

## THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,**  
 AT THEIR OFFICES:  
**761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.**  
 Subscription, per annum, \$1.00  
 paid strictly in advance.  
 THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,  
 761 Craig Street, Montreal.

Every paid up subscriber  
 to THE DAILY POST or  
 TRUE WITNESS will receive  
 one of our splendid Litho. Pic-  
 tures, grouping Gladstone  
 Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 21, 1888.

THE COST of revising, printing and ad-  
 vertising the voters' lists in 1886 was upwards  
 of \$400,000, almost half of which went for the  
 printing of the lists. A good showing for the  
 Franchise Bill. The cost is moderate—only  
 \$100,000 a year, and that as an extra burden  
 is nothing to an already overtaxed five mil-  
 lions of population.

HON. JAMES MCSHANE'S suggestion in con-  
 nection with the proposed cattle exhibition is  
 valuable and we hope those interested will  
 act upon it. Horse breeding can be made a  
 permanent and highly lucrative business by  
 farmers in this province if they take the  
 proper means to improve the breed. The  
 demand for cavalry mounts and artillery  
 horses in England is great and continuous.  
 The animals must be up to a certain standard.  
 This can be obtained by the introduction of  
 the right sort of blood, and thus a good and  
 constant market secured for Quebec horses.

THE experience which Mr. Stead, editor of  
 the *Pall Mall Gazette*, gained during his  
 visits to Ireland confirmed the opinion he had  
 previously formed in London. "He had,"  
 he said, "been astonished to see in Ireland  
 people living in miserable hovels who, what-  
 ever else they might be, were most virtuous.  
 This he attributed to the teaching by the  
 priests, in the confessional and in the family,  
 of the duties of parents to children and of  
 children towards each other. The result was  
 a moral miracle, at which they, as Protest-  
 ants, Presbyterians, or whatever they might  
 be, had reason to bow their heads in shame."  
 Mr. Stead's advice to Protestants is to go and  
 do likewise—to realize in their own homes  
 their great responsibility to their children,  
 and to impress upon them the sacredness of  
 the duty they owed to themselves and to  
 their God to keep themselves pure and un-  
 spotted in the world.

Once in a while the Ottawa *Citizen* tells the  
 truth, even at a disadvantage to itself. In a  
 recent issue it speaks as follows:—

"An impression prevails, in certain quarters,  
 that the Dominion Government, contrary to  
 law, contrary to precedent, contrary to every  
 phase of constitutional usage; exercising, in  
 fact, tyrannical and extreme force, procured  
 the disallowance of certain railway charters,  
 passed by a Provincial Legislature, such being  
 within the competency of that Legislature. In  
 short, that Provincial rights were ruthlessly  
 trampled upon by Federal tyrants, and a deadly  
 blow aimed at the powers, the privileges, the  
 sovereignty of the lesser authority."

It is well to know that an impression does  
 prevail, and that impression is growing stronger  
 and stronger every day, and is likely to become  
 within a very short period so strong that it will  
 go to the death of the tyrannical conduct of the  
 Federal authorities and give to Manitoba equal  
 rights with the other provinces.

## THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The bill—"An act to amend the Canada  
 Temperance Act"—placed before the House by  
 Mr. James Macdonald, and now receiving consideration,  
 is in the main what it should be, but in one,  
 at least, if not more, sub-sections it goes to the ex-  
 treme. For instance:—

Sub-section four of section ninety-nine of the  
 said Act is hereby repealed and the following  
 substituted therefor:—

4. Prov. also, that the sale of intoxicating  
 liquor for exclusively medicinal purposes or for  
 bona fide use in some art, trade or manufacture,  
 may be made by a person licensed to sell such  
 liquor, and such license shall be made only on  
 the certificate of a medical man having no  
 interest in the sale, affirming that such liquor  
 has been prescribed for the person named  
 therein, and that such sale is for its use in  
 some art, trade or manufacture, the same shall  
 be made only on a certificate, signed by two  
 justices of the peace, of the good faith of the  
 applicant, and accompanied by the affirmation of  
 the applicant, that the liquor is to be used only  
 for the particular purposes set forth in the  
 affirmation; and such druggist or vendor shall  
 file the certificate and keep a register of  
 all such sales, and the quantity sold,  
 and shall make an annual return of all such  
 sales, on the first day of December in  
 every year, to the collector of inland revenue  
 within whose revenue division the country or  
 city is situated; and any medical man who gives  
 such a certificate for the sale of any medicinal  
 purpose, or for the sale of any medicinal  
 purpose, shall be liable, on summary  
 conviction, to a fine of not more than  
 twenty dollars, or, for a second or any sub-  
 sequent offence, shall be liable, on summary  
 conviction, to a fine of forty dollars.

