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AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
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Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

Our Agent.

Our general business agent, Mr. W. E. Mullin, who has been attending very successfully to our interests, both in Ottawa and neighboring towns, during the past month, is about to visit Kingston and points further West. Any courtesies extended to him by our friends will be appreciated at this office.

Election Expenses.

Can nothing be done to cut down election expenses? So long as men buy representation for dollars and cents, there always remains the temptation of selling their constituencies at a profit. The expenses for contesting an election in Canada are far too high. A contemporary furnishes us with the sworn statement of Mr. T. N. Gibbs, an ex-Minister of the Crown, by which we find that four elections cost him \$24,000. This makes an average of \$6,000 for each contest. The result of such extortion is that many men are ruined, and wealth is thus made indispensable to parliamentary representation. Many a man in Canada dates his ruin from the day he first contested an election, and it is time for the country to open its eyes to an evil that is of long standing and which is, too, hard to eradicate.

News from the Cape.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope continues to be of an alarming character. How far this alarm is justified it is impossible to judge, but it is evident that the people of England are agitated over the position of affairs. We remember, too, about a fortnight before the disaster to the 24th Regiment was known, that there were disturbing rumors in England. It looked as if the news of the disaster was expected, for we heard of preparations being made to despatch reinforcements. And now this fresh excitement may be of a somewhat similar character. No doubt the Zulu Chief means mischief. His men appear to have proved themselves brave; he must be now tolerably well supplied with warlike stores; he has gained, for him, a great success, and of necessity he is full of light. But his triumph will be short lived. In one month from this he will be face to face with the reinforcements, and then his chastisement will come. No doubt the Zulus have good reason for the position they have taken. They may be right in all they have done—more sinned against than sinning—but it is war now, and might is right, until the war is over at least.

Only \$10,000?

Mr. David Grant, had something, something, in the Orange Order, sees Mayor Beaudry for \$10,000 damages for false arrest and in these hard times, the modesty of the demand will induce the public to think that Mr. Grant has a due appreciation of his offended honour. The exalted position occupied in Montreal society by Mr. David Grant, the shock his social circle experienced when the world heard that he was in duress vile, the injury sustained by his extensive commercial relations, by rudely casting him into a dungeon, and being forced to herd with "fellows" who were thus pitted between freedom and his nobility, is sufficient to tempt most men to think that recompense is due for the injuries Mr. Grant has sustained. It will be an evil day for society, for commercial prosperity or for constitutional liberty, if gentlemen occupying the position that Mr. David Grant occupies in our midst, are subjected to "illegal" arrest, and we hope that society will be appeased, that commercial circles will be quieted, and that the outraged honour of Mr. Grant will be satisfied by such an arrangement as will give him high something, something, ample compensation for the indignity he has been subjected to, and as a compromise we would suggest—half a day's wages.

Legislation.

We think it was De Tocqueville who said that it cost much more to run a Democracy than a Monarchy, and if statistics are reliable, De Tocqueville has over and over again been proved to be correct. At the present time it costs more to keep the Government machinery of the United States in motion than it does that of Great Britain and Ireland. Her Majesty, it is true, draws an immense revenue from the country, and in return gives what O'Connell considered of such priceless value—the certainty of the succession, and the almost equal certainty of freedom of intercourse. But if the salaries of the members of Congress and all its surroundings and appendages are taken into account, figures prove that De Tocqueville is right beyond all doubt. Republicans will, however, comfort themselves with the reflection that in their case the people get the money, and that the salaries are scattered over many heads, while in the case of a Monarchy the salaries are confined to a few. Canada is, perhaps, for the number of people who live in it, the most governed country in the world. We have a Dominion House of Commons, seven Provinces with Legislative Chambers, and Legislative Councils or with Legislative Chambers only. Then we have seven Lieutenant-Governors with all their surroundings, and this for a population about as large as Pen-

sylvania. This is De Tocqueville with a vengeance! But where is the remedy? Some say the remedy is to be found in Legislative Union. No, that will not answer! Legislative Union would swamp the minority; and people who were accustomed to have the making of their own laws, in their own keeping, would soon find laws out of all harmony with their views, guiding their policy if Legislative Union were law. For Ontario, Legislative Union would be good, because Ontario is increasing in population and in a few years Ontario will be more or less Canada. If we had Legislative Union Quebec would be swamped and Quebecers are not likely to consent to that. But something should be done to keep the country within the limit of judicious expenditure, and whoever finds out what that something is, will be entitled to the gratitude of the Canadians at large.

