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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 2, 1888.

AN analysis of the voting in Hochelega shows that it is to the Irish and French vote of the constituency that Mr. Champagne owes his victory. Indeed, it may be said without fear of successful contradiction that were it not for the Irish vote going solidly in his favor he would not have been elected.

THE IRISH TORIERS are jubilant over the decree from Rome condemning the Plan of Campaign. A friend has sent us a stanza describing these descendants of certain animals which St. Patrick forgot to banish from the old sod. Here it is:-

"Base Irish Tories! well you know that you Are the mean instruments with which the few Trench down the millions scattered over the earth- Each of you fleck by ties of blood and birth How dare you thwart the Great Creator's plan, Upholding murderers of your fellow-man When'er a tilted robber gives command To drive away God's people from the land."

THE Congress of Catholic scientists at Paris, to which we alluded the other day, has received over 950 adhesions. Mgr. d'Hulst and a long list of Cardinals, Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church have, following the example of His Holiness, given their patronage. Several English-speaking Catholics have to read papers, among them being the Rev. Father Perry, S. J., of Stonyhurst, whose contribution on the variations observed of late years in the constitution of the sun is looked forward to with most lively interest, Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, Rev. Father Walsh, of Indiana; Mr. Devas, the well-known magazine writer, and others.

A PROTEST against the Tory policy of governing Ireland, signed by 274 Protestant ministers of religion in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is published in the English and Irish papers. The following is the number of signers according to denominations:-

40 Baptists, 1 Bible Christian, 12 Catholics, 3 Church of England, 10 Episcopalians, 20 Evangelical Methodists, 87 Independents, 5 Methodist, New Conn, 15 New Conn, 6 Primitive Methodists, 1 Reformed Church of England, 1 Society of Friends, 1 Swedenborgian, 4 Unitarians, 4 Wesleyans, 2 Wesley Reform, 2 Wesleyan Methodist.

THE editor of the Superior Daily Inter-Ocean must be a superior person if he is to be believed. He writes:-

The editor of the Inter-Ocean is a man of experience; he has bushels of it put away in the corner of his vast intellect; in fact, experience and babies are about all he has in this "pig-bickeries" and pork gravy and molasses in Missouri; has mounted the fiery steed of the Missouri bottom; has wiped the mosquitoes from the motherly brow of the new milch cow while a brother of his name, in a more expectant gathered the lactated fluid and the flying ois at one strain; has listened to the mellow oratory of the diplomatic Kason and the hard-headed grammar of John A. Logan (bless their united memories); has gathered in the luxurious and even voluptuous battery of the musical maestro who compelled the belief that such pupils would become a prima donna or a prima manna; has ridden with princes and walked with the slaves; has risen with Aurora and been knocked out begorrah; has advocated the single tax theory and a protective tariff at one and the same time; and has never been entirely satisfied that this world is all a fleeting and hollow mockery.

AN IMPRESSION prevails that the alleged Papal decree is not correctly foreshadowed in the cable reports. In looks very like the usual London Chronicle's too-previous reports. The decree is not to appear for ten days and, if we may judge by the former action of the Papal authorities in such matters, it is not likely that the nature of a decree of so much importance would be made known in advance. It is an old Tory dodge to attribute intentions to the Pope adverse to the Irish cause, in order to rouse popular feeling and thus help to produce the thing these Tories most desire. We are inclined to think there may be something of this kind at the bottom of the report. A few days, however, will set this point at rest. So profound a statesman as Leo XIII. would hardly run the risk of alienating the mass of the Irish Nationalists. The matter is too delicate, the consequences too far-reaching to be committed to the handling of newspaper correspondents.