This is carrying the matter too far. First—A  
 licensed druggist or vendor, before being al-  
 lowed to sell any quantity of intoxicating  
 liquor, must be presented with a certificate from  
 a medical man having no interest in the trade,  
 will leave for Mr. James Macdonald to define—or in  
 words the druggist or vendor may know an  
 all who called upon him, he is con-  
 sidered a total abstainer, he  
 that he wants the liquor for the benefit  
 of more of his family who are sick, he  
 is sick, away, or very busy in attend-  
 ing cases of sickness, yes, because the  
 o, he must not give relief to others,  
 perhaps, dying because the law says he

must not without the certificate of a medical ex-  
 aminer. When the said liquor is required  
 for art, trade or manufacturing purposes two  
 justices of the peace must sign the certificate,  
 or in other words, although gentlemen have  
 been created justices of the peace, it is unwise  
 to trust any one of them, you must have two;  
 so that one will look after the other. This is  
 pretty hard on our justices of the peace. But  
 then, perhaps, Mr. James Macdonald is of the opinion  
 that it "takes a thief to catch a thief," and that  
 he looks upon justices of the peace as of an in-  
 ferior order and requiring watching. While it  
 is requisite to have measures enacted to pre-  
 vent the widespread use of stimulants that im-  
 pair the mind and injure manhood it is no more  
 than could be expected that those who desire to  
 have laws passed to carry out that view should  
 so form their bills as to not leave them open to  
 criticism so damaging as in the instance cited.

## THE CELEBRATION.

St. Patrick's day celebration in this city  
 was an eminent success. The procession was  
 not as large, perhaps, as in some former  
 years, owing to an unfortunate occurrence,  
 to which no allusion is now necessary. The  
 audience which assembled in the Queen's  
 Hall, composed of the best element of our  
 city, Catholic and Protestant, the splendid  
 reception given to the Rev. Dr. Burns at the  
 Academy of Music were testimonies of the  
 most valuable kind to the estimation in  
 which the festival of Ireland's patron saint is  
 held by the citizens of Montreal. The  
 bumper house at the Queen's Hall  
 was grandly suggestive of public  
 sentiment regarding the Young Irish-  
 men's Association. There were in-  
 cidents, however, of more than usual im-  
 portance connected with the celebration.  
 For the first time in the history of this  
 country a French Canadian Premier was  
 proud to walk in procession with Irishmen,  
 wearing the shamrock, and beside him his  
 trusted colleague, the Hon. James McShane,  
 Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.  
 Also, be it noted, Ald. Cunningham, Acting  
 Mayor, wearing the chain of our Chief Magis-  
 trate. We refer to these incidents here be-  
 cause they bear testimony to the estimation  
 in which the Irish colony in Montreal is held  
 by leading public men. Another proof of  
 kindly feeling was given by the Bank  
 of Montreal in sending the draft  
 of the Young Irishmen's Association for \$100  
 to Mr. Parnell free of all charges. But the  
 great incident of the day was the sermon at  
 St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father  
 McCallen. Then it was that the people had  
 the deep satisfaction of hearing in eloquent  
 periods the glories of faith and fatherland.  
 Respectability, sobriety and good feeling on  
 the part of everybody, whether participants  
 or observers, distinguished the celebration  
 throughout, and, take it all in all, it was  
 one of the brightest and happiest St. Patrick's  
 Days ever known in the metropolis of Can-  
 ada.

