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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887

There is very strong circumstantial evidence that the writer of the forged *Zvezda* letter was Red Jim McDermott, the spy and informer.

The Irish Bishop have introduced the custom of administering the total abstinence pledge to all the children at Confirmation.

History is repeating itself in the case of the present Pope. Like his predecessor in the Middle Ages, Leo XIII. is at present practically the peace-maker of Europe and the arbiter in international difficulties.

Several contemporaries are suggesting titles for Sir John Macdonald on his expected elevation to the peerage. One says Lord Batoche would be good, another suggests Lord Rielhanger, we think Baron Gertymander would be neat and highly suggestive.

LORD SALISBURY has surrendered the Canadian fisheries to the United States. Now, if he would only throw in Sir John and Lansdowne as hostages the transaction would be complete. Why should Canada keep the sharks after giving away the cod and mackerel?

The public debt of the United States decreased thirteen million dollars in April. In Canada the public debt is on the increase. How long will it be before these contrary movements in two contiguous countries will reach a point where Progress and Poverty will shake hands across the border?

The Tory press of Canada say the Catholic clergy will stand aloof from Mr. O'Brien. Perhaps they may. That has yet to be seen, but so far, the only person they are standing aloof from is Lord Lansdowne at Toronto. Let us take facts as they occur.

The *Dublin Express*, a Tory paper, contained this paragraph a short time ago:—

The tenants on another part of the (Lansdowne) property met and agreed to subscribe to the Loughscurran Fund, and if the Governor-General does not fund and hand down he flag, he will find that his honest tenants, acting under such excellent advice, have no rents to give him.

While the volunteers who turned out for service during the Fenian raids are looking for medals and the veterans of older service are seeking land grants, would it not be a grateful and proper thing for the government to grant the Canadians who served in the 100th Regiment, and so well upheld the name of Canada for many years abroad, some recognition of their services?

People are tired hearing all this talk about Lord Lansdowne not being in a position to defend himself against the attacks made upon him for his cruelty to his Irish tenants. This is all rubbish. Canada is a free country. Let him hire a hall, as any other man would in like circumstances. He may be sure of an attentive hearing. He is neither a God, nor a demi-god. Lord Dufferin would soon find a way for defending himself were he attacked. But Dufferin was a gentleman.

The *Toronto Globe* wheels into line thus:—"But if Mr. O'Brien will persist in coming he should be treated as Mr. Davitt was treated, and as Dr. Kane and Mr. Smith were treated. In him we should respect freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, as we respected both in those other visitors who came to speak to us of Irish affairs, and to seek our sympathy."

Writing to the *Toronto Globe*, Mr. George E. Desbarats, of this city, gives a flat contradiction to a statement made by Sir Charles Tupper the other day, and exposes what seems likely to prove a grave scandal. It seems that the Canadian Bank Note Company, of which Mr. Desbarats is president, offered to perform for 20 per cent less money, or at a

price to save the country at least \$24,000 a year. The Government work done by the British American Bank Note Company. To this offer from a substantial concern, the Ministry paid no attention whatever, but renewed the contract of the B. A. Bank Note Company, and refused even to open the tender of their rivals! The matter, says the *Globe*, which at present seems to admit of no explanation creditable to the Administration, will, we understand, be ventilated in the House during the present week.

The Liberal and National press of England, Ireland and Scotland contain long quotations from articles that have appeared in THE Post about the Lansdowne evictions and the visit of Mr. Wm. O'Brien to Canada. We are glad to see by a number of editorial references to those articles that our advocacy of the Irish cause is helping to keep up the hearts of the poor people who are making a last stand for their rights in the Old Land.

The *Kazoot*, according to its invariable custom of falsifying what appears in other papers, this morning produced an alleged translation of an article that appeared in THE *Etendard* about the Lansdowne evictions. The translation conveys the exact reverse of what was said by our French contemporary. There is not a phrase in THE *Etendard's* article that could be construed into the terms: "Some of the tenants are not poor cottagers, but rich rascals." He was not a poor translator but a designing knave who made that translation.

