

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888.

PROF. PATTON, the new President of Princeton University, says there is no hope for the heathen after death. Now, will somebody say what Prof. Patton knows about it any way?

Now that the shock of Emperor William's death has passed off, the world discovers that things go on pretty much as usual. Unlike most emperors by conquest, his death is not a signal for revolution.

Mr. JONES, treasurer of Manitoba in Mr. Greenway's Government, was elected by a large majority last Saturday. The people of the P. vic provinces are determined to strengthen the Reform Cabinet in order that it may compel the Ottawa autocrat to come to their terms.

We read in the Waterloo Advertiser that "Mr. Richard White, of the Montreal Gazette, assisted in the purchase of the Bedford Times by the Baker. Spencer syndicate last week."

ST. JOHN has discovered that there was considerable truth in his remark, "We cannot check to do so, however, and the result is stated by Mr. Martin at Ottawa."

No one doubts the propriety of cremating the dead under certain circumstances. Indeed it may be advanced as an unassailable proposition that all who die of infectious diseases should be incinerated as a sanitary precaution.

CANADIAN farmers cannot be fooled much longer on the tariff question. These protective combines forming on every side are intrusive to him. They strip the subject of the sorceries and cunning misrepresentations with which it has been enveloped, and show him as a plain fact of dollars and cents how "protection" increases the cost of implements, clothing, food and other supplies.

A FINE instance of how colonialism impoverishes and knocks the spirit out of a people is shown by the provision in the Dominion Militia Act which debars Canadian officers from the command of the Militia.

ceptable to the volunteers, but still they must feel mean when they reflect that he is sent over them as he might be over Sepoys, Fantases or other inferior troops permitted to wear the British uniform, but not allowed to rise above the ranks.

PROHIBITION doesn't seem to have made church-goers of the Maine people. There are church-facilities for 350,000 persons or about half the population, but the average attendance is only 135,000. The figures gathered show that in half the "Union" churches in the state no services are held; that a little over one-quarter of the Congregational pulpits are empty; a little less than half the Baptist pulpits are without pastors; about one-third of the Free Baptist pulpits also vacant; one-ninth of the Methodist pulpits are without pastors; a little over half the Universalist churches are without pastors; one-third of the Quaker Churches are closed; one-quarter of the Christian Churches are in the same condition; also that one-quarter of the Episcopal, one-half of the Advent and one-sixth of the Unitarian churches are pastorless.

By the death of the Duke of Rutland, Lord John Manners, author of the famous couplet, "Let arts and learning, law and commerce die, But save, O save! our old nobility!"

succeeds to the family honors. It has been the fate of this family to furnish a butt for the wits of successive generations. It was the late Duke who was laughed out of Dublin by the exclamation of a gallery god, "Manners! you spalpeen."

The United States Catholic Historical Society has been established four years, and at its annual meeting in New York a few days ago it was decided to continue the publication of the United States Catholic Historical Magazine, although the enterprise cannot be regarded in the light of a financial success.

The withholding of the most important of the protocols connected with the Fisheries Treaty, from the Parliament of Canada, by Mr. Chamberlain, is another striking instance of the contempt that person entertains for Canadian opinion.

ANENT Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Viceroyalty of India, a correspondent of the Cork Constitution discloses some curious facts concerning the annual income of the Viceroy. Instead of receiving £20,000 sterling, as formerly, he gets now only £13,000 sterling, and the difference, £7,000 is lost to him owing to a falling exchange within the past fifteen years.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE IN ONTARIO. Mr. Mowat has again set an example of progressive statesmanship by introducing a bill in the Ontario Legislature granting manhood suffrage. Since the passage of Sir John Macdonald's Franchise Act atrocity the Liberals have taken their stand on the broad principle of manhood suffrage, and now Mr. Mowat gives effect to the will of the party so far as his province is concerned.

The likelihood of Newfoundland entering the Confederation is again discussed since the Governor-General invited a deputation from the ancient colony to discuss the terms of union at Ottawa. Time has demonstrated that Newfoundland will never amount to anything while she remains in her present isolated condition.

pure of the Dominion. As a rule, they all got what they wanted; and if in other respects they did not flourish to the extent of their desires, their leading men were comfortably provided for, and those who did not like the change could go to the States. By all means let Newfoundland come in and share with us the greatness, the debt, the taxation and the prosperity and the N.P. of Canada.

CONCERNING Mr. Balfour's statement in Parliament that the Lugganraha tenants were causing the Plan of Campaign, the Leinster Leader of February 25th says:—

The evicted tenants are in no sense an angry or fretful mob because of their eviction. They are not in the least unhappy because of it. Why indeed should they? In three or four months the country subscribed for their use as much money as would keep them for half-a-dozen years in as much comfort, ease, and in better comfort, than they could hope for on the snipe land that they rent from Lord Lansdowne.

