•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 18, 1888

COMPARISONS are said to be odious. How oes this look? The United States is piling up a surplus at the rate of \$15,000,000 per week. The total net debt of the Dominion of Canada on the 31st December last was \$227,-746 526, compared with \$224,159,107, at the close of the fiscal year of 1886. Increase in eighteen months \$4 587,419.

OLD Montrealers will learn with regret of the death of ex-Judge Matthow l-yan, which sad event occurred at Winnipeg recently. Deceased was a man of many and varied attainments, sincere, amiable, honorable in all his actions. A patriotic Irishman, a true Liberal, he worked faithfully and suffered covelry divisions, and 60 fleid batteries. heavily for his principles. May he rest in The two between them muster II divisions of peace.

RECENT big labor strikes have emphasised in a remarkable manner the fact that while protection has increased prices all round for the necessaries of life, wages have not increased. In fact combines of all kinds have worked in a double way-while forcing prices up they have forced wages down. Such s system cannot endure long without bringing about something worse than strikes,

OUR friends of the United States Government are in a quandary what to do with their of it-

"And, like an insubstantial pageant faded, Leave not a rack behind."

We will lend them the loan of Sir John Macdonald for a month and guarantee that not only will their surplus have disappeared at the end of that time, but their old war debt will be back again on them with all its glories and beauties.

NAPOLEON III. and his son, or rather their remains, have been placed in a final resting place. Let us hope this will be the last we shall hear of the man who waded to a throne through the blood of thousands of his innocent countrymen, and who ended his career in the dismemberment of France. It will be a good thing for the world when th last of the tribe is laid away.

A RECENT cable despatch says: John Bright, in a long letter picturing some of the results of the granting of home rule to Ireland, warns the country that if it returns ites to the highest offices in the State. Why not? Have the Parnellites not as good a right to those offices as any other persons ? Instead | Liberal party." of an objection is this rather not something to hope for ? Governed by capable Irishmen. England would be much better governed and far happier than she is under swindling Jews and reactionary Tories.

Tony papers are trying to divert sympathy from Mr. Wilfred Blunt by calling him a crank. His career, however, is an emphatic vacant. The Catholic population of Engcontradiction to the slander. Oranks are not land is estimated at 1,354,000; of Scotland, usually chosen for important positions in the at 326,000; of Ireland, 3,961,600; total, diplomatic service. Mr. Blunt has been secretary of the British legations successively in Asia, 980,000; in America, 2,183,000; in at Athens, Madrid, Parls, Vienna and Buenos Ayres. He married the only daughter of As Queen and Empress Her Mejesty reigns Ada, Countess of Loveless, who was the only child of Lord Byron. Mr. Blant is a prominent sympathizer with Home Rule in Ireland, and that is quite enough, in the eyes of the Tories, to make him a crank or anything else that is bad.

WE would remind the esteemed Ottawa Citizen that its table of coercion acts has done service so often that it is worn out. The board cities are showing a nervous dread of a question is not which party passed the most possible visitation of cholera, a New York not even involve theism; for our earth is an coercionist, which the Home Rule party? for the permanent coercion of Ireland; the Home Rule. While on the subject, we

ort to make Canadian Tories appear friend. to Home Rule is rather too thin altogether. John has declared that were he in the British House of Commons he would be op. posed to Home Rule, Every Anti-Home

Tories are in perfect sympathy with the English Tories, as may be seen by their press, by their votes in Parliament, and the precise manner in which they agree in all things.

ENGLISH TORIES are absolutely furious at the Marquis of Ripon and the other signatories of the address of English Catholics to Mgr. Persico, whereby they so speedily and effectively checkmated the Coercionists' game in sending the Duke of Norfolk to the Vatican. The Liverpool Catholic Times, commenting on Lord Salisbury's attack on Lord Ripon, points out "that the address does not betray the alightest indication of an attempt to influence Mgr. Persico's conclusions as to the state of affairs in Ireland. The angry terms used by the spokesman of a baffled faction will only convince the Catholic majority in England more thoroughly than ever that the address is, as Bishop Nulty has well described it, a beautiful and touching pronouncement by the genuine lay representatives of the Catholic religion in England."

