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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

**THURSDAY, 20.**—St. Felix of Valois, Confessor.  
**FRIDAY, 21.**—Presentation of the B. V. M. by St. Mary, Succumb, died, 1859.  
**SATURDAY, 22.**—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.  
**SUNDAY, 23.**—25th and last Sunday after Pentecost. St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. Epist. Phil. iii. 17; iv. 3; Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 42-47; Last Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 15-35.  
**MONDAY, 24.**—St. John of the Cross, Conf. Conf. A.D. Lamy, Santa Fe, 1859.  
**TUESDAY, 25.**—St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr.  
**WEDNESDAY, 26.**—St. Peter of Alexandria, Bishop and Martyr.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

At the meeting of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners, the Harbor Master's Report was read, showing that to the end of October there had been a decrease in ocean tonnage of about 34 per cent as compared with last year. Considering the dullness of trade and the little freight that offered during the best part of the season, there is nothing to complain of in this falling off in the ocean tonnage.

The immigrant returns for the month of October show that the number of arrivals was 11,717, as against 12,216 for the same month last year. Of these only 7,617 settled in Canada, while 4,100 continued their journey into the United States. The total number of settlers in Canada during the ten months from January 1st, 1884, reaches 89,510, or over 17,000 less than during the corresponding period of 1883.

The organ of the Irish national party publishes an article in which it says it is probable that a general fiscal revolt will recommend itself as the simplest and most effectual way of compelling the government to yield to Irish demands. John Bull's pocket is his softest and most sensitive spot and it would undoubtedly be a novel and interesting method of fighting the British Government by boring holes in it.

The Marquis of Lorne does not appear to be a favorite in university circles in Scotland. In the recent election for the chancellorship of the Glasgow University the Marquis, who was one of the five candidates, did not poll a single vote. There were 348 votes cast. The Earl of Stair received 187 votes, the Marquis of Bute, who was nominated without his consent, 133, Lord Reay 25, and Lord Balfour 3, while the Marquis of Lorne had naught attached to his name.

The completion of the State canvass shows the total vote in New York to have been 1,171,867. This vote was divided as follows: Cleveland, 502,901; Blaine, 581,883; Butler, 16,945 and St. John 25,078. This gives Cleveland a plurality of 1,078 in the whole State. On the total vote cast, Cleveland lacks 22,978 of having a simple majority of one. With his insignificant plurality, however, he secures the 38 electoral votes of New York, and captures the Presidency. It is a small wave of popularity upon which to float into the White House.

Catholic education has scored a magnificent triumph at the great International Health Exhibition just closed in London. The Christian Brothers have carried off a large number of the first-class honors and awards. The Brothers in Canada have been accorded a diploma of honor for their exhibit; the French section of the order have placed themselves at the head of the list by obtaining no less than six diplomas of honor, two gold and

two silver medals. The distinction is one of which the Order has reason to be proud. The English press admit that the honors were well won, and testify to the fact that throughout the endless departments of the Exhibition none was more interesting, instructive and attractive than that which was filled with the specimens of the useful and splendid education imparted by the Christian Brothers.

GROVER CLEVELAND is a striking illustration of the old saying, that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. The President elect was beaten in his own ward by his nearest neighbors. He was beaten in his own city, of which he had been the first magistrate but two years ago. He was beaten in his own county, of which he had already been sheriff. He was beaten in his own congressional district, and finally, he received only a minority vote in his own State, of which he is still Governor, and which he, unknown and untried, carried two years ago by a clear majority of nearly 200,000 votes. Grover Cleveland has decidedly had but very little honor in his own State in his successful race for the Presidency. His more intimate acquaintance and relations with the people do not seem to have been the means of raising him in their esteem and appreciation, for those who are supposed to have known him best have given him the least support.

At the meeting of citizens called yesterday afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall for the purpose of organizing a public demonstration to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Sir John A. Macdonald's entry into public life, Mr. Thos. White, M.P., took advantage of the occasion to make an announcement which will no doubt cause deep gratification to the Premier's admirers and followers throughout the country. Mr. White informed the meeting that in the morning he had received a cablegram from Sir Charles Tupper intimating that Her Majesty, at Mr. Gladstone's request, had conferred upon Sir John the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his eminent public services. The announcement was naturally received with great enthusiasm and cheering. Sir John's loyalty speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last week has soon brought about its reward. When the Premier told the guests of the Lord Mayor that "he looked forward to the time when some form of confederation would be brought about between England and Canada," the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath must have been dangling before his eyes.