AT Ottawa the air is thick with rumors of coming changes in the Cabinet. The loss of Mr. Thomas White, who was the most active, laborious and useful of ministers, has made a vacancy not easily filled. There is, of course, plenty material to make ministers out of. Ambitions are plentiful, but the timber is bad. We may, however, calculate what Sir John is likely to do from what he has done in the past. He will make such changes only as he can not help making, and, considering all things, what over the changes may be, they are certain to be for the worse. His best man, as Dalton McCarthy and George A. Kirkpatrick, Tubber is undoubtedly the controlling spirit, but he has ambition to serve as a subordinate. The

premierhip is the only place he cares to fill, his present purpose being merely to keep the party together and the machine in running order till Sir John gets out of the way. Sir John, however, has no idea of laying down the sceptre. Resignation is not one of his virtues. At any rate it really does not make much difference which of the crowd secures the best place at the crib. They are all about equal in character and capacity, nor is there much difference as regards probity. All are bootless, negotiators, grabbers, who will follow their vocation whatever place they may fill till the whole lot are expelled.

MR. BLANCHARD, of Chicago, in a short speech of a few days ago, said more to show up the evils of a high tariff system than others have done in labored speeches and ponderous volumes. Mr. Blanchard is a refreshing sample of a protected operator who is willing to tell the truth and shame his demagogic majesty, and furnishes a beautiful illustration of the utter selfishness that governs the beneficiaries of a high protective tariff. He says: "I am high tariff on lumber, but low tariff on copper, iron, wood, cotton, leather, glass, etc. I will tell you why, I own timber land and sell stumps; besides, I operate largely myself, and this tariff puts money into my pocket. I get \$2 per 1,000 for my stumps and \$2 per 1,000 for my boards. I have just sold 5,000,000 feet of lumber. Now \$2 a thousand and 5,000,000 feet is just \$10,000. That is the difference to me between high tariff and free lumber. I am high tariff on lumber, I am. This blessed tariff, they tell us, is all for the benefit of the American laborer. What do you suppose I did with the \$10,000? Divide it among my workmen? Not a bit of it. I put it right into this calf-skin wallet, I did. Of all my workmen, I am the only protected American laborer. Wages depend upon supply and demand, my friends, and not on taxes. When you - two men after one boss, wages are low; but when you see two bosses after one man, wages are high; and that is the whole of it - the theory, principle and practice."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S budget speech was not a satisfactory performance, unless we may find satisfaction in the reflection that the "combine" screw was not given another turn to squeeze more out of an overtaxed people. He claimed a surplus of \$97,313, an amount so small that it has all the appearance of having been obtained by the "double entry" system of book-keeping, through which accounts are transferred from revenue to capital at the will of the "figger man" employed for that purpose. For the current year he anticipates a balance of revenue with expenditure, the figures being \$38,000,000 for revenue and \$37,982,000 for expenditure. Economy he hopes will make good the odd miller. When we consider the state of the country, that it is now taxed as much as it will bear, that forces are at work which must reduce the income from imports, and that economy is the very last thing this ministry will ever think of practicing, the outlook for the future is decidedly blue. Besides there was a very decided lack in Sir Charles's speech of that grandiloquent prophecy of great things to happen which has always formed a striking part of his orations. To those who are observers of signs in the political sky the speech conveys the impression that the Tory policy has run its course and that the machine has begun to run down hill. In spite of himself he had to assume a tone of warning, and avoid Tilley's mistake of foretelling seven years' plenty; likewise he had to refrain from advising merchants to clap on all sail, for he has come to recognize that his fatality will no longer displace reason in the minds of those who once trusted him, and who are now looking about for an escape from the system of commercial slavery he and his party imposed upon them.

