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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. NOVEMBER.

THURSDAY, 27 .- Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.

FRIDAY, 26 .- Feria SATURDAY, 29 .- Vigil of St. Andrew. St. Saturninus, Martyr. SUNDAY, 30.—First Sunday in Advent. Epist.

Rom. xiii. 11-14; Gosp. Luke xxi. 25 83. Cons. Abp. Kenrick, St. Louis, 1841. DECEMBER. MONDAY, 1 .- St. Andrew, Apostle (Nov.

2.—St. Bibiana, Virgin TUESDAY, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 3 .- St. Francis Xavier, Confessor. Abp. Carroll, Baltimore, died

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding laso large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

THE English Board of Trade returns for October are not very encouraging. The imports declined in value by £4,763,623 and the exports by £724,697, compared with the re turns for October last year.

THE Montreal Daily Witness says it is not unnatural to believe the theory which as eribes the Chiniquy disturbances to the promptings of the priests The pious daily is right. To low, contemptible bigots the belief of such a theory is quite easy and natural.

A DISEASE, said to resemble Asiatic cholera, has made its appearance in Kentucky and Virginia. It appears a scientific investigation is necessary to determine the character of the disease, and to dispell all doubt as to whether or not, it is as bad or worse than the Asiatic scourge so much to be dreaded.

THE organ of the Irish National party states that it is the intention of Mr. Parnell and his party to impeach Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland, for conspiracy to murder. Time is swiftly bringing retribution, and the tables are being effectively turned against the tyrants and executioners of two years ago.

THE Lords were satisfied with a promise from the Government that a Redistribution bill, satisfactory to both parties, would be introduced immediately, and they accordingly passed the Franchise Bill to a second reading without a division. The Radical wing of the Liberal party exhibits much indignation and irritation over the concessions made by the Ministry to the Upper House.

Norwithstanding the efforts made to spread education and temperance in England, drunkenness is greatly on the increase, capecially among the women. Out of thirteen drunken persons brought before a London magistrate the other day, ten were women, and out of 17,000 persons appreheaded during twelve months in Liverpool, 7,000 were representatives of the fair sex.

THE Ottawa Free Press makes a slight mistake when it states that "Religious tolerance " is not an out of office creed of the Liberal " party, but one for practice. Mr. Gladstone " has just called through Her Majesty to the "Church of Rome." Rev. Father Petre has entered the House of Lords not from any call made by Mr. Gladstone. The Premier had nothing to do with it. Father Petre took his seat among the Peers by his right of succession.

THE difficulties that have existed between the authorities and the students of Laval University have been amicably settled. The earned judges and advocates, to whom the students had applied for assistance in their revolt against Laval, have wisely counselled them to return to the University. McGill also declined to accept the propositions made

Laval with which institution McGill has irientily and cordial relations.

apper to the territory of the second of the "THE quantity of waste land in Treland is decreasing, and, a hopeful sign for the country it is. Up to the time of the land agitation the area under bog, marsh and barren mountain became greater with every succeed. ing year; but since the Land League inspired the people with new vigor, and hope, agricritural enterprise has been pushed and the tate of the country is more encouraging. According to the latest statistics the reclamation of waste land during the past year was carried to the extent of adding 89,720 acres to the fertile and crop producing land of the country.

KING LEGPOLD, of Belgium, is a constitutional sovereign and a lover of law and order. In an interview which he had recently with a certain statesman, he gave a significant; and caustic answer to the question, "Why do you prefer the Liberals to the Catholics?" "Mon Dieu! the reason is very simple: When the Liberals are in power, there are no disturb. ances in the streets. Catholics band themselves together, and prepare to take their electoral revenge by pacific and legal methods. The moment the Catholics attain to power, the Liberals rush into the streets; the period of riot, of insult to my person, and revolution

