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THE TRUE WITNESS

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sached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is not of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 23, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JULY. THURSDAY, 24.-Vigil of St. James. St. Christina, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Grace, St. Paul, 1859.

FRIDAY, 25.—St. James the Greater, Apostle. St. Christopher, Martyr.
SATURDAY, 26.—St. Anne, Mother of the B.
V. M. SUNDAY, 27. - Eighth Sunday after Pentecost.

Epist. Rom. viii. 12-17; Gosp. Luke Monday, 28.—SS. Nazarius and Companions, Martyrs. St. Innocent, Pope and Con-

TUESDAY, 29.—St. Martha, Virgin. SS. Felix and Companions, Martyrs. Wednesday, 30.—SS. Abdon and Sennen,

THE Canada Temperance Act does not seem to be a permanent success. Counties where it is put in force invariably petition for its repeal after a short trial. The latest place to take this course is the County of Halton, Ont.

WE hear with regret of the failure of the well-known publishing house of John B. Piet & Co., Baltimore, one of the oldest Catholic publishing houses in the United States and proprietors of the Catholic Mirror. The liabilities are said to be \$40,000. We trust that the firm may be able to recover from their present embarrasment.

THE French fleet has, apparently, succeeded in bringing China to terms, and the Emperor has given France the first measure of satisfaction by ordering the Chinese troops to evacuate Lacki, Langson and Kacbang. It is thought that the successes of the French will so strengthen the peace party at Pekin as to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties and thus enable France to gain a commercial advantage.

WHER Hon, T. W. Anglin was induced by the leaders of the Liberal party to take up his residence in Toronto, it was openly assorted that the party would speedily find him a seat in the Commons. A few safe constituencies have since been opened to serve the of the Custom House and Post Office in necessities of favorites, but Mr. Anglin is Truro, N. S., is a question in which the still out in the cold. Some people are asking why he is not given West Ontario, as it is supposed to be a safe constituency. Surely his claims on the party are greater than the right to obtrude its presence on occasions those of J. D. Edgar, while his abilities are where the money of the whole people is vastly superior.

The Senatorship vacated by the death of Mr. Skead is being eagerly sought after by government supporters in Ottawa. The most prominent applicants so far are said to be Mr. Francis Clemow and Dr. Grant. The first is a leading Orangeman, and of course will have the active support of the order. We think that the brethren have already more than their share of representation in the senate. Would it not be advisable for Sir John to give the vacant senatorship to an Irish

THE first question submitted in the Ontario Boundary Award Case, viz. : Is or is not the award under all the circumstances binding has been decided against Mr. Mowat. The argument on the other points will be continued to-day and voluminous evidence submitted. Conservative journals are already boasting of a victory over the Ontario Premier, but we think it would be wise to await the conclusion of the case before expressing gratification at what may yet prove that Ontario's claim has been a just one.

MEDICAL authorities are divided as to the probability of the present outbreak of cholera reaching America. The Medical News, of Philadelphia, expresses the opinion that it will spread over Europe within the next thirty days and probably extend to America. Other medical authorities are strongly of the opinion that the disease will be entirely confined to the South of France, others again assert that the cases in Marseilles are not Asiatic cholera at all, but a mild form of the epidemic, which could easily be overcome by proper remedial measures. Meanwhile it is the imperative duty of the authorities and health boards to enforce the strictest sanitary regulations.

THE cholera panie in Toulon and Marseilles is reported to be increasing, and the inhabit-

commerce is at a standatill, which state o things necessarily produces want and misery The reckless and cowardly conduct of the people in abandoning their homes and stricker friends is to be deplored and condemned. Vessels with the fugitives have has been placed in quarantine at New York. In view of the danger of the plague reaching our shores, it is the imperative duty of the health officials of the various cities and towns of Canada to take active measures of precaution. This is especially necessary and imperative in such places as Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto, and not a moment should be lost in putting in force the most thorough sanitary measures in these cities.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH

THE veteran editor of the New York Free. man's Journal is opposed to any mention of the Catholic question in .the coming Presidential campaign. He gives the following notice to those who may be disposed to take a contrary view :--

No matter what may be alleged against one or against the other candidate for President, there is nothing-absolutely nothing-to be charged against one or against the other, or in favor of one or the other, regarding Catho-lic interests. Absolutely nothing. Whoso-ever, by the name of Catholic, attempts to favor or to hurt any one on either ticket on the score of Catholic interests, is a whelpmangy cur—unworthy the name of any de-cent consideration. And please mark this for future reference.