A DOUBLE VICTORY. Saturday's by-elections resulted in a signal victory for the Mercier Government. Mr. Champagne was returned for Hochelega by a majority of 216, and Mr. Legris for Mackinago by a majority of 80. Missisquoi, we are sorry to say, went back on its recent record and elected Mr. Spencer by 114 majority. This gives the government two additional seats, a gain of four on division, both Hochelega and Mackinago having returned Conservatives at the general election. It is unnecessary to dilate on the significance of these returns. They show that Mr. Mercier is secure in the confidence of the people, and give a fitting rebuke to the slanders and falsifiers of the Tory press. The victory in Hochelega is the most gratifying event in local politics that has taken place in a long time. Here the whole united strength of the Ottawa machine was brought to bear, backed by the enormous influence of the combine. From the beginning of the contest Mr. Villeneuve took his stand on Federal issues. If he did not refuse to discuss provincial affairs, he avoided them and placed all his hopes on threadbare appeals to the manufacturing interests. He insisted that the election must be taken as an indication of popular feeling concerning the trade policy of the Dominion Government. His defeat is, therefore, a staggering blow to the Tory policy given by the leading manufacturing constituency in the country. All the well-known methods in which the Tories are adepts - corruption, intimidation, bribery, telegraphing - were resorted to by the supporters of Mr. Villeneuve, but without success. In returning thanks to the electors at the close of the polls Mr. Champagne properly and gracefully acknowledged his obligation to those Protestant electors, without whose independent votes he might not have been elected. Hochelega has thus emphatically demon-

strated the revulsion of feeling that has taken place since the general election, and the confidence thus expressed in Mr. Mercier's administration will strengthen and encourage him in the policy he has adopted. These by-elections furnish a very fair test of popular feeling. The reactionists worked hard to make them show that the Government was losing ground; the double victory of Saturday is therefore a convincing proof that the people (Catholic and Protestant) have confidence in Mr. Mercier and desire to see him continue at the head of provincial affairs.

HIS INSOLENCY.

When the Evictor of Logganoran arrived at Montreal on Saturday evening last his immense popularity was demonstrated by his having been received by a posse of police, who also escorted him through inattentive streets to the residence of Sir George Stephen, where he remains during his uninvited visit to our city. The effrontery of this man in forcing himself where he knows his presence is unwelcome to all and hateful to many, proves the thickness of his hide and the adamant composition of his cheek. He comes, says the obsequious Kazoot, to let our citizens have "an opportunity at the reception in the City Hall to-morrow afternoon of showing their appreciation of the interest His Ex has taken in our city and its enterprises, artistic, social and amusement."

Condescension so sublime ought to meet with a fitting response. "Our city and its enterprises, artistic, social and amusement," are under obligations so vast to this person that Flankeydom must fall to find language sufficiently glowing wherewith to express its gratitude. Practical people, however, will look about for a reason and ask how, when, where His Insolency showed interest in our city's enterprises. No doubt there will be a small number of a class who take pleasure in abasement ready to take part in to-morrow's "fashion," but men, the men of Montreal who esteem character and conduct above the meretricious pretensions of a mere coroneted cormorant, will not be there. If His Insolency imagines that by coming to Montreal and holding a reception he may be able to have published in the servile section of the British press that he was made much of by the citizens of this great city, he makes a mean attempt to deceive the British public. The dodge is worthy of the man, but

"A child's game to take notes, At faith, but what an!" But let the procession proceed. Everyone who goes must take two cards, says the Kazoot. How would a hand of clubs do to trump this knave of diamonds!

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

A perilous crisis is pending in France. Between extreme Republicans, Imperialists and Legitimists, the republic is in danger of collapse. Boulanger appears to be exhorting to play the role of Napoleon, and is used by the Monarchists to advance their cause. But he has exhibited his weakness by doing as French leaders think it incumbent to do, establishing a personal organ, and the political views put forth by this journal are nothing but the *Idees Napoleon* in their most shallow form. These are, in substance, that the people of France ought to have one servant in whom they have confidence to direct their affairs, thus doing away with the useless formalities of ministries, senates and other incumbrances to public business. The one man freely selected by the people to be their servant could do all of the work that hundreds are now engaged in doing, with expedition and certainty, and could be held by this concentration of service to a strict personal accountability. Van Moltke expressed his idea of Boulanger recently by saying "He knows something," but it would certainly seem that the man must be very ignorant and very poorly read in his country's history not to know that this is precisely the sophistry upon which both the Napoleons based their despotisms, and that it is the poorest sort of doctrine for an extreme Republican, such as he professes to be, to preach. Either this, or he has lost his head amid all this adulation, or the political folly of the French people is greater than we would like to believe. He used to keep silent about political principles and contented himself with dazzling the popular eye with military schemes of revenge upon Germany. His next step was to declare that he had perfected a scheme of constitutional revision which was to be his policy, but which he would keep secret till the time came to propose it for adoption. Now his organ gives him away by publishing particulars of the scheme or presenting arguments for it. It remains to be seen whether the Boulanger orse will abate. If it does not, faith in the capacity of the French people for self-government might as well be abandoned.