The woman Boutet, who was to be hanged this morning at Quebec, was granted a respite of eight days at a late hour last evening by Judge Ramsay, who had sentenced her to death. It is claimed that grave irregularities existed in the jury room during the trial of the woman, and that they are of such a nature as to nullify the verdict. The counsel for the condemned woman offers evidence that the guardian of the jury with at least two members thereof had been carousing together during the trial, and that their capers ended in the intoxication of the party. If this charge is found to be true, a new trial will have to be granted, for we don't want it said that in Canada people are hung on verdicts rendered by drunken juries.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD W: 8 tendered banquet last night by the Beacons ield club in London. The Premier could not rise higher than a political huckster, and could not forget his partizanship. In replying to fessor. the toast of his health, he impressed upon his hearers that Canadians were nothing but ultra tory; the conservatism and loyalty of the colonists to England were in no manner or shape less intense than even in the Beaconsfield club. Sir John added that the French Canadians especially distinguished themselves in their manifestations of conservatism and loyalty. The Premier apparently does not r resenting to Her Majesty that it was on any continent. In the higher know them, for he would hardly venture such an assertion if he attended their public gatherings and banquets, where La Marseillaise is predominant and the name of Albion is held in the back ground.

For some time mast rumors have been affoat regarding differences between gentlemen of the same political persuasion, from which their opponents have been seeking to draw no small share of comfort. We have of civilization; the old-time Tories, even, have been moving rapidly in Ireland during given no heed to any of these assertions, and | were disgusted at the tale of official degrada- | the past five and twenty years." would not do so now were it not that the latest invention concerns two gentlemen in whom we take a deeper interest than any of the others that have been referred to. Our friends, Messrs. Costigan and Curran, are sought to be made appear, in certain quarters, as being at sixes and sevens. Happily, we are in a position to state that there is not the slightest grounds for the rumors in question. These gentlemen are not only political allies, but warm personal friends, and it is needless to add the reports that have been wired in different directions were sent by those who wish neither the Minister of Inland Revenue nor the member for Montreal Centre God speed.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD is going in strong for Imperial Federation. At a meeting in London, called for the purpose of advancing the scheme, the Canadian Premier came to the front with a motion for the appointment of a general committee to take the question up and to form a league whose object will be to secure the permanent unity of the empire. Sir John is getting mighty presumptuous in his old days. He won't even condescend to consult the Canadian people about the adoption of political measures which radically affect their standing and their interests. He was quite ready and anxious to spring the annexation of Jamaica upon Canada without asking anybody's advice but his own. The Jamaicans, however, showed that they had a voice in the matter and they left the Premier in the lurch. Sir John may propose Imperial federation, but we imagine the Canadian people, like the Jamaicans, will insist on the right to dispose of it, as far as they are concerned. Canada will scarcely submit to having its destinies settled and marked out by a one man power. " House of Lords Lord Petre, a priest of the For a quadrigenarious statesman, Sir John is both a little "too premature and too fresh."

> THE following table of liquor sales in Prince Edward Island does not offer much favorable testimony to the effectiveness of the Scott Act against indulgence in intoxicating drinks. It must be remembered that the Scott Act went into force in the Island two years ago.

> 1883.....19,505

We thus find that the consumption of fire water in 1883, when the act was in full force,

than before it. There is, however, very little of 23.8 and 74 hushels per acre respectively, taining it. The sister societies are also sensible supply each other's defects and over look many consolation in the change, for beer drinking is Last year both crops were destroyed by the harmless compared to whiskey guzzling. One early frost. gallon of whiskey will do more harm than eight or ten gallons of beer. Under all prohibition acts, however, whiskey will get the carrots, and turnips. The aggregate and better of beer, because it is easier and less bulky to handle, and because it goes a longer

THE PROFESSOR'S MISTAKE.

Professor Geldwin Smith has not been very fortunate in his last hebdomatical onslaught on the Irish representatives. He imagined be was driving a big spike into their coffin whea he penned the following :- 'The Parnellites are unterly beyond control; their object, is to wreck the Legislature and the Govern. ment, and for social decency they have no more regard than Kaffirs." Instead of being a castigation and a rebuke, this language is the very acme of praise and correct appreciation. The Parnellites are indeed utterly beyond control, for they are unpurchasable and incorruptible; neither Tory nor Whig controls them; they know no master out the Irish people. Mr. Smith is right for once. Their object is, as the Professor points out, to wreck the Legislature and the Government, and a right landable object it is. A Government or a Legislature that misrules a people deserves to be wrecked; that proposition is self-evident. Now, Ireland is admittedly under excessively bad legislation and administration, consequently it is the imperative duty of the representatives of that country to do away with the cause of these legislative and administrative evils—which is the Legislature and the Government. Finally, Goldwin Smith is right when he says that the Parnellites have no more regard for social decency than Kaffirs. Anybody that would have regard for the "social decency" of Dublin Castle and its plumed minions, would be worse than a Kafhr. It is seldem that Professor Goldwin Smith has uttered so many truths in so few lines. Of course he is not to be thanked for it; for what has turned out to be "taffy on a stick" was meant to be poison on a dagger. We suppose the Irish will catch it red hot next time, and in unequivocal terms, from the blundering pro-

HEALY'S SPEECH.