The New York Sun, which was about the most vigorous opponent Cleveland had during the late campaign, was the first journal to admit his election and to publish as correct returns as could be obtained. The Sun takes the following graceful view of the situation: "The people have voted and their voting is to be respected. While we, who have done our duty in earnest endeavors to prevent such a decision as has finally been rendered, cannot be expected to cherish any sanguine expectations of good to result from the installation of the elected President, we yet submit to the people's will in the hope that the event may turn out better than our fears have led us to anticipate. At least Mr. Cleveland must have a fair chance to show what he can do. Though by a very narrow plurality, he is yet legally and undisputedly elected. His acts, both of commission and of omission, that have been so ardently condemned by his opponents and so steadily justified by his friends, have now been condoned and wiped off the record by this election. He starts once more a clean, or rather a cleansed man, cleansed by those voters who have chosen him to the most powerful political office among men."

Thus further away the American people get from the late civil war the greater becomes the number of pensioners and the larger the amount of money annually paid to them. The amount paid for pensions during the year just closed was \$56,908,597, exceeding the previous annual value of pensions by several millions. For the twelve months there were no less than 34,192 new pensioners added to the list, and the names of 1,221 whose pensions had been stopped were restored to the roll, making an aggregate of 35,413 pensioners added during the year. The names of 16,315 through death or other causes were dropped from the rolls, leaving a net increase of 19,098 pensioners on the roll. The total number of persons who draw from the national treasury is 322,766, and they are divided as follows:—218,956 army invalids; 75,836 army widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 2,616 navy invalids; 1,938 navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 3,898 survivors of the war of 1812, and 19,512 widows of veterans of that war. This is an astonishing number of widows to have in existence after 72 years which have elapsed since the close of the war in 1812. If the veterans or their widows of the civil war continue to survive at that rate the American government will not cease paying out enormous sums for pensions until about the year 1940.

On Thursday of this week Mrs. Boutet, who was recently tried in Quebec on a charge of having poisoned a neighbor's wife and was found guilty under peculiar circumstances, will have to go to the scaffold unless the Minister of Justice or the Governor-General interfere on her behalf. A number of prominent and respectable citizens in Quebec have got up a petition praying for a commutation of the death sentence and have laid it before the Federal Government. As far as we can see and judge that petition ought to receive a favorable consideration. The Quebec Telegraph points to the fact that the unfortunate woman was tried out of her

own district and before a jury that disagreed in the first instance, and another that only agreed after the members of the jury got an unprecedented drubbing from the presiding judge. This jury, it will be remembered, brought in their verdict of guilty accompanied by a unanimous recommendation to the mercy of the Executive. Our contemporary further holds that the circumstantial evidence upon which the prisoner was condemned was not sufficiently strong nor conclusive, and asks would Canada, on the face of such facts, hang this poor creature of a woman? If a jury's verdict is to be acted upon by the judge to the fullest extent of the law, there is no reason why the Executive should not act upon their strong and unanimous recommendation to mercy.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, in an address to the Grand Jury at Bedford, dwelt at some length on the character of the punishment which magistrates frequently inflict. He strongly condemned the passing of heavy sentences for trifling offences, such as pilfering and the like, believing that such a method was but manufacturing criminals instead of correcting them. In illustration he cited a case where two children were sent to prison for three months with hard labor for the paltry theft of a few apples from an orchard, while brutal wife-beaters and kickers are let off with slight punishment. The Chief Justice contended that if heavy sentences were awarded in trivial cases, there were no others adequately severe for the far graver crimes which frequently came before the higher Criminal Courts.

