire to get rid of an able, persistent opponent than to vindicate the rule of Parliament, and as such it is regarded by the public. What a heavy retaliatory score the Tories are piling up for themselves in the sweet by-and-by.

HON. PETER MITCHELL has returned from a visit to his constituents in Northumberland, New Brunswick. He travelled through the county, and wherever he went he received proofs of the warm friendship entertained for him by the people he has so long and so ably represented. He also had the gratification of finding that his independent course of action is fully endorsed, and that many of those who opposed him on former occasions now admit the wisdom of the policy of which he is the advocate. Mr. Mitchell has fairly earned this approval. The confidence reposed in him is the result of years of faithful public service, and it is the hope of his friends in Montreal, as well as in New Brunswick, that the time is not far distant when he will take his place in the government of the country, there to give practical effect to the policy of commercial emancipation.

No doubt Emperor William, in making a demonstration of friendship towards the Czar, is acting on the advice of his grandfather, whose dying words to him were, "Keep a Russia." Yet it is well known that the Germans have no particular love for their Eastern neighbors, and as to the Russians, they hate the

German fully as much in return. Still it is in the interest of Germany to keep on the right side of Russia. The meeting of the Emperors will doubtless improve the prospects of peace. There are those, however, who hold that the new Kaiser ought to have met his ally, Francis Joseph, of Austria, first, and the Czar afterwards. But, then, he and the Emperor of Germany are third cousins, and besides, the German Emperor owes his Russian colleague a return visit, for Alexander III. called on the late William I. on his way back from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg on November 18th of last year. The interview is, nevertheless, looked upon very properly as an earnest of peace, though not of good-will, on the continent of Europe.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An insurrection of Indians in British Columbia and another threatened half-breed uprising on the Saskatchewan are the latest fruits of dishonest and incompetent administration at Ottawa. If a massacre of whites in the remotest districts where disaffection exists should take place the Government at Ottawa must be held responsible. For some time past rumors of trouble, arising doubtless from encroachments permitted, if not instigated, by the sharks and grabbers who work the secret springs of the Interior and Indian departments, have reached the outside world, but now that a really formidable insurrection is probable an expedition is to be sent at great expense to suppress the Indians.

It was once the boast of Canada that her Indians were all loyal and peaceful, but since Sir John Macdonald succeeded the British government in dealing with the tribes there has been nothing but trouble. The reason for the change is easily found in the bad faith, cruelty and indifference to its obligations shown by the Dominion Government. Gangs of rascals have been let loose on the Indians, or have invaded their territory, commissioned by the Government under various pretexts, but really as rewards for party services. The dishonesty and immorality of these creatures are notorious, and have often been exposed by missionaries; yet no serious effort has ever been made to correct them.

Our despatches yesterday revealed a critical state of affairs, and the character of the tribes said to be in revolt is such that the most distressing news may be expected at any moment. The chief Government organ in this city is silent on the subject, even to the extent of failing to copy the news from THE POST, as it does on all other occasions. But it cannot get over the trouble by shutting its eyes and depriving its readers of a knowledge of facts in possession of the public through the non-partizan press.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

A convention of delegates to the National Prison Congress is being held at Boston, Mass., this week. There are representatives present from twenty-two states of the Union and from several of the provinces of the Dominion. The object of the Congress is to consider questions connected with crime and criminals, with a view to arriving at the best means of reducing the one and reforming the other. Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-president of the United States is chairman of the congress and from the reports of the proceedings we should judge that most of the delegates are able and experienced men.

Among the addresses delivered, that by Captain Joseph Nicholson, superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, contained some reflections of considerable value as indicating the social ills of the times to which much of the prevailing crime is to be traced. He showed that philanthropic efforts for improving the condition of convicts have not resulted in any material degree of reformation among criminals. Sufficient time and labor having been expended on experiments in humanitarianism, Captain Nicholson thinks that the question of how to deal with the criminal class must ere long be met by the application of more potent remedies than are now applied, such as will reach the cause of moral deformities, whether they come from inbreeding criminals with criminals, contagion or accident. States vie with each other in devising sugar-coated remedies to cure criminal habits; eminent jurists have strained statutes in their behalf, and many good people keep beseeching "the Great Creator" to set aside an immutable law, and thus remove the abnormal conditions of mankind. And still the stubborn fact stands out, that with all such exhibitions of sentiment, neither the repression of crime, nor the reformation of criminals, has kept pace with the great improvement in their keep and care, and in prison management, during the past half century.