A REPORT appeared in our telegraph columns some few weeks ago which stated that Canadian railways had refused to give passes to shippers of live stock coming to Montreal. We now see it stated that most of the United States western railroad companies give interstate passes to shippers of live stock, and are said to defend this practice upon the ground that while these men are engaged in the transportation of cattle and are traveling with their property they are employees of the railroad company that serves them.

The canals of New York will be opened to-morrow or Saturday. Friday is regarded as an unlucky day on the water, and no vessel is launched on Friday, or started on its first trip on that day. There are 5,000,000 bushels of grain now on the lakes en route to Buffalo, to be transported through the Erie canal, which has the inside track under the interstate commerce law. By the 1st of June there will be 150 new boats on the canals, including steamers and their consorts. Sixty new propellers have been built on the lakes this season.

The reported exodus of vast numbers of Irishmen from Ireland in advance of the passage of the last great act of Tory-English infamy, the Balfour Coercion Bill, reminds us of a passage in the history of Holland. Old Corvin, in the Assembly of Burgomasters, in the year 1712, made this immortal speech:—"I am an old man, upwards of eighty, and have seen more difficult times than these; but by the blessing of God, on our firmness and resolution we have hitherto preserved our own state. If at last we are overpowered, let us lay our cities under water, betake ourselves to our ships and sail to the Indies, and let those who see our country laid waste say:—There lived a people who chose to lose their country rather than their liberties."

A CONTEMPORARY lauds Lord Lansdowne and the English nobility. Once upon a time—speaking of the English peerage—Lord Beaconsfield said: "We owe it (the peerage) to three sources, the spoilation of the Church, the open and flagrant sale of its honors by the elder Stuarts and the borough mongering of our own times. These are the three main sources of the existing peerage of England, and in my opinion disgraceful ones." There was another source which he forgot to mention—the illegitimate children of kings' mistresses, whose descendants to this day draw large pensions from the Government of England. Such is the "nobility" we are asked to admire! Such are the proud aristocrats who are now trying to legislate away the liberties of the most ancient and virtuous people in the world.

LONDON *Truth* of April 21st has the following pertinent paragraph:—"Orangemen can boycott as ruthlessly as Nationalists, and they do. The Rev. Matthew Macanary, of Castleblaney, had found to his cost that no man in his position can avow himself a follower of Mr. Gladstone without being ruined. Mr. Macanary's church is deserted; fifty families have refused to pay the proportion of his stipend which they had promised; Lord Templeton has withdrawn his annual grant of £5, and Mr. and Mrs. Macanary have been assaulted. Under these circumstances the rev. gentleman had no option but to resign his pastorate. This is a significant commentary on the cant which is talked about the tolerance of Ulster Protestants."

A *Toronto* paper has discovered a mare's nest. In a long article it strives to make the glibmouthed believe that "Erasmus Wiman, to suit his own ends, seeks to break up the trade of the St. Lawrence and turn it towards New York." It accuses the *Mail* of being in the plot, also the monetary papers, the telegraph, and the Lord knows who else. But what spoils this hypothesis is the fact that everyone knows that the wall between Canada and the United States swept away the trade of the west would follow the natural channel down the lakes to Montreal and Quebec. This route has every advantage over that via the Erie canal to New York. But the object of the *Toronto* organ is very visible. It knows that the great commercial interests of the continent, Canadian as well as American, are rising in revolt against political divisions that are growing every day more and more incompatible with the highly expensive, nonsensical, antiquated system carried on at Ottawa. To bolster up that system, by which a gang of unscrupulous poli-

tionaries are amassing vast fortunes out of the revenues and resources of the Dominion, is the object of such articles, as that under notice. But it cannot stand. It must break down eventually. The object of the *Mail* of the Ottawa combination is to keep up the farce as long as possible; for the longer it lasts the greater will be the amount of the plunder they will secure.