BISHOP GILMOIR, of Cleveland, preached an eloquent sermon on the necessity of religion at one of the public services which are held in connection with the Plenary Council now in session at Baltimore. His Lordship, touching on the present state of society and the many dangers with which it is beset, gave a powerful description of the actual condition of things. He said that at the present moment thought has started in a current of exaggerated humanity by which man is pitted against God, and under the cry of liberty, progress and the rights of man, God and religion are assailed in Europe by open hostility to the Catholic Church, in America by widespread indifference to religion. Outside of the Catholic Church religion is banished from the school, and our youth are reared without God or religion. The sky looks dark indeed. Morality is on the wane, and the standard of truth and justice steadily sinks. Our public men are no longer chosen for their honesty and ability, but for their availability. The unity of marriage has ended in divorce and polygamy. Our youth are irreverent. Blasphemy stalks through the land, and drunkenness and lust are a stench in the nostrils. Material progress has replaced religion. The temporal is preferred to the eternal, the body to the soul, man to God. If we would save our laws and institutions, we must build on truth and justice. We must cease permitting sentiment to rule, teach religion and replace God in society. The State must take from the Church as the Church takes from God, and both must work to a common end. It is folly to assert that the State can prosper without the Church or society exist without religion. Religion must be accepted and revelation maintained.

#### A DEMOCRATIC LORD.

The Franchise agitation in Great Britain has not been without its beneficial results. Democratic principles have made considerable headway among the people. Even among some of the lords the spirit of democracy has become manifest and active. Lord Clifton, who is heir-apparent to the earldom of Darnley, has made some remarkable pronouncements regarding the enfranchisement of the English people. Holding that the progress made with the work of enfranchising the people in 1832 and 1867 has been in the direction of manhood suffrage, it is the opinion of Lord Clifton that manhood suffrage is the proper goal for Reformers to aim at. There is a very much smaller proportion of the nation to come under the head of manhood suffrage now than was the case in 1832 or 1867. The adult males in the kingdom number scarcely six and a half millions. Gladstone's Franchise Bill, if passed, would bring up the number of electors to five millions. With these facts before him his Lordship demands on what pretext can the hapless million and a half be left out? Then Lord Clifton admonishes the Liberals to take care not to show their teeth too openly against genuine democracy, for Tories like Lord Randolph Churchill will be quick to take advantage of their mistake. "But the sting of this democratic nobleman's pronouncement is where he says: 'I, myself, am twelve years over age, but have never had a vote. I scorn to buy a faggot freehold. I demand my rights as an Englishman. I say that the franchise is a right, and not only a trust, and I call upon Lord Salisbury to make good his words, that he was ready to give every man his birth-right that asked for it. I do ask for it. I am glad that a restrictive bill has been thrown out, and I ask the Lords to amend it next time by enfranchising not merely two millions, but all capable citizens. It is high time this suffrage question was done with, and then the real work of politics can begin.'"

#### MALADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

A CABLE DISPATCH says that P. N. Fitzgerald and eleven other suspects, who were arrested last April and have since been in jail on charges of treason-felony and conspiracy

to murder at Tubercular, have been discharged from custody. Every effort had been made to hang these men, or to send them to penal servitude, notwithstanding there was no title of honest evidence against them. All the infamous machinery of the Castle and the police departments had been put in motion to secure their conviction by hook or crook. But another disgrace was in store for the ruling powers. The two wretches who had played into the hands of Earl Spencer and his minions, and had given false testimony against the prisoners, have now confessed the horrible plot to swear away the lives of twelve innocent men. As it was only on the evidence of these rascals that the Crown held the prisoners and was about to obtain a verdict against them, the Crown prosecutor has had to throw up the sponge and order the release of the victims. This is the manner in which the government seeks justice against its subjects. The Hon. David Mills has a pertinent article in the London Advertiser on this very question of the administration of justice in Ireland, which is deserving of special notice. In the course of the article the ex-Minister of the Interior writes:—"One of the subjects of the greatest practical moment in the United Kingdom is that relating to the administration of justice in Ireland. The encouragement given to informers taken from the most desperate class of the population; the extent to which their evidence is relied upon, and the encouragement the system gives to subordinate officials to obtain by all possible means testimony against accused or suspected parties, has produced a state of things so frightful that even Paris during the period of the revolution can hardly furnish anything more shocking. It is all very well to denounce the violence of Harrington and Parnell, but these men would be wholly unworthy to represent their unfortunate country did they fail to bring forward in season and out of season the atrocities which have been committed in the administration of justice."