## MONOPOLY AND REBELLION.

Affairs in Manitoba are approaching a  
 crisis. The dilemma in which Sir John Mac-  
 donald seems to be placed is that the Cana-  
 dian Pacific Railway magnates refuse to sur-  
 render the monopoly clause of their charter,  
 and Mr. Greenway, on behalf of the province,  
 will accept nothing less. Nevertheless it is  
 plain that a right of monopoly granted by  
 parliament cannot be successfully maintained  
 against a whole people situated as are the in-  
 habitants of Manitoba and the Northwest.  
 With the railway it is a question of business;  
 with the people it is also business plus con-  
 stitutional freedom and the right to develop  
 their country with their own means un-  
 shackled by monopoly. It is all very fine to  
 talk about the honor of the Dominion being  
 pledged to this company. We do not forget  
 that when Sir Charles Tupper came before  
 Parliament with his resolutions for the ap-  
 propriation of thirty millions to assist the  
 company, he, as an inducement to obtain the  
 grant, distinctly stated that the company  
 was prepared to abandon the monopoly  
 clauses of their charter. When the money  
 was obtained the promise was broken. Nor  
 do we forget the way in which that charter  
 was granted, nor the pledges given when Hon.  
 William Macdougall opposed its passage on the  
 very ground of establishing monopoly by Act  
 of Parliament. The stupendous boodling,  
 subsidizing and spoliation which followed  
 the granting of the charter showed how  
 Parliament was bribed, not to mention the  
 eight million haul made by the Quebec kick-  
 ers headed by Mr. Chapleau. Indeed, the  
 history of the Pacific Railway is a story of  
 the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated  
 under parliamentary sanction.

That Manitoba and the Northwest should  
 be held in bondage to an agreement obtained  
 by means so infamous is not to be endured.  
 The company must be compelled to keep the  
 pledges given at the time the thirty millions  
 were loaned. To insist on an indemnity now  
 is dishonest. If such a thing is proposed the  
 company will have to again go to work with  
 government assistance and bribe the Tory  
 majority, as they did before, to sacrifice the  
 country for personal advantages. Thus the  
 old rascality will be repeated, and again the  
 disgusting spectacle will be presented of mem-  
 bers of Parliament figuring for something for  
 "The Boy."

Manitobans threaten rebellion and talk of  
 blowing up the railway bridges should volun-  
 teers be sent from the east to suppress them.  
 This may be only the wild talk of men  
 laboring under a feeling of exasperation at  
 the refusal of the Federal Government to  
 redress a great and palpable wrong, but we  
 know how easy it is in times of excitement to  
 proceed from words to actions. One hothead  
 may precipitate the most deplorable conse-  
 quences. But should a rebellion occur, it is  
 certain that the people of Manitoba would  
 have the sympathy of the great mass of the  
 people in the older provinces who have no de-  
 sire to shed their brothers' blood simply to  
 fasten the yoke of monopoly on their necks,

and to carry out a bargain conceived in ras-  
 cality and brought forth with infamy.

Let the people of the Northwest stand  
 firmly to their colors. This thing has to be  
 fought out some time, and the longer this  
 sort of slavery is insisted on by the Govern-  
 ment and the conscienceless monopolists be-  
 hind it, the worse it will be for the Dominion  
 at large and the more disastrous will be the  
 conflict when it comes, as come it must in a  
 measurable period of time.

## MR. GLADSTONE ON HOME RULE.

A very able paper from the pen of Mr.  
 Gladstone appears in the current number of  
 the *Contemporary Review*. It gives another  
 forcible proof of the earnestness and deter-  
 mination of the Liberal leader to make the  
 reading and thinking public of Great  
 Britain thoroughly conversant with his  
 policy of conciliation for Ireland. Under the  
 title of "Further Notes and Queries on the  
 Irish Demand," Mr. Gladstone, carefully  
 and without prejudice, examines, one by one,  
 the various arguments which have been  
 brought forward against any entertainment  
 of the Home Rule question. He dissects  
 Lord Salisbury's speech at Derby with the  
 skill of a practitioner well versed in the  
 rules and principles which govern constitu-  
 tional development; and as a result of  
 the dissection, he proves beyond dispute  
 that imperial union and local autonomy  
 are not in conflict, but in alliance with one  
 another. He draws an able contrast between  
 the Irish Act of Union, whereby the small  
 and tyrannical minority of Episcopal Pro-  
 testants, with their hated privileges and in-  
 stitutions, was established in what was meant  
 to be secure ascendancy over the mass of the  
 nation, and the Scottish Act of Union, by  
 means of which no change whatever was  
 effected as regards the internal balance of  
 social and political forces.