According to the London Times Ireland absorbs a very large portion of the military home establishment. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has command of about 27.300 officers and mon, with 3,600 horses and 60 guns, the whole being divided into three commands. In the Dublin District there are about 14 000 men, 2,000 horses, and 28 field guns, forming three regiments of cavalry, six batteries of artillery, three engineer companies, 14 battalions and three depots of infantry, eight companies of the commissariat and transport corps, and two divisions of the medical staff. The present total of troops in Ireland is 30,000, which is the highest record of recent

A MILITARY authority on European armaments gives a comparative statement of the armies of Austria, Prutsia and Russia now the frontiers in anticipation of war. From it we cather that-

Austria keeps in Galicia 2 army corps of infan'ry, 2 divisions of cavalry, and 22 field hatteries. Germany has in the Provinces of Prussia, Posen and Silosia, 51 army corp., 3 infantry, 3 ct cavalry, and 82 field batteries. Russia on her part keeps in the military distriots of Warsaw, Wilna and Kiet, 20 divisions of infantry, 10 of cavalry and 120 field batteries, making 9 infantry and 5 cavalry divisions, busides 38 fi-ld batteries in excess of the forces which Germany and Austria keep within reach of the Russian

American legislators are having their at tention turned to the matter of "trusts" and "combines," Congressman Guenther, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill in the House to create a commission to investigate combinations having for their object the advancement of the prices of commodities, and surplus. We can tell them how to get rid | the attorney general of Ohio, in his report to the governor, recommends that the laws relating to the incorporation of companies be so amended as to probibit such companies from forming combinations or consolidations to limit production, and in general cut off competition. "Trusts," having for their object the suppression of healthy competition in business, are at war with the first principles of trade and should be crushed out.

A PEATURE in Canadian party politics is the declaration of the Toronto Globe in favor of the old doctrine of free trade. This has been met with a chorus of approval from the Liberal press of the Dominion. But as absolute free trade, under existing conditions. is impossible a remedy for restriction is sought in continental free trade. This, the Halifax Chronicle says, "ought to be kept constantly in view in framing a fiscal policy for the Liberal party. This great work may not be accomplished to-day or next year, but is bound to be accomplished. It is the mission of the Liberal party to accomplish it Gladstone to rower he may appoint Parnell- and it should be understood that unrestricted reciprocity with the United Sates is essentially and emphatically the policy of the

> THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY for 1888 contains a vast amount of information converning Catholicity in the British Empire, within which there are twenty-five archiepiscopal and hinety-six episcopal sees, nineteen Vicariotes-Apostolic, and ten Prefectures-Apostolic, in all 150 sees, seven of which are 5,641,000. In the colonies there are 175,000; Australia, 568,000 Catholic British subjects, over 9,682,000 Catholics. They are represented in the Imperial Parliament by thirty. two peers, and by five English and seventy. five Irish members. There are nine Catholics in the Privy Council. There are forty Catholic peers, fifty-one baronets, and twenty lords with courtesy titles.

WHILE people in the large Atlantic seacoercion acts since 1800, but which is now the physician points out that since 1866, when 1,137 persons died in that city from cholera, On that point there is no longer any chance not one has there perished from the disease. of mistake. The Pories have passed an act and since an epidemic visited the place in 1856 only thirteen persons have died from Liberals are pledged to repeal it and grant | yellow fever. The smallpox and typhus fever, likewise dreaded, have been comparatively might also remind our contemporary that its restricted in their operations. But, in all hese years such diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough have annually mowed a wide swath of death and no especial public alarm seems to have been felt. The aggregates for ten years, beginning with Ruler in Canada is a follower of Sir John. 1877 and ending with 1886, show that during ing the nature of men, only vastly more pow-

