

# The True Witness

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, July 28, 1876.

## ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY, 1876.

Friday, 26—St. Nazarius, Celsus, and Victor,  
Martyrs, and Innocent, Pope and Confessor.  
Saturday, 27—St. Martha, Virgin. St. Felix and  
others, Martyrs.

Sunday, 30—EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.  
Monday, 31—St. Ignatius of Loyola, Confessor.

AUGUST, 1876.

Tuesday, 1—Octave of St. James. St. Peter's  
Chains. The Machabees, Martyrs.

Wednesday, 2—St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop,  
Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

Thursday, 3—Finding of the Body of St. Stephen,  
Protomartyr.

## NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto  
occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses  
and presentations, and the publication of educa-  
tional and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice  
to ourselves we have decided that for the future we  
shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents  
per line. As with persons in other commercial  
pursuits, so with newspaper publishers—they are  
in duty bound to make their business yield to the  
full all legitimate profits. Space is one of the  
sources of the printer's income; and when this is  
taken up with reading matter not of general interest,  
it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully  
invite attention to these conditions, which are as  
reasonable to those who avail themselves of the  
advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary  
by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not wish in these hard times to be calling  
on the pockets of our subscribers; but they must  
be awakened some how. To send our agent around  
to each person who has not paid us for the present,  
would force us to an expenditure that is incon-  
venient. We try to do our duty; we endeavour to  
give good value for our subscriptions, and as there  
are many, very many, in both city and country  
now much indebted to us, we require some money  
from every body who is as honest as our purpose  
is to serve them. We therefore, request those so  
indebted to pay up quickly.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Extensive warlike preparations are being made in  
Epirus and Thessaly.

The Bulgarian insurrection is reviving in all di-  
rections.

The President of the Greek Council has sent for  
the King to return home immediately.

The Turks are reported to have received a severe  
repulse from the Servians; the scene of action was  
literally covered with dead Turks.

One hundred houses in the town of Gavary, near  
Cherbourg, France, have been destroyed by fire and  
four hundred families rendered homeless.

The number of persons who were killed by the re-  
cent explosion of the turret-ship Thunderer's boiler,  
is stated to be forty.

The French Senate has rejected, by a majority of  
five, the Government bill restoring to the State  
the sole right of conferring university degrees.

The Slavonic Committee in Moscow issued an ad-  
dress promising a general uprising and armed inter-  
vention should the Servians be defeated.

Prince Nicholas, the leader of the Montenegrin  
army, has taken the heights commanding Mostar,  
and an engagement is said to be pending between  
the hostile troops.

The Greek Government is preparing a protest  
should the Porte fulfil its intention of establishing  
a colony of 70,000 Circassians near the Greek fron-  
tier.

An address to the throne presented by the Rou-  
manian Chamber of Deputies declares Roumania will  
observe neutrality, expecting, however, that all her  
claims on the Porte will be acceded to.

The American missionaries at Rumihiassar who  
are responsible for the majority of the statements  
concerning the outrages in Bulgaria, have persuaded  
the American Minister to send a consul general to  
Philippopolis, to watch the enquiry which Mr. Bar-  
ing, Secretary of the British Legation is about to  
commence.

Official advices respecting the fighting of the 20th  
inst. in Belina state that the Turks in their retreat  
left a quantity of arms and ammunition. The  
Servians buried 200 of the Turkish slain, and advanced  
their trenches closer to Belina. The Belgrade re-  
serves have gone to the seat of war.

The Times has a despatch from Plymouth, saying  
that a few days before the trial trip of the Thunderer  
the boilers were tested by hydraulic pressure, making  
necessary the wedging down of the safety and all  
other relief valves. It has been discovered that  
the wedges never had been removed. The com-  
munication valve was also closed, and no steam  
was able to escape even to the engine.

Information from Slavonic sources acknowl-  
edges that the Servians, under Gen. Olympia, were  
defeated, their retreat cut off, and their guns and four  
small forts captured, near Belina, 1st Thursday.  
General Tchernayeff has also been defeated at  
Nissa, and been compelled to withdraw to Alexi-  
natz.

The state of public security in Italy generally

and in Sicily in particular, is most unsatisfactory;  
murders and daring robberies succeed one an-  
other with alarming rapidity. A correspondent  
from Palermo describes in vivid colours the con-  
dition to which the Italian Government and  
its examples have brought the popula-  
tions. Not a day passes but is marked by some  
scene of blood. Declared brigands and secret as-  
sassins vie with each other in keeping up a com-  
plete reign of terror.