Turning to Lord Salisbury's so-called or-  
 ganic law of consolidation illustrated, as he  
 would have us believe, by France, Spain,  
 Germany and Italy, the ex-Premier takes one  
 case after the other, and shows that where  
 consolidation has taken place it is nothing  
 more than the disappearance of local separa-  
 tion—the disappearance of individual pro-  
 vinces such as the Highlands of Scotland.  
 Developed historical nationality, like that  
 of which Ireland can boast, cannot  
 be absorbed into one of the larger  
 masses. The conclusion of this most  
 remarkable paper—remarkable for its  
 cool-headedness and force of logic, as well as  
 for its decision of purpose and palpable  
 earnestness—contains the keynote of the  
 great writer's policy—"Where the rights and  
 prerogatives of human nature favor the pro-  
 cess, let consolidation have its work. But by  
 those rights and prerogatives the work should  
 be limited; and the attempt to force it upon  
 a steadily resisting nation claims no more  
 countenance from the general precedents of  
 the European States than from the laws of  
 prudence or the principles of justice."

## THE TWO POLICIES.

Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution in  
 favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the  
 United States and the speech he made in  
 support of it mark in a very distinct manner  
 the difference between the two great political  
 parties. The Liberal idea of what is the best  
 policy for the Government of Canada to pur-  
 sue is now clearly defined and set before the  
 public. It is contained in Sir Richard's in-  
 terpretation, which, to avoid mistakes of inter-  
 pretation, we will quote in full as follows:—

"That it is highly desirable that the largest  
 possible freedom of commercial intercourse  
 should obtain between the Dominion of Canada  
 and the United States, and that it is expedient  
 that all articles manufactured in or the natural  
 products of either of the said countries should  
 be admitted free of duty into the ports of the  
 other (articles subject to duties of excise or of  
 internal revenue alone excepted); that it is  
 further expedient that the Government of the  
 Dominion should take steps at an early date to  
 procure the passage of a bill for the purpose of  
 securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of  
 trade therewith."

In opposition to this we have the Conser-  
 vative policy, as expressed in the amendment  
 proposed by Mr. Foster in these words:—

"That Canada in the future, and in the past,  
 is desirous of cultivating and extending trade  
 relations with the United States, in so far as  
 they may not conflict with the policy of foster-  
 ing the various industries and interests of the  
 Dominion which was adopted in 1879, and has  
 since received in so marked a manner the sanc-  
 tion and approval of the people."

It will not require, we fancy, any very pro-  
 found cogitation to convince the Canadian  
 people which is the better, wiser, more  
 statesmanlike policy of the two. If the policy  
 adopted in 1879 had proved a success and  
 had the country prospered under it to an ex-  
 tent any degree commensurate with the pro-  
 gress and prosperity of the adjoining republic,  
 the Government might fairly challenge popular  
 approval. But not only has Canada not prospered,  
 it has retrograded. While the United  
 States have abolished a large amount of taxa-  
 tion and have enough ready cash to wipe out  
 their national debt at any moment, Canada  
 has increased its national debt under the  
 vaunted policy of 1879 by two hundred mil-  
 lions, while taxation has been raised from 17  
 per cent. to 40, and in some instances to 50  
 per cent!

As for "the various industries and inter-  
 ests," mentioned in the ministerial amend-  
 ment, candid inquiry discloses the fact to be  
 that only a small section of the people have  
 prospered under the policy of 1879. Fur-  
 thermore, that prosperity has been obtained  
 by methods which are utterly indefensible on  
 any grounds of political or mercantile ethics.  
 To put money in the pockets of a few manu-  
 facturers, the people have been scandalously  
 robbed. What is there to brag about in  
 a prosperity which comes to a few capitalists  
 through the govern-  
 ment policy, permitting them to make  
 the people pay two dollars for the value in  
 food and clothing of only one dollar. Would  
 not extra dollar in the hands of the far-

mer and workingman who earned it by hard  
 toll, conduce more to the prosperity of the  
 country than as at present paid in tribute to  
 the bloated combines? Can any amount of  
 sophistry make a man believe that to take a  
 portion of his earnings and give it to another  
 man makes him prosperous? Yet, this is all  
 here in the policy of 1879, when  
 stripped of the grandiloquent phraseology  
 with which Conservative politicians  
 love to surround it. In the great  
 matters of labor and the product of the soil  
 the markets of the world regulate prices and  
 values, but within the area of the Dominion  
 all that the farmer and laborer must pur-  
 chase, in order to live and pursue his avoca-  
 tion, is arbitrarily increased in price to enable  
 a few capitalists to make a hundred per cent.  
 on their investments, and this we are called  
 upon to admire as prosperity!