SPEAKING of Mr. O'Brien's visit, the *Irish Canadian* says:—

Lord Lansdowne is now terrified at the publication of the villanies that prevail on his so-called estates; and, with the design of nullifying Mr. O'Brien's exposure of the facts, he starts on a personal campaign in the vain endeavor to establish a spurious popularity. They are going to Canada, why? Has not Mr. O'Brien a right to come to Canada to expose the villanies of Lord Lansdowne? Is Lord Lansdowne to deny all knowledge of the cruelties perpetrated by his agent, and Mr. O'Brien to be denied the right of exposing his lordship's hypocrisy? These are matters it is said in certain circles that Mr. O'Brien is not wanted. Well, O'Brien does not care whether he is wanted or not. It is equally true that Lord Lansdowne is not wanted here by a large number of Canadian. He is simply tolerated, but almost universally detested. Public opinion, as Wendell Phillips remarks, is more effective than armies in battle array; and this explains the eagerness of the Governor-General in opening the campaign which Mr. O'Brien has forced on him, by his present visit to Toronto.

The coercion policy of the British Government is not founded on any principle of government. It is simply brute force. It is as if Lord Salisbury were to say: "I shall have my way. I will break your spirit or I will kill you." We see in it an imitation of Bismarck by feeble but tigerish men in accidental possession of the national power. The Tory government and party is fully supported by the Dames of the Primrose League. Notwithstanding all the finery of these women their conduct in this crisis places them side by side with the ferocious vixens in petticoats who composed the most pitiless and bloodthirsty part of French revolutionary mobs. Foolish and feeble individually they become as terrible and unmanageable as a menagerie of wild cats let loose in the streets. In this Primrose League the British Tories are nursing a monster that will yet turn upon and read them.

The *Detroit Free Press* recalls, as timely just now, two counts in the indictment against King George in the Declaration of American Independence, viz:—

"For depriving us in many instances of the benefit of trial by jury."

"For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses."

On this the *Free Press* justly comments: "It was for these acts of tyranny and injustice among others that the American colonists went to war and endured for seven long years its sufferings and hardships and privations. The Coercion Bill proposes just such acts of tyranny and injustice against Ireland; and the spirit of seventy-six, which has come down to us through the century, should alone be sufficient to secure for Ireland the most abundant and heartiest American sympathy."

The N. Y. *Herald* of yesterday published a letter from Mr. Trench, Lord Lansdowne's agent, which shows with what anxiety Mr. O'Brien's visit to Canada is regarded by that person and his master. The *Herald* comments on Mr. Trench's letter as follows:—

Mr. Trench, in his anxiety to defend his employer, exposes in the most emphatic manner one of the vilest sections of the evils of the Irish land system as a whole—namely, the abandonment of tenants by absentee landlords to the tender mercies of resident agents, who have generally been chosen for their ability to squeeze the last possible farthing out of the land intrusted to them. This is not saying that Mr. Trench is, or is not, one of that kind. But he seems to think that he clears Lord Lansdowne of inhumanity if it be shown that the specific wrongs were not reported to him. The legal maxim, "He who does a thing through an agent does it himself," is as binding on marquises as on other people, and Lord Lansdowne cannot complain if the sins of his agent be visited upon himself.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S lecture before the Canadian Club, of New York, and the enthusiasm evoked by his declaration in favor of unrestricted intercourse between Canada and the United States, are indications of the trend of opinion among sensible men on both sides of the line as to the policy which should prevail on this continent. In the summarized report of the lecture sent by telegraph we read:—

"With regard to unrestricted commercial intercourse between the two countries, the Reverend Principal said that, as every other question must be looked upon from the standpoint of Canada first, the question being, would it be of permanent and material advantage, the Principal said that he could not be considered an authority, and would not like to express an opinion, but it seemed manifest that such unrestricted intercourse must be of unspeakable benefit to both sides."