The Protestant Church in Germany is really  
standing on her last legs; in Middle Germany  
thousands of people will soon declare their separa-  
tion from the Established Church; in Heidelberg  
there are more professors, than students of Protes-  
tant theology; and in the once famous Protestant  
seminary of Harborn, in Nassau, there is at the  
present time only one student of divinity listening  
to the lectures of half-a-dozen of professors.

The Political Correspondence publishes a tele-  
graphic account of the presentation of his credentials  
by Caponti Pacha at St. Petersburg. He was treat-  
ed with every distinction, but at the same time the  
Czar dwelt upon the state of affairs in such a man-  
ner as to profoundly impress the Turkish ambas-  
sador, who withdrew visibly affected.

The Times, reviewing the differences between  
England and Russia manifested by the Eastern cor-  
respondence, says:—"The policy of non-interven-  
tion was adopted by England obviously because of  
its indisposition to intervene, but it is difficult to  
believe that Russia had any other motive for reserve  
than inability to discern how to interfere effective-  
ly."

Intelligence from the Slavonic sources announ-  
ces that the Servians were defeated near Belina on  
Thursday. Mustapha Djelalidin Pasha and Sohrizaki  
Pasha, with seven battalions of infantry, four com-  
panies of cavalry and eight guns, attacked the Ser-  
vians in their intrenchments at Raska, before Belina,  
and, after a four hours' sanguinary combat, the  
Servians fled. The Turks captured four guns and  
four small forts.

A correspondent says the atrocities committed by  
Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians and other irregular Tur-  
kish troops in Bulgaria, include the burning of several  
villages, leaving thousands of Christians utterly  
homeless and destitute, and the massacre in cold  
blood of several thousand Bulgarians, irrespective of  
age or sex. One hundred Bashi-Bazouks have been  
arrested by order of the Turkish Government for  
participation in the atrocities.

The Journal de Debats publishes a special despatch  
from Semlin, which affirms that the Servians were  
defeated before Belina, and the the Servian Gen.  
Olympics' line of retreat is cut off. News of the  
Servian Gen. Tchernayeff's defeat at Nissa, and his  
withdrawal to Alexinatz is confirmed.

The Daily News Constantinople despatch says a  
correspondent who has just returned from Phil-  
popolis fully backs the News' account of Bulgarian  
atrocities. His facts were obtained from reports of  
the French, Austrian, Greek and Russian Consuls,  
whose names he was allowed to use as his author-  
ity. The English population there are greatly ex-  
asperated against Elliot, the British ambassador to  
Turkey, for suppressing the facts, and assert that  
Baring, English Secretary of Legation, is incompe-  
tent to investigate the matter. Mr. Schuyler, an  
American Secretary of Legation, leaves to-morrow  
to enquire into the advisability of establishing a  
Vice-Consulate at Philippopolis.

General Sherman says all the available troops in  
the north and west have been ordered to the Indian  
country, and that the number will be amply suf-  
ficient to defeat the hostile tribes. He does not  
believe that the Indian question can be settled  
until Government enters upon a policy of depriving  
the Indians of their ponies, and compelling them  
to go on foot. The death of Sitting Bull, General  
Sherman says, will make but little difference;  
whether it is true or not, as the Indians have fully  
twenty as capable warriors to command in case of  
battle.

The Irishmen of Buenos Ayres do not seem to be  
oblivious to the efforts of their countrymen at home  
to secure Home Rule. A branch has been formed,  
called the Capella del Senor Branch, and the fol-  
lowing resolution was passed at the first meeting:

"That this society is constituted for the purpose  
of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a com-  
munion of rights, and a union of power amongst  
Irishmen of every religious persuasion, the better  
to enable us to obtain for Ireland Home Rule, as  
defined by the National Conference." Thanks were  
accorded by acclamation, to the venerable Arch-  
deacon Dillon and to our contemporary the Southern  
Cross for their persistent and able efforts in the  
cause of the Irish people. In this we have a fresh  
proof that Irish hearts beat in unison "all the  
world around."

The re-investigation into the mysterious death  
of Mr. Bravo, the English Barrister, is now proceed-  
ing. It is reported that the body of Capt. Ricardo  
Mrs. Bravo's first husband, is to be exhumed for ex-  
amination. Another report says the chemist that  
sold the antimony that caused Mr. Bravo's death  
has been discovered.

## THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN IRELAND —THE CLARE "INDEPENDENT."

Amongst the signs of the times in Ireland is the  
growth, and improvement in all details, intellectual  
and mechanical of the Provincial Press. The Clare  
Independent is one of the latest of our exchanges and  
its style of typography and general make up would  
do credit to a metropolitan origin. For many rea-  
sons we are proud of our new brother. The capital  
of Clare—the town signalled by O'Connell's  
triumphs for Catholicity, had been without a journal  
for Catholics until the Independent appeared. Other  
papers there were liberal enough, but they were not  
Catholic and could not be supposed to espouse or  
represent Catholic interests, but now Ennis has a  
journal published twice a week, of which, Clare, and  
all Ireland may be proud, and we hope the enter-  
prising proprietor and editor Mr. T. S. O'Leary may  
meet the support which his talents and zeal so well  
deserve. The numbers of the Independent to hand  
have the true ring about their leaders and to Clare  
men in the we Dominion would heartily recom-  
mend it.

## A RAY OF HOPE.

The self-complacency with which some people  
view themselves, and the ideas they entertain,  
of their superiority over their competitors in every-  
thing they do, is really amusing. For instance, in a recent  
issue of the "only religious daily," the whole  
editorial columns of that journal are devoted, to  
a lugubrious wall, over the utter debasement  
cowardice, demoralization etc., of the French press  
of this Province; the inference naturally to be  
drawn being, that if they are ever to occupy a worthy  
position in the newspaper world, it they have any  
desire to be considered as human beings, and not  
the mere grovelling creatures that our contem-  
porary has described them, they must make a com-  
plete volte face and fall into line with the pious  
editor of the Daily Witness. Fortunately, the old  
saying, that hard names break no bones, is as true  
to-day as ever, for were it otherwise, the fate of  
French Canadian Journalists, must be a sad one,  
after the onslaught of our evening contemporary on  
Monday last. We have no desire, indeed, there is no  
occasion that we should do battle for those, who  
are amply able to take care of themselves, and  
we therefore, hand over our pharisaical bro-  
ther, to the tender mercies of those whom he  
has so ruthlessly attacked, if they should at all con-  
sider his lucubrations worthy of even a passing  
notice. The Witness, after shedding crocodile tears  
over the sad condition of things we have referred  
to, seems to discover, in the dark horizon of French  
Canadian ignorance, in the overspread demoraliza-  
tion in which they are plunged one bright ray. A  
journal called the Revue, edited by a Mr. Buies,  
and published at Quebec, is the anchor of hope to  
which the organ of the Conventicle fondly clings,  
as the future regenerator of the race, which is to  
marshall the benighted Franco-Canadians into line  
with the spotless Huntington and that gallant  
knight, Sir A. T. Galt, whose Quixotic attacks on  
the Catholic Hierarchy have of late attracted atten-  
tion. Mr. Buies must feel highly flattered at the  
brilliant prospect pointed out to him. The encour-  
agement he receives from, and the sweet smiles be-  
stowed upon him by that true friend of his race  
and his religion, (if he has any) must make him  
feel that in his publication, he has struck a  
chord that will find an echo in the  
French Canadian heart. His wretched strictures,  
on the Venerable Bishop of Montreal, which called  
forth the indignation of nearly the whole press of  
the Province, are styled "Moderate Commentaries"  
by our pious contemporary. His statement that  
the Catholic Schools, Academies and Colleges of the  
land are a fraud and a sham, was reprinted and  
commented upon, with a gusto that was quite de-  
lightful, and the neatly turned platitudes of Mr.  
Buies, tending to instil, into the minds of his  
readers, that his fellow-countrymen are really an  
inferior race, and by reason of their devotion to the  
religion of their ancestors and their training or  
rather want of training, they are likely to remain so,  
is just the kind of intellectual food that Messrs.  
Douglass & Sons love to see spread before the peo-  
ple, instead of the "hunks provided by the other  
journals." No doubt, if the day should dawn, for  
which the "only religious daily" has already sighed  
when the estates, of religious communities, in this  
Canada of ours, could be gobbled up by the public  
treasury, and that men of such transcendent abilities  
and breadth of intellectual grasp, the Editor of the  
Revue should be placed at the head of the Educa-  
tional establishments of the country, to regenerate  
and enlighten, the priest-ridden people, who are  
now floundering in such terrible ignorance; the  
presiding genius of that journal, that speaks before  
the public, its daily religious paucity might  
cease his labors, and sing his *nunc dimittis*. But we  
fear that time has come the Revue shall have fail-  
ed into that sleep from which there is no awakening  
and the readers of the Witness tired of the daily  
vituperation showered on the heads of the Catholic  
clergy will feel that even the "hunks" supplied  
to by the French Canadian Journalists are preferable  
to the ever monotonous never ceasing refrain invariably  
served up to them as the quintessence of high ton-  
ed courageous and enlightened journalism.

