

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 28, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MARCH, 1883. THURSDAY, 29—Of the Octave. FRIDAY, 30—Of the Octave. SATURDAY, 31—Of the Octave. APRIL, 1883. SUNDAY, 1—Low Sunday. Epist. 1 John v. 4-10; Gosp. John xx. 19-31. MONDAY, 2—Annunciation of the B. V. M. (March 25.) Not a holiday. TUESDAY, 3—St. Joseph, Confessor, Spouse of the B. V. M. and Patron of the Universal Church (March 19.) WEDNESDAY, 4—St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of THE TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance we are capable of, will be given, so as to facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With this object in view, we have decided to reduce the price of THE TRUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and cheapest Catholic weekly paper on this continent.

For the future the price per annum for THE TRUE WITNESS will be one dollar, payable strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that any who will allow the date of their subscription to expire without remitting will be charged at the rate of \$1.50 per annum. All those who wish to have the benefit of the reduced rate—\$1.00 per year—must first pay up all arrears of subscription. All privileges that formerly were allowed, with respect to clubs, &c., are cancelled from this date.

We hope that every reader of THE TRUE WITNESS will induce her or his neighbor to become a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and assisting us will at the same time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism. The leaders of the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for Home Rule are systematically misrepresented; the crimes committed in Ireland are grossly exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the crimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. THE TRUE WITNESS has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and subscribers for the generous support that they have given to THE TRUE WITNESS in the past, and hope that they shall continue to extend to us the same kindness in the future; and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS.

The reduction in the annual subscription of THE TRUE WITNESS will take place from 1st April next.

We are now mailing the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most cases are small, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars. Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, Montreal, Canada.

Our High Commissioner to England, Sir A. T. Galt, is endeavoring to further Canadian interests all he possibly can before he bids adieu to the scene of his labors. He has just written a letter to the Charity Organization Society of London, protesting against the project of sending out the paupers of Great Britain to Canada. He stated that the Canadian Government did not want habitual paupers, nor would it sanction their emigration to the Dominion. Emigrants of that description are in no way desirable, for, instead of being a benefit, they would be a nuisance in the country. Sir A. T. Galt makes his usefulness felt all the more as the date of his retirement approaches.

The people of Canada will be more than happy to learn that the condition of His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now announced to have greatly improved, and that his physicians are hopeful of his recovery. The loss of His Grace to the Diocese of Toronto, and in fact to the Church throughout the Province, would be the greatest that could be inflicted. We, therefore, sincerely pray that the good and patriotic Archbishop will be spared to the scene of his noble and faithful labors for many a long year to come. He has been a zealous and devoted defender of the church, and a warm and active friend of Ireland.

In alluding to the recent vote for and against Mr. White's motion to fix a day for the second reading of the Orange Incorporation Bill in the House of Commons, we pointed out the fact that the Cabinet was divided on the question, stating that all the French-speaking Ministers voted in favor of Mr. Courso's amendment to give the bill the six months' hoist, while all the English-speaking members voted against it, except the Hon. Mr. Costigan. Our attention has been called to the fact that there was another English member of the Cabinet besides Mr. Costigan who voted for the hoist, the Hon. John H. Pope. We hasten to correct our previous statement in justice to Mr. Pope and to set him right with his constituents.

THERE are very striking contrasts in English as well as in American or Canadian journalism. Place the following, from London Truth, alongside the "blood frenzy" articles of the Times, and see what an independent and common sense journal has to say in contradiction to the ravings of a maniac press. Truth says: "Irish leaders like Mr. Parnell have again and again urged that if we put down open political agitations, we shall find ourselves face to face with secret societies. This has been the invariable case wherever the attempt has been made. Against the 'doctrine of the dagger' Mr. Parnell opposes the 'doctrine of the safety-valve.' Because he has proved to be right, the answer is that he is responsible for all the results of the former 'doctrine.' That is tantamount to saying that A must have robbed B, because he had told him that if he acted in a certain manner he would lose his property to C. I really believe that the main cause of the hostility displayed by many newspapers against Mr. Parnell is that he has proved so absolutely right, and they so absolutely wrong in their prognostications. Either we must give to Ireland Home Rule, or govern her as a Crown colony; and as the latter alternative is impossible, the former must be accepted."