It is very clear that as the commerce of the continent increases and population multiplies along the great natural highways of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, that necessity which no law will compel a thorough revision of the relations between the Dominion and the Republic. So rapid is this increase and development, that already the endeavor to keep up an effective customs line is taxing the utmost energies of both nations, and everyone acquainted with life on the borders knows what a failure it is in many respects. There is really nothing to keep the two kindred peoples with identical interests and mutual necessities of neighborhood amiable. Nor can they be kept asunder much longer.

The *English Law Journal* points out that the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), better known on both sides of the Atlantic as the "Coercion Act," endeavors to provide for the trial in England of crimes committed in Ireland with a remarkable clumsiness. Eliminating from clause 10 all but what is material to a trial at the Old Bailey, it runs thus:—"If an order for the removal of the trial of a crime to the Central Criminal Court has been made under this Act, such crime may be heard and determined in the Central Criminal Court in like manner as if the crime had been committed within the Central Criminal district." The place and manner of trial are designated, but what court is to try the case? Certainly not

the judges of the Central Criminal Court, who are not mentioned, and to whom no jurisdiction is given, although the trial is to take place in the building they occupy. The jurisdiction remains in the Irish judge and in the commission for the county in which the crime was committed, whom it can hardly have been intended to take to England. Much reliance cannot, however, be placed on the language of a Bill which speaks of a "crime" before there has been a trial; which carefully provides that "the defendant may be convicted and sentenced," but does not allow him to be acquitted, so that he might be tried over again in Ireland, and, finally, with a fine Hibernian touch, speaks of "assaulting a dwelling-house."

A LAW THAT NEEDS AMENDING.

That the Conservatives are in great fear of their majority slipping away is evidenced by the number of petitions they are entering against Liberal members of the Commons. They are determined, it would seem, to make themselves solid by taking advantage of a legal trick which amounts to a practical wrong in the courts. This is an easy matter for them, seeing that all the trouble they require comes out of the public funds. It will scarcely have escaped notice that every Tory who has filed a petition has filed it on the last day, so that his own acts should not be inquired into. The sitting member has only the like time that the petitioner has to file his counter-petition—a most stupid condition of the law—and so the Tory candidate in many constituencies, and his friends, who have been overzealous in his election, are likely to go unwrith of justice. Groggery furnishes a striking instance of this sort of sharp practice. Mr. McMaster filed his petition at the last moment of the last day, and so Mr. Purcell is precluded from investigating the conduct and methods of Mr. McMaster and his friends. The unfairness and cowardice of this proceeding are evident.

SENSIBLE AT LAST.

The Ottawa *Citizen* has come to reason and adopts the sensible view taken by THE Post from the start relative to Mr. O'Brien's visit. We said that he should be allowed to come and go as Messrs. Kane and Smith were, and not interfered with. The *Citizen* advocated a counter demonstration. Now it says:—

"We believed then, as we believe now, that a remonstrance should be made against Mr. O'Brien's coming; but whether it should be confined to the protests of the press, or should include public indoor demonstrations, is a matter for the people themselves to decide. The *Citizen* took the latter view, but if it be deemed prudent not to act upon it, then let the matter drop. The *Citizen* is not desirous of pushing it further, as far as recommending the holding of an indignation meeting is concerned."

Had the *Citizen* taken this sensible stand at first there would have been no thoughts of trouble. The *Citizen* also says:—

"If Mr. O'Brien speaks here, we do not believe that any organized attempt will be made to prevent his doing so; at least no man who has the best interests of the community at heart would recommend the taking of such a course. It would be a great misfortune if anything of the sort were attempted, as it would end in serious trouble."

"KAZOOTIC" LOYALTY.

Loyalty is the one great virtue of the "Kazoot" party in Canada. With what an assumption of dignity it rebuked THE Post for having had the audacity to assail our noble Governor-General. Yet, we remember with what bitter virulence it assailed Lord Elgin, and how fiercely it defended those who treated him with shameful personal indignity. But, in spite of "Kazoot" ferocity, no Governor-General ever held a higher place in the esteem of the people than Lord Elgin, of whom Mr. S. E. Dawson has written in these terms:—

"Let us remember that, incited by men who were not worthy to unloose his shoe-strings, we lifted up our hands against the most judicious governor, the most far-sighted statesman, the most courageous and devoted public servant, the most humble Christian man who ever set foot upon our soil—James Bruce, Earl of Elgin."