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

It is not astonishing that the anticipated death of the Emperor Frederick should create a profound feeling of uneasiness throughout Europe. Frederick, though the hand of death is upon him, has developed a good deal of energy and independence as a ruler. Always beloved of the people, his ideas of government are progressive, his ambition to replace the splendid military despotism with a system of government more in harmony with the spirit of the times. Bismarck never felt anything but contempt for popular rights, a representative government was never, in his opinion, good for any thing, and his argument has always been that the destinies of Germany could be safely placed only in the hands of the hereditary ruler, whose will should be law, and whose humble servant he professed to be. This merely meant in William's time that Bismarck's will should be the law. Now when the hereditary ruler has ideas different from Bismarck's, the program of absolute submissiveness is not so attractive as it used to be. Frederick's liberal manifesto was admittedly displeasing to Bismarck. Among those whom Frederick has chosen for special honor are several whom Bismarck cordially detests. The proposed marriage of Victoria and Battemberg would not of itself cause trouble. Battenberg is an especial object of hatred to the Russian Czar who drove him from his throne in Bulgaria. Bat Alexander has definitely renounced his claim to that throne, and there is no power that could drag him back to it, and his admission to the royal family of Germany could have no sort of international importance practically. It would, as a matter of sentiment, of course, offend the Czar, and the late Emperor's dying legacy was one of conciliation and friendship to the Russian ruler. This is the sole basis for opposition, though Bismarck's organs have couched it with the popular jealousy of English influence by telling how the "three Victorias" - the Queen of England, her daughter the empress, and her daughter the princess - are intriguing to embroil the country with the Czar, and trying to tip everything up side down, from the way the Good William left it. Bismarck knows how to carry his points, and with all these influences and jealousies in his favor, standing as he is known to do in sympathy with the young Prince Frederick William, who expects soon to ascend the throne, an intense partisan, as for some inexplicable reason he always has been, of Russian aggressions southward, it is not surprising that he has bent the Emperor to his will, in spite of the Emperor, of the wishes of Queen Victoria and all.

Our daily despatches indicate that Frederick may pass away at any moment, in which event Bismarck would become again supreme, young William, who is intensely anti-English, would smash the Battenberg intrigue and Germany would assume its old menacing attitude of military domination. This is what is expected and what will likely happen.

CARNEGIE'S PROFIT SHARING EXPERIMENT.

Andrew Carnegie, a Scotchman who has made an immense fortune as an iron manufacturer in the United States, and whose book, "Triumphant Democracy," has obtained world-wide celebrity, recently formulated a scheme of profit-sharing with his men at his great iron and steel works at Pittsburgh, Pa. Unfortunately, his plans have met with a rebuff, partly because of its inherent defects and partly on account of the attitude taken by the men.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW AND IRELAND.

Goldwin Smith, at the St. George's Society dinner in New York, Monday night, went a little out of his way to introduce politics in order to abuse the Irish people and cry down the cause most dear to them. In one of his stereotyped stump speeches, he attacked Home Rule in a manner as bitter as it was uncalled for and out of place. The applause with which the "loyal" naturalized English-Americans greeted his bigoted remarks must have made him feel happy, as he foresaw that the delivery of such a speech in democratic New York could be easily turned and twisted by the British Tories in England to suit their own contemptible purpose. But his bright dream was quickly dispelled; for there was among the gathering, in the person of the next speaker, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, a far-seeing champion of the Irish people, who quickly discerned the professor's little game, and plainly told him so. Mr. Depew's reception was quite a contrast to that accorded Mr. Smith; but if he did not enlist the sympathies of the audience he at least gave evidence of his manliness and sense of fair play and justice by absolutely and unqualifiedly dissenting from every one of Mr. Smith's views. The stand that Mr. Depew took on this occasion, and before such a prejudiced audience, is highly commendable, and will go a long way toward winning for him the gratitude and respect of all well-thinking, fair-minded men.