WE surrender considerable of our space in this issue to a full report of the great oratorical effort made by Mr. Healy in the British House of Commons. The member for Monaghan delivered this speech in support of Mr. Sexton's amendment to the Address, essential to the public interest that the crim- branches of education, Ireland also stands inal law should be impartially administered | well; and here again thoroughness rather to all classes of the people in Ireland. No than a showy and parrot-like encyclopedism one can read it without being convinced of is the object aimed at. With regard to the the shame and scandal of the Gladstone- measure of popular education in the four pro-Spencer regime. Mr. Healy's words fell like vinces, to which the Canadian discussion is a clap of thunder in the House. The drifting, the percentage of illiteracy is largest Ministers were struck speechless; their fol- in Ulster, and the proportion of children not lowers looked amazed and seemed to ask if attending school is also greater there than in such things could take place within the fold Munster, Connaught, or Leinster. Things tion. A Parliamentary correspondent, who was a witness of the scenes in the Commons, says the strongest proof of the nower and incisiveness of the speech was to be seen in the appearance of the House while it was being delivered. Mr. Trevelyan, the ex-Chief Secretary, was a sight to see. He had held the position to which the responsibility of the official crimes must ultimately be brought. His misery was great, and it was made the more conspicuous by his labors to conceal it. He cowered under the vigorous application of the lash by Healy, and looked piteously around the ministerial benehes. But their occupants were grave and pensive; they could not give the ex-Chief Secretary the encouragement of a smile, for their faces were dark with the shame and suspicion of Dublin Castle which Mr. Healy's powerful indictment caused to rise in their unwilling breasts. Bolton, the Crown prosecutor, French, the ex-Chief Detective, and the other instruments of Dublin Castle were portrayed in such forcible terms that many of the English members grew visibly ashamed and sick of the odious pillars of the government régime in Ireland. From heginning to end Mr. Healy drove the Irish case home with telling force and vengeance and maintained the crushing character of the indictment all through.

ONTARIO'S BOUNTIFUL CROPS.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for November presents some highly satisfactory statistics on the grain and root crops of the province, and gives tables of produce based on 1,250 returns made to the bureau on the 25th of October. These tables show that the wealth of the province has been largely added to by the increased products of the soil, both as to quantity and quality. The harvest was extremely bountiful, and a comparison with last year's is found to be most favorable. Compared with the harvest of 1883 the aggregate and average

ield of ceres	lla is as fo	llows :		
	Aggregate.		Average.	
	1884. bush.	1883. bush.	1881. bush.	1884 bush
Fall wheat2 Spring "1	20,722,288	11,656,957 9,726,063	24.0 20.2	10.6 16.6
Barley	19,119,041	18,4+4,337 54,573,609	27.3 38.9	24.3 38.5
Lye		3,012,240	15.0	16.0

The total yield of peas is 13,691,607 bushels, or 3.000.000 bushels more than last year, while the average per acre is 24 bushels, or 42 bushels more than last year.

The quality of the grain is generally excel-

was more than three times less under the act the latter 12,935,889 bushels, being an average who may have no other opportunity of ob- mutual love and forbearance. They will

The root crop is also reported to be an excellent one, especially potatoes, mangolds, average yield for 1883 and 1884 is as follows: Aggrogate Average.

1884. 1893. 7884. 1893.

Potatoes, bu. 27,546,261 16,403, 82,103.2 98

Mangolds, bu. . 8,655,184 6,252,015 471.9 363

Carrots, bu. 4,197 200 3,981,436 282.0 354

Turnips, bu. 44,456,363 29,879,354 426.2 304

Thus in all four specimens there was a marked increase in the yield for the present year over last. Ontario has every reason to feel satisfied with the general results of its agricultural enterprise, and thankful for the unusual abundance and wholesomeness which mark the fruits of its labor.

THE TELEGRAM CRUSHED AGAIN.