## IRISH "HOME RULE" IN THE EN- GLISH PARLIAMENT.

"The House divided. The numbers were for Mr.  
Butt's motion 61, Against 291, Majority 230!!"  
Now, Mr. Butt's motion was no "enacting" measure,  
its affirmation would not have bound the English  
House of Commons to any legislative fault. The  
members Whig, Tory, Radical, and nondescript  
would have been as free to act afterwards in support  
or rejection of a Home Rule Bill as if this particu-  
lar question had never been mooted; and the nation  
would at least have had the assurance that no  
"foregone conclusion" respecting Irish measures had  
influenced the Cabinet or the political parties of  
Great Britain. The case bears a different aspect  
now. The rejection of inquiry into alleged abuse  
argues a knowledge of its existence and a determina-  
tion to perpetuate it. If the platform of the Home  
Rulers were untenable what better means of expos-  
ing the weakness and exploding the pretension;  
while as we have suggested the denial of this simple  
act of constitutional right by an overwhelming  
majority gives new strength to the Home Rule  
advocate, and arms the extreme National Party in  
Ireland with new proofs and arguments that even  
this modified demand for "Justice" possessed no  
greater element of success before British Legislators  
than would their own demand for complete National  
Independence. Nay more, the latter are strength-  
ened by the practical fact that whereas the demands  
of armed demonstrations were met by concessions  
to the national sentiment in the Disestablish-  
ment of the Protestant Church and the enactment  
of a more comprehensive Tenant Protection Law,  
the appeal of the former, for simple inquiry, into  
grievances was ignominiously scouted from the  
Halls of Parliament by a majority in which were  
banded together members of the two great political  
divisions of the House—Gladstonians and Disraeli-  
ans forgetting their party conflicts when Irish  
right was to be ignored.

This is a lamentable state of things. Whatever  
the motive, the effects cannot fall of being adverse-  
ly interpreted. His Royal Highness the late Prince  
Consort, once provoked an outcry in England, by

the declaration that "Constitutionalism was on its  
trial in the Empire." And is there not reason to  
fear that now more than then there is a cogent il-  
lustration of the sentiment, when the respectful  
request of a nation through its chosen representa-  
tives for inquiry into national complaints is not  
listened to or regarded. Mr. Butt's motion was "that  
a select committee be appointed to inquire into and  
report upon the nature, the extent, and the grounds  
of the demand made by a large proportion of the  
Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an  
Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal  
affairs of the country." Surely there was nothing  
unconstitutional in a proposition narrowed to these  
limits; nothing to abrogate the imperial power or  
prestige; nothing to endanger the integrity of the  
Empire; nothing calculated to snap asunder that  
"golden link of the Crown" to whose strength and  
stability the Home Rulers are pledged by declara-  
tions as pronounced, as those put forward by the  
most ultra-loyal of the English and Scotch members  
participating in the debate. And as surely there was  
nothing, merely experimental in the demand, no  
innovation on time-honored practices or principles in  
the Constitution. The Legislative Union of the Coun-  
tries is only three quarters of a century old; and  
nothing could be fairer than that the results of that  
Union should be solemnly inquired into—whether  
the promises held out, and the bright pictures paint-  
ed in prospective of Irish progress had been realiz-  
ed in the prosperity and contentment of the people  
of Ireland—or whether the practical results had  
not been the destruction of Irish Trade and Com-  
merce—the annihilation of every interest that  
could be called national—the decimation of the  
people—the subjugation of agricultural industry,  
to pasturage enterprise, meaning the aggrandize-  
ment of the few and the prostration of the many;  
in a word, the impoverishment and humiliation of  
the land and its bold peasantry. These were the  
simple propositions involved in the motion of the  
honorable member for Limerick. If all the platform  
platitudes we have been accustomed to read as  
coming from Lord Lieutenants on pleasure tours,  
and itinerant members of Parliament discoursing to  
their constituents, were well founded, there was  
nothing to be feared from inquiry. If it could be as  
easily proved as it had been flippantly stated that  
Ireland was peaceful and prosperous—that the banks  
were plentifully filled with the proceeds of farm-  
ing enterprise—that the shopkeepers in towns were  
successful in business—that the tradesmen and  
laborers were happy and contented, with ample  
employment and remunerative wages—that the  
Administrative and Executive Government of Ire-  
land enjoyed the confidence of the Irish people  
and deserved it—that in the distribution of public  
patronage Irishmen were not ignored in Ireland,  
in favor of English and Scotch and Welsh families  
of "the powers that be"—if all or any of these fan-  
ciful pictures periodically displayed for the amuse-  
ment or the hoodwinking of a people could have been  
sustained, what more splendid opportunity of de-  
molishing at once and for ever the romantic pre-  
tensions of Irish patriotism? Grievances are alleg-  
ed—prove that there are none: misgovernment is  
flung in your teeth—show by plain practical returns  
that the charge is a lie and a libel; discontent  
with the existing order of things is gravely charged—  
exhibit in your reply the happiness of the people  
—and then you annihilate for ever the leadership  
in Irish politics of Mr. Butt, and silence the oratori-  
cal displays of his supporters and followers in press  
and on platform. Shrink from doing these things  
by the cowardly avoidance of inquiry and you  
make manifest the truth of the national indict-  
ment against you: discourteously deny the constitu-  
tional claims of a people forming an integral part  
of that great whole "Her Majesty's subjects,"  
and you only intensify the sense of wrong by the  
experience that insult is added to injury. Writing  
here in our New Dominion of Canada, we can regard  
these things with perhaps soberer vision than can  
our friends beyond the Atlantic; but the fact that  
we do write here where Home Government exists  
in its most independent form; where the principle  
for which Ireland contends has been conceded and  
is enjoyed; where there exists no danger of any  
section of our people going, as it were, to the doors  
of the Constitution to have their claims for red-  
ress flung back with contumely we may be per-  
mitted in our own freedom to sympa-  
thize with our brothers in pursuit of it  
and to add our voice as much in warning as  
in indignation to those protests which in Ireland  
have followed this high handed action of the  
House of Commons.