To All all

Rule resolutions. In fact our Canadian from diphtheria were 12944, from scarlet act as and when we ask them to do so, just as bury in the pursuit of its infamous policy the one way, short of utter extermination, by fever 10,491, from measles 5,374 and from whooping cough 4,467. In the eleven months from January 1 to December 1, 1887, 1,933 persons died from diphtheria, 400 from scarlet fever, 743 from measles and 178 from whooping cough. These show in a startling fashion the fatal power of diphtheria and acarlet fever.

> SIR CHARLES DILKE, whose articles on the British Army and the Canadian Militia have attracted so much attention of late, is quoted by the St. John Globe as having waitten some very sensible things to an English Cabinet minister. Here are his words :-

> "At bottom it would seem as though no one gained by the retention of our hold on Canada. Were she independent, her borders would never again be wasted by Fenian hordes, and she would escape the terrible danger of being the battle-field in which European quarrels are fought out. Canada once Republican, the Monroe doctrine would be satisfied, and its most violent parlisans would cease to advecate the adoption of anything other than moral means to merge her territories in the Union. England would be relieved from the fear of a certain defeat by America in the event of war-a foar always harmful, even when war seems most unlikely-relieved, too, from the cost of such panics as those of 1861 and 1866."

MR. A. F. McIntyre, of Ottawa, is mentioned in the despatches as likely to be chosen Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in Glengarry. Mr. McIntyre is a native of the county, the son of one its oldest and most respected residents. He is a gentleman every way fitted to do honor to any constituency that may choose him for its representative. Perhaps there is no man in Canada who possesses in so striking a degree the highest and best qualities of the young Canadian element in the Liberal party. In Ottawa, where he was twice chosen to carry the banner of reform, he is admired and respected by all sections, even those most opposed to him on party grounds. Parliament is his proper sphere, and should he to authorize the admission, duty free, of the be persuaded to accept the nomination for Glengarry, we are reasonably certain of his election on account of his personal popularity plied for admission into the Union. It reads among the people and the service he is capa. ble of rendering them.

As our despatches on Saturday led us to expect, the Norquay ministry has had to resign, and Mr. Greenway, the leader of the regular Liberal Opposition has been called state, province, nation, or political division, upon to form a Government. For the sake of the province, it is to be hoped that he will ! it must must be confessed, seeing the pretty even balance of parties in the legislature, the task is not an casy one. It is in his favor, however, that the Conservatives have demonstrated their inability to govern, and as Manitoba principally requires honest, economical administration, Mr. Grenway will probably succeed. The fall of Mr. Norquey leaves the ministry at Ottawa with only one friendly provincial government, viz., that of Prince Edward Island. The British Columbian Government, while nominally Conservative, is animated by snything but a subervient spirit just now. Thus the policy of making the local governments so many donkey into the Union, as a state upon terms of ngines to do the work of the central machin has failed all over the Dominion.

WE never heard of a paper called the Anglo Saxon published at Ottawa till we found the following in the morning despatches :-

The Anglo Saxon, a Tory paper published here by a coterie of Tory Government officials, threatens to have the Ottawa branch of the Irish National League indicted for treason. It says that the National League has been proclaimed n Ireland and ought to be proclaimed in Canada. It adds that "If any body of men act contrary to law, contrary to wisdom and the wishes of the majority in any country but Canada, they are treated as rebels. In countries far removed from bar barism they; re used as living targets for the military training of better citizens.

This is what comes of Sir John's importa tion of haw-haws to fill government offices at Ottawa. As Horace remarked long ago, they change their country, but not their mind, and would reproduce on the free soil English Torylem. Just let them try to suppress the National League. We would like nothing better. When the suppressing business would be ended we know who would | whereupon he fired this parting shot : be suppressed.