THE comments of many leading American journals on Blaine's letter of acceptance are unfavorable and severely critical. The New York Herald pronounces it the composition of an intellectual bureau consisting of Wm. Walter Phelps, Stephen B. Elkins, Charles E. Smith and Whitelaw Reid, and says :-"The subscriber, Mr. Blaine, mentions in the irst paragraph that it is a letter of accep. tunce of a nomination for the Presidency, and in the last paragraph he calls it a 'survey of our condition' from China to Peru. If he had not thus identified it as one or the other, and there had been no handy means of authenticating its origin, we should have guessed most of it to be a spiritual message from the much muddled ghost of the late Mr. Henry C. Carey of Philadelphia, who when in the flesh used to torment mankind with essays or epistles of similar substance and dimensions."

On August 13th the annual Convention of the Irish National League of America will meet at Boston, and will be attended by delegates from every State in the Union, and it is hoped also from Canada. The preparations for the event are being pushed with vigor, and Faneuil Hall, the place of meeting, is being appropriately decorated. The Convention will doubtless be one of the most important events in the history of the Irish race in America, and should command the attendance of the best and ablest advocates of the cause. The Executive of the League has presented able addresses to both the Republican and Democratic Conventions, setting forth the views of the League on questions of momentous import to the Irish race at home and abroad, and in the coming Convention men of both parties will be found united in an earnest endeavor to benefit their native land. The vailed, and the meeting was marked Convention has a noble object in view. It | by singular unanimity, which bodes no good can and will accomplish a great work.

THE practice of laying the corner stones of public buildings with Masonic ceremonies, to which we refer elsewhere, instancing that public, especially the Catholic people, are deeply interested. No sect, and more especially no outh-bound secret association, has voluntarily contributed or collected by legal enactment for the erection of buildings intended for the public use. Surely no rightthinking man will dispute this. Then, by what right does the Masonic body introduce its antiquated mummeries and mockery of religious rites on occasions of this kind? By what right had the Masonic lodge of Truro, N.S., the privilege of depositing the list of the officers of the Grand Lodge and other trumpery under the corner stone of a building for which Catholics will be heavily taxed? Every Catholic who obeys the authority of the Church believes that Masonry is a mockery of religion and an imitation of barbaric ceremonies. This being indisputable, every Catholic is intensely interested in knowing whether or not the the knowledge and consent of Hon. Hector Langevin. If they acted without his consent, it will be his duty to guard against the perpetration of a like outrage on Catholic feeling in the future.

Our contemporary the Daily Witness, which usually goes into hysterics whenever any foulmouthed slanderer of the Catholic Church receives rough usage at the hands of an audience, is, strange to say, as dumb as an oyster when a lecturer is assailed by a mob of this kind occurred during the present week. On Monday evening last Mr. Wm. W. Robertson, Elder of the Advent Christian admitting that the carrying trade has de-Church, of this city, who has recently been engaged in a course of lectures, appeared at Victoria Hall. Huntingdon, Que., to deliver a lecture on 'Our Earth in the Ages to Come." The admission was free and the audience numbered about 200, composed principally of prominent members of Protestant sects, with a good sprinkling of Salvation Army recruits. Although, as we are assured, Mr. Robertson was very reasonable in his argument and

Robertson and his sympathizers were grossly abused, and on leaving the hall were followed and pelted with mud by the mob. The disturbance appears to have been instigated by the officials of the Salvation Army, members already arrived in America, and one steamer of the Plymouth Brethren, and other men prominent in Protestant sects. We are informed that one person asserted that Mr. Robertson deserved to be torn limb from limb. A minister promised to provide the feathers if any others would add the tar to adornthe lecturer, etc. We have waited in vuin or some days for the Witness to condemn this attempt on the liberty of free speech, but, as usual, where its own pets are to blame it is silent. It devoted whole columns to an attempt to hold the Catholic Church responsible for the attack on Chiniquy at Quebec." a few weeks ago, but it has not a single" line in condemnation of this outrage perpetrated at the instigation of Protestant ministers. All such outbreaks are utterly indefensible in any civilized or Christian community; but the bigoted, fanatical Witness, and its contemporaries of the same stripe, aid and encourage such outbreaks while hypocritically preaching toleration.