But, as "Kazootic" loyalty showed its true nature in the attacks on Lord Elgin, so did it bubble up in a still dirtier manner towards Lord Monk. In his case the *Kazoot* found fault with the hospitality of Government House, and, in a style that would be a disgrace to a drunken scullion, abused him roundly for the way his table was served and criticized in equally elegant manner the affairs of his household. Such was the conduct of the *Kazoot*, otherwise known as the *Montreal Gazette*, towards former Governor-General. When it thinks of these things it will doubtless feel as if it would like to change its dirty little *Kazoot* for an organ with a record.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

There is very little in the voluminous correspondence in relation to the Fisheries Question laid before Parliament not previously known or understood. The main points of the dispute are quite clear. The Government of Canada stands on the treaty of 1818. On the other hand the American Government lays down a case, which is in reality a demand on Canada to surrender every right for which she contends. In a communication to Lord Salisbury the Governor-General says it cannot be expected that Canada will make without any return concessions so damaging to the interests of this country, and so injurious to its self-respect. While Lord Salisbury admits the strength and justice of the Canadian contention, he makes a suggestion which clearly indicates that the British Government is by no means inclined to go to any great lengths in sustaining our Government in resisting American encroachments. Here is his proposition:—

"Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada, in proof of their earnest desire to treat the question in a spirit of liberality and friendship, are now willing to revert for the coming fishing season, and, if necessary, for a further term, to the condition of things existing under the Treaty of Washington, without any suggestion of pecuniary indemnity."

If this means anything it is that the American can have all their rights, under the Treaty

of Washington, without granting any of the concessions guaranteed to Canada under that instrument. They get all, in fact; we get nothing; and for an indefinite number of fishing seasons.

England cannot afford to quarrel with the United States, and Canada must submit to see her rights sacrificed to Imperial exigencies. Under these circumstances would it not be well to consider the value Canadians ought to place on British protection, which always fails to protect their interests in the times of need. But it is always thus. Were the United States to demand the whole Dominion along with the fisheries, England would not, for she dare not, refuse.

DISHONORABLE TACTICS.

There could be nothing more ungenerous, unjust, we may even say dishonorable, than the manner in which the Government of England and the majority of the House of Commons have treated Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon and the Irish Nationalist representatives.

These gentlemen have been slandered in the most atrocious manner, yet the Government refuse to allow them the only fair means whereby they can establish their innocence and expose the malice of their enemies. The eyes of the world are fixed upon the British House of Commons, and men and nations who have been reared in the superstition of British fair play are amazed to see most odious, contemptible, shifts, tricks and expedients resorted to by the leaders of a powerful Government to prevent the men they and their followers have accused of the most infamous crimes from vindicating themselves in a trial by their peers.

But the men who are looking on from America and the continent of Europe see through the gaze with amused disgust. Already the press of France and America have spoken, and with one voice expressed their contempt for the miserably dishonorable conduct of the Tory Government of England. Were there nothing else whereby to judge the infamous charges made by forgers and perjurers against Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon the action of the Government would be sufficient to acquit them.

Does any one suppose for an instant that if the *Times* or the *Ministry* were in a position to convict Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon of the terrible crimes laid to their charge, that measures would not long ago have been taken to crush them utterly, and consign their names to everlasting infamy? The possession of ever so little circumstantial evidence, if only sufficient to give a semblance of plausibility to the charges, would be, to a government so determined and unscrupulous, a weapon of irresistible power in the present state of the public mind, to ruin the Irish cause irretrievably and secure their grand object—the immediate passage of the Crimes Bill.