#### CHINIQUEY AND FREE SPEECH.

Mr. Chiniquy has been in town for the past week or two, and, as usual, his presence has fomented trouble and discord. It is strange that no matter where this excommunicated preacher of the Gospel of peace and of good-will to man travels, disturbance and ill-will are sure to travel with him. Is it a penalty that attaches to an unholy career? In all climates and in all countries the poor unfortunate is subjected to jeerings, and often to harsh treatment at the hands of infuriated mobs. This, on the face of it, to be doubly regretted; first, because it disgraces the participants; and secondly, because it makes a martyr of a man in a bad cause and secures to him the sympathy of certain classes of the community. The disturbances which characterize Mr. Chiniquy's meetings in this city are, therefore, to be condemned and put down. They are only productive of evil to the city, while they benefit the victim. As long as Mr. Chiniquy keeps within the law, and does not libel nor slander any portion of the people, the law is bound to protect him; but if he, as he used to do in years past, attempts to insult, outrage and injure the character and reputation of any of our citizens, the law must not offer a protection that would be taken for an encouragement, and Mr. Chiniquy would have to step beyond the bounds of decent speech at the risk of being summarily suppressed. It is idle and absurd to identify the right of free speech with the name of Chiniquy. Some people have queer notions about the liberty of speech. They imagine that all that can enter a man's mind should be allowed to flow freely from his lips, if he is so inclined. This is a great mistake. The freedom of speech is no more to be unlimited than freedom of action. Freedom of action that will injure another is punishable and can be stopped. Freedom of speech that will injure another must likewise entail punishment and interruption. Now, who will say that Mr. Chiniquy has not been a most notorious sinner in the latter respect? Consequently, interference with Mr. Chiniquy is not to be put down as interference with the freedom of speech. On this head we may mention that the Gazette has been guilty of gross impertinence in instituting a comparison between the Jesuits and Chiniquy when it said:—"It may be that Mr. Chiniquy's speeches and sermons are not palatable to a large number of people in Montreal; just as the sermons in English, which are frequently preached in the Church of the Gesù on 'Sundays, are unpalatable to another section of the people.'"

Mr. Chiniquy's speeches and sermons are not objected to because they are unpalatable, but because they have contained infamous calumnies and statements calculated to sow the seeds of dissension and religious hatred in our mixed community. The sermons by the Jesuits are on subjects which form the matter for theological, historical and scientific opinion and discussion, just as in the sermons of Rev. Messrs. Hill, Norton, Potts, or any other reputable Protestant Divine.

Mr. Chiniquy has a more powerful instrument at his command to secure a peaceful hearing than all the batons and bayonets in the country, and that is the use of decent and fair speech. Opposition is the making of all such men; it gives them cheap notoriety and sympathy they would not obtain under ordinary circumstances. If Mr. Chiniquy were left severely alone he would die out rapidly. The best thing, therefore, that people who dislike him can do is to ignore him and leave him alone. A French contemporary, *L'Evenement*, has the following comment on the situation:—"No one attaches a higher value to the liberty of all citizens than do we, but there is liberty and license. And we may say that when Chiniquy outrages the confessional, in which he has seen prostrate at his feet our women and young girls for twenty-five

years, he blasphemes and puts himself without the common law, he is an insult to the public modesty; he has no right to that sacred thing called liberty; which is only for honest folks! Let us not profane liberty in claiming it for this unclean rascal. Will our Protestant citizens understand for once that in stopping Chiniquy from outraging that which is most dear to us, we do not strike a blow at the liberty of the tribune? We stop a miserable man in a work of deep wickedness in the perpetration of a shameful action."