PROF. HUXLEY, the Agnostic scientist, has made a deliverance on the efficacy of prayer which, coming from a distinguished member of a school of thought where prayer has ever press. been held as a waste of time and energy, is certainly most remarkable. In an article in posed. The throne is vacant. All because the Nineteenth Century Magazine he writes

The supposition that there is any incomistency between the acceptance of the constancy of natural order and a belief that the efficacy of prayer is the more unaccountable as it is obviously contradicted by analogies furnished by every day experience. The belief in the efficacy of prayer depends upon the assumption that there is somehody, somewhere, who is strong enough to deal with the earth and its contents as the men deal with the things and events which they are strong enough to modify or control; and who is insignificant particle of the solar system, while that solar system is hardly worth speaking of in relation to the All; and, for anything that can be proved to the contrary. there may be beings endowed with full power over our system, yet prac-tically as intignificant as ourselves tically as intignificant as ourselves in relation to the universe. If anyone pleases, therefore, to give unrestrained liberty to his fancy, he may plead analogy in favor of the dream that there may be, somewhere, a finite being, or beings, who can play with the solar system as a child plays with a toy; and that such beings may be willing to do anything which he is properly supplicated to do. For we are not justified

The state of the s

our brother men act.

This shows what absurdities even scientists may be led into when they try to do away with the old faith and substitute their own imaginings in its place. Mr. Huxley might study St. George Mivart's article on "The Catholic Church and Reason," wherein a brother scientist, as able and famous as himself, proves the exact conformity of Catholic doctrine with pure reason and perfect science.

A orofter outbreak against landlordism in Scotland, and the starting of a Land League in Wales, show how the movement, against which the Salisbury Government is struggling in vain in Ireland, is spreading throughout Great Britain. This has long been anticipated, and it remains to be seen how the Government will attempt to deal with a movement near at home which it cannot control in Ireland. Will coercion laws, to deal with the Scotch and Welsh, be introduced? Or will bayonets and batons be employed to prevent public meetings, and members of Parliament be imprisoned for exercising the right of free speech? Truly the prospect for the Tory ministry is anything but encouraging. The truth of the matter is that a great economical revolution has taken place, which the Tories of England have hardly begun to realize. Their inability to understand it and adapt themselves to it is shown by their stupid cry for protection. As if a tariff against foreign products could have any other effect, in a country so limited in area as England, than to intensify the trouble. The whole system of land tenure will have to be revolutionised, the feudal idea must be rooted out of politics, before this question can be settled. It will require abler and better men than Salisbury and his colleagues to do this work of English salvation.

A JOINT RESOLUTION has been prepared for submission to the United States Congress products of certain North American States, provinces or nations, which may have ap. as follows :-

"Be it resolved by the House of Rorresen tatives (the Senate concurring) of the United States of America, in Congress assembled That whenever it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, that the inhabitants of any whose territory is contiguous with the Northern boundary of the United States, or is situated within-marine leagues thereof, have succeed in forming a strong cabinet, although by repular convention or other suitable organ zation, ordained or adopted as its fundamental organic act, a constitution Republi can in form, conformable to the Constitution of the United States of America, and shall have ratified the same by a majority of legally qualified voters thereof, and shall have presented the same to the President of the United States of America, accompanied by an application for admission into the Union, he is authorized and empowered to suspend the operation as to such state, province, nation or political division. of the Customs imposts upon the products of the same, seeking entry into the ports of the United States, for a period according to his discretion, or until Congress shall have formally favored such application, and said state, province. nation, or political division shall have been admitted provided by Section 3, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United State of America."