> It is the general impression that Mr. Charlebois should have answered the question before the Royal Commission as to whether he did or did not at any time since obtaining the contract for the erection of the Parliament buildings at Quebec pay out sums for Mr. Mousseau's election. The persistent efforts to raise objections to this question sets imagination to work and leads the public to suppose that it was on this condition that the contract was given. As long as this question is unanswered the people will believe that Mr. Mousseau had corrupt relations with Mr. Charlebois. If Mr. Mousseau is solicitous of his honor, the impression prevails that he should anthorize his counsel, Mr. Lacoste, to instruct Mr. Charlebois to answer this question without any reservation. The case is being tried at the bar of public opinion and no other course will clear Judge Mousscau's reputation.

MR. BLAKE is anxious to secure the services of J. D. Edgar as chief organizer for the Liberal purty. His record as a candidate for parliamentary honors may be interesting in this connection. Here it is :-

1871.—Monk County—Defeated, 1872.— " — Elected. 1874.— " — Defeated. 1874. - South Oxford-Defeated. 1875. - Monk County-Defeated. 1876. - South Ontario - Defeated. 1878. -- Monk County-Defeated. 1882.—Centre Toronto—Defeated,

THE great Liberal trades of London turned out yesterday to attend an indignation meeting against the House of Lords for their haughty rejection of the Franchise Bill. The popular demonstration was of immense proportions. Nothing like it has been witnessed. in the English metropolis during the past quarter of a century. The men in the procession and the crowds of spectators along the route blocked the spacious thoroughfares for miles. Every class of people was represented. The greatest enthusiasm for the hereditary obstructionists of the popular will. A tombstone was carried in the procession, and on it was the inscription: "To the memory of the House of Lords-1884." The bands played the dead march in 'Saul," and cries of "Down with the Peers" were raised. The resolutions which were adopted by the meeting protest in the strongest language against the rejection of the franchise bill by an irresponsible and unrepresentative House of Lords, express approval of Gladstone's action, and declare the continued existence of the unchecked power of impeding the popular will, which the Lords exercise, is not conducive to the welfare of the people or to the peace and prosperity of the country. It is evident that the march of the English democracy is onward and forward, and that no halt will be made until the people have assumed supreme control in the Government of the country.

BLAINE'S ACCEPTATION. Mr. Blaine, the Republican presidential candidate nominated at the Chicago convention, has issued his formal letter of acceptance. He characterizes the platform as being explicit and felicitous, giving the leading position to the tariff question as affecting the authorities at Truro acted with or without industrial interests of the country. He claims that protection to American industry since the advent of the party to power in 1861 has been its leading factor, but for fifty years the Democrats have been hostile to it. During the past twenty years of protection, notwithstanding a gigantic and expensive war, thirty thousand the wealth of the nation, and even the opponents of the tariff cannot find a parallel to this phenomenal increase in the whole history of civilization. It is evi composed of Protestants. A notable instance | dent that he sets much weight on the tariff question, which seems to be the main point at issue between the two parties. And while creased since 1860, yet maintains that any loss is more than compensated for by the increase of foreign commerce. He is desirous of more intimate relations with the South American Republics, and proposes to hold a con gress to join in an agreement for international arbitration. He is less billigerent, and, like Napoleon the Third, proclaims that he means peace, and desires to engage in no conflict with any power on earth. When Napoleon said the "Empire it is peace," the words had hardly cooled when they were drowned

beentees, and that the public domain should be held purely for the benefit of actual settlers. It will be a difficult operation to dispossess the foreign holders of 20,000,000 of acres, and this question may lead to serious complications with other powers. Perhaps this may be the dark war cloud on the apparently peaceful horizon.

THE INIQUITIES OF DUBLIN CASTLE OFFICIAES.

THE horrible revelations brought forth in the trial of Cornwall vs. O'Brien at Dublin has shocked the public mind beyond expression. Speaking of its effect, the Dublin Nation says :-

"During its continuance one felt as if he were in close proximity to a putrid carcass. There seemed to be a taint in the atmosphere. eople almost feared to speak to each other, for the horror was sure to turn up. The newspapers were unreadable. Day after day there was an inevitable pollution of the public mind, deepening and spreading as the case dragged its hideous length along. Heaven only knows what far-reaching and law-abiding mischief may flow from it; but the public scandal at all events is at an end,and there is reason to hope that in the ultimate result a great public good will have

Truly it was a terrible task for Mr. O'Brien to undertake. There was a band of depraved villains practising the vilest abominations and aurrounded by all the power and influence of Dublin Castle. They were as a legion of demons engaged in foul practices, but shielded by the power of the Government. The intrepid editor of United Ireland did not falter in his task, but single-handed he undertook to break up the infamous gang whose abominations were calculated to bring down the vengeance of God on the land. The odds against him were indeed great, but he overcame them and exposed the horrible iniquities practised by the favored pets of the English Government of Ireland. The nest of vipers is destroyed and the land freed from their polluting presence.