#### SIR JOHN AND JAMAICA.

HON. MR. SOLOMON, who has been working up the scheme of annexing Jamaica to the Dominion of Canada, has met with much less encouragement at home than abroad. In England and in Canada he received assurances from the highest authorities in the Government that his proposal of annexation would be given fair, if not favorable, consideration when formally made to Ottawa and London. But in Jamaica Mr. Solomon seems to have been leading a forlorn hope and to have been entirely crushed out. As soon as the Legislative Council of the island assembled, which was on the 28th of last month, the honorable gentleman brought forward his motion, that it would be in the general interests of Jamaica to have steps taken for negotiating and concluding arrangements for a political and commercial confederation with the Dominion of Canada. In supporting his motion Mr. Solomon produced a letter from Sir John A. Macdonald, in which the Premier intimated that the subject of annexation had been discussed in Council, and admitted that, although the question of political union was surrounded with difficulties, they might not prove insuperable. Sir John said that no decided opinion was reached on the subject, for want of information regarding the Island; but he added, that if Her Majesty's Government would give their consent, the Government of Canada would be quite ready to enter upon the consideration of the two important questions—first, of a political union, and, failing that, of a commercial union. From the tenor of this letter it is plain that the Premier was strongly in favor of annexation, and would have allowed the scheme to be perfected and carried without much consultation with the Canadian people. All that Sir John pretended he was in need of was the consent of the Imperial Government. He says, "if Her Majesty's Government consent." There was no need of an "if" at all; Sir John knew that the consent of the Imperial Government was already granted, for, when in August last, a deputation of West India proprietors waited upon the Earl of Derby to ask if the West Indies could make terms with Canada, His Lordship replied that the Colonial Office would throw no difficulties in the way, and, as Canada was virtually independent, it was with Canada and not with the Colonial Office that the West Indies must treat. This intimation from the Colonial Secretary places Sir John, as upholding the dignity of Canada, in a very unfavorable light. A member of the Imperial Government tells the West Indians that Canada is big and old enough to say for herself whom she should receive or whom she should reject, and to consult her alone. On the other hand, Canada's Premier writes to Mr. Solomon that if Jamaica wants to join the Dominion they must ask Mamma.

The obsequiousness and toadyism on the part of Sir John are all the more disgusting and unworthy of a Canadian statesman when contrasted with Earl Derby's declaration that Canada was virtually independent and could do as she pleased. Mr. Solomon made no headway in urging his motion before the Jamaican Councillors, and Sir John's letter fell quite flat. Not another member of the Legislative Council rose to advocate the project, but all were opposed to it. If Canada has objections to annexation, Jamaica is also not without its own. One of the speakers, Mr. C. S. Farquharson, considered the financial advantages or disadvantages that might accrue from the union as being entirely of secondary importance. Would annexation redound to the political welfare and happiness of the 500,000 people of the country? That was the question which should be answered, and not whether the sugar interests would be better served or not. He pointed out that for the past eighteen years they had been struggling for political liberty. The whole history of the Island shows how jealous they have always been of the right to levy and appropriate their own revenue. The Speaker propounded a series of questions which show what little faith the people have in the new scheme and what little benefit there is expected from it. Among other things he asked: "Will a small minority in the Canadian Parliament sufficiently represent the interests of the people in this country? Will it be representative in anything but name? Have we in the country to-day twenty men of sufficient ability, and—mark you—of sufficient independence of time and money to be able to spend two or three months of every winter in Canada? And if we have, do we not hereby admit that the doors of the Senate are closed to all but the wealthy? Sir, is this fair? Is this representative government? And suppose these men were at some future day to betray their trust, have we a large field whereof we could replace them? And if not, what, in this view of the picture, would be our desperate condition? Again, when this Confederation has taken place, what guarantee have we that the taxes of this country will not be increased, and if they were, how could we possibly prevent it?" These questions were apparently unanswerable, for when it came to take the vote on the resolution, Hon. Mr. Solomon could not find another solitary vote but his own to cast in its favor. Thus the question of annexation between Canada and Jamaica has been settled without giving Sir John Macdonald a chance to ask mamma's permission.