A greater humbug was never perpetrated.  
 Then, as to the larger question of contin-  
 ental free trade. One does not need to  
 follow the masterly exposition of Sir Richard  
 Cartwright to know that the removal of  
 restrictions to trade must benefit both  
 peoples. We may be poor in Canada, but it  
 is a gratuitous assumption bordering on in-  
 sult to suppose we are ignorant and in-  
 capable of knowing what is for our good.  
 What is there different between the New  
 England States and the Maritime provinces  
 that while the former are flourishing, the  
 latter are decaying; that our people should  
 leave the provinces in thousands to settle in  
 the States, while no one thinks of leaving the  
 States to settle in Canada? It is not because  
 the chances of success are greater in the  
 States than here? Is it not because we are  
 shut off from sharing in the national liberty  
 and continental progress of the Great Repub-  
 lic? Therefore, by removing the barriers  
 that prevent us partaking of these great bene-  
 fits, may not hope to stop the drain upon our  
 population and reverse the miserable story of  
 increasing debt and taxation and extend to  
 all classes of our people that prosperity which  
 they ought to enjoy, but never can so long as  
 they remain restricted and isolated.

## ENGLISH RADICALISM.

A special correspondent of the Boston *Post*  
 gives a very interesting sketch of the progress  
 of Radicalism in England. After recounting  
 the triumphs of the Gladstonians in the by-  
 elections he says the demoralization of the  
 government is the net result. Blow after  
 blow has fallen upon the rulers who have so  
 abused their power and outraged the best  
 feelings of the country. And the blows  
 have not been the less severe because  
 they have not been accompanied by  
 positive proofs that Lord Salisbury  
 and Mr. Balfour have been avoiding the  
 truth. Mr. O'Brien's exposure of Lord  
 Salisbury's misstatements produced a very  
 great impression, all the more as no Tory  
 leader has attempted to defend his lordship,  
 and now on the heels of this comes the ex-  
 posure by Mr. Channing of Mr. Balfour's  
 misstatements respecting English deputations  
 to Ireland contained in his paltry "reply"  
 to O'Brien. As showing Balfour's weak po-  
 sition let it be said that he had been expected  
 to reply immediately to Mr. O'Brien's great  
 speech, that he was unable to do so, that he  
 spent hours in telegraphic communications  
 with Dublin Castle, instructing his subordi-  
 nates to take up every story they could lay  
 their hands on, and that after twenty-four  
 hours he made the most lame apology that  
 any English minister ever made for his policy  
 in our time.

Concerning the influence in directing En-  
 glish opinion, the correspondent states that  
 Southwark electors, having had a taste of  
 police officialism, Mitchelstown, as it were,  
 knocked into their heads on their own door-  
 steps, took the ballot to show their senti-  
 ments in the most emphatic manner possible.  
 Many of them while exercising their consti-  
 tutional rights had been beaten and wounded,  
 while others had been imprisoned on perjured  
 police evidence. Other determining influ-  
 ences were O'Brien's great speech the night  
 before the election and the political teaching  
 of the *Star*, the new evening Radical paper,  
 which has already a circulation of 125,000  
 copies.

The correspondent then goes on to relate:—  
 "The West Edinburgh election is, in one re-  
 spect, even more remarkable. The constitu-  
 ency is essentially the wealthy part of Edin-  
 burgh. People were much disturbed by the  
 introduction of a new factor, viz., Scottish  
 Home Rule. The Unionists put forward  
 great exertions. Their candidates was  
 an able man (son of the late Dr. Ral-  
 eigh), a well-known and highly-  
 esteemed Congregational minister) and  
 quite a Radical on many political questions;  
 while the *Scotsman*, the Unionist organ, is a  
 great power in Edinburgh. Mr. Buchanan  
 therefore won over to the Home Rule side  
 about a thousand votes entirely because of  
 the brutal and shameful policy of Mr.  
 Balfour in Ireland. The longer Bal-  
 four is in office the better it  
 will be for the Liberal party.