That visit of Mr. Parnell to Paris is causing the English Government considerable anxiety. We are now told that on the re-assembling of Parliament after the holidays, the Irish leader will be asked to confirm or deny the statements he is alleged to have made to the leading men of France. From the outset we ventured to express the opinion that the informer Carey had been all along a paid spy in the service of the Castle. We now find that Mr. Parnell has arrived at the same conclusion and holds the same opinion, for he has declared, in the interviews with his French allies, that Carey was a Government agent, who contrived the Phoenix Park murder and led astray the poor fellows who committed it. He pronounced the murder a monstrous act planned by Carey whose object was to kill not only Burke but the Land League. Of course such opinions as these do not coincide with the worked out theories of Dublin Castle, and the British Government dislikes to have its theories discredited abroad and the opinions of Parnell accepted as a surer and more truthful key to the situation. Besides, this is not the first instance where agents of the Government have plotted serious crimes and afterwards betrayed or allowed their unfortunate and misguided dupes who perpetrated the crime to be sacrificed, whilst they themselves escaped.

The Irish residents of Frampton are to be congratulated on their spontaneous and generous contribution to the Irish Relief Fund. They have set an example to the other parishes, villages and towns throughout Canada, where Irish exiles have found prosperity and abundance, and it is to be hoped that this example will be speedily followed in sending donations, either direct to the pastors of the distressed districts in Ireland or to the Treasurer of the Montreal Irish Relief Fund, Mr. T. Buchanan. We believe that the Citizens' Committee have forwarded a first installment of some \$200 to Archbishop Croke, with the request to have the money distributed in the districts where it was most needed. Two hundred dollars from the city of Montreal to the starving people in Ireland! and that amount from an Irish Catholic population which boasts of its thirty thousand in numbers. The donation is by no means munificent, and is strangely out of proportion to the wealth and numbers of our Irish citizens. The small number of inhabitants of St. Gabriel Village have done better than that. Four weeks ago their first contribution of \$100 reached Bishop Logue in Ireland, and they are still sending. It must be remarked that donations are solicited only from the Irish people themselves. To the charitable and humane nothing should be needed to induce them to generous, speedy and sympathetic action, beyond the knowledge that thousands of fellow-creatures of the same race and blood are destitute of food and heat and powerless to procure them; are dying from cold and hunger for want of them.

Our Irish exchanges are full of evictions. Thousands of poor, ragged, and destitute women and children have been flung out of their cabins in the depth of winter to perish

of cold and hunger on the wayside. The Parliamentary returns corroborate with hard and terrible figures the statements of the Press. The latest Parliamentary return, issued on the 27th ult., gives the number of evictions which have come to the knowledge of the constabulary in Ireland during the year ending 31st of December, 1882, the number of families re-admitted as tenants, and the number re-admitted as caretakers during the same period. The number of families evicted is given as 5,201, representing 36,886 persons, of whom 198 families, or 833 persons, were re-admitted as tenants, and 2,331 families, or 12,838 persons, were re-admitted as caretakers. In Ulster there were 1,176 evictions; Leinster, 1,091; Connaught, 1,457; and Munster, 1,477. The number of families evicted in the whole of Ireland in the last quarter of 1882 was 709, as compared with 1,443 in the previous quarter.

According to Mr. Gladstone an eviction is equivalent to an unjust sentence of death, or in plain language, a landlord who casts his helpless tenants on the roadside, to starve or die from exposure, was guilty of murder. Are the perpetrators of these crimes always to remain unpunished, and are they forever to be enabled to trample on suffering humanity with unrestricted impunity while the Irish people are made to suffer for the real or alleged crimes of unknown parties?

AT IT AGAIN.