It is because they have not got a tittle of evidence, because they know that the whole matter of the charges is a tissue of forgery, fraud and vindictive villainy, that the ministry quibble, dodge, evade, and finally, when driven into a corner, refuse point blank to allow fair, open investigation before the only safe tribunal, a committee of the House of Commons. The situation, however, is not without its consolations and its hopes. Public indignation among the masses of Englishmen is being aroused by such manifest and cruel persecution. This tendency of the public mind was quickly recognized and acted upon by the twenty-seven Unionists who absented themselves from the recent division, and the five who went back to Gladstone yesterday. It, therefore, seems pretty plain that should the struggle in Parliament continue much longer, the faction led by Hartington and Chamberlain will become hopelessly demoralized that the passage of the bill will become impossible.

MR. O'BRIEN'S VISIT—A WORD TO OUR FRENCH CONTEMPORARIES.

Wiser counsels have prevailed among the worshippers of that smug sort of loyalty which would worship a pig or a calf if decorated with a title and labelled, "Representative of Her Majesty." We congratulate them on their return to common sense. But we can see plain enough that were the Irish people less strong or less united in the determination to have the cause of their countrymen at home made known to the people of Canada, those coercionists would not hesitate to violate law and decency in their mad desire to prevent free speech.

The lesson is a salutary one, and doubtless drew its impressiveness from the conduct of the Irish people of Canada at the time of the visit of Dr. Kane and Mr. Hill Smith. These persons came to this country, not alone to present the case of "loyalists" of Ulster, but to assail the Catholic Church and their Catholic fellow-countrymen. They went from one Canadian city to another, and everywhere they spoke they insulted the faith as well as the political feelings of the majority of Irishmen. Yet, they were not molested. We saw their arrival at Ottawa. Nobody but their friends took any notice of them. They held their meeting in that half Catholic city. We sat among the audience and heard them revile in the most unmeasured, unchristian, ungentlemanly terms, the priests and people of Ireland. We listened quietly to all they had to say, and when they had done, like Tennyson's Northern Farmer, "We came away."

Now if there was anything that could have aroused human passion it was such conduct and language as these two worthies were guilty of. Yet the Irish Catholic people took no notice whatever of them, for their sayings. Our people recognized that this is a free country, where every man has a right to hold and express his opinions. Besides they were long accustomed to hear such bigots "shot off their mouths," and thought that, if it pleased them, it hurt nobody.

How different is the mission of Mr. O'Brien, and we trust our French contemporaries will take note of this. He comes not to stir up religious discord, as the Orange-Tory delegates did, but to advocate the union of men of all creeds with the noble purpose of securing justice and fair treatment for the peasantry of Ireland. He is not sustained in his action by Irish Catholics alone, for he has at his back and among his most earnest supporters, the enlightened Protestants of England, Ireland and Scotland. He has also the united recommendation of the hierarchy, priests and representatives of the country from which he comes.

It is to be imagined that these are all wrong and Lord Lansdowne and his sycophant ap-

giets—an interested, bigoted, stupid minority—all right?

But it is said we are a loyal people, and that it is not the proper thing to hold the Governor-General up to public reprobation. This argument would have some force were it not for the fact that the same party and people who advance it mobbed, and would have murdered, a former Governor-General, because, in the exercise of his constitutional functions, he signed the Rebellion Losses Bill, by which the French people of Lower Canada were given a meagre measure of justice after over ten years of deprivation and suffering.

Surely no one can think upon these historical facts—especially no French Canadian—without deeply sympathizing with Mr. O'Brien's mission. During past centuries of oppression and persecution the Irish people have many times—

"Flattered on the altar stairs
That lead thro' darkness up to God—"

but now they do not fear. They still look up to God, whose face shines upon them from the heavens, for they have been faithful at home and in exile, in life and in death, and the day of their deliverance is at hand.

THE IRISH PEOPLE AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Were the struggle maintained by the Irish people for the recovery of their natural, inalienable rights, carried on by Poles, Hungarians, Italians, or any other people under the sun, the pseudo "Britons never shall be slaves" party would be their most devoted admirers and supporters. But, by some extraordinary twist in their nature, the result of religious bigotry, compounded with traditional hatreds, they refuse to recognize that Irishmen have the same claims to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as any other oppressed people.