The Cattle Trade.

The New York Herald says that the cattle disease is produced by the "barbarous treatment" the cattle are subjected to in transit. To remedy this "barbarous treatment," Congress is now directing some share of attention. There can be no doubt that the cattle trade has resulted in "barbarous treatment in transit," and that cattle are subjected to the worst of usage during the sea voyage. The protection from the weather is inadequate, and the rough usage the cattle are subjected to, natural results in developing disease of every description. What the turtles suffer in transit is not likely to be ascertained by a post-mortem examination. That they do suffer all impartial observers testify. A sea voyage at best is not at all likely to add to the soundness of a beast, for under the most favorable circumstances, cattle must be subjected to usages which are not calculated to make their steaks or sirloins tender. If the cattle trade is to be continued this question of the treatment of cattle during the sea voyage must force itself on the attention of Parliament. If sound cattle become diseased during the transit across the ocean it must become a serious question how the cattle are to be treated in order to render the breaking out of the disease as little likely as it can be.

Another Invention.

We are told that a gentleman in London can write to a friend at Brighton through the electric telegraph, and no one wonders. We take news of this kind with a yawning indifference, and simply look out for something fresh. To write one's name on a cheque, through the cable, to London, after all, is not much of a surprise. We have grown accustomed to inventions, and nothing now could startle the world except some simple means by which people would be able to fly as conveniently and as rapidly as those "little birds who in their little nests agree." The slowness of the age is becoming monotonous. It is absurd to think that we must be eight days at sea in order to reach England, and that we cannot transmit goods, as we transmit messages, by cablegram. That tunnel under the Channel hangs fire as if all the world was asleep. Africa is still a "dark continent," and with all our boasted civilization we have not yet found out why a spaniel wags its tail, or what an oryster thinks. And then is not tantalizing to think that after all we know so little about the moon. "It is so near and yet so far." Again, why must we go around the world, instead of through it, in order to reach the Antipodes. In fact, the world is slow, very slow, and we no longer wonder people yawn and say time hangs heavy on their heads.

Rev. Mr. Bray.

We had become accustomed to look upon the Rev. Mr. Bray as a somewhat altered man. He had, of late, exhibited a breadth of view and a spirit of tolerance well calculated to conduce to harmony and good will. Catholics had forgiven the mistake he made in his famous lecture on the "Romish" Church, and those who knew him personally had pronounced the Rev. Mr. Bray to be a man free from bigotry. If reports are true, however, the Rev. Mr. Bray has made another mistake. Gentlemen who were present at his lecture on "Savonarola" speak of his language towards the Church as "offensive." We have received several communications on the subject, and they all tend to confirm the report published in the Herald, and that was anything but complimentary to Catholics. Now the Rev. Mr. Bray knows that there are two sides to every story, and he ought to know that any educated man, who took the trouble, could give a different version of the life and times of "Savonarola" to the account of them attributed to the Rev. Mr. Bray. But is this the time for religious discussion? We think not. Our community is already distracted enough without adding fuel to the flames. All we want is permission to go up or down as we believe right, and if we are allowed to do that peacefully, those who oppose us may rest assured that we will not fall out with them.

Shere Ali.

That arrogant old coward, Shere Ali, is said to be still upon Afghanistan soil. Under the fictitious plea of going to St. Petersburg, he left his capital in the hour of danger, brought some of his chosen troops along with him, and he is now skulking somewhere about the boundary line that divides Afghanistan from Russian territory. When he broke out Shere Ali heroically proclaimed to his enemy: "Come on!" and when the enemy came on Shere Ali flew like a frightened deer. He wanted the support of Russia, and he adopted the very worst means of obtaining it. If the ruler of Afghanistan had remained at his post, called all his people to arms, incited by his presence personal bravery and patriotism, sent his chosen troops to the front, and exhibited courage and resolution, he might have seriously impeded the progress of the British troops. He should show fight and a capacity for resistance, before Russia would come to his aid; but as he showed nothing but imbecility and weakness, the chances are that he will suffer. His fate should be a caution to men similarly circumstanced. The hero of one day becomes the slinking coward of the next, while if he had modestly done his duty to his people he would have been respected. But it is better for civilization as it is, and Shere Ali's cowardice may be the best thing that could happen to his people.

Body Snatching.