When the cable brought the news of the attempted assassination of Lady Dixie, THE POST at once put the story down as absurd and false, looking upon it as a clear put-up job to excite further ill-feeling against the Irish people. THE POST was right and justified in taking that view of the affair, for it now transpires that this woman's story is nothing but a monstrous falsehood. The police discredit her story, and the gardener who was within a few yards of the scene of the alleged outrage at the time, says he heard and saw nothing, although Lady Dixie shouted for her husband. Notwithstanding the evident absurdity and transparent falsity of the story the London and anti-Irish press, without reason and without enquiry, attempted to connect the alleged outrage with the doings of the Irish party, and denounced it as one of the representative acts of Irish revenge. Our contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, has surpassed anything we have seen so far, in the ferocity and infamy of its slanderous charges against the Irish people and the National party. This evangelical paper says in regard to the affair "that Irish assassins are quite capable of murdering women, and that Lady Florence Dixie, who has made charges of the most serious kind against the Land League, which they have never retuted satisfactorily, has been answered in the way most characteristic of the Land League." When will the Witness cease to insult and vilify the Irish people? Will it retract this foul charge, now that it is evident that this woman's story is false, in fact so false that the Dixie family will drop the affair, and that considerable dread and excitement exist in certain high quarters from the fact that the Irish members, resenting the suspicious cast upon the Land League of being concerned in the reported outrage on Lady Florence Dixie, have given notice of their intention to press upon the Government the fullest enquiry into the affair, with a view of testing the truth of the story, and, if possible, clearing the Land League from suspicion of prompting or sanctioning the attack on Lady Dixie. An amendment honorable is now in order from the Witness, and we hope that our contemporary will be neither afraid or ashamed to make it.

NORAH'S LETTERS.

It is with feelings of unalloyed pleasure that we announce to our readers and to the people generally of Canada, that "Norah's Letters" have finally issued from the hands of the printers in beautiful book form. These letters are from the pen of Mrs. McDougall, of Pembroke, Ont., and were written during her recent tour through Ireland, as special correspondent of our contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness. The work is an invaluable gem, and is sufficient to establish and ensure a golden reputation for the authoress as a gifted writer, and as an intelligent and impartial observer of men, things and events. It is beyond doubt the most valuable contribution to the literature of the day on that burning and most pregnant question,—the Irish Land System. The book is a wonderful disclosure; it bristles with the facts affecting every phase of Irish life, social, moral, industrial and political; there is not an idle, equivocal or meaningless line from cover to cover; every sentence either chronicles a fact, describes an event, contains a pointed observation, or discloses a logical conclusion; then there is a fund of sentiment pervading it; the delicacy and sympathy of which are as deeply affecting to the reader as they are honorable to the authoress. The book can be read with equal profit by the friends as well as the opponents of the Irish people and the national cause; to the latter its perusal would be the source of much beneficial enlightenment, whilst to the former it would be of absorbing interest and a powerful invitation to continue their support and friendship towards Ireland. In the hands of statesmen, public men or writers; who more or less remotely, deal with the Irish question and who desire to be guided by fairness and justice in their treatment of that question, "Norah's Letters," would be of incalculable advantage, for they are a photograph of the Irish situation in its essential bearings, a picture true to the reality and undimmed, either by pre-

judice or partiality. We have felt constrained to write in these terms of warm commendation of Mrs. McDougall's efforts to serve the cause of justice and humanity in the person of the poor and oppressed people of Ireland, for the reason that the most thoughtful and careful perusal of "Norah's Letters" could not lead to any other estimation of the merits of her work. From a well deserved eulogy of the work, it is easy to pass to an equally well deserved recognition of the inappreciable services of the authoress. Mrs. McDougall brought to the performance of her task special aptitudes. Her pen was graphic and picturesque; her language eloquent and graceful; her knowledge of human nature was deep and unerring; her powers of observation were backed by a clear judgment and undisturbed by bias or prejudice one way or the other. The result is that she has told Ireland's story perhaps as it has never been told before. We cannot do better here than quote the opinion of Monsignor Farry who said "the fair writer, endowed with Irish innate talent and a highly cultured mind, goes to her native country at the request of a paper by no means favorably disposed towards, much less in sympathy with, our people and their cause, and her Irish heart rises superior to caste and early training. She sees misdeeds and exposes it. She beholds suffering and unveils the cause. She loves justice and defends it. She hates tyranny and unmasks it. She writes truthfully, caring not whose displeasure she may incur, for her sound intellect will not be prostituted to the misrepresenting her country's wrongs. And, finally she enlists the Witness' good will, and it becomes the vehicle of conveying her tersely told truths to thousands of readers that would never have known, much less have seen them, had they appeared only in our national journals. These are merits of a very high order, and deserve, at least, our grateful recognition."

