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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

MY NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU LAR SUBSURIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OB WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE mildness of the Tory opposition to the vote of credit, which Mr. Gladstone obtained from the House on the strength of a deceptive speech, is now explained by the fact that Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader. had been privately convinced by the Premier hat England could not hope to win in a war with Russia at the present time.

RECENTLY a cable despatch announced that a projected visit of Cardinal Manning to Rome had to be postponed because his presence at the Vatican would be disagreeable to the Irish Bishops who are assembled there in conneil. The London Universe and the London Tablet brand the statement as a falsehood. As a matter of fact, Cardinal Manning did not at any time contemplate a visit to Rome this spring; and as for the other statement, it is sufficiently refuted by the fact that, in addition to Archbishop Croke, five other Irish prelates, while in London on their way to Rome, visited his Eminence and were most cordially received by him at his palace in Westminster. These were the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishops of Elphin, Achonry and Galway, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

EARL SPENCER, the tainted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is well known to be bitterly opposed to any withdrawal or modification of the infamous Crimes Act. The Cabinet. however, are not all of the same opnion, some of the ministers being in favor of wiping out volence to the Irish people from the statute books. Spencer, afraid of losing his game, dined with the Queen at Windsor. Castle and obtained an assurance from Her Majesty that the royal support would be given to his proposal to maintain the Crimes Act in all its integrity. The Cabinet has held a special meeting to consider the question, and it was decided to at least modify the act by relaxing the stringency of some of its provisions. Evidently Spencer and the Queen are not all powerful against the hateful Radical members of the cabinet.

WE invite the close attention of all our readers to a circular published in another column and addressed to the reverend clergymen of the city by the Board of Health. It is a timely document, and shows that the Board are desirous of leaving no stone unturned to secure the public health against the ravages of contagious and deadly diseases. The object of the Board in writing the circular is to request the clergy to exercise their influence over the masses and to unite with the authorities in their endeavors to prepare the city and its inhabitants, so far as human foresight and power will permit, to meet the terrible scourge of Asiatic cholera and to stamp out, as far as possible, the fatal maladies that are now claiming large numbers of victims. The circular contains useful and necessary information on hygienic points; its recommendations are practical and should be universally followed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S hold on power is receiving some pretty rude shocks. Last week the Irish National Party, with the help of some stray Radicals and Tories, defeated the Government on an essential point regarding the registration of votes. The Irish members wanted the cost of the registry to be charged to the treasury instead of to the local rates, at least as far as Ireland was concerned. The Irish party carried the point, but Mr. Gladstone did not consider it a defeat which should be followed by resignation owing to the smallness of the numbers present in the House. Last night the Tories took up the same question when there was a full attendance of the members. The Tories, following the example of the Irish members, demanded that the treasury bear the expenditure required for the registry of voters instead of the local rates, but the Premier declined and opposed the demand. A cote was taken and ment for "manhood, taxpaying suffrage." In up for the British Empire, even without having Mr. Gladstone was only sustained by the other words, that every male person of made any preparations. He spoke from the

477, the vote standing 240 to 237. When the would, in the face of his small majority, further consider the question, Mr. Gladstone The Post Printing & Publishing Co. replied he would abide by the decision of the

> An excuse given by the promoters of the Franchise Bill for the extension of the franchise to the Indians was that county taxes, or provincial taxes or Mr. Mowat had enfranchised the Incians in the same way in Ontario. This argument is of a rather misleading character. Under the Ontario Act an Indian who holds property the same as a white man, who has separated from the Indian band, and who is otherwise qualified, is entitled to the same rights as a white man, but in no other fashion. Beyond this Mr. Mowat's bill did not go, so that the Dominion bill is by no means the same as the Ontario act. Besides no Indian is a ward of the Provincial Government, as he is of the Federal. The Local Government has no control over him, and canpot exercise any influence over his vote. This makes all the difference in the world between the proposed extension of the federal franchise to the Indians and the actual franchise they enjoy under the local govern-