A grim emphasis has been given to this peculiarity of a section of the British people—a section which we are glad to observe is dwindling in number and power every day—by the proposition that the Irish people should join in the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee, and the refusal of the Dublin corporation to entertain it.

In a recent speech in the House of Commons against coercion, Mr. Gladstone gave terrible emphasis to this fact, quoting from Mr. Mulhall's statistics to prove the truth of his assertions. He found in the works of this distinguished writer and statistician this summary of the revolting consequences of alien domination in Ireland: Within the half century covered by the reign of her most gracious majesty, 1,225,000 persons died of famine in Ireland! There were evicted during the same period 3,568,000 persons. And the number of persons who were forced by injustice, bad laws and the fear of death from starvation to emigrate was 4,185,000! Just think of it! In fifty years the population of Ireland was reduced 5,410,000 souls. And yet Irishmen are criticized if they refuse to celebrate a jubilee loaded down with recollections such as these.

But, aside from the sentimental view of the case, let us look at the industrial phase of it. Mr. Mulhall estimates that the 4,000,000 or more persons who left the country produced wealth aggregating \$385,000,000. The bulk of this was produced on the American continent, for nearly the whole of the volume of emigration went to America. This made Mr. Gladstone exclaim: "And yet people are astonished to find that there should be sympathy in America for Ireland." These figures supply their own lesson, and he who runs may read. With a horde of landlord robbers carrying off the product of the soil at one end and depopulating the country by driving out those who till the land at the other, it is a wonder that there is population or industry in Ireland. The escape of the Irish race from total extinction, in view of their sufferings and hardships, is almost miraculous.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND IRISH-CANADIAN TORIES.

It is a melancholy fact, a fact which all men should bear in mind in connection with the visit of Mr. O'Brien to Canada, that all the trouble between Lord Lansdowne and his tenants would have been settled amicably and according to the concessions made by himself, had not certain "leading" Irishmen in Canada encouraged him to repudiate his word and go back on his argument. When Lansdowne felt the sting of Canadian public opinion he stopped the evictions, and offered terms to his tenants, which they accepted.

But these recanting Irishmen, Catholics and Tories, permitted, or sought, for aught we know to the contrary, to have themselves interviewed, between the time of Mr. O'Brien's threatened visit and the arrival in Ireland of Lansdowne's order to stop the evictions. In these interviews they declared against the only plan that could, and did, bring the "Right Honorable" Marquis to reason. Immediately their words were cabled to the *London Times*, and Lord Lansdowne, feeling assured that he could defy public opinion by reason of having these traitorous Irishmen on his side, tore his agreement into tatters, violated his word, and ordered the evictions to be resumed. Then, and not till then, in resentment to this "noblemen's" most honorable conduct, Mr. O'Brien started for Canada.

Here, Irishmen of Canada, you have a brilliant instance of what Irish Catholic Tories are capable of doing. Here, Irishmen of Ireland and Irishmen of America, behold to what degradation your countrymen can descend when they join the ranks of your hereditary enemies, and still retain the mask of your nationality!

But it will be said the venerable Archbishop of Toronto did as these men did. His Grace must have been betrayed by sinister influences which led him to fear an explosion of Orange bigotry, all know how earnestly he desires to see peace between his people and their so-called brethren. Had he had the remotest notion of the use that would have been made of his words, that they would be used to give renewed strength to the cowardly brigade of Loughscurran and enable Lord Lansdowne to perpetrate his shameful acts of perfidy, we are convinced, His Grace would have died before he would have uttered them.

The apologies of the evictor say that "Lord Lansdowne's life are sealed," that "he is in a position where he cannot defend himself." This is all claptrap of the most whimsical kind. In this city alone he has three daily papers at least which have already run a race of prophany with each other to see which could go most in his defence. Besides, Mr. O'Brien does not come here to attack our Gov-