It was on this suggestion and similar ones of other admirers of Mrs. McDougall that THE POST became instrumental in having "Norah's Letters" collected, put into book form and saved for the benefit of contemporary opinion and future history. It was decided by a committee of representative Irish citizens that these letters should be published by public subscription as a mark of appreciation and a token of respect and esteem by the Irishmen of Canada. Mr. Wm. Wilson was appointed treasurer of the committee, and it is to his untiring efforts that the success of the publication must be attributed.

THE RESULTS OF COERCION.

We often hear the question asked on the other side of the House, why the Irish leaders and the Press, Irish and American, do not denounce the physical force party? The reason for this absence of denunciation is easily given. To denounce the physical force party would be equivalent to an admission that in Ireland the British Government exercised its authority in a kindly and friendly spirit. But history and the transpiring events of the day do not point to any such beneficent rule on the part of England. We find, on the contrary, coercion and oppression to be the lot of the Irish people. The existence of this fact is indisputable, for have we not W. H. Gladstone on the one hand publicly and formally declaring that the "Government of Ireland is the worst in Europe" not excepting even that of the autocratic Russians and the tyrannical Turk, while on the other we have the most responsible body of men in the land, the Irish Bishops, unanimously and solemnly proclaiming the rule and policy of England "an outrage upon humanity and a covert system of exterminating the native race." Once you have proved and admitted the existence of oppression by a government against a people, you have equally demonstrated the moral necessity of a physical force element in the resistance to the oppressors. Tyranny has never been made to go under by simple force of argument, at least history does not show it; but the universal and invariable experience of mankind has been that to combat tyrants successfully it was necessary to introduce the method of physical persuasion. Oppression has, in all ages and in all countries where the people were not dead to their honor, their manhood, their traditions and their patriotism, been met, if not defeated, by physical force, and history does not denounce, but, on the contrary, glorifies the efforts of the oppressed against the oppressors. And now we turn the question, and ask why should the Irish people, their leaders and their organs be called upon to denounce that which is a necessity, that which is the protection of one set of men against the brutality and injustice of another set, and that which has been sanctioned from time immemorial and extolled by history? It will be time enough to denounce the physical force party when its raison d'etre, coercion and oppression, will have ceased their ravages amongst the people. Among the Irish American Press none was more conservative in tone than the Boston Pilot. The constant endeavor of our esteemed contemporary was to keep the national agitation within constitutional bounds and to oppose alliance with the physical force party. But now the Pilot says it is sick of "denouncing its own people" and it is not going to do any more, for the reason that "coercion on top of coercion has been the answer to Irish mildness."

denunciations are used to justify and intensify the still more dreadful English policies applied to Ireland. "If the English want to denounce dynamite and violent retaliation from the Irish, let them henceforth do it themselves. They have brought this appalling condition about, and they must bear the consequences."

"Where are the men who always denounce violence, and could do it more effectively than any other? Where is Michael Davitt to day, that his voice is not heard? Where is T. M. Healy, one of the best Irish representatives? Where is Timothy Harrington, M. P. for Westmeath, a man whose word was respected throughout Ireland?"

"These men are all in English prisons treated like dogs, compelled to perform the lowest servile labor, herded with criminals and 'punished' with days of bread-and-water for protesting against the 'dreadful' outrages perpetrated on them, and through them on the nation they represent."