> THERE is now every indication that the country is in for a prolonged Indian war. So far our volunteers have accomplished the task imposed upon them with a will and a cheerful heart. They have gone to the front without a murmur; but the question row arises, would it be well to keep them there for an indefinite period and to perhaps the permanent detriment of their personal interests? If there were no alternative that course would have to be pursued in the common interest and general welfare of the Dominion. But there is an alternative, and we quite agree with the suggestion of the Toronto Telegram, that the Government should take steps to relieve such of our volunteers whose presence may be more or less absolutely required in their homes, and to replace them with men who would not have the same ties and responsibilities to keep them at home, and who would specially enlist for the campaign. Our contemporary points out that there are thousands of drilled men belonging to the various military organizations throughout the Dominion who would gladly enlist for service in the North-West if they had an opportunity. Why not also give the idle hands a chance to do something? The Telegram says: "It is well known that many personsamong the forces now in the field were hurried away at great personal inconvenience, and in some cases there can be no doubt that prolonged absence from business would result in financial ruin. This is a great hardship, and one which can and should be promptly remedied. Let the Government call for volunteers for three or six months' service. The majority of those now on duty would no doubt re-enlist, while those whose personal interests | The French press call it "fanatical," the required their presence could be ut once Gazette dubs it "incorrigible," the Herald relieved from duty."

CANADA'S DISADVANTAGE.

The Government at Washington has but little regard for more colonies. The Dominion of Canada, on account of its colonial status, to not complered of sufficient importance to carn cheap notoriety by publishing coarse and warrant direct and immediate relations with a foreign country. It is nuderstood that Secretary Bayard will negotiate with Great Britain, and not with the Dominion Government, in relation to a new fishery treaty. Although it is extremely desirable to have a clear understanding, between of the exact nature and limits of the fishery rights, Canadians who are most interested will have nothing to say, but will have to allow their bread to be cut and buttered at Downing street. It is about time that this awkward and unprofitable dependence on a Canadian business should cease. Canada is better able and better qualified to look after her interests than outsiders. It seems absurd, as it is really injurious to Canada's welfare, that Canadians cannot carry on their business except through curators or tutors. What Canada is most in need of to-day is commercial treaties with other countries where our trade and commerce could be fostered and developed in open markets There has been a general desire, not to say demand, throughout the country for reciprocity with the United States, but we were told that Canada should not go on its knees to beg favors. If Canada was what it ought to beindependent and untrammelled by foreign considerations and ties—there would be no necessity for genuflexion to the United States or any other Government. There is not so much objection across the border to reciprocity with Canada as is pretended. The N.Y. Herald, in alluding to the expiration of the Fishery treaty, asks why a general reciprocity treaty with the Dominion is not sought for, and says:-"Is it not absurd that two English-speaking neighbors should go on taxing each other's products, as though they were enemies and not friends? We have no objection to the Canadian government laying a heavy duty on such American products as Eno and the other swindlers who find a safe harbor and, it would seem, congenial society in Quebec and Montreal: but honest fish and potatoes, calicues and flanuel shirts, ought to travel either way across the line without being vexed by custom house officers."

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

that at the proper stage of the discussion on | Dr. Potts was rather rambling in his remarks, the Franchise Bill he will move an amend- but, as he stated, he was always ready to stand

But the first of the state of t

and who has resided in his Parliamentary Conservative leader asked if the Fremier division or county for one year and paid taxes for that year, shall have a vote. This looks to be a plausible amendment at first sight; but a little scrutiny will show that it does not simplify the situation very much. What does Mr. Mitchell mean by "taxpaying suffrage." To be entitled to the franchise, will the voter have to pay municipal taxes or federal taxes, or all put together? Sarely Mr. Mitchell does not mean to make leader by calling him "the arch agitator who the exercise of the Dominion franchise dependent on the payment of local taxes. Again, it is proposed to make it a condition sine qua non that a man cannot vote unless he has paid taxes for one year, and that the year in which the elections are held. According to this a man who would have paid taxes for four years previous to the elections, and failed to pay for the year of the election, could not vote; while the man who paid nothing for four years and only paid his taxes for the year of the election, would have a right to vote. There would be evident unfairness and injustice in such a condition of things, but that is the situation which would be created by Mr. Mitchell's amendment as at present worded. Why not make it a straight manhood qualification, limited only by citizenship, by registration and by good behaviour.

IN BAD ODOR.

Our readers have, on frequent occasions, been treated to choice extracts from our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness, which breathed, in turn, strange, startling, inconsistent, and sometimes inconceivable stupidity. We were often at a loss how to account for the reason and origin of these utterances. The Montreal Herald lets us into the secret. Our morning contemporary says:-The real trouble probably is that the Witness publishes as editorial anything that any charlatan chooses to impose upon it; so that its reputation for consistency is beneath contempt. The editorial chair of the Witness is like a barber's chair; anybody who pleases can sit in it. This suggestion, we need scarcely say, is not original; indeed, we would not, if we could help it, waste an original thought on the Witness."