With these facts before us, and considering them with the present condition of society relative to the criminal class, its increasing numbers and the existing methods of dealing with it, several questions arise that ere long will arrest the attention of thinking men with more serious thought than is now given the subject. Among these Captain Nicholson mentioned the inadequacy of the penal laws and the uncertainty of their administration; the misleading attitude of society as voiced by a goodly number in every community under the guise of philanthropy in some form, which are great hindrances to every effort for making crime odious. Add to these the demoralizing effect of the powerful corporations and trusts, the bartering away of the public domain and the enforced idleness so often caused by strikes and lockouts, as well as examples of successful roguery, too often flaunted in the faces of men exasperated by want.

The criminal class is a term often used, but of such vague significance that few can form a correct notion of what it means. Looking at society as it exists, we find criminals in all classes. Wealth, social position, great talents, religious standing, have all been slung or

generally possessed by men and women who were criminals of the deepest dye. The records of the courts constantly furnish instances of crime carried on secretly by persons whom the world least suspects. It was only the other day that a wealthy man in Western Ontario, a merchant of high standing, a father of a family, a leader in revival meetings, was discovered to be guilty of a most abominable crime. When arrested he shot himself to avoid the infamy of his misdeeds.

In like manner the public is startled every now and again by the sudden fall from grace of some universally esteemed and trusted citizen, who brings down many innocent and confiding friends along with him in his ruin. In a more subtle and mysterious way women have been known to plan and execute the most atrocious crimes, but often they play their game so astutely and with such consummate skill that crime is perpetrated as it were by their inspiration, while no court of law could connect them with it.

Where, then, shall we look for the criminal class of which we hear so much? Certainly not among the poor more than among the rich, for there are crimes that come from wealth, as there are crimes springing from poverty. We think rather that the criminal class is recruited from the unhappy—from that large number who feel themselves deprived of some fancied good which they think they ought to enjoy.

If this view be correct, the only true way of dealing with crime and criminals is to increase the general happiness. The question thus becomes one for the exercise of the highest statesmanship. It may, however, be noted that crime is often hereditary, and that the same power which prevents lepers from marrying and having children should interpose to prevent the propagation of the far greater evils of moral leprosy. Individualism, allowed its full swing, must inevitably produce misery and crime. It is, therefore, the duty of the State to interpose for the repression of the evil as well as for the encouragement of the good. The world has much to learn in this respect, and we fear it will not be till the present commercial era is merged in the coming industrial age that the problems of crime and criminals will be fairly understood and properly treated.

AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY.

Imperial Federation has been suddenly and effectively killed in Australia. Down to a very recent date loyalty to England was the distinguishing characteristic of the antipodean colonists; but a great change has come over the spirit of their dream. China has quite recently entered into competition with England for the possession of new countries, and its Government appears to have determined that the Mongolian race shall go forth and occupy the earth. The immediate lands that tempt them are the great islands of the South, and thither are pouring such hordes of Chinamen that the English colonists are in dread of being overrun and swamped. We read in the New Zealand Tablet that Sir Henry Parkes recently gave a deputation that waited on him to understand that the colonies would not submit to be over-run in an ordinary way by the Chinese, should the Imperial Government so decide, they ran the risk of being overwhelmed, with the connivance of the Imperial Government, in a very extraordinary way, by whole millions of such immigrants. This is what has disturbed the loyalists of Australia, who have a vague suspicion that England would not object to the over-running of their country by the Celestials should she obtain a *quid pro quo* in Asia. That the Chinese Government knows it has a potent weapon at hand in case England should oppose its designs is only too evident. China rejects with regard to the Australian colonies all hints of a treaty such as that which she has recently concluded with the United States, and which in its terms is by no means extravagant. It merely provides that for a period of twenty years Chinese laborers, having no settled interests in the country, are to be excluded from it, leaving, as well as laborers having legitimate ties in the country, all Chinese above the laborer's rank free from such restrictions. The Chinese Government, therefore, must have some special reason for insisting that Australia should remain open to unrestricted immigration by their subjects of all degrees. That the Chinese Government has the power, if they choose to use it, of bringing very serious pressure to bear on the British Government, we have seen. Not only is there to be considered the ordinary commerce between the empires, but Indian interests must be especially considered. Not to speak of the Russian alliance that might be formed to the great danger of British India, were China to refuse any longer to permit the importation of opium a severe loss would be entailed on the Indian revenue.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S BAD POLICY.