We have referred to the fact that the Legislative  
Union of Great Britain and Ireland is only three  
quarters of a century old. It is beside our purpose,  
though it might strengthen our argument, to re-  
hearse this week the means by which that measure  
was accomplished; it would aid our position, too,  
to quote the prophecies of failure which accom-  
panied the denunciation of the measure by Ireland's  
foremost men at the period. Those matters are pre-  
sumably known to the great mass of, if indeed not  
to all, our readers and to remind them will be as  
efficacious as to recount; but we would simply go  
back to the Convention at Dungannon and to the  
immortal declaration which signalled it—we would  
take in review the short-lived independence of this  
Irish Parliament with the promises made by  
royalty for its preservation, and then we would  
ask upon what pretext is Ireland denied the right  
of examining the records of 75 years and ascertain-  
ing whether the plunder of that which was guaran-  
teed to her by royal declaration and imperial ac-  
tion has been a plunder which turned to her profit  
or whether every consideration of equity and jus-  
tice does not demand that with the conditions un-  
fulfilled the bargain should be "void and of none  
effect." The ascertainment of this is what Mr.  
Butt's motion aimed at; and there is a confession of  
recognized wrong and a fear of retributive conse-  
quence in the denial of it by a majority of 230 in a  
House of 352 members.

Mr. Butt's speech, introductory of the motion,  
was calm and comprehensive. He described that  
motion as simply "one for a Select Committee to  
inquire into that which demanded inquiry and re-

ferred to the original declaration of the Home Rule  
organization that—

"It was necessary for the peace of Ireland, and  
would be conducive to the welfare of the United  
Kingdom, that the right of domestic legislation  
over all Irish affairs should be restored to that coun-  
try, that she should have the right and privilege of  
managing her own affairs by a Parliament assem-  
bled in Ireland, having the right of controlling the  
Irish resources of revenue, subject to the obligation  
of contributing their portion to the imperial revenue  
but leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power  
of dealing with all questions affecting Imperial  
legislation, regarding the colonies and dependencies,  
and all matters appertaining to the defence and  
stability of the empire. Eight resolutions were  
means of carrying into effect the proposals of the  
requisition, and these resolutions embodied the  
principles of the requisition. In the demands made  
by the Irish people, whether they were right and  
expedient to grant or not, there was something very  
different from, and, in fact, directly opposed to,  
separation. He believed the proposals embodied in  
that resolution would, if passed, strengthen the  
connection between the two countries."