In the old country body snatching is made a serious crime, and people found guilty of it are not treated with the mildness which appears to guide public tribunals in this country. Body snatching is here treated with a levity which is unknown in Great Britain or Ireland, and men ply the business without much danger that, if detected, the consequences will overwhelm them. The crime is made so little about that many people wonder why it should be regarded as a crime at all, and express their surprise at the fuss made about a few subjects, whose dissection is necessary for the cultivation of medical science. That subjects are necessary, no one will ques-

tion, and being necessary, why does not the law make some provision by which a necessity will be complied with? At present the Medical Colleges cannot get subjects enough, by the ordinary process of law, and the consequence is that they steal them, or they buy them, knowing them to be stolen. But it is hard upon honest people who place their relations to rest, as they believe for ever, to hear of rude hands being placed upon their late relatives' remains. Most people would resent such an outrage, and a few who would be driven to desperation. There are many men who would see medical science extinguished rather than hear of the remains of some beloved relative being mutilated under the knife, and we would not wonder at hearing of some sensitive person foolishly taking the law into his own hands, on finding the body of some one to whom he was attached being mauled by men who have become callous at their work. This subject is one that may well engage the attention of the Legislature. Public decency should be spared the shocking and if it is to be done, the law must come to the rescue.

Chiniquism in the "Herald."

The Herald recently published a story that would have been more becoming in the columns of the Witness. It caricatures some pious vendor of goods in St. Paul street, who made his money by treating priests with condescension. It pictures how the wealth of the St. Paul street man increased under the pious exhortations of certain priests from parts unknown, and how the "faithful" of his flock multiplied and he was obliged to seek in larger premises accommodation for his daily expanding trade. And one day it came to pass that the store of this pious man was crowded unto the door with *lebanites*, who had been advised by their cure to spend their money at the counter of the pious Catholic, when lo! the merchant suddenly goes into raptures, and announces to his customers that he has just received a telegram from the Pope! Down go the faithful on their marrow-bones, for the immaculate merchant had power to give the Papal benediction to all his customers! Joy for the recipients of the benediction; joy for the vendor of wares; joy in Heaven; peace on earth to men of good will! And all this in the Herald! We were accustomed to look on our contemporary as the last paper in Canada that would willingly lend itself to Chiniquism such as this, but for once it looks as if we were disappointed.

The Hon. Mr. Alexander.

In the Senate the Hon. Mr. Alexander said that the Military College at Kingston was unnecessary in the absence of a standing army. The hon. gentleman wishes that Canada should be an exception to the world. While every petty nation on the face of the globe is doing something to prepare for possible invasion, Canadians are advised to throw up the sponge and tacitly admit that Canada and its institutions are not worth fighting for. This is one way of looking at the Hon. Mr. Alexander's views. Again we may surmise that he desires to economize. Indeed, from the text of his remarks, such we take to be the case. But the hon. gentleman would exhibit more patriotism if he expressed his willingness to vote for the cutting down of his own indemnity, than in obliterating the Military College at Kingston. If the Hon. Mr. Alexander is sincere in his desire to cut down expenses, let him do what he can to bring the House of Commons to that form of self-sacrificing devotion which will induce its members to vote for the indemnity being reduced to \$ per day, and when accomplished, let the Hon. Mr. Alexander cultivate the same economic spirit in the Senate, and thus the country may be saved some \$200,000 per annum. If economy is desirable, the Ministers of the Crown, the House of Commons and the Senate must first lop off their share of the spoil; or if they refuse the country will think that the cry for economy is a sham.

Good News From France.

The Commune has been denounced by the Government of France, the expected wholesale pardon of the rabble murderers will not be granted, and France breathes again. This is good news indeed. Republican France is not Communist, and even under the administration of Grevy and Gambetta—the two ultas of Republicanism—the Commune is condemned. If this condemnation is sincere, as we have no reason to doubt, France is saved, and the Commune becomes but a shadow. If the champions of a fictitious "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" cannot raise their heads now, they have but little hope in the future. Their dream is over, and they must remain in the gutter from whence they, and their assassin policy, ascended. Even the merit of brute courage was not given to them. Men who know anything of the siege of Paris know that the Communists did not fight well. They had more men in Paris than MacMahon had outside. They were defending positions almost impregnable to direct assault. They had all the requirements for a gallant defence, and if they knew how to fight they would have given MacMahon more trouble than they did. In their "sorties" they seldom behaved well, for men holding their principles lack all the virtues which make soldiers do their duty. But the Communists were good for committing murders and for the employment of the petroleum, and the result is that France exorcises their name.