This explains the crude and inconsistent tone of many of its editorial paragraphs. The Herald next testifies to the sentiments which animate the only religious daily, as follows :- " That the Witness is malicious has been proved. That it is exceedingly reckless we all know. That it has used the cloak of religion the better to serve its mercenary purposes is matter of history. That it is constantly proclaiming its superior virtue is only what might be expected from those who stand in need of this form of trumpet blowing. But to find hate, malice and hypocrisy artistically combined in a single Witness paragraph is more than we have a right to expect."

Truly, the Daily Witness does not stand high up in the estimation of its neighbors. says it is " malicious," and the remainder, in a spirit of cruel mockery, call it "the only religious daily" or "our pious contemporary."

A SLANDEROUS JOURNAL.

Some of the Ontario papers are trying to slanderous attacks on the French Canadians. The Toronto News, the disowned and dishonored offspring of the Mail, has been making malignant use of its energies in that direction. There is nothing too bad or degrading for it to invent and write about Quebec and her the Ottawa and Washingtor Governments, people. Of course its dastardly tirades are only met with contempt from the intelligent and fair-minded portion of the community. But as there are still much bigotry and race prejudices in Ontario, the slanders of such papers as the News are calculated to work serious injury to the confederation far-away government for the transaction of by arousing sectional animosities and antipathies, and thus destroying the harmony of national sentiment that ought to prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land. Mr. Bergeron, M.P., felt compelled to call the attention of the House to the latest attack of that paper on his fellowcitizens, who are made the object of its venom.

The News described the French "loyal only to the 16th century; the French as ignorant, beggarly and dishonest; they got the lion's share from the treasury, while the Ontario tories, like cowardly curs, vote for

Quebec all she wants." Such language is inexcusable, and the paper that published it is nothing better than common disturber of the peace. Both the leaders of the House warmly denounced the article as disgraceful; but denunciations on the floor of the House will avail nothing if the people of Ontario are willing to encourage the slanderers by giving them support, and helping to make the publication of the slanders profitable enterprise.

REV. DR. POTTS' SNEER AT MR. PARNELL.

THE Rev. Dr. Potts, Methodist minister, n this it, attended the public meeting held in the Queen's Hall for the formation of a Capadia branch of the Imperial Federation League. I'me reverend gentleman occupied a seat on the platform and was selected to move one of the formal resolutions. During the delivery of his speech on the motion there occurred an incident which has been carefully suppressed in the reports published by the morning papers, but which it would not HON, PETER MITCHELL has given notice do to let pass entirely unnoticed. narrow majority of three, out of a House of twenty-one years, not disqualified by law, fullness of his heart. In communicating his

sentiments to the audience the divine showed, there is more or less danger of a conflict are without a parallel in the records of Orien of the Prince of Wales to Ireland he endeavored to paint it in glowing terms, and to National cause and its fearless champion, Mr. Parnell. Dr. Potts. with scorn in his eyes, in his gesture, and on his lips, thought he had pulverized the great Irish hisses with which the sentiment was received. The Britons who were in the majority applauded, while the score or two of French and Irish, who were there through curiosity, hissed the speaker roundly and emphatically. If Dr. Potts or any other Briton attempts to build up Imperial Federation on the ruin of Mr. Parnell's character or of the national cause, we can assure him the job will be a sad and sore one. Dr. Potts and his colleagues should remember that here in this very Canada they are in the minority. They must not forget the important fact that the French and the Irish with the other pationalities outside the Britons, as all the speakers loved to call themselves, constitute a big majority of the Canadian population, and that these are not exactly in love with the absurdly loval project of making Canada a tail to be easily wagged by Downing street for all time to

THE CONDITION OF THE CANADIAN

The last census volume, which has been recently issued, contains some interesting figures concerning the origin of the Canadian people the creed they profess, the space they occupy and the houses they fill. As to origins of the people we find that in each 1,000 there are 300.4 of French; 221.4 of Irish, (these two thus constituting the majority of the whole); 204.2 of English, 161.8 of Scotch, leaving 112.2 for the other origins, of which Indian appropriates 25.1. As to birth-places, in every 1,000 there are 339.4 born in Ontario, 307 in Quebec, 97.1 in Nova Scotia, 66.7 in New Brunswick, 23.4 in Prince Edward Island. In all, 859.1 out of every thousand are Canadian born, 42.9 are born. Out of every 1,000 of our population 506.1 are males, 493 9 females. Of these 319.1 are married, 37 widowed, and 643.9 unmarried: 315.5 males out of every 1,000, and 322.8 females are married. Included in each 1,000 of our people there are 23.2 widowers and 51.2 widows. Of the unmarried in every 1,000 there are 661.3 males. The unmarried females in each 1,000 are 626.