All the speeches made at the second meeting of workmen, held last Saturday evening on Esplanau square, were characterized by moderation and a desire to impress upon the Government the necessity for putting a stop to immigration, which threatens to produce nothing but expense, trouble and distress. This is not only desirable for the sake of our own people, but for those who are induced to come here by the glaringly false inducements held out in pamphlets issued by the Ottawa Government.

The misfortune of this country is that the men who control the Government are more intent on preserving their own power than on legislating for the welfare of all classes in the State. Hence their unwillingness to do any thing which would appear injurious to the class to which Sir John Macdonald invariably appeals when wanting money for election purposes. The effect of his policy throughout is to augment the evils of great cities, to depress agriculture, to increase the number of those depending for a livelihood on daily labor. And when to these evils are added wholesale importations of the most objectionable of the proletariat of Europe, it is easy to see how reckless our government is heaping upon the wretches for social and, perhaps, political revolution. A nation possessing great tracts of available land should make it its first care to settle the own people in permanent possession of the soil. The old Romans, from whom we may learn many useful lessons, wisely forestalled the possible congestion of their city, practised in their prosperity what other nations afterwards learned to do in their distress. They distributed land to all families in want and procured them means for clearing and cultivating it. Commenting on this policy M. de Montglen observed, and his remarks apply to this country at the present day with singular

as this, or to accord it the Government with the possibility of proposing to a colony any such necessity? If even such a possibility were to exist, separation would be the obligation imposed on the colonies, and, in their separation, such a system of defence as would make the landing of Chinese millions on their shores impossible. But how a sincere loyalty to the Imperial Government could exist, among colonial statesmen or journalists in a nation which believed that the Government, under any circumstances, could propose any such alternatives to the colonies, it is not easy to understand.

THE COMMERCIAL TAX.

A great effort is being made by the senior Tory organ to make political capital against Mr. Mercer on account of his enforcement of the Commercial Tax. The fact that its own friends imposed the tax does not affect the elasticity of the organ's argument nor soften the harshness of its reflections on the government, who simply enforce the law as it was made by their predecessors.

It must not be forgotten that the commercial tax was devised by Mr. Chapleau to raise money to make good the extravagance of himself and the successive plundering parties who preceded him. The Tory party of the province supported him, and many of those who now howl most loudly, of whom the *Kazoo* is one of the noisiest, worked with all their might and spent time and money to keep Mr. Chapleau in power, commercial tax and all. The province was redeemed in spite of them, and now they whine because they must live in their bed as they made it.

When the tax was imposed the Liberal party and press condemned it, but when Mr. Mercer succeeded to power he found that he could not get along without it. The man who had devised it left an empty treasury and a heap of obligations, and the tax was the only provision they had made to meet the deficiency. Therefore there was nothing for it but to make the Tories swallow the dose they had themselves prepared. The way they now wriggle and squirm under the operation is more provocative of derision than pity.

But, after careful consideration of the question of taxation, in relation to prevailing methods in this country, and how they effect different classes, it may be fairly contended that this tax is by no means so oppressive or unjust as those who have to pay it pretend. When the poor man's food, fuel and clothing are taxed as high in some instances as forty-fifty per cent., and wholesale merchants and manufacturers combine to make these necessities still more costly by restricting production and retarding distribution, while at the same time they cut down wages to the lowest possible figure, can it be said to be unjust to put a tax upon the capital which they thus use as a means of oppression and exaction?

Has capital, combined for such purposes, a superior claim to consideration by the Government than the ordinary enterprise of labor? He would be a bold man who would contend against the bare truth that, under a fiscal system which maintains that high taxation induces prosperity, money alone should escape paying its share of the general burden.

It is contended that there is a wrong in taxing corporations and not individuals who may be engaged in similar business. This is absurd. Money is a commodity. If A buys from B a barrel of flour for \$6, B buys \$6 from A for a barrel of flour. Both regard the transaction as mutually satisfactory. Why then should the flour be taxed and the money not? Besides, this is an age of corporations, combinations, syndicates. Capitalists combine for all sorts of objects in business, and openly abandon all pretence of ethical considerations. They unduly increase by these commercial contrivances the cost of living and the profit they realize comes directly out of the pockets of those who by the working the tariff laws are compelled to purchase from them. Even this much added tax will, in all probability, be met by increased exaction. If not it will only legitimate impost on excessive profits secured under the operation of a fiscal system which works injuriously to the great mass of the people.