Obit.

The shadow of the Ottawa Herald looms once more before us, but it has not even a ghost-like semblance of what it ought to be. Its obituary has been written, and, as a friend, in the grave we leave it. Now, however, it comes before us rehabilitated, a friend of Sir John A. Macdonald's, and the rebuker of all who would "embarrass" his Administration. No one can object to the Ottawa Herald desiring to stand well with the Ministerialists. If that is the side the bread is buttered on, all right. If there is no principle involved by which the Herald thinks it necessary to stand, well and good. After first principles, bread and butter is everything. But when our rehabilitated contemporary appeals to the Post not to keep on harping at subjects that are calculated to "embarrass" the Government, it is beating the air. The Post wants no favors from the Government. It was established to defend interests which Sir John A. Macdonald has not done justice to, and by these interests, and against Sir John A. Macdonald, the Post must stand. Representation in the Cabinet is given because of creed and nationality. Unfortunately this is so, and being so, it is our mission to stand by our own people. Sir John is polished; he is versed in all the subtleties of political thimble-rigging; he is fair without being frank; but it requires a clever juggler than Sir John A. Macdonald to satisfactorily answer the question, "Where are, and what position, do the representatives of the Irish Catholics hold under your Administration." That is the issue, and by that issue we mean to stand.

The Municipal Elections.

Next Saturday the elections will be held in Montreal. About this time people begin to regret that they did not pay their Statute Labor Tax, and fair-minded men will acknowledge that the tax is an imposition and a fraud. But it is too late now to bemoan over split milk, and the voters' list must be taken as it stands. The contest for the Mayoralty is likely to be keen, but if the Statute Labor Tax had not been in existence, there could be no doubt as to Mr. Beaudry's triumphant election. As it is his success is more than probable. The rigour with which he persists in his policy of economy must commend itself to the citizens at large. In these hard times it is of importance that the civic expenditure should be kept within bounds, and property holders, as well as the poorer classes, have seen with satisfaction the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Beaudry to curtail expenses, and thus bring about that confidence which in its way is calculated to restore prosperity. Mr. Beaudry has proved himself efficient in this regard, and, no doubt, he will once more be rewarded with the confidence of the electors. In St. Ann's Ward, too, the contest is likely to be sharp. Mr. Donovan is to be opposed because he has been too faithful to his constituents, and because he is always to be found, somewhat laasy, but he has ever been faithful to the interest of the Ward. His record has been free from blemish, and even those who do not like him will give him credit for honesty. Mr. Donovan is a tried man, the electors of the Ward know him, and while we have no doubt Mr. Devlin would do his duty faithfully, yet we see no reason why Mr. Donovan should be disturbed in his seat.

"Misery Mum."

The Herald is at it again. One day it inserts Chiniquism, another day it applauds the Magistrates who called out the Volunteers, and another day it says that it does not think that Home Rule had "much to do with the large majority secured" by the successful candidate in Cork. Our contemporary is modest. It does not think, &c., &c. The Herald, as a matter of course, knows all about it! The writer was, perhaps, never in Ireland, but yet he knows all about it! A cablegram sends the fact that the Home Ruler is returned, and no more, and yet the Herald knows all about it. If the people of Ireland would only admit that they knew nothing of their own business, and that it is to the people outside of Ireland, or who have never been there, that they are to look for political enlightenment, how delightfully simplified the situation would be. Just fancy the blushing reticence of the following sentence taken from the Herald of this morning: "We do not think, however, that that ticket (Home Rule) had much to do with the large majority secured." "We do not think!" Did our contemporary ever hear of the "Latin" phrase which, by its vagueness and its want of meaning, is described as "Misery Mum," and when the poor schoolmaster was asked to explain what it meant, he said "Misery Mum." Now, it is so with the Herald. It knows no more about Irish affairs than it does about "Misery Mum," and if asked for reasons why it thinks Cork is not in favor of Home Rule, it will tell you "Misery Mum." If the Herald knows about as much of the thoughts of the people of Cork and why they returned the Home Ruler as it does of "Misery Mum," it may not be hazardous to conjecture that what it thinks upon Irish affairs is not of much value.

"In England and Scotland Jews have better chances for political representation than Roman Catholics have."—New York Sun.