ROYAL BLOODS.

EUROPEAN royalties do not cut a very respectable figure just now. Within a few weeks the despatches have told how the Crown Prince of Austria acted in a manner that would disgrace the most degraded of men.

A DIVORCE HORROR.

Let those who are advocating the establishment of a Divorce Court in Canada, read and ponder the sadly tragic story of Mrs. Heaton Manion, who committed suicide the other day in the Leland Hotel, Chicago. At the Coroner's inquest, on the remains of this unhappy woman, it was stated in evidence by Attorney Sullivan that "she was hounded everywhere she went by private detectives who were seeking her ruin."

The story of which the above is the sequel is briefly told. Mrs. Manion was the wife of a rich, but weak-minded young New Yorker, who was endeavoring, or his relatives were for him, to throw her aside by resort to divorce proceedings. They had made the charge of adultery without specifying a single instance of unfaithfulness, because it was the only charge, if proved, that would prevent Mrs. Manion from claiming a share of his fortune, or at least a comfortable income from him for the rest of her lifetime.

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Every male person of the full age of 21 years, who is a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and is not disqualified by the fourth and fifth sections of the Ontario Election Act, who at the time fixed for the return of the assessment roll to the clerk has resided for twelve months in the Province of Ontario, who was at the time a resident of the municipality for which he is entered, and who, from that time until he has entered his vote, has resided within the electoral district, is a duly qualified voter.

The temporary absence of a lumberman, mariner or fisherman, in the prosecution of his calling will not disqualify him, and the same privilege is extended to a student in any institute of learning, but such a student is not to be entered as a voter in the municipality where that institute of learning is situated, unless he is not so entered in any other municipality.

Criminals under sentence, patients in lunatic asylums, and persons confined in poor-houses, houses of industry or charitable institutions receiving aid from the Province are disqualified. Enfranchised Indians—those possessing the same rights and responsibilities as other citizens—are given the same privileges as their white neighbors; unenfranchised Indians not residing on reserves must

have the same property qualifications as heretofore; and unenfranchised Indians, without qualifications, will be debarred from voting.

In the lumbering and backwoods townships, such as those in Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma, where no assessment rolls or voters lists are kept, the qualifications remain as heretofore. It is an easy matter for a qualified citizen to get on the list of voters. In the first place, the assessor will place upon the list every person who makes affidavit of qualification in the form appended to the Act. The assessor is also called on to make reasonable enquiries as to what persons in his district are entitled to vote, and is to place them upon the list without affidavit. He must also make an affidavit that he has not placed on the roll the name of anyone not entitled to vote, and that he has not intentionally omitted the name of any qualified person.

The penalties for personation or attempted personation are very severe. It is provided that every person who at an election applies for a ballot in the name of some other person, living or dead, or who, having already voted, applies for another ballot, is to be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, in addition to any punishment to which he is now liable, and every person who aids or abets him in such offence is to be treated as a principal offender. There will be an appeal in matters pertaining to the voters' list to the Court of Revision and to the County Court Judge.

Altogether the Act is an excellent one and shows in its spirit and letter the difference between Mr. Mowat, who strives to act squarely with the people, and Sir John, whose Franchise Act is an abomination and a fraud.

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them worth fighting for, and will go to war to maintain. While he lived the old Emperor would, perhaps, have been able to avert this catastrophe, but after him will come a fiery youth within a short period, for the fatal nature of the Crown Prince's malady is admitted. Bismarck is old, Moltke is old. Either or both may follow the Emperor any day, and their cautious, conservative policy be followed by one of aggression, which under rash guidance may undo in a year the fabric of national greatness which has taken nearly a century to complete.

Under the Emperor, Germany has been literally drilled into its present shape. It is in its essence a military empire projected and governed on principles of military science. A survey of its condition reminds us of how little the nations of Europe have really advanced under the monarchical system. The military idea dominates all others, because standing armies are needed to preserve the autocrats from their own people and from each other. Undoubtedly the Emperor was much beloved, but the love was personal, not imperial. Socialism is seething below the surface in Germany, and has its response among the revolutionists of Russia and France, all of whom are united in the one desire of making the Republic triumphant. A system of east-iron militarism is too strong for these disturbers at present, but let there be a great war, with its inevitable disasters to one or more of the nations engaged, and the volcano will flame up as it did in Paris after Sedan. This is the spectre more dreaded at Berlin and Vienna than the half million of Russian troops on the Polish frontier. All these possible contingencies may well cause anxiety in the capitals of Europe, for there can be no doubt but that the death of the Emperor will precipitate great events.