NO HOUSE OF LORDS. The House of Lords has placed itself in

antagonism to the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in the House of Commons. This dissension may presage the downfall of the relic of feudalism which, as Edmund Burke says, "dandles and swaddles people into legislators. Great Britain would be far better off without an hereditary Upper House where men of dissipated habits and evil reputation too frequently sit. The Senate o the United States is universally acknowledged to be the most dignified and efficient legislative body in the world. Each State elects two Scnators, one for six and one for four years, consequently there is always one Senator whose term continues while the other expires. They are not elected by the people, but by the representatives of the people, being chosen by the Senate and Legislature of each State in joint convention. The position of United States Senator is one of the highest honor in the gift of the people, and a man must be very distinguished throughout his State to attain this position. Hence the high character of the present Senate of the United States. It offers a strong contrast to that of the English House of Lords. The possession of uncarned money begets indolence, and indolence begets corruption and dissipation, hence an hereditary aristocracy is always more licentious and extravagant than an aristocracy of earned wealth. Few United States Senators have inherited wealth, and those who have did not depend on that wealth, but on their own abilities for their present position. In the House of Lords the semi-idiot and the imbecile, being born legislators, fill positions they could never attain to, and in these enlightened days, when such a class puts itself in opposition to the will of the people, the people may turn Juggernaut and crush it out of recognition and beyond resurrection.

CANADIAN RECRUITS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Major-General Middleton stated recently to an interviewer that at present some difficulty is being experienced in recruiting for the British army, and he believed the Imperial authorities would be glad to draw recruits from Canada. Then he proceeds to say "that he should not be surprised to see conscription resorted to in England to maintain the regular army." It is a pity that Englishmen cannot learn something by experience in M. W. Grand Master, Major General J. W. the affairs of this country. Sir Selby Smith, | Laurie, D.C.L. at the 19th Annual Communa previous Major General, came out, as he announced, with the intention of raising an ar- | sons of Nova Scotia, June 4th, 1884; List of my of ten thousand Canadians for service in Grand Lodge Officers, A.F. & A. Masons for the British army. When the recruiting ser- | the year 1884." geant of the gallant major general tried to induce Canadians to enlist they simply laughed in his face. All that a British soldier gets after paying for his rations and clothing is less than five cents a millions of dollars have been added to day, and his position in the social scale is of the lowest, as recruits in too many instances come from the dregs of society, and the chances of bettering their position is infinitessimal indeed. If a Canadian is "for glory bent upon," he can find abundant opportunity across the lines, where it is exceedingly hard to get suitable men for the service at \$13 per month, in addition to clothing and food, and it is hardly probable that he will accept service in the British army for "tuppence a day," When England treats her soldiers better, pampers her officers less, and gives merit and not rank the foremost places, she will find less difficulty in getting the right kind of men to enlist. In this age, when education is more widespread and less deference is shown to unmeritorious rank, the chances for advancement are greater in all vocations of life,

west, and if General Middleton is here tolen courage that class to abandon useful productive employment to go at paupers poy into a semi sort, of police service, he had much better have staid in his own country. The British soldier at present is little better than a pioneer to clear the way for dishonest British traders, who, by extortion and swindling, drive semi-barbarians into justifiable war and then crush them into subjection for the benefit of the aforesaid trader. A glorious occupation, truly, in which to shed Canadian blood ! An occupation in which the commander-in-chief. as in the case of Lord Wolseley, gets a title and £20,000, and the private a medal worth about a dollar, or a paltry pension that hardly keeps him in the bare necessities of life. Who wouldn't "go for a British sodger' with such inviting inducements as these. Are there any so worthless and shiftless in Canada who, if fit for a soldier, could not make more than two pence a day, and after ten years of similar hardship, such as one has to undergo in the army, would not be in possession of a fine farm in our North-West? Look at the absurdity of General Middleton coming here to induce men to go into the army when he admits that in pauper-producing England the Govern- Ireland's most hated tyrants. ment will soon have to resort to conscription to fill the ranks. Again, if our able-bodied men are to be used in this way, why should the people of Canada be taxed to assist immigrants? Would it not be better to leave us our own people, and, instead of assisting immigrants, hand the money over to the British Government by way of a bounty to help to recruit its army with Britons me boy, and not demnition colonials. you know." The Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific are anxious to cultivate immigration from Germany and other continental countries, and the less the General has to say about recruiting men here, possibly to fight their Fatherland, the more service he will be doing to the Dominion, and the less we worry ourselves here about military matters the more chance we shall have of getting additions to our population from lands now groaning under conscription and despotic military rule.