WIDOW'S AGAIN.

A few years ago a notorious scamp who went by the name of Francis George Widdows created a little wave of excitement at Ottawa by playing the role of a "converted" Catholic monk. Having been discovered in some very dirty transactions he had to make a sudden departure from the country. For a long time he has been lost sight of, but now he comes into notoriety again for repeating his abominations in England. He is being held for trial at London charged with a revolting crime. A short time ago he stirred up enthusiasm in London and the Northern United States by a crusade against Roman Catholicism, concerning which he pretended to disclose various hidden mysteries, he himself posing as a forger. This interesting scoundrel was born 40 years ago, in the workhouse at Norwich. His mother's name was Nobbs, and his father was a homeless vagabond named Widdows, who earned a living by street singing and clog dancing. When the boy grew up he elected to take the name of Widdows. Having a good voice and some intelligence, he was taken in hand by a religious crank named Father Ignatius, who has just set up at Norwich an establishment which he called a Protestant monastery. Young Widdows used to sing in the choir, and occasionally impersonated the infant Samuel, when mad old Ignatius had a miracle play performed at the monastery or sent a religious procession through the streets, to the delight of the small boys in the city. The monastery, however, came to grief from lack of funds. At the age of 20 Widdows was thrown on the world, and he has since lived, and lived fairly well, on his own wits and the credulity of simple-minded people, announcing himself as a converted monk. Widdows assumed the name of Brother Aloysius, and in company with another scoundrel, who masqueraded as Brother Stanislaus, travelled to Rome, thence through France to Canada, lecturing chiefly on the sins of "Romanism." He found fanaticism everywhere ready to take him at his own valuation, which he fixed at a pretty high standard. In several towns he was charged with loathsome crimes, but always managed to wriggle out of the hands of justice until he reached Toronto, where after a successful career of preaching, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On leaving prison he went to Scotland and

swindled a benefactor in Glasgow, by whom he was finally kicked out of the house. He turned up smiling at Dundee, denounced Catholicism to crowded congregations, and received a present of a portrait in oil of his rascally, wretched features, together with a purse of sovereigns. The news-papers, however, unmasked him. There was a big riot one evening, and Widdows just saved his life by slipping away in women's clothes. Five years ago he turned up in Hackney, a suburb of London, made a dupe of a Church of England clergyman, in whose church he preached with such success that his admirers at length built him a chapel all for himself. In this comfortable position he remained until the other week, when he was arrested on the present charge. The astounding thing is that this noisome creature's long career of villainy has been only once interrupted by a sentence of imprisonment. He is a broad hint for the guidance of those who have shown such zeal in encouraging "crusaders" against Catholicism in this country. There never was an individual yet who undertook the self-imposed mission of destroying the Church who did not ultimately bring up in the courts of justice to answer for moral delinquencies even worse than they pretended to denounce. But sectarian prejudices to which these oratures appeal take no note of this fact. They must be fed, and they crave garbage, hence the success which for a time attends the efforts of such purveyors of filth as Widdows and his ilk. We would respectfully call the attention of Mr. Fulton and his imitators to the fate which has overtaken their English prototype.

THE PAPAL DECREE.