REV. CHARLES STIRLING, Vicar of New correspondence in the papers which took place between himself and General Ponsonby secretary to the Queen, anent the "Romish tleman began by calling attention "to the the Romish Cathedral for the Service of Blessing the Palms; her visit, last April, by special dispensation from the Pope, to the Monastery of the Grand Chartreuse her visit to the Romish church at Weybridge: and, more recently, the visit of the Sovereign to a Jesuit college near Windsor." General Ponsonby's reply was an icy snub, in which of America the sycophancy and brutality of he described the above statements as "curiously inexact.' Mr. Sterling persisted with more letters, and was finally told that he must discontinue the correspondence.

> As many of Her Majesty's Protestant subjects are persuaded that by the renewal of communion with the See of Rome" the Throne has, according to the Act of Settlement, become vacant, I deem it necessary to forward the correspondence to the public

That settles it ! Queen Victoria is dethe Queen has done what everybody does sometime or another, attend service in a Catholic church. But, seriously, it would not be actonishing were Hor Majesty to tollow the example set by so many English aristocrats and really become a Catholic. Catholicity is spreading faster in England than anywhere else and among the upper classes more especially.

MR. WALTER, proprietor of the London Times, has been made a peer at last. He worked for his reward, and having got it he may be congratulated on the honor. Peerages have been bestowed on men for great public services in the army, in the navy, in politics, for having been born on the wrong side of the blanket, for enslaving the African, for having been successful brewers and distillers, for having amassed great wealth at cotton spinning and railway contracting, and for writing poetry, but this is the first time in the history of the House of Lords that a coronet was bestowed on a man for having pablished the most atrocious falsehoods, libels and forgeries ever invented. Beyond doubt Mr. Walter has been made a peer on account of his ser-His party voted down Mr. Blake's Home that period the deaths in New York city ful, to exist: and if they do exist, they may vices to the Tory Government of Lord Salis-

towards the Irish nation. The ferocious vindictiveness of the Times, displayed on all occasions towards the Irish people and their leaders, more especially in its villainous distribes under the head of " Parnellism and Crime," has been an astonishment and a diegrace to journalism and public decency. Yet probable that under a truly great and wise premier its proprietor would reach the House of Lords by the path of honor. As it is, we can only exclaim with Shakespeare :-

O, that estates, degrees and offices Were not derived corruptly! and that clear honor Were purchased by the merit of the wearer.

LORD SALISBURY, in a speech at Liverpool, recently, made the usual display of Tory fatheadcdness. He said "the Unionists were firmly convinced that Ireland had become thoroughly consolidated with Great Britain. under the same legislation and the same laws, and enjoying equal liberty." The pussy Marquis must have a face of brass to talk like that when everyone knows the exact reverse of his statement is the truth. Possibly the Unionists may be convinced. If so, they are the most credulous set of men to be found on earth. Ireland is not, and never will be, consolidated with Great Britain so long as the hateful policy of Pitt is persisted in. A true union will be brought about when the Tories are driven from power and the democracy takes hold of the problem. But it is easy to see in the fiscoid periods of the Tory premier why he would keep Ireland down in chains while pretending she is free as England. He knows the triumph of the Irish cause will be a death blow to the landed aristocratic system of England. Therefore he is prepared to fight the Irish to the bitter end.

According to a veracious New York correspondent, a pair of ghosts who had loved not wisely but too well when in the flesh, called upon a justice of the peace at night in his home at Farmingdale, L.I., and insisted on his uniting them in marriage according to law. After the ceremony had been performed the male spook stated to the magistrate the reason of the visit, as follows :-

We are now in the Spirit World, which is far more like the earth than is usually supposed, only we have greater privileges and powers, but the man who does not marry when on earth cannot marry in the spirit form and must live apart from all themarried. who inhabit a higher sphere, and will in the end inherit greater powers than the unmarried, but I can't explain this, as it is not to

This will be consoling to married folks, who will see in it a beautiful law of compensation. Certainly all who have had experience will agree that those who have passed through the ordeal of married life are much better qualified to occupy a higher sphere in the next world than those who have not.