GRAVE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Sir John Macdonald, following the example of Lord Salisbury, has adopted Bismarck's method of dealing with parliament. It is rather amusing, however, to see him playing off Lansdowne as a sort of Imperial buffer, between himself and the justly enraged people of Manitoba. But it is quite in accordance with the present decayed spirit of the people. Sir John treats the parliament where he commands a purchased majority with the contempt it deserves. Lansdowne, of course, falls in with his game and becomes a willing tool in the degradation of popular institutions. The idea of the Governor-General presuming to negotiate directly with the Manitoba delegates, Messrs. Greenway and Martin, in contempt of the principles and precedents of responsible government is a stinging proof of how far and how low we have fallen as a people. In anti-Pacific scandalous days such action on the part of the executive would have raised a storm strong enough to blow the Governor-General across the Atlantic.

In like manner the invitation to Newfoundland to discuss terms of union with the Dominion is extended by His Excellency as if he were empowered to take the initiative in such matters whereas by the terms of his commission he is expressly confined in his actions to the advice of his Ministers who, in turn, cannot shift their responsibility to his shoulders or do anything without the consent of Parliament. But what is the use of explaining the theory of government when it has ceased to be respected or even regarded by a minister who has debauched the electorate and transformed Parliament into a big committee of boodlers.

The indignation expressed by the Hon. Mr. Laurier, Hon. Peter Mitchell and Sir Richard Cartwright at these proceedings was what we should have expected from leaders of the Liberal Opposition. They have shown that the dominant Toryism has only obscured, but not destroyed the spirit of Parliament. The Newfoundlanders will be strangely obtuse if they do not see in the rebellious attitude of the Manitobans a likeness of their own future, should they accept the invitation of the spider to the fly. It appears to us, however, that Sir John is carrying out a policy that had its origin at London, and which is not difficult to understand. The British Government is anxious, in view of European and Asiatic complications, to establish the American wing of the empire, on conditions which will secure the friendship of the United States, and relieve it of apprehension from this quarter in case of war. By uniting Newfoundland with Canada the Dominion would be greatly strengthened, and Her Majesty's advisors could easily thereafter take the next step in the programme of their diplomacy concerning America. Regarding the question in this light we are content that the game should proceed. England recognizes, if Canadians do not, that the inevitable tendency is towards a union, more or less intimate, of the United States and Canada. She favors that union for two reasons, namely, Canada has ceased to be a profitable, while it has become a dangerous, appendage to the Crown, and such a union would secure the friendship of the United States forever.

But while these views are identical with our own, we hold that they could be brought to bear without doing violence to constitutional usage. What we protest against is the manner in which Sir John Macdonald has gone to work. The action of the Governor-General, taken, we must think, at the Premier's suggestion, as an outcome of the negotiations at Washington, is not only offensive but mischievous. A Tory never trusts the people, and Sir John is no exception to the rule. But, whatever may be the underlying motive, the Opposition are bound to test the feeling of parliament on the constitutional question.

25 PIANOS MUST BE SOLD.

The N. Y. Piano Co., of 228 St. James street, are offering in our advertising columns 25 pianos of different makers, including Weber, Dunham, Chickering, Decker Bros., Vose, Hale, and other fine pianos, at very low figures. To anyone wanting a good piano and who do not wish to pay the price of a new one, this is a splendid opportunity to get a bargain. Call at N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.

It is said that a young lady who was hypnotized at a raw potato with relish, thinking it was preserved fruit. The science of hypnotism can be acquired, and a young man who possesses the gift will find it very valuable during the ice-cream season.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

In and Around Parliament.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 12.—Mr. Hugh Sutherland expects to be detained here for a few days more by important business and will not be able to go to New York to negotiate with capitalists for the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway before the latter part of the week.

Mr. G. H. B. Seaman, chief engineer of the North-West Railway Company, which is now constructing a line of railway from Brandon, Bataleford, is in the city. He expects that by next fall about 150 miles of the road will be constructed.

Mr. T. G. Williams, of Pembroke, in an open letter referring to Mr. Teggart's statement in the House of Commons that the Scots Act had not caused drunkenness to decrease, says: "Such a statement coming from a job-hunter, who is not expected to have any knowledge outside the limited circle of personal observation would not need any reply." A good straight blow is had enough, but when it is accompanied by a sledge hammer in full swinging order, it is about time to take a balloon excursion.

Senator Gowan says he has the country with him in his desire to have the divorce laws of Canada changed. The hon. Senator expects to have his bill carry. Senator Alexander will, it is said, fire the Senate chamber with his eloquence before he gets through. He has much to say and many subjects to speak on.

Senator McDonald is expected to return to Ottawa to-day. He will support Senator Clark's divorce bill and a measure for the adoption of restricted reciprocity. Ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick is in Kingston. He is expected to arrive back to-day.

To a Journal reporter Lord Lansdowne says he has enjoyed his brief visit to Ottawa. When the reporter got ready to leave, he asked about Violet Cameron, the actress. The Earl did not display any hesitation in talking about her.