"We are sick of denouncing our own people. The English papers threaten a race war against the Irish in England. Bah! let them try it. There are a million English and their friends in Ireland who are dearer to the English Government than the two or three million Irish in England. If retaliation is going to be legitimized, and necks are going to be wrung on either side, Ireland has a decided advantage."

"But we do not believe the English people are so bitterly stirred up against the Irish for their agitation nor even for their fondest protests. The English aristocracy are just business enough to attempt to foment passionate division among the races; but they will only bring sorrow on their own heads."

"For a dozen years past, we have done our share of 'denouncing' violence; and we have always been in earnest. We have tried to generate a public Irish-American sentiment of conservative and moral agitation. What good has been done by it? Every indication of quietude on the Irish side has been seized on by the English as a sign of yielding. Coercion on top of coercion has been the answer to Irish mildness."

"Irishmen of the conservative and moral-force idea have had the leading word for years; and the response of England has been and is the most wicked, destructive and 'dreadful policy' she has ever pursued towards Ireland."

"England has made O'Donovan Rossa and all the rest of the dynamiters, and now she must make the best of them. We refuse to help her by any more 'denunciation.' When she had Rossa chained like a wild beast in the dark cells of Millbank and Portland she was sowing the seeds of that dreadful 'policy of dynamite' that scares her now for her palaces."

"She is sowing similar seed to-day. She will reap the harvest of the hatred and despair she is planting in the hearts of unjustly imprisoned men like Davitt, Healy, Harrington and Quinn."

LANDLORDS FIGHTING FOR THE LAND LEAGUE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The extraordinary news comes from England and Ireland that the landlords have, of their own free will and action, endorsed the principles of the extinct Land League, and are urging and advocating the adoption of the radical plank in the platform of that "illegal and criminal" organization, viz., the abolition of landlordism, the substitution of a peasant proprietary instead, and the advance of the whole of the purchase-money by the State. This news seems incredible, but it is so true that the cable refused to send it and we have had to wait for its reception by mail. It was on the 5th of the present month that Lord Lansdowne, the owner of 150,000 acres of land, rose in his place in the House of Lords and delivered a speech favoring the development of the purchase clauses of the Land Act and the creation of a peasant proprietary in Ireland. This speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne was called for by a motion which he made on behalf of the landlords asking for a Royal Commission "to report as to the most effective means of giving to a larger portion of the people of Ireland a permanent proprietary interest in the soil by the purchase of their holdings." This motion is identical with the resolution passed by the Land League at its foundation in October, 1879, and for which it was suppressed two years later as being "illegal and criminal." Lansdowne's motion embodies the same principles which have been denounced as rank communism, and subversive of law and order, and for which hundreds have had to suffer imprisonment. How Michael Davitt in his prison cell must feel elated at this turn of affairs! How proud and happy he must feel in his cell to see the landlords thus strike their flag and sue for peace at any price. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind surely. Yesterday it was the poor tenants who were prostrated, to-day it is the landlords who are under and who acknowledge their reverse in plaintiff and pleading tones. It is no longer tenants who entreat the Government to compel landlords to sell their estates; it is the landlords who, on banded knee, implore tenants or State to relieve them of their broad acres. It is not to be imagined, however, that Lord Lansdowne and his confederates, in urging the principles of the Land League, are inspired by motives of patriotism and justice. They are as far off from that as ever; but they are beginning to value the instinct of self-preservation, and to think that there is something after all in the law of self-protection. Their cry is not "save the people," but "save ourselves." It is strange that such two opposite cries, the former, that of Michael Davitt, and the latter, that of Lansdowne, lead to the results aimed at by the Land League—the restoration of the peo-

ple to the land, and the wiping out of landlordism. The landlords care nothing for the interest of the farmers and the tenants, nor for the welfare of the nation; their arguments for reform in the land system are not based on such considerations as those, but on the most barefaced selfishness. They have no longer their hundreds of thousands to spend in their gambling dens and other palaces of vice, and they cry out that they are feeling the pinch of impoverishment. This is how the Lansdowne depleted the impending ruin which threatened himself and his noble confederates:—

"Even if the Sub-Commissioners had not reduced a single rent, the value of every acre of land in Ireland had been enormously depreciated by the legislation of the last few years. Nobody would lend upon Irish property. The consequence had been that a number of small land owners, now finding themselves deprived of 40 or 50 per cent. of their annual income, were on the verge of ruin, unable to meet the charges on their estates, unable to sell, or to emancipate themselves from their miserable position. It would be a public scandal if they allowed those men, many of whom had purchased their property on the faith of Government title from the Landed Estates Court, to become absolutely ruined from the legislation of 1881."