But will the Balfourian policy of blud-  
 goning and arrests and torture and  
 lining the Houses of Parliament with spies  
 and detectives be continued? Mr. Balfour  
 himself is still as jauntily and indifferent as  
 ever; but even his uncle, Lord Salisbury,  
 sees that his cynical nephew has ruined their  
 common cause. Lord Randolph Churchill is  
 reported to be looking round to discover a  
 way of escape, and every one believes that  
 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's re-entry into the  
 Cabinet has been accompanied by conditions  
 laid down by himself which would scarcely  
 be consistent with the Balfour régime.

Concerning William O'Brien we are told:  
 "Always thin and delicate, he is more so now  
 than ever, but his dramatic force and tremen-  
 dous passion seem greater than ever. One  
 wonders how so powerful a rushing volume  
 of sound can proceed from so frail a body."  
 The concluding passages of this remarkable  
 letter are worth quoting in full:—

"William O'Brien is now, next to Glad-

stone, undoubtedly the most popular and  
 powerful political personality in these islands.  
 His figure has struck the popular imagina-  
 tion; his courage, self-devotion and  
 magnanimity have raised him to the rank  
 of a hero in the eyes of millions. You  
 could feel this popular regard in the  
 Hyde Park demonstration the other  
 day, when people were perpetually asking,  
 "Will Mr. O'Brien be here?" and when the  
 vendors of shamrocks and aprons of green ad-  
 vertised their wares as "O'Brien's colors."  
 While Balfour slinks about followed closely  
 by his detectives, he has made by his odious  
 policy this Irish journalist one of the greatest  
 personal forces England has known since the  
 days of Daniel O'Connell.

"To be quite candid, many English people  
 envy the Irish their leaders. There is a good  
 deal of discontent under the surface with all  
 the Liberal leaders save Mr. Gladstone. They  
 have no pluck, no energy, no self-devotion.  
 Sir Charles Russell is to some extent an ex-  
 ception, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Lord Ripon  
 are good men, though not intellectually power-  
 ful. But the rest are, as Disraeli said of the  
 front opposition bench many years ago, "extinct  
 volcanoes." Mr. J. Morley is timid, hesitating,  
 positively frightened at any bold policy. Sir  
 W. Harcourt is bold enough when others have  
 laid the way and it is made quite safe for  
 him. Men like Granville and Childers and  
 Mundella are mere ciphers. Courage and  
 energy are needed, and are not forthcom-  
 ing. This the Tories and Unionists know  
 perfectly well; and they care little for the  
 Liberal leaders. They reason that if they  
 can only manage to carry on until old age  
 compels Mr. Gladstone's retirement, they  
 can easily smash the other Liberal leaders.  
 Consequently the people have to fall back on  
 their local leaders, or the energetic Radicals  
 like Labouchere, and on the Irish members,  
 for whom there is now a far greater demand  
 than for any English Liberals with two or  
 three exceptions. It is William O'Brien, John  
 Dillon and Michael Davitt, who, under Mr.  
 Gladstone, are the real leaders of English  
 Radicalism, and the very attempt of the  
*Times* to blacken their characters has only  
 raised them higher in the opinion of the  
 English, Scotch and Welsh masses.

## IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The city council of New York has unani-  
 mously requested Mayor Hewitt to hoist the  
 American and Irish flags together on the city  
 hall on St. Patrick's Day. The dispatch which  
 conveys this news adds that the Mayor will  
 probably not comply with the request. If so  
 he will act in a manner directly contrary to  
 General Washington. The incident is thus  
 related by the N. Y. Sunday Democrat:—

In the dreary winter of 1780, when the  
 American army lay at Morristown perishing  
 with hunger and cold, when the hopes of the  
 infant Republic were drooping with presage  
 of utter defeat, St. Patrick's Day came  
 around.

On the morning of the sacred festival of  
 Irish Fatherland a new flag was given to the  
 breeze by the orders of George Washington.  
 It was raised in the camp to the sound  
 of martial music, and many an Irishman  
 as he gazed on it, felt his eyes grow dim with tears of pride.  
 That flag bore thirteen stars, and in the centre  
 an Irish harp with the inscription, "Inde-  
 pendence for Ireland."

Washington was happy to pay a graceful  
 compliment to the Irish soldiers in his camp  
 and at the same time honor St. Patrick's  
 Day.

Irishmen have a just claim to the gratitude  
 of Americans. Of all the races which have by  
 their united labor made their country what it  
 is, there is none that has been so closely  
 united with it in all its hours of peril as the  
 sons of St. Patrick.