BALFOUR'S BRUTALITY. Few men will be astonished, while all will

be horrified, at the story given on the authority of Mr. Wilfred Blunt in the cable reports to day. It is quite in keeping with the character of the Chief Secretary for Ireland years and infirmities, with one foot already to contemplate the murder of Irleh political prisoners by prison discipline. This sort of "terror and alarm" even into the heart of one political assassination has been practiced on of Balfour's bold bumballiffs. I also saw litseveral former occasions. For cold-blooded the Biddy Hunt, who was sent to jail for a week, in default of bail, for being present on inhumanity it hasno parallel in modern times. her father's farm when the execution was lev-Malden, Surry, England, has published a But if it is intended to strike terror led. She was a oright and charming little girl into the patriot ranks it will fail, of eleven, with a rosy cheek and a winning for the Irish people have ever been ready with their best and bravest tendencies" of Hor Majesty. The rev. gen. to suffer death in any shape for a cause which has become the most intense passion attendance from time to time of the Queen at ever cherished by any nation in the history the services of the Roman Catholic Church : of the world. Possibly, however, this mur-Her Majesty's visit, when at Mentone, to derous game which Mr. Balfour contemplates with complacency may produce reflex results. He has instructed his creatures in the art of murder, he has excused and defended them red-handed in their dastardly orimes, he has made the courts travisties on justice, and taught the people they have no right even to live should their shadows traverse the course | are turning in revolt from the perpetrators of his blindly brutal policy. Mr. Ballour is said of these deeds of shame; and that each fresh to be a well-read man. He certainly has had martyrdom must accelerate the glorious, the benefits of the sort of education usually from the hand of the oppressor." bestowed on the sons of aristocratic English. men. History must therefore have formed a part of his studies. But it would seem that he has not reflected on the lessons of history in relation to a policy which has universally failed and been followed by terrible revenges, The most astate politician who ever wrote on the science of statecraft has shown conclusively that even one family in a nation cannot be deprived of its rights without bringing the whole commonwealth in danger. Therefore, he said that when a government finds it necessary to deprive a man of his ing four months in that unhappy country, rights, the act to be successful must include and I must say that never before was I the utter extermination of him and bis family. Nothing short of this will secure the tyrant literally made my heart bleed-old men and from danger. Yet even when this radical process has been completed, comes the warning that men may be found to adopt the cause of the injured and add their wrongs to swell pulled down, simply because they could not the accusation against the wrong doer. From pay a rept admitted by every one to be exthis view we are carried to the wider consideration of a conquered province. The Jews and the read the account as given by Mr. Balfour in Turks were the only nations whose conquests | the House of Commons. I saw the whole were perfectly successful. Joshua let no thing, and I say that there were not tweaty living thing escape alive when he took pos. people within twenty yards of the barracks session of the Promised Land. The Turks in I saw them break to poke their rifles out. some of their conquests slew all the men and | was in the court the day Mr. O'Brien was confiscated all the women. In this way they (upon appeal) convicted and taken to prison crushed the conquered peoples utterly. Cromwell modelled his policy in Ireland after that of Joshua, and the successive English but so it was. I have also seen children, monarche and governments have imitated his hardly out of their teens, sent to prise for methods as far as they were able-till we obstructing the police, which turned out to methods as far as they were able, till we come to the days of Balfour. Yet after all standing Mr. Balfour's denial, I raw men

Because, as the great Florentine has shown, What could be more clear or sonyings

querable than ever.