After this picture of distress of the order had been held up to the House of Lords, the Marquis of Waterford rose and had his say. He did not like the situation one bit, for there was not the slightest doubt but that they were fast going to the wall, and, according to the prophecy of Parnell, the "land market was rapidly falling." On this score the Marquis of Waterford said that "while he was glad to know the Government were in favor of working the purchase clauses, yet he did not see why they delayed in doing so, and he wanted to know why they wished for delay. Did they wish to delay it until the value of the property was so depreciated that the tenants could buy the estates for nothing?"

It is evident that the design of the land lords is simply to save themselves at the expense of the State from the further decline in the value of their estates, which is certain to continue. What an amount of strife, agitation, coercion and crime they would have saved if they had at the beginning accepted the proposal of Michael Davitt which is the same as their present demand. The Land League proposed that the State buy out the landlords at a fair valuation, and relet to the tenants at rents which, in the course of a certain number of years, would pay off the purchase money, principal and interest, and so leave the occupiers owners of the lands they farmed and lived upon. Will the same outcry which was raised against this proposition be now made against the demand of the landlords? To judge from the tone of the aristocratic and Tory press of England, it will not. The Morning Post actually admits that landlordism must go. It says that without, perhaps, seriously intending it, the Government have brought about a crisis in Ireland which necessitates the abolition of that landlordism, whose foundations they have sapped. Then again, we find the Echo declaring it eminently desirable that the larger portion of the people of Ireland should be enabled to obtain a permanent proprietary interest in the soil by the purchase of their buildings. And another Tory paper, the Globe, agrees with those who argue that the revolution which has been begun cannot and will not be checked at its present point. Everything indicates further progress. It moreover says that "the debate on Lord Lansdowne's motion is significant and puts in a strong light the change wrought by recent legislation in Ireland, and gives an indication of future conditions in that country. The lesson is very instructive, and it is also very discouraging. The Land League, which was organized for the extinction of landlordism, will find in the speeches of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Darnley, and other Peers who took part in the discussion, gratifying evidence that their mission progresses to its accomplishment. It is, perhaps, forgotten that Mr. Parnell, in his first public criticism of the Land Act of 1881—delivered, if we remember right, from a platform at Cork—assured his constituents and all others concerned that the Government scheme if it fell actually short of their expectations would realize them all the same, for its inevitable effect would be the extirpation, sooner or later, of the landlords. The debate is one of the many signs that the arch-agitator was right in his forecast."

DYNAMITE AND THE WITNESS.

It again becomes our painful duty to check the Witness in its willful perversion of the truth. We can assure our contemporary that it is by no means pleasant to be obliged to throw discredit upon its reputation for veracity, impartiality and fair play, but respect for truth and a sense of duty towards the public, compel us to do so. Last evening our contemporary published a good sized editorial paragraph which contained a good sized falsehood and a contemptible charge against the young Irish leader: It said that "Mr. Parnell was either ashamed or afraid to admit the view of his friends in America, who, being at a safe distance, do not scruple to speak triumphantly at the overtire of their long promised dynamite war programme." The Witness, by this, leaves its readers under the impression that Parnell is an advocate of the dynamite doctrine, but that he lacks the courage and the manhood to own up to it. The effort of the Witness to throw mud on the Irish leader is too feeble and silly to require any forcible refutation, and is scarcely worth characterizing. We, however, can assure our contemporary that if ever Mr. Parnell thought that the British Government could not be convinced of the folly and cruelty of its course in Ireland, except by the dynamite argument, he