The number of persons to the square mile of Canadian territory in the several provinces is as follows:-Prince Edward Island, 51; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 11.6; Quebec, 7.2; Ontario, 18.9; Manitoba, 0.5! British Columbia, 0.1, and the whole of Canada one person to the square mile. Canada can provide each one of her population with 5131 acres of land on an average; but as a matter of fact the acreage of unoccupied land to each inhabitant is 503 acres.

A satisfactory feature of Canadian life is the large number of people who own the land they occupy or till. Out of every 1,000 of the population of Ontario 138 are land owners; of Quebec, 129; New Brunswick, 143; Nova Scotia, 152; Manitoba, 180. Out at every 1,000 families in the Dominion 725 are landowners. According to provinces, ont of every 1,000 families in Prince Edward Island 927 are owners of land; in Nova Scotia, 843; New Brunswick, 810; Quebec, 689; Ontario, 727; and Manitoba, 840.

Each 1,000 of the population is supplied with 198.4 horses, 46.6 colts and fillies, 30.7 working oxen, 369 milch cows, 394 other horned cattle, 704.9 sheep, 279.2 swine.

As regards the housing of the people, whether residing in tenements or separate dwellings, it is shown that there are 5.8 persons to each house in the Dominion. In 1881 there were altogether 753,017 occupied houses with 812,136 families to find shelter therein.

In the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island there was an occupied house for nearly each family. The average number of persons to each house in the several provinces was as follows :-- Prince Edward Island, 6.1; Nova Sectia, 5.9; New Brunswick, 6.3; Quebec, 6.2; Ontario, 5.3; Manitoba, 5.1; British Columbia, 50, and the Territories, 4.8. With respect to the average number of persons in each family in Canada, the returns show that in all Canada the average family consists of 5.3 persons, and in the several provinces as follows: - Prince Edward Island 6; Nova Scotia, 5.5; New Brunswick, 5.6; Quebec, 5.3; Ontario, 5.2; Manitoba, 5.1; British Columbia, 5, and the Territories, 4.8.

As regards the various creeds of the Dominion, the Catholics far outnumber all other sects; they constitute over two-fifths of the entire population. The Methodists follow next, with the Presbyterians and Church of England, who altogether are only slightly in excess of the Catholics. According to the figures there are in each 1,000 of the population, 414.3 Catholics, leaving 585.7 to be divided among the other denominations. Of the latter 171.8 are Methodists, 156.3 are Presbyterians, 132.9 Church of England, and 68.5 are Baptists, leaving 56.2 to be divided among the minor creeds.

BISHOP NULTY'S REMARKABLE PASTORAL,

The pastoral letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, which we published on Saturday, is perhaps the most remarkable

the teeth of what looked like an Orange between religious and national allegiance, tal fanaticism or of Indian savagery." ranter and demagogue. Alluding to the visit With this ticklish question Bishop Nulty has dealt in a bold and emphathic manner and in a tone clear and pronounce it an unqualified success. But he decisive. His noble and weighty words Othman, and who offered the alternative of could not do so without speering at the Irish give most elequent voice to the apprehensions. to the hopes and to the aspirations with which the Irish mind and heart are moved in this momentous matter. With true apostolic zeal and sagacity His Lordship points out to the church and to the people the grave danger of with the vile rabble or rebels," the rest of the English Government and its tools exersentence was drowned in the applants and the cising an unwarranted influence at the Vati- land." The great Edmund Burke, "on can to the detriment of the national cause. It is sought, on the one hand, to prejudice Rome against the Irish by the vilest slanders and misrepresentations, and on the other, to shake the confidence of Ireland in the justice] of the tribunal to which the nation always looked for counsel and encouragement in the hour of need. No nation ever yielded to the ships, all the result of English rule. The Holy See a larger and more self-sacrificing obedience, and in terribly trying ordeals in which their loyalty was severely tested. The obligations and duties which Irishmen owe to the Holy See have lately been a little unsettled and thrown into a state of painful uncertainty, in which they would seem to clash with the fulfilment of the duties they owe to their country.