Since March 17, 1780, when Washington  
 united Ireland's emblem with the stars on the  
 American flag, men of the Irish race have  
 borne a large part in every struggle of the  
 United States, and acted their part like  
 valiant men and loyal citizens.

Irishmen have done their whole duty to  
 the United States, in whose freedom they are  
 free, and have proved again and again that  
 whatever nation or cause or man the Irish  
 heart has given its love it is ever and always  
 loyal. Their love of Ireland and their veneration  
 of St. Patrick have made them all that  
 they have been and are to the Republic, and  
 men of other races are happy and proud to  
 join with them in the celebration of the festi-  
 val of Ireland's Apostle.

## THE MONTREAL GAZETTE AND HON. JAMES MCSHANE.

With deep regret we are compelled to call  
 the attention of the proper court to the  
 illegal conduct of the *Montreal Gazette*.  
 That newspaper has violated the law in the  
 grossest manner in striving with all its  
 ability, influence and circulation, to pre-  
 judice a case that is *sub judice*. We refer to  
 the Laprairie election trial and legal ques-  
 tions connected therewith.

It is simply scandalous for a newspaper of  
 the pretensions of the *Montreal Gazette* to  
 continually, day after day, publish articles  
 assuming a public man to be guilty of offences  
 against the election law while the evidence is  
*en delibere* by the courts.

We call upon the judges to vindicate their  
 authority against this contempt.

Why does *The Gazette* make these illegal  
 attacks on the Hon. James McShane? Why  
 bandy his name continually in its columns,  
 as if he were a common offender?

Is there no protection under the civil law  
 for a public man whose honor is public prop-  
 erty?

Is the *Montreal Gazette* like the sailor of  
 whom Gilbert sings—

"The cook and the captain, too,  
 And mate of the Nancy brig,  
 The boatwright, and the shipwright,  
 And the crew of the Captain's gig."

Is it judge and jury, and witnesses and de-  
 fence, and Crown prosecutor, that it decides  
 everything off hand?

Or is it not a defamer and a law breaker?

This is a matter of the gravest importance  
 as touching the very foundations of right in  
 regard to the administration of justice.

In its yesterday's issue the *Gazette* had one  
 of its usual spiteful little articles saying that  
 Mr. McShane had striven to make a saw-off  
 with Sir A. Caron.

The *Montreal Gazette* lied!

Mr. McShane never did anything of the  
 kind. We have his word for it and we  
 believe him. The newspaper which has es-  
 tablished its reputation for falsehood under  
 the excuse of party exigencies is untruthful  
 by instinct. It runs in the blood.

On the contrary, Mr. McShane, whatever  
 may be charged against him, has always  
 faced the consequences of his conduct like a

man who had no fear of judgment. So far  
 as case has been won for him in one court  
 and we think it will not be lost as it goes  
 higher, but that is a matter which is not  
 within our competency to decide.

But we can assure the *Gazette* that as a  
 matter of journalism and political tactics, it  
 is making a profound mistake. The more it  
 tries in its unlawful way to injure Mr. Mc-  
 Shane the more it strengthens him. Any man  
 who knows the Minister of Public Works,  
 and who in Montreal does not know him, but  
 will bear testimony to his earnestness in  
 striving to help the unfortunate, and to lessen,  
 as far as one man can, the miseries of this  
 great city.

Another word before we dismiss the ques-  
 tion. Mr. McShane is a credit to his race  
 and the city. His popularity is founded in  
 the kindness of the man, and is a response  
 from the heart of the people with whom he  
 has lived all his life. All over the country he  
 is held in the highest estimation, and the  
 foul, malignant, unlawful assaults upon him  
 by the *Montreal Gazette* only fix him more  
 strongly in popular favor.

The *Montreal Gazette*, with its pompous  
 assumption of respectability, its ponderous,  
 venomous dullness, should be kicked from  
 the door of every honest man in the commu-  
 nity.

Does it imagine that it is strengthening the  
 Conservative cause and helping its party by  
 attacking a public man in violation of law  
 truth and the eternal principle of fair play?

Does it think that its spiteful vociferities are  
 greater than the eternal verities?

Its conduct is cowardly and illegal. No  
 man who values his own honor can condone  
 such tactics. If it is to be allowed who is  
 safe?