THE Toronto Telegram made some startling assertions, last week, in regard to educational matters in Ireland. At the time we pointed out to our contemporary the injustice and injury it was doing in bringing false and slanderous charges against a people already sufficiently misrepresented. We gave it facts and figures to digest, and hoped that it would either apologize or correct its misstatements. We are sorry to see that it has not the honesty nor the courage to do one thing or the other. The Toronto Mail now steps in and decides the question against its neighbor, in the following terms -" Those Canadian journals which are now discussing the question of Irish education with some accrbity will find it dealt with at length in a recent issue of the London, Reader. That authority, which is not overfriendly to the Irish, declares that in primary education Ireland now leads the world. There was a time, not remote, when the descendants of those who deliberately drove learning from Ireland flung their lofty scorn at the ignorance of her people. But the hedge academy, no thanks to anybody outside of Ireland, gave place some years ago to the national school; and the race is proving an apt pupil. The percentage of illiteracy in Ireland among persons over fifteen years of age is estimated at 10.71, and is rapidly decreasing. It was 27.3 in 1861, 17.5 in 1871 and 12.4 in 1881. The quality of the education is excellent. The curriculum is not so elaborate as that of Ontario nor does the system, as with us, cram the scholar with a mass of ill-digested food. Every lad turned out is thoroughly grounded in the three R's, and with that kit and his own ready brains he is fit for the battle of life

OVERRULING A JURY'S VERDICT.

JUDGE MANISTY, of the Court of Queen's Bench, who presided at the trial of the Adams-Coleridge libel case in London, has done, as he has now found out to his cost. a very unwise and unpopular thing in over ruling the verdict of the jury which granted \$15,000 damages to the plaintiff. Mr. Adams a lawyer of some repute and standing, had sought a matrimonial alliance with the age daughter of Chief Justice Coleridge. Mr. Adams was apparently not a desirable suitor in the estimation of the Coleridge family, for Bernard, son of the Chief Justice, wrote letter of warning to his sister, bringing the most sensational charges against her Romco The latter was represented as a hideoue monster and a dangerous person to marry. Miss Coloridge gave the letter to Adams, who then took an action of damages against his prospective brother-in-law. The case was tried and a jury found that his character was damaged to the extent of \$15,000. But Judge Manisty, desiring to come to the assistance of a confrere on the Bench, arbitrarily reversed the verdict and gave judgment against the victorious plaintiff with costs. This decision has caused a greater sensation throughout England than even the libel suit itself. It has already been made the subject of Parliamentary notice, and the Government is to be called upon to explain the extraordinary ruling whereby the functions of the jury are made a mockery, a delusion and a snare. The current strain of the comments of the English Press is that the judge paid too much deference to the personal feelings of Lord Coleridge, and his conduct in the case is considered an insult to the system of trial by jury; while among the lawyers and eminent jurists, it is denounced as an abuse of privilege. Judge Manisty's usefulness is evidently a thing of the past. His name will undoubtedly soon figure on the retired list.

A NATIONAL HALL FOR OTTAWA. We have received a copy of a circular from Principal MacCabe, President of St. Patrick's Literary Association, of Ottawa, in which a National Hall which shall be a credit and For many years the Irish citizens have been without a suitable place where the literary, charitable and national objects which from by the students, as such would have had all was more than double the quantity con lent, and is remarkably free from defects of izations are better equipped in this respect able wife or husband, as to secure the com manner I have been treated, searching at your

is exceptionally opportune, for submitting a to have the right to divorce her." removed. It is accordingly proposed to form subscribed stock being payable on decent. in five annual calls of ten per cent. each. The liability of stockholders is limited to the amount of stock subscri ed. With this stock it is proposed to erect or purchase, in some central place, a hall which will meet the many requirements referred to.. The value of the property held by the St. Patrick's Literary Association at present is at least two thousand five hundred dollars. A large proportion of the shares will, therefore, be taken by the association itself. As soon as fifty per cent, of the stock is subscribed a meeting of shareholders will be called and steps taken to secure incorporation. The project is a laudable one and should meet with every support and encouragement from the Irish people of Ottawa and of the surrounding districts. We agree with Principal Mac-Cabe when he concludes that a united effort, now made, cannot but be crowned with

A SPIRITED RESISTANCE.