Considering that feature of the situation, Bishop Nulty writes :- "The enlightened and "far-seeing wisdom of Leo XIII. in sum-' moning the Irish Bishops to Rome has rescued the nation's faith from the grave and 'serious dangers that constantly threatened 'it, and has relieved ourselves even from "the apprehension of these dangers ever "again recurring. By citing the repre-'sentatives of the various shades of opinion in the Irish episcopate,' he has shown his determination to ascertain with ' precision and certainty the intrinsic merits of the question on which they may be divided; and he has chosen the simplest, the easiest and most infallible, method possible for ascertaining the truth, not only on those questions, but on every disputed question of fact or of doctrine that can ever possibly arise. He has shown, too, that he has totally dicarded the dubious, the suspicious, the prejudiced and misleading channels through which informution on Irish public questions may hitherto have possibly reached him. Henceforth he is determined to believe nothing of us except what we will tell him ourselves ' through the bishops that will represent us." In doing this His Holiness has chosen the safest method possible for ascertaining the n:ked truth on all Irish questions without any possibility of being deceived, for the Irish Episcopate cannot and will never conspire to misrepresent their country men and to lead the Holy Father into error. Bishop Nulty describes the summoning of the Bishops to Rome by Leo XIII. as a public benefit conferred upon the people, for the nation's faith has thereby been

opinion divides them on any question." There can be but one feeling of gratification at this unanimity of episcopal sentiment, and at the determination of Leo XIII. to seek their counsels for himself, instead of permitting the great national issues at stake in Ireland to be any longer the subject of the mysterious and slanderous prattle of Errington and of other English lobbyists at the Vatican.

rescued from the grave and serious dangers

that threatened it. His Lordship concludes

Irish Prelates now at Rome areas one in their

views even in the vexed region of politics.

The patriotic prelate says :- "The Irish

at-any rate, substantially united and agreed

on every question, even in the slippery and

dangerous region of politics. The fact

tional interests of the nation to the advocacy

and protection of the laid parliamentary

A RECORD OF BARBAROUS OPPRES-SION.

At a convention of Russian Nihilists it was decided that for two years they would cease to wage war against the Czar and Imperial party, so as to give the nation an opportunity to fight the enemy without any division of strength. This resolve of the Nihilists has led our evening contemporary, the Daily Star, to venture the following remark :--

"England does not hope for this from those Irishmen who talk of forming corps to assist the Mahdi in the Soudan. Yet England never maltreated Ireland as the Russian monotonous, and the poor devils rebei. I Government maltreats the population from which the Nihilists come.'

Evidently our contemporary's acquaintance maltreatment of Ireland by England is un-A neep into the history of the country or a glance at the records of English legislation the Governor-General. The last two are and administration in Ireland will suffice to illegal, but still unscrupulously collect-convince our contemporary that its assertion ed to the plastre. To pay this he must grow to the contrary is not based upon facts. Under the penal laws the Irish people were deprived of almost every right that makes life precious. At one blow they were derrived of education, of arms, of their property, of office and of their priesthand and religious freed on. They were hunted down a sakeh must pay £7; if he doesn't use it he like wolves, they had prices set upon their must go into prison for life, and have his heads, and had their intents toward form but burned. Every man must pay for the heads, and had their infants tossed from bayonet to bayonet by the British soldiery, they had to wear flaming must pay to make the officials rich. If you pitched caps, and often had no place to die but the ditch and the gallows. From the time the hated Lord Capel, vicedocument ever penned by a dignitary of the roy in 1695, summoned his faction and ascen-Church on the question of one's duty to his dancy officials to repudiate the pledges and Church on the question of one's duty to his dancy omeias to reputate one process and chance seem to be fighting for them, and as stipulations of the Treaty of Limerick down long as I live to see you once more I hope to very recent years, the people were persecuted will hunt every Egyptian needs and or stances in which the country finds itself, cuted with a ferceity and a persistency which out of Sondan. Better a thousand times

Mr. J. H. McCarthy, M.P., in a recent work, says that "the wild multitude who followed the conquering generals of Omar and the Koran or death to the proud and populous cities of Syria, Persia and Egypt, never attempted to impose upon their subordinate empires any code of laws so ingeniously intolerant and so fautasticelly orush as those which the ascendancy party leve led at the Catholic people of Ire whose burning tongue truth, peace and freedem hung," called it ferocious legislation,

England opened this century by robbing Ireland of her parliament; towards the middle of it she laughed, rejoiced and grew merry over millions of Irishmen dying from famine or fleeing from their homes in coffin spirit of Eugland was spoken in the words of the Times "the Irish are going with a vengeance," In our own day we find the representative men of the country imprisoned by the thousand, and all the "resources of civilization" employed to keep the country under the heel of oppression.