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

From the Colchester (N.S.) Sun of July 9th, we learn that the corner stone of the Truro Post Office and Custom House was laid a few days previously with full masonic honors. The Sun says that a scroll bearing the following inscription was placed under

the stone :-In the name of the GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE.
On this 5th day of July, A.D., 1884. A.L.,
5884, and in the 48th year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign,

VICTORIA,

By the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Austral asia, Queen, defender of the faith, Empress of India,
The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith
Petty-Fitzmatrice, G.C.M.(4.

Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. The Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B. Premier of the Dominion of Canada. The Honorable Sir Hector Louis Langevin, C.B.,

K.C.M.G.

Minister of Public Works.

The Honorable Arch. Woodbury McLelan, M.P.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, His H nor Matthew Henry Richey, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova

Scotia. TOWN COUNCIL OF TRURO, 1884. Mayor, Cyrus Eaton, Esq.

Council. Duncan McDonald,
Daniel Gunn, David H. Smith, Richard Craig, Daniel Gunn, D. H. Muir, M.D., David Thomas. Recorder, F. A. Laurence. Town Clerk, Wm. D. McCallum.

THIS STONE.

The corner-stone of the Truro Post Office and Custom House,
Now being erected by the Minister of Public Works, was laid in accordance with the Ancient usages of the Order, by
Major-General J. WIMBURN LAURIE,
D. C. L.,
M. W. Grand Master of A. F. & A. Masons of

Nova Scotia.

Assisted by the officers of Grand Lodge and the officers and members of subordinate lodges, and in the presence of a large and influential con-

course of citizens.
Architect—Thomas Fuller.
Contractors—Townsend & McKay. Among the articles deposited under the stone were "Extract from the Address of the ication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. Ma-

Our readers will observe that the inscription on the scroll says: "The corner-stone of the Truro Post office and Custom house, now being erected by the Minister of Public Works, was laid with all the ancient usages." The Minister of Public Works is Sir Hector Langevin. It is to be regretted that he thus openly gives official recognition to the Masonic Order at a time when the Papal Encyclical is attracting universal attention. If Sir Hector is responsible for the official ment who consider sodomites, adulterers, recognition of the order, surely he is not obeying the authority of the Church. If he is not responsible for this action of his subordinates at Truro, the public should be made acquainted with the facts. The Minister of Public Works cannot be permitted to setsuch an evil example. We await an explanation from the proper quarter.

F. M. T. A.

At the last regular meeting of the Father. Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte, Ont; the following officers were elected :-President, P. Daly; 1st vice-president, M. Hogan; 2nd vice president, B. Bolton, by is reported to be increasing, and the inhabit ants are fleeing in all directions from the plague-stricken cities. It is estimated that no less than 86,000 persons have already fled from their homes, and that industry and on the stage. The disgrature for the stage of the words of the stage. The disgrature for the stage for success. However, the word of succests for success. However, the word of the stage of the stage of the stage of land, especially by foreign for the British army, in Canada. Fay, J. Callahar and the officers is all best wishes for success. However, the word of succests for success. However, the word of the stage of the sum is the discourse when he acclamation; secretary, P. F. McGarry, P. F. McGarry,

We want all our able bodied men to develop the DUBLIN CASTLE ABOMINATIONS othe Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR, Eighty one years ago, on the 23rd of July, 1803, Robert Emmet attempted to seize Dublin Castle. He failed, and Ire land's peerless martyr suffered death upon the scaffold the September following. Dublin Castle was then, as now, an object of bitter hate to the Trish people, a place of horrors such as the Bastile never knew, and its evil-doing extended to every nook and corner of hapless Ireland. And now in July, 1884, out of the mouth of its own disreputable clan, Dublin Castle has been proved to be in very truth, a sink of iniquity, and the refuge of beings worse than the very dogs, wretches whose crimes are nameless in the language of decent men. When Mr. Gladstone was returned to power he proclaimed that Irishmen should be ruled according to Irish ideas. John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, a so-called Liberal, was appointed as viceroy. He was to conciliate the Irish, because, for sooth, he was a good hand to back a horse over a stone wall, and the Irish were partial to good horsemen. What has been the result? John Povntz figures in Irish annals as the Red Earl, and goes down to posterity as one of George Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish, who was killed in mis-take for the brutal Forster, the advocate of the substitution of buckshot for ball cartridge as an Irish remedial mea sure. Trevelyan went to Ireland as a Liberal