THE spirit of resistance to the odious police ax is rapidly spreading throughout Ireland. Limerick's plucky refusal to knuckle down to Earl Spencer is an incident without parallel in modern history. Tyranny was never so effectually baffled and so openly slapped in the face. As a spontaneous, earnest and unanimous revolt against naked illegality it is absolutely unique. The municipal body, in the face of the worst threats, refused point blank to collect a tax that would be equivalent to a sanction and endorsement of despotic rule. In this they have reflected the tone and temper of the people generally. The plight in which the collection of this extra police tax place the representatives of the Imperial Government is at times extremely laughable. Imagine an officer of Her Majesty's Royal Irish Constabulary going before a magistrate and gravely demanding a decree against a poor, defenceless woman for the princely sum of a half-penny. This is no joke, but plain, straight fact; for such a thing has actually occurred in Galway. Sergeant Michael O'Reilly processed a number of the inhabitants of the townland of Grange for having refused to pay him the amounts claimed as their respective applotments under the Crimes Act for extra police. The total amount to be assessed was £14 4s. Decrees, with costs, were granted in the following cases-Mar garet McDonnell, 1d. (one half penny); George Tunstead, 3s. 5d.; Thomas Gorman, 1d. (one penny); James Julian, 2s. 7d.; Ellen Bruder, 14d.; Martin Curran, 64d.; James Byrne, ls. 1d.: John Abbin, 5d.: John Brennan, 41.; William Mackey, 31d. Thomas Delaney, who was summoned for twopence. asked who were the parties alleged to have been boycotted or the necessity for the extra police, but the complainant said he did not like to mention the names of the parties. The Chairman said the defendant ought to memorial the Lord-Lieutenant for a remission of the tax, but the Rev. Mr. Phelan, P.P., who watched the cases, strongly opposed the presentation of any memorial to Earl Spencer on the subject, and the defendants announced their intention to refuse payment of the amounts of the warrants, or to allow them to be levied off their goods. What a spectacle the Executive of a rich and powerful nation will present in entering on a tussle with poor, destitute peasants!

THE ADVOCATES OF DIVORCE.

A FEW Canadian journals are thoughtlessly pleading for the establishment of divorce courts where divorce can be made easy. They dislike the safeguards thrown around the matrimonial status of society in Canada. They want more looseness and less restraint. They object to the Senate being the only divorce court in the land, because of the expensiveness and other difficulties which mest the divorce seeker. It is a good sign that the advocates of these unboly centres of social decay and corruption are few and far between. It is better that individuals should have to put up with the inconveniences of matrimonial union than for society to have to: suffer the evil consequences of matrimonial disunion. All moral and right-minded people profess to hold the doctrines of Mormonism in detestation, and consider them a curse and disgrace to society. Yet in what does Mormonism differ from the system of divorce? Mormonism allows a man to have several friend, Mr. Richard Goode. In this letter wives at one time, while divorce permits them one after the other. Richop O'Farrell, in a sermon preached at the Plenary Council, and treating on the subject of Christian marriage, advanced peculiarly strong arguments against the divorce system now in attention is directed to the project of securing vogue in many of the United States, Among other points, His Lordship held an honor to the Irish people of the capital, that divorce is adopted to gratify the basest passions, as it offers a greater freedom from the embarrassments of open polygamy. This is eminently and almost universally true. (In time to time engage their attention, may be the vast majority of cases, divorces are sought drive government out of Ireland, and I would considered and advanced, while other organ- after, not so much to get rid of an objection be better paid by them. From the entire

sumed when there was no restriction. There, any kind. Bears and corn, which were in any There in culturally points gott that the old St. panicuship of some new face or of some body was but very little increased in population; so unpromising condition at the end of filly. Patrick's fall is totally linadequate to meet size shusband or wife. But as Bishon O'Farrel that an explanation for the anomaly made a surprisingly good recovery in August, the requirements of the St. Patrick's wisely pointed out, "when many explanation for the anomaly made a surprisingly good recovery in August, the requirements of the St. Patrick's wisely pointed out, "when many explanation for the anomaly in the angust of maturity. The Literary Association in its present know that they are united for good or evil that they amount of been consumed yield of the former is 592,044 bushels, and of work of affording an education to those until death they will naturally cultivate of the same pressing necessity. The promoters of the annual bazaar in aid of the quarrets and fosters them. It leads to the asylum for the Irish orphans and, of other worst evils, for if a married person knows charitable movements have, with each recur- that by personal quarrels or by crimes the ring year, more and more difficulty in getting marriage law can be broken, what an induce. a fitting place in a central locality. This ment to foster dissensions or to fall into foul want has of late strongly forced itself on the sins ? It is not a rare thing for the husband attention of the Trish people of Ottawa, and to agree beforehand with the seducer to secure Principal MacCabe believes the present time the proofs of his wife's unfaithfulness in order