And then continuing his masterly address he  
proved the failure of the Union promises, the inade-  
quacy of a House composed as the Commons was  
to deal with Irish questions, and then significantly  
asked "for inquiry and nothing more," adding the  
"hope that the door of the House should not be  
slammed in the face of Ireland." But the door was  
slammed in her face with effect! and as we have  
said, a new weapon has been forged for the  
hand of the armed revolutionist, and a heavy blow  
and great discouragement given to those who had  
based their hopes of Irish redress on Constitutional  
agencies. Already portentous signs are in the politi-  
cal horizon. Braving the Convention Act the  
Home Rulers contemplate a general assemblage  
of Delegates in Dublin in August next; while the  
Home Rule clubs in England are unequalled in  
their denunciation of the action of the House of Com-  
mons. One chairman of a meeting in Widnes in  
Lancashire, a gentleman of high social and profes-  
sional position, says that "after the vote the other  
night he had lost all faith in anything that moral  
force could do for Ireland." These are but indica-  
tions on the surface but they signify a good deal.  
The argument is sure to be revived that the people  
of Ireland have been made an article of conveni-  
ence of too long—that they have been made the step-  
pingstones upon which political schemers have cross-  
ed over to make infamous bargains for themselves  
and against their country and that the only result  
of the glorious principles of "peace" and "persever-  
ance" and "constitutional agitation," would be a peti-  
tion to Parliament or a motion for inquiry or  
appeals made to a minister whose tenure of office  
depended on his hostility and that of his hench-  
men to Irish interests. We confess this last impru-  
dent move of the British Legislature gives warranty  
in great degree for the argument.

## ANOTHER WAR CLOUD.

Whilst the Turks, Servians and Montenegrins are  
engaged in deadly strife on the European Con-  
tinent, and the telegrams announce daily conflicts  
between the combatants, we have, nearer home, a  
warfare going on which threatens to equal in ex-  
tent, or at all events, in atrocity, the struggle now  
taking place in the Old World. Our Republican  
neighbors, who fancy themselves, if we can believe  
their newspapers, at the head and front of civiliza-  
tion, seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate  
in their dealings with the Indian tribes under their  
special guardianship and control. In fact, for years  
past, the conduct of those who have managed Indian  
affairs has been such as to call forth the  
honest indignation of every right-minded man,  
whether at home or abroad. At the present time  
the Sioux Indians are at open war with the United  
States authorities, and, for so far, the advantages  
of the struggle seem to have been on the side of the  
Indians. No doubt the contest is an unequal one,  
and in the end the red man must succumb. It is  
only a question, however, whether extermination  
is not to become the order of the day. The sad  
fate of General Custer and the men who followed  
him to disaster and death, has been followed by  
other reverses to the United States troops, and the  
death of the great Indian chief, Sitting Bull, does  
not seem to have damped the ardor of the savage  
warriors. As on former occasions when like  
calamities have arisen, the subject has attracted the  
attention of the press of the country, and various  
are the suggestions made by newspaper writers in  
the premises. The most startling utterances on the  
subject are those of the well-known Wendell  
Phillips, the great abolitionist orator, who has now  
taken up the cudgel for the oppressed and victim-  
ized Indians, and drawn up a regular indictment  
against their American rulers for their gross mis-  
management of Indian affairs. Mr. Phillips in his  
letter addressed to General Sherman, requests the  
latter to state plainly whether the expression at-  
tributed to him anent the desirability of extermin-  
ating the Indians is founded on fact. To this the  
General has given an emphatic denial. But the  
letter of the veteran agitator contains the most  
sweeping charges against the Government and their  
agents, for their monstrous cruelty, their bad faith,  
and persistent persecution and demoralization of  
the tribes. There is not one crime that he does  
not lay at their door, and adduces crushing evidence  
in support of his statements. The United States  
authorities, after they have suppressed the present  
uprising, will have to adopt another line of policy  
towards their wards or lose cast amongst civilized  
nations. It is pleasant in view of this deplorable  
state of affairs amongst our neighbors to notice that  
the treatment of the Indians by the Canadian au-  
thorities is attracting attention, and the peaceful  
attitude of the tribes in British territory is variously  
commented on. Some time ago it was feared that  
trouble might possibly occur within our borders,  
but there is not much danger from that quarter;  
and if the United States Government will adopt the  
same honest policy towards the Indians that has  
been followed here, there is but little doubt that  
they will save themselves and those who come  
after them many sad repetitions of the disaster they  
are now called upon to mourn.

Stoneham, Q., has to pay a municipal bridge tax  
of half a cent in the dollar this year.