#### SYSTEMATIC CORRUPTION OF FRENCH YOUTH.

The Government of the French Republic is not in very pure hands. Impiety and immorality exercise a pernicious and apparently a controlling influence in its councils. Religion is officially mocked at and ignored; the Church and her ministers are placed under the burden of iniquitous legislation; the religious orders are despoiled and driven from their lawful holdings; education is enforced on an atheistic basis; finally, the young of both sexes are systematically corrupted. This is a dreadful programme for any civilized and enlightened government to adopt and follow up. The carrying out of such an iniquitous policy must eventually entail a heavy and sore retribution upon the unfortunate people that give it support by passive action or tolerate it through indifference. The more respectable portion of the French press are engaged in a vigorous combat against the evil, but the situation does not seem to improve. Subordinate officials, following the examples of the ruling powers, commit the grossest outrages with impunity. Public attention is now being directed to scandalous facts which could not be narrated in all their enormity without shocking the sense of common decency. In the department of Oise, a Catholic orphanage has been for some time placed under the management of a returned Communist from the convict grounds of New Caledonia. This jail-bird has cleared away all notion of God and religion from the establishment. The chapel has been turned into a carpenter's shop and the children are not allowed to go to church on Sundays on the plea that their school duties would be interfered with by the fulfillment of this obligation. The manuals of atheistic authors are the text books used by this Communist principal, whose sole opportunity to vary his teaching by uttering blasphemies against the holiest mysteries of the Christian religion. Even in sickness the patients are forbidden the ministrations of the priest. From impurity to immorality there is but a small step, and the impious principal bends all his efforts towards the corruption of the young under his charge. The sexes are made to intermingle and the result is that the orphanage has become a scandal to the entire neighborhood. In fact, the condition of things is so bad that the inhabitants have been obliged to petition the Minister of Public Instruction to forbid the horrible scenes which are enacted before their eyes and in broad daylight. These poor Godless orphans are already beginning to be the scourge of decent society, and they furnish an example of the rising generation of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who are brought up in the debasing atmosphere of atheism and immorality.

#### IRISH EDUCATION NOT SO BAD AS REPRESENTED.

When a public journal undertakes to criticize the educational standing of others and to severely berate them for their ignorance, that journal should take the necessary precautions not to display its own ignorance, otherwise its criticism and strictures are likely to act as a boomerang. The Toronto Telegram, we regret to say, very often falls to exercise due vigilance in this respect. Our esteemed contemporary writes with consummate presumption, not to say "cheek"; it tackles subjects of which, in some cases, it absolutely knows nothing. Its ignorance, however, never prevents it from pronouncing on a question in the most dogmatic fashion. This is a serious charge to bring against a journal that pretends to enlightenment; but we do not make it without good and sufficient reason. In its last issue the Telegram dwelt with much earnestness upon the subject of education in Ireland, and in the course of its article made some astounding statements which need a little correction. Our contemporary boldly asserts "that about a fourth of the children of Ireland are receiving any education whatever, and the remaining three-fourths are brought up as if they lived in a semi-civilized or savage country." There is not much of a choice between "semi-civilized" or "savage." After making this startling statement, the telegram offers the following comment which smells strong of low-bred prejudice and of vulgar bigotry:—"This is a very creditable state of affairs, and compulsory attendance at schools should be resorted to as the remedy for it. If parents are so utterly indifferent to the interests of their children, and the clergy either cannot or will not bring their moral influence into exercise to remedy the evil, the Government should step in and save the children from the ruinous consequences of such neglect. If ignorance be the parent of vice, it is not at all surprising that breaches of the law should be so common in Ireland. In England and Scotland the compulsory system of education, put into force some years ago, has worked beneficially; very few English or Scotch boys can be found either in towns or country who cannot at least read and write. As the majority of Irish boys and girls emigrate to America to earn a living when they grow up, it is a matter which concerns Canada that it should not be allowed to grow up in the darkness of ignorance. Without even the barest rudiments of education, it is little wonder that in the new world large numbers become hewers of wood and drawers of water, and what is worse, swell the ranks of the criminal classes in the big cities. The criminal statistics of Canada do not tell a flattering tale as far as emigrants from the Green Isle are concerned. The fact that these immigrants are either imperfectly educated or have no education at all, renders them most likely to take any position except that of the most mental kind."

The Telegram is certainly not to be felicitated upon the view it takes of the intellectual and moral standing of the Irish people. Its language resembles that of the cowardly slanderer and vilifier. The accusations and innuendoes it pretends to establish are as vile and dishonest as the worst passions of the heart and the vacuity of the mind could make them. The Telegram starts out with a false statement upon which to build a column of calumny and abuse. Let us see what are the facts. Taking the report of the Commissioner of National Education in