A profound feeling of regret is felt by the Irish people all over the world at the promulgation of an alleged decree by the Pope, the contents of which, variously reported, appear to be inimical to the National cause and the means adopted to mitigate the harshness of Tory misrule in Ireland. It is well known that for a long time past an active intrigue has been going on at Rome to enlist the Vatican on the side of the British Government in Irish affairs. In this business English Catholic Tories of great wealth and influence have been the prime movers, and their apparent limited success at last indicates that Lord Salisbury must have made concessions of considerable magnitude to the Holy See. The nature and extent of these concessions will, no doubt, transpire in time. Meantime, it is not inopportune to point out the diplomatic triumph achieved by the Pope over the Government of Protestant England, which found itself unable to overcome the Irish plan of resisting injustice without the aid of the Church. At the same time it will occur to all political thinkers that were the Irish not Catholic and loyal to the Church, His Holiness would be powerless to interfere with the methods they think fit to pursue in the struggle for their national rights. This raises a question of the first magnitude as touching the right of the Vatican to interpose its power in purely temporary politics and against a people struggling for liberty. The shock administered by this decree will set men thinking and asking questions. Persecuted people have long memories. They will ask themselves is this a reproduction in these latter days of the decree which handed Ireland over to Henry the second? Has Peter's Pence again purchased the iron to make the manacles wherewith to keep the Irish nation in slavery? Have the faith, the devotion, the unswerving loyalty of ages no reward but this? Must the bitter taunt be repeated:-

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A movement inaugurated at Chicago to bring business men and workmen together for the discussion of questions connected with the claims of capital and labor is calculated to do much good. In this way an interchange of views between employers and employes would be obtained, the result of which would be of great advantage to both. The other day George A. Schilling delivered the first of a series of lectures to the opening of one of these conferences. The questions connected with labor undoubtedly present the greatest of all problems connected with the social, economical and political movements of the age in America. As Mr. Schilling pointed out, through strikes, lockouts, explosions of dynamite and wholesale executions of men, the labor question, by a law of necessity, was forcing itself on the public, and the halls of legislation, the pulpit and the press all teemed with it. It devolved upon the people of the nineteenth century to give the laboring classes industrial freedom. Whether this freedom has to be obtained by a gradual process of evolution or by a revolutionary cyclone depended on the means they used for impressing the public mind with the danger there was in neglecting the question. Reason and progress were the only methods which should be used in dealing with this matter; otherwise blind force would find its way to the front. It was at one time supposed that if a few agitators were hanged the general discontent would cease. This was a mistake. The reason the labor problem was assuming such vast proportions was on account of industrial changes. In the days of the village shoemaker the employer and the employe were intimately acquainted, but in the days of steam and machinery, when thousands of men, women and children are employed, the relations between employer and employe are no longer the same. The laborer never sees any one but the superintendent. This ignorance of one another, between employer and employe, caused no one to care for the working man but himself, and both sides wanted to get the best they could for themselves. These changed conditions necessitate some means of settling difficulties between employers and employed and establish a mutual friendly understanding. Mr. Schilling expressed the belief that the only way to establish friendly relations is to arbitrate. The question is, how should these boards of arbitration be constituted? He deprecated both state interference and the idea advanced by employers that the laws of supply and demand should be left to govern the conditions of labor. He was opposed to state law, both on behalf of employer and employe. It would be oppression for the state to say who the employer should engage, or for whom the laborer should work. He was in favor of arbitration as a last expedient, but it should be left entirely to the employer and employe. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred employers disinclined to meet their employes unless the latter were organized and the former could be convinced that the meeting would be a material advantage to them. But the great difficulty of keeping this question of the relations between employers and their workmen apart from other and superior issues was shown by Mr. Schilling, who quoted Drury, who has laid down as the five factors in his problem, land, labor, capital, exchange and insurance. Land should be long to no human being, that is to say it should not be monopolized. Labor applied to land supplied the third factor, capital. When labor was shut out from the land, idleness and tyranny was the result. If the coal mines in Pennsylvania were not owned by a few rich barons the strikes would not have occurred. Free access to the mines would have stimulated labor to such an extent that coal would be obtained at almost cost price. It is that which when it is applied to the soil produces wealth, and labor is that also. Exchange is a necessity. There must be a circulating medium, and money was the exchange for the purchase of goods. Insurance was well known, and was a protection for the workmen in case of disaster or death.