of the advanced school, a writer of culture and tinged with strong Radical views. He was to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, and Irishmen received the news of his appointment with a feeling of relief, mingled with a doubt of his ability to counteract the powerful clique who formed what is known as the Government of Ircland, an irresponsible system of gradations extending from the brutal sub-constable to the haughty and supercilions head of a department. Not only was the doubt well founded, but it was soon found that Trevelyan wasa miserable deceiver from the first moment of his appointment. He had not been long in Dublin when Mr. O'Brien and other gentlemen waited on him for the purpose of having certain criminal officials removed from office on the grounds of felonious practices.

The chief secretary refused to listen to

these respectable and representative Irish gentlemen, he refused to dismiss the guilty wretches, may, to the very last the defended them in the House of Commons by every argument that chicanery could suggest. In the interest of Christianity, even of human decency, the Irish members asked for an official investigation of the terrible charges made by Mr. O'Brien, and the English parliament under Mr. Gladstone's Liberal administration refused it. Mr. O'Brien at last forced the guilty miscreants to make an attempt to defend themselves, and despite the opposition of the ermined villain Lawson, Mr. O'Brien has succeeded in unmusking all the hideousness of Dublin Castle government. What a commentary on British rule in Ireland? The chief of the post office department and the chief of the detective department are in jail on a charge of Sodomy. And this in the latter end of the nineteenth century! This Cornwall, secretary of the post office, had power at his will to ransack the Irish mails. This French, chief of the Irish detective bureau, had all the agencies of an army of spies at his command. They were men belonging to the aristocratic class, they were long in office and they were advanced in years. To-day they are actually in prison awaiting trial for nameless crimes. If these apparently venerable and respectable men, chiefs of departments, have been guilty of these unnatural offences, must we not fear that sodomy is not the only crime that has been committed under the dismal shadows portant departments have turned out to be sodomites, it is equally true that the Attorney-General is a fraudulent bankrupt and an adulterer, and it is also a proven fact that Major Twigg (I think the name is), one of the late "Pachas," in command of a district under the Coercion Act, had been dismissed from his position as of Chief of the Police in an Euglish city for perjury committed in

open court.

If Mr. Gladstone be England's most enlightened minister, and the employment of these ruffians with all their power for evildoing be a part of his system of governing Ireland according to Irish ideas, I think most reasonable men will consider his concention of Irish ideas to be a most peculiar one. Most reasonable people will also I think

form an opinion that the time has come for testing the experiment of permitting the Irish to make their own laws and elect their own legislators. Though persons afflicted with the peculiar mental paralysis of Goldwin Smith may be entirely unable to form a favorable idea of Irish legislative capacity, most people are convinced that no Irish government would have sodomites for heads of governmental departments; fraudulent bankrupts, wife abusers, suborners of perjury and adulterers for legal advisers, and convicted perjurers for police magistrates.

I think also the time has come when honest

men of every nation, no matter how they may have been deceived in the past, now that the horrible system of English rule in Ireland is laid bare in all its hideous iniquity, should learn to respect the demands of the Irish people, and give to us Irishmen the sympathy that ought to be accorded by all freemen to those who are struggling to be free from such an abominable irresponsible tyranny as that inflicted by Dublin Castle on the disarmed Irish nation. We seek the heritage of freemen, a responsible government of the people, for the people and by the people. We seek it by peaceable means now, we shall seek it by force if necessity. We seek the heritage sary. If peaceable methods are to succeed it can only be by the strength we shall derive from the moral sympathy and support of the intelligent world. If this be denied, then it were better to see our island a desert of ashes than remain the passive slaves of a governperjurers and thieves proper mediums for the administration of British law in Ireland. JOHN P. SUTTON.

Quebec, 21st July, 1884.

We have learned with pleasure, that our friend Mr. Joseph E. Parent, Adjutant of the 83rd Batt. of infantry, of Joliette, exstudent at law with Jobin & Pirodeau, notaries, of Montreal, who was admitted to the notarial profession after a brilliant examination at the last meeting of the Board of Notaries at Quebec, is now following his profes sion in the well known Notarial Office of Hugh Brodie, Notary Public, in this city. Our brilliant young friend has our congratu-lations and best wishes for success.