scheme whereby all these difficulties may be Considered from all legitimate points of view, divorce is absolutely undesirable. It a joint stock company, with a capital of at does more harm than good in any community, least ten thousand dollars, in shares of ten and our contemporaries who are seeking to dollars each-fifty per cent. of the have it spread and easily obtained, are siming a deadly blow at the moral standing of the mand, and the "remaining" fifty per country and at the solidity of our social fabrica di fai anni s

CANADA AND CAPE TOWN. The ridiculous report which was sent abroad

some few weeks ago that Canada had its

martial ardour up and that it was not satisfied with sending a Canadian contingent to "do" the Nile, but it was also extremely anxious to send a fleet to Cape Town, South Africa, has apparently caused quite a sensation at the tail end of the African continent. The truth of the report was never questioned by the credulous Cape Townites. The absurdity of the North Pole going down to help the South Pole never struck them. Even newspaper editors allowed themselves to be humbugged, and they forthwith fill columns of their journals with glowing eulogies of the generosity and thoughtfulness of the Canadian Government and people towards that distant colony in its hour of distress and inability to cope with the natives. The last mail has brought to the Canadian papers a marked copy of the Cape Argus, containing a warm expression of the gratitude and of various kindly feelings which are entertained towards the Dominion. The sirgus says :-The offer of the Government of the Dominion of Canada comes as an almost startling revelation of the forces that now go to make up our vast Empire, and of the quick sympathy that tingles in its every nerve. How distant Canada seems when we think of our local struggles; how near when we think of the unexpected offer of fraternal assistance that comes to us as the news of the day! The offer is evidently made under some misupprehension. It has, doubtless, followed upon the receipt of the news in Canada that the Imperial Government was contemplating the maintenance of its authority in Bechuanaland by local forces only. What the Canadians, have, doubtless, said upon receipt of this bald news, was that the Cape Government, as represent. ing loya: British colonists, was being left in its hour of peril to maintain the honor of the Empire; and instantly there comes this warm-hearted offer of aid in men or money to defend the flag,"

Our far-away contemporary is foolish enough to consider this bogus offer as an impulsive determination on the part of Canadians that British honor shall not suffer in the remotest quarter of the world. It does not take much to stuff some people. Our Cape friends must be under the impression that Canadians have very little to do when they imagine that the latter are ready to travel to every unknown and remote corner of the globe to protect British honor against unarmed and uncivilized peoples. The Argus drags another conclusion from this empty offer. Our contemporary looks upon it as a step towards Imperial Federation and says :-- " The Imperial idea has seized on every dependency of the Empire; and its outlying portions are more solicitous for the maintenance of purely Imperial inte ests than some stay-at-home politicians who have never thought how wide are the interests of which Great Britain is the centre. If we now needed such aid, it is evident that ships would soon be chartered for Canadian and Australian contingents to save the British name from dishonor. It will doubtless have aided in giving point to public opinion in England that a dependency should have been so keenly sensitive to Imperial honor; and a dependency, too, in which there is just as wide a divergence of mee and language as in this country."

All this may be a pleasant dream to our Cape friends, and it is a pity to have to spoil it by informing them that there is nothing in it. They don't know us; we are a great deal more selfish and more regardful of home interests than they imagine.

MORE HORRIBLE REVELATIONS.

Some extraordinary revelations have been made during the trial of the notorious James Ellis French, ex-Director of the Detective Force in Ireland. Government secrets cl horrible import have been brought to light As a preliminary to placing Mr. French apon his trial, a jury was impanelled to settle the question of his alleged insanity and incaracity to plead. In the course of evidence a most remarkable document, written by the prisoner, on the 31st of August, to a perso 181 French discusses the weak points of the evidence against him, recalls his valuable services as a spy and detective, and recounts the convictions obtained through his efforts as a savage would count the scalps of his victims. The most significant utterance made by French in this letter is where he brags of being in a position to make Government officials "bite their nails." We bespeak our ereaders' closest attention to the following passage from the letter :-"If I sent to Parnell and O'Brien I could

Production of the state of the