Six thousand was a sweeping majority for the County of Cork to give to the Home Rule candidate. Everybody knew that the Anti-Home Ruler had no chance in the lists against his antagonist, and the result has verified everybody's prediction. But while we may rejoice at the victory in Cork, we cannot but regret the news by which we learn that the Imperial Parliament has determined to abandon the Irish University scheme. At first we were surprised to hear that a Catholic University was contemplated; and then, after all, we were disposed to think that a generous impulse might have guided the policy of Her Majesty's advisers, and so we accepted the Catholic University scheme as a likelihood. But that would, it appears, have been going too far. Catholics cannot be tolerated to the extent of having a University of their own. That would be encouraging "Popery," and that is something that could never be permitted. As the New York Sun said on Monday last, "In England and Scotland Jews have really better chances for political representation than Roman Catholics have." This is too true. Jews can get seats in Parliament; Catholics cannot. As for our part, we would welcome Jews just the same as anyone else, and we think that they, as well as we, should be in full enjoyment of every civil right. But the masses of the people of England and Scotland do not think so. The fact that the two millions of Catholics in Great Britain are not represented in the House of Commons; the fact that English bigotry has forced a willing Government to abandon the scheme for a Catholic University, is proof enough that the New York Sun was right, and that, "In England and Scotland Jews have really better chances for political representation than Roman Catholics have."

Sir John A. Macdonald and the Irish Catholics.

"An Irish Liberal" writes a letter to the Ottawa Herald, defending Sir John A. Macdonald against the charges of treating the Irish Catholics badly. The letter in question occupies nearly a column and a quarter of our contemporary's space, and the result of all the writing is this: During the administration of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie there were only two Catholics from Ontario in the House of Commons—one French and one Scotch. Now, however, there are six Catholics—three Irish, two Scotch, and one French. Again, in the present House of Commons there are eleven Irish Catholics, while in the last there were only seven. We find, too, that there are altogether 70 Catholics in Parliament now, while there were only 61 when the Reformers were in power. Here, then, is the whole argument! "Irish Liberal" gives us one more reason why, Sir John A. Macdonald is our friend. In fact, according to "Irish Liberal" the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie had no Irish Catholics at all in the House, because, why do you think? Can't you guess? There was no man with an "O" before his name. And in order to emphasize this, "Irish Liberal" writes about "Insula sanctorum," "apostrophe," "Herodotus," "mean" and "tuam," and a lot of other confusing learning that bewilders us. Now, let us see what class of man this "Irish Liberal" is. He is one of a class who are thankful to Sir John A. Macdonald. We must all be thankful because we are allowed to breathe the air of heaven. Thankful, because we are not cuffed, and thankful, because we are not whipped at the political cat-tail of every politician in the land! He says we have six Catholic representatives from Ontario. Marvel to be thankful for. Why, man, whoever you be, we

ought to have sixteen if we had justice. And what, pray, had Sir John A. Macdonald to do with returning those Catholics to Parliament? No more than the man in the moon. When he had the power of forming his Cabinet, he treated the Irish Catholics with stern indifference, and "Irish Liberal" is the worst enemy the Irish Catholics can have by attempting to dupe his readers, because a few Irish Catholics worked to the front in the ranks of the Conservative party. Whatever representative we have won is our own affair, and not the affair of Sir John A. Macdonald. Nay, more! "Irish Liberal" says we have more representatives in the House of Commons. Well, does not that fact give us a still greater claim for increased representation in the Cabinet? "Irish Liberal" may rest assured that, if we understand the Irish Catholics, they are tired of these special pleadings on behalf of either side of the House. We want justice and we will be "agin" all Governments until we get it.

James Stephens.

James Stephens is again in the United States and, according to the telegrams, he means business. It appears that there are now two organizations—the Clan-na-Gael and the Fenians. One side supports Stephens and the other appears to be against him. As for our part, nothing can ever induce us to say one unkind word against our countrymen. Mistaken as we believe them to be, yet we cannot, and will not, speak harshly of them. We have the right to differ with them, but we cannot stoop to the scurrility which marks the conduct of journals which are opposed to their views. But James Stephens has promised to make another "move." What that "move" will be, we have no idea, but we hope that James Stephens and his supporters will not "move" against Canada. If he does he will make a great mistake, for he will, we believe, discover that the Irish Canadians will be the first to resist any violation of the soil of their adopted country. Irishmen have here every right and every liberty that is good for men, and the Irishmen living in this country who would not resist outside aggression are unworthy of the rights of citizenship and incapable of appreciating the liberty they enjoy. Irish Canadians have no wish to measure weapons with their countrymen, but if that duty is forced upon them we believe that every loyal Irishman in the land will stand by the laws which protect him, and resist any attempt to disturb the peace and harmony of the land. We are sure the Irishmen of Canada would rather be spared this trial, but if duty ever calls them to their posts, we hope that stern allegiance to the interests of the Dominion will be their first consideration.