which a conquered province can be reconciled to the loss of its liberty has not been adopted. The people have not been governed so as to win their respect while teaching them confidence in the justice and utility of the Government. In modern times it was found possible to destroy a kingdom by partition the measure of its infamy is supplied by a and military occupation. Poland was peerage. Had the Times been conducted on blotted out of existence, but Germany principles of truth and justice, it is quite and Austria to-day have reason to bitterly regret the destruction of a nation that, were it in existence now, would afford as great a barrier against Russian advances in Western Europe as it did against the tide of Turkish conquest in the days of Kosciusko. English statesmen ought to have learned from this the unwisdom of a policy which, pursued for centuries, has had no other result that to intensify a national sentiment into to an overmastering hereditary passion. But the Irish people, denied the right of life and liberty in their native land, have found them elsewhere, and from the islands and continents of the earth, even from the heart of England herself, they carry on the deathless struggle with the assurance of ultimate absolute victory. Gladstone having extended the olive branch, has altered the whole character of the struggle. The rise of the English democracy has also changed the elements of the conflict, until it has ceased to be a mere question of how to govern Ireland, and broadened into how the Empire is to be governed and saved with the help of Ireland. The greater Ireland beyond the sea has more, perhaps, to say in the solution of the problem than Her Mejesty's Privy Council. This it is which stamps with the seal of failure the policy which Balfour is attempting to carry out by cruelties which revolt the world, while bringing the Government which practices them into singular and merited contempt,

MORE PROOF.

Another Englishman, Mr. Herbert Viviar. has writen to the London Daily News concerning what he saw of Balfourian methods of government in Ireland. Here is what he has to say :-As I am specifically called upon to come

forward and expose from personal know-

ledge of the case Mr. Balfour's garbled ac-

count of the Ballyhaunis prosecution, I trust you will allow me to do so through you. I hardly know which amazes me most in Mr. Bilfour's Manchester speech, the clumsiness and lameness of his arguments, or the unblushing effrontery with which he parades them as triumphant vindications of his rule. In dealing with Mr. Dilion's account of this particular affair he asserted that the criminality of the prisoners was conclusively proved by the fact that persons so naturally courteous and humane as the Irish police were compelled (sorely against their will, of course) to charge and baton the people! He then jauntily nttered the half-truth that "there was no old woman of eighty" among the prisoners. This was intended to convey the impression that no very old woman had been sent to jail at all. But Mr. Balfour knew very wall at the time that the old woman in question. Ellen Tighe, whose real age is seventy five, had been sent to the plank bed for three weeks for the heinous offenc istanding amid a peaceable and goodtempered crowd while the halliff was making a raid ou some sheep. I myself saw this poor old woman, and I would congratulate Mr. Balfour og his victim. Borne down by in the grave, it was not much that this poor decrepit old dama could have done to strik smile, and even the callous bailiff looked ashamed of bimself when Mr. Bodkin, her counsel, asked if she had intimidated or insulted him. I am glad to have been present at this trial, though it was a saddening and, for an Englishman, a humiliating spectacle. It gave me a very vivid impression, which I shall never forget, of the merciless ornelty of the castle administration, which spares neither young norold, but tolds within its full embrace. and subjects to all the nameless ignomies of its prison tortures, alike innocent babies who are not yet in their teens and enfechied cropes tottering to their graves. Our only consola-tion must be that daily, hourly, the less brutalized among the Tories, and even among the yet lower strata of Coercionist Liberals

A TORY ON COERCION.

Mr. Hugh Wallace, a distinguished English Tory, having made a tour of Ireland to see things for himself and form his own opinions, spending four months in the most disturbed districts, has given his views in a letter to the London Daily News. His testimony is l as follows :--

"Although a Tory, I beg of you to allow me to protest against the action of my party in Ireland. I have just returned after spendashamed of being an Englishman, I have seen things done in the name of law which women, verging upon the grave, turned out of hovels which they themselves or their cessive. On the day of the riot I was in Mitchelstown, and was really assounded to when the police fired out of a window, which One in England would hardly believe that judge upon the very bench would allow himself to be boarded by an excited magistrate; these centuries we find the spirit of the Irish rested and sent to prison for obsering Min nation stronger, more robust, more uncon- Gladatone and Home Rule, and in English man was actually sent to prised for seven days for selling one of the no spaper, must read by Irishmen.