"It is a long story," he said. "My relations with the actress have been wholly misunderstood. I engaged her to make a dramatic visit to America just the same as any gentleman would undertake an ordinary speculation. I never proposed to visit New York, until I learned her blackmailing husband De Bunsand proposed to go there with her. Then rather than lose £10,000 sunk in the enterprise, I decided to embark too. The divorce proceedings taken by the husband who tried to blackmail me, have been discontinued. De Bunsand lost every suit against me. My relations with Violet Cameron, who is now in London, have not affected my social standing."

Mr. Harry A. Costigan, Collector of Inland Revenue, Winnipeg, is here the guest of his honor, Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Wallace, M.P., is of the opinion that from the evidence already furnished the comb's day has come. They must have their coffin made, lie down and be screwed down.

J. W. Bengough, editor and artist of Grip, Canada's great and only caricaturist, will give one of his amusing entertainments in the Grand Opera House on the evening of April 4th. Senators and members of the House of Commons are expected to attend in a body and it is already said that standing room will be at a premium. Several members of the Reform party are of the opinion that the session will close about the first week in May.

Hon. Edward Blake, it is expected, will arrive back in Canada before the time closes and occupy his seat. An unanimous desire seems to prevail to see the hon. gentleman back in the House. Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Martin expect to again interview Sir John and his colleagues to-day. Hon. Senator Schultz takes a drive with his attending physician to-day. He expects to be as healthy a man again by the time he leaves for Manitoba to enter upon his duties as Lieutenant-Governor. Liberals and Conservatives alike wish the hon. gentleman the best of health and prosperity.

The Critic is at it again. Editorially in Saturday's issue it accuses Sir Richard Cartwright of having lost his temper, and in defending the Conservative party from and masterly attack made on the occasion of the day that Sir John Macdonald selected Sir Francis Hincks instead of Mr. Richard John Cartwright to be Finance Minister, in the stead of Sir John Rose. He has "nursed his wrath to keep it warm." This is about the one hundredth and twentieth time within the past six months that the Critic, when attacking Sir Richard, has said "etc., etc." Time makes many changes, and on rare occasions extraordinary changes. The Critic for years has been deifying Hon. Mr. Mills. He was everything that is bad, one of his failures being that he was "a meagrely educated school master." But a change has come, opinion is altered. In Saturday's issue, the Critic says: "Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, one of the best read members of the House of Commons, and to some extent an authority on constitutional law, has raised the question whether or not the House has power to disfranchise a constituency."

Deputations keep pouring in. What a blessing the tariff is for Canada. It gives an opening to all who desire to make their all-grieved grievances known to be honored with an interview with one or more of the members of the Government, but not least Messrs. Ferguson (Welland) and Mackenzie, M.P.'s, accompanied by Mr. Fred. Nicholls, have interviewed the Minister of Customs on behalf of the silver plated works at Thorold. They ask that a specific duty be imposed on German spoons and forks imported into Canada instead of an ad valorem, or if more agreeable to the Government, an increase in the ad valorem duty would be acceptable. German spoons and forks are an inferior quality, and the deputations argued that the Canadian article could not compete with what they designated as "boddy." They held that the people of Canada would benefit by such action, inasmuch as they would get a superior article at a reasonable price. Now that the present session opened Sir Charles Tupper informed the Montreal Gazette, the confidential organ of the Government, that there was to be no change in the tariff. Why, therefore, these deputations? In fact Sir Charles' word to be relied upon or have the manufacturers and business men learned that what he says is always to be taken with a grain of salt. It is asked at many corners and in many places how is it that "Secretary Fairchild, in his report submitted to Congress early in December, estimated that the Treasury surplus would reach \$140,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year, and that it is now stated at the Treasury Department that the surplus at the end of June, 1888, will be only \$155,000,000." And the Conservative knowing ones are as much as oysters. They hate to have any reference made to our \$5,000,000 deficit, and crouch themselves like kicked rats when they are told that nearly \$5,000,000 are paid to already well paid civic servants for extra work. The Manitoba Legislature must of necessity be further adjourned. It will be impossible for Premier Greenway and Mr. Martin to get back to Winnipeg in time to meet the House. There are quite a few sore heads here. The Governor-General last Thursday invited the Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Martin to dine at Rideau Hall and they dined. A few of the money-grabbling followers of Sir John are indignant at the Governor-General or having done so, claiming that mismanagement by the Manitoba delegation are in bitter opposition to Sir John's pet and the O.P.R.'s treasure. The disallowance policy is an insult to the Government of Canada to invite the traitors to Rideau Hall. Other Conservatives say it's all right, that the Governor-General followed by Sir John are the pleasure, and others are of the opinion that all must go with the wind. But the even-minded, generous and patriotic Liberals say, "Honor