The Insolvent Law.

How is it that men fail in business, pay one cent on the dollar, and the next day live as sumptuously as they did before they handed over their books to the care of some official assignee? Will some of the defenders of the Insolvent Law tell us how it is that men are by law declared to be penniless, and yet by fact, show none of the evidences of having been broken in fortune. They rent the same houses, discharge perhaps, one servant, but keep as good a table, dress as well, and breathe a hundred times more freely than they did before! The man who is not a trader must pay. The professional man has his goods and chattels sold, and the roof taken from over his head if he does not pay up, while the trader is encouraged to swindle, and gets a "certificate" for having done it successfully. Why should the lawyer or the doctor be obliged to pay his debts, while the trader is allowed to "wipe them out" by a process sanctioned by law? The thing is manifestly unfair. We can understand the honest trader or the honest professional man coming to grief. He may have calculated without his host, and disaster may have overtaken him. We can understand, too, claims being too pressing, and men who honestly desire to pay dollar for dollar being forced into insolvency; but we cannot understand how it is that the fact of becoming insolvent appears to make no impression upon men's daily lives, and that those same men, before disaster (?) overtook them, people who are honestly inclined might think that insolvents were to be pitied; knowing ones think that they are to be envied. In many cases this suspicion is, no doubt, wrong, but the state of affairs now is such that insolvency is not regarded as a calamity, but rather a careful provision, and as a judicious balancing of accounts. No doubt this state of affairs has been brought about by the Insolvent Law, and it is impossible to give confidence to the commercial community until something is done to remedy the evil.

The State of the Militia.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. Selby Smyth has made his annual report of the State of the Militia. The report to hand is but a telegraphic summary, but even from that we can glean some information. The Lieutenant-General dwells upon the necessity of the Militia, as was proved in Montreal last year by the attempted party processions, "which unfortunately and illogically have been imported through mere sentiment from Great Britain into this young country!" After some further remarks, he recommends the formation of three permanent infantry battalions of five hundred men each, but he further on leaves us to infer that this suggestion is not likely to be taken up. The report then strongly recommends the appointment of drill instructors and the establishment of schools of instruction. We are then reminded of the Fenian rumors last summer and of the display made in Montreal, after which we get the important part of the report. It appears that the Militia grant last year was \$931,956. Out of this there was \$306,358 for the Mounted Police, and \$560,000 for the Royal Military College, leaving somewhat more than half a million of dollars for Militia purposes. But we are further assured that after deducting all contingent expenses, salaries, drill instructors, store-keepers, rent for armories, light, etc., that the money spent on drill and training only amounted to \$155,000, an amount approximating to a annual cost of a single British Battalion of 1000 men. Thus the 42,000 Volunteer Militia of Canada cost no more than a single British Battalion of the Line—a piece of information that will surprise some wise heads who some time since said that seven Battalions could be permanently maintained for as much money as it costs to maintain our Militia at present. The report then recommends: "The establishment of brigade camps; the drilling of the entire force for the period allowed by law; the establishment of schools for Cavalry and Infantry; a permanent, paid Adjutant and Sergeant-Major for each Battalion of Infantry, the latter to act as Regimental storekeeper, and both competent drill instructors." Arms, accoutrements and clothing of rural corps should be stored at the headquarters

of each battalion, under one responsible caretaker. The reduction of seven garrison batteries in Ontario, there being no guns for them to man. An increase to the artillery in Quebec and Kingston, where there are important works of defence and a large armament. A special tax to provide funds for military establishments. Conversion of smooth-bore guns into rifled ordnance at the Montreal Engine Works, after testing the 32-pounder now under trial. Concrete platforms to be finished on the salients of the three Levis forts, to mount the 7-inch guns. To complete the supply of Snider rifles in the country to 100,000, with 300 rounds of ball cartridge per rifle. At present there are only 21,000 rifles in store, and 40,000 in the hands of the militia, with not more than 150 rounds of ammunition per rifle. Montreal drill shed re-building should be pressed by the Government, or the Corporation, at \$12,000. The drill shed about to be built at Ottawa last year, should be at once constructed. It is most urgently required. A party of Engineers to be attached to "A" and "B" Batteries, to maintain the fortress at Quebec and the forts at Kingston in constant repair. Our readers may notice in this report many recommendations which have been ventilated in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, and the Post. When we get the Blue Book we shall return to the subject.