We would specially invite the attention of our evening contemporary to the testimony offered by Bishop Nulty in his recent remarkable pastoral on this very subject of maltreatment of Ireland by England. "In the " long and mournful interval from Dr. Walsh " (Bishop of Meath 300 years ago) to O'Con-"nell, in defence of this great issue, and in testimony of the divine authority of Peter, depths of frightful suffering "were fathomed in this country such "as had never before been witnessed " in any land under heaven. Fines, imprisonments and tortures were inflicted upon thousands and thousands of agonizing victims of our race and nation, which had no parallel or precedent in the annals of human suffering. They robbed us of our reputation. they p undered us of our property, they confiscated our estates, they demolished our homes, extinguished our hearths, and drove us mercilessly as helpless impoverished exiles into every land under heaven. We lost everything we possessed on this earth save the precious jewel of the faith, exactly the very thing which above all others they longed and labored most to wrest from us." Russia has no such record as this, and the Daily Star will have some difficulty in substantiating its assertion that England never maltreated Ireland as the Russian Government maltrests the population from which the Nihilists come. Is it any wonder, then, that the Irish people have come to look upon England's difficulty as Ireland's opportunity?

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SOUDAN

Startling revelations of inhumanity and cruelty in the Soudan are becoming the order of the day. The truth about the doings of the British Government and of its representatives on the Nile is slowly but surely coming to the surface. It has long been suppressed, by adding the gratifying assurance that the but now the correspondents who have returned are beyond the reach of the censorship of the press, and the facts are being stated in all their dreadful nakedness. They do not Bishops go before the Holy Father, this time redound to the credit of the people who tried but failed to smash the Mahdi. The inside history of the Soudanese campaign is a tale of unparalleled woe, misery and cruelty. The of having unanimously entrusted the educa- Khartoum letters of the intrepid Powers, the special war correspondent of the London Times, who is numbered among the slain, have party, proves that no essential difference of been published by his family. They throw a ghastly light upon the situation in the invaded country and describe the merciless tyranny which drove the Arabs to fight for their homes and their right to live. Powers goes so far as to say that he would forgive the Arab that would put a lance into him for no other reason than that he was of the same color as the sconndrels who have robbed the native for so many years. An extract from one of these letters of the dead correspondent will show how little the world really knew of the merits of the Madhi's cause and why victory should have crowned the efforts of the oppressed.

The correspondent, unable and not allowed to write the real facts to the Times, tells the truth as follows in his private correspondence :--

"The Soudani and the Arabs are splendid fellows; ground down and robbed by every ruffian who has money enough (ill-gotten) to huy himself a position of Pasha, or free licence to rob, they are quite right to rebei and hurl the nest of robbers to the other side will, indeed, forgive the fellow who puts his lance into me, if that is to be my fate, because I shall feel that he is right as long as I am of the same color as the scoundrels who with history is limited. The treatment of have robbed him and his for so many years, the Russian people by their government may How is the government of the country carried have been bad, and even very bad, but the on? It is only the plains along the banks of the Nile which are cultivated. Every Arab must pay a tax for himself, children and wife, parallelled, either in ancient or modern times, or wives. This he has to pay three times over-once for the Kedowi, once for the some corn, and for the privilege of growing corn he must pay £3 per annum. To grow corn the desert earth must have water; the means of irrigation is a "sakeh," a wheel like a mill-wheel with buckets on it, which raises the water into a trough, and then it flows in little streams over the land. A sakeh is turned by two oxen. Every man who uses right of working to earn money; every one must pay if he is idle; in any case every one have a merkeb, or trading boat, you are fined £4 if you don't continually fly the Egyptian flag, and you must pay \$4 for the privilege of flying it. It is this system, and not the Mahdi, that has brought about this rebellion. The rebels are in the right, and God and chance seem to be fighting for them, and as