The Religious Question in the Senate.

We have often been twitted for demanding representation for Irish Catholics as such, and we have as often replied that the system of representation in Canada is based on creed and nationality. We have pointed out that the French Canadians, the English Protestants, the Methodists and the Irish Catholics were already recognized and that such recognition was necessary owing to the peculiar elements of which Canadian nationality is made up. The Cabinet is formed on the basis of representation by creed and nationality, and at the very first debate in the Senate we see an illustration of it. During the debate on the Speech from the Throne yesterday evening we see that Hon. Mr. Armand spoke in French, and expressed the pain and surprise he experienced when he learned that there was neither a French-Canadian nor a Catholic in the Cabinet in this branch of the Legislature. He had been induced to consent to Confederation on the assurance that their feelings would be respected on those delicate points. He demanded justice for the French-Canadian population.

To this the Hon. Mr. Campbell replied as follows:—Hon. Mr. Campbell said the only matter which had given him pain was the vote taken by Senator Armand of the absence of French-Canadians in the Cabinet in the Senate. He (Senator Campbell) wished the Government had the advantage of one in this House, but the Government could not always be shaped in the way most gentlemen who joined it desired, and still less in the way the Premier would like. Four members were allotted to Quebec, three of whom were French, and they had important departments. They also had the Speakership in the Commons. After which we have the Hon. Mr. Bell, rose protesting against the manner in which the French Canadian Catholics were treated in the Senate, and that they were deprived rights "guaranteed them under the Constitution." What will the conferees who took exception to the position we assumed say now? Here is our case proved at the very first meeting of the Senate! Surely after this our contemporaries will not deny Irish Catholics the privilege of growing. If they do we are sorry for them, because we mean to grow while our contemporaries like it or not.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post-Sun.—As your correspondent "G" has had the first word it is evident he is bound to have the last. Well, he is welcome to it, with all my heart. Like all such discussions, we have ended where we began, each of us holding by our own opinions and our own views. As what interest the public has taken in our letters I don't know, and I am not in the humor to care much. When I first wrote the Gazette, one of the great objects I had in view was to bring a strong public pressure upon the Dominion Government to force them, as the servants of the people, to abolish the contract system on public works, by which political contractors became wealthy and the honest mechanic and labourer were reduced to pauperism. The following is my statement: "I have said that poverty is the greatest incentive to crime, and that this Legislature must be prepared to meet as best they may. I would suggest to the Government both Dominion and Local, that instead of enriching contractors at the expense of the poor, honest man, at the expense of the country, let them do the public works themselves and give a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor to the poor but honest man who is content to work and provide for his family. This Mr. Editor, will be found the very best political economy that any government can practice." "Therefore, it is that I have suggested that the Government as stewards of the people, should not spend money in enriching contractors but should do the public works themselves, raising an army of mechanics and labourers, and having said army well officered by engineers—a peaceable army, not for the destruction of human life but for the advancement of civilization and the peace and prosperity of the country." Strange that no one took up this part of my letter! Perhaps everyone saw that the suggestion was absurd; that as governments kept power in their hands by means of contractors, they were not likely to let this power out of their hands. Well, there will be no pauperism, and, consequently, there will be no crime.

Your obedient servant,
H. HOWARD, M. D.
P. S.—I tender you, Mr. Editor, my thanks for permitting me to defend myself, or rather my views, in your valuable paper.
H. H.

Strange.
To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post-Sun.—I am much surprised at Dr. Howard's note. I had imagined that the gentleman had been defending two propositions: 1st. Mind and body are one, and as a corollary: 2nd. Offspring inherit the vices of parents. It seems I have been utterly mistaken, and that the discussion ran entirely upon religious grounds. I have made an egregious mistake, yet I thought that the learned Dr. had some profound hidden beneath his scientific terminology. I am, indeed, indeed, that I assume sometimes lost sight of the real significance of things.