

papers in Canada that are kept alive by Government patronage? But that is not all. The principle point to remember is that it was Mr. Curran who tried to buy the influence of *The Post*, not *The Post* that tried to sell. He said that *The Post* should become Tory out and out before it could get government patronage. That is the pith of the trouble and Mr. J. J. Curran will find it out before *The Post* has done with him."

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Yesterday the election returns showed that the Conservatives had succeeded in winning enough seats to counterbalance the three parties—the Liberal-Unionists, the Gladstonians and the Parrellites, and still have a majority of five over all. Out of the 573 elections, held up to Saturday evening last, the Conservatives secured 289; while the Liberal-Unionists returned 63, the Gladstonians 149 and Parrellites 72, or a total of 281 to the Tory 289.

This morning there is an improvement in these figures on the Gladstone side. The Tory majority of five has been turned into a minority of three on the whole. Yesterday twelve elections were held. Of these the Conservatives only got two, the Unionists three, while five Gladstonians were returned, with two Parrellites. Thus the total figures stand:—Conservatives 291, anti-Conservatives 294. There are 85 elections still to be held. The Parrellites will of a certainty carry 12 of these, leaving 73 to be contested among the Tories and Liberals. The Conservatives require to win 45 more seats to give them a bare majority of the whole House. It is not likely that they can do so, and consequently their prospects of forming a party Tory administration are not bright.

THE EFFECT IN ENGLAND.

While our esteemed Tory contemporaries are very eager to place before their readers Mr. Parnell's letter of thanks to the Minister of Inland Revenue for the latter's private expression of sympathy with Home Rule, they by no means exhibit the same eagerness or anxiety to tell the Canadian people what English public opinion thinks of the official and public action of the same minister in offering an obnoxious amendment to Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions in the Canadian Parliament.

La Justice, of Quebec, referring to the fact of the Conservatives parading Mr. Parnell's letter as a proof of the Irish leader's superior appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Costigan and the Tory party in favor of Home Rule, very justly remarks that, "The publication of this letter (Mr. Parnell's) is a very nice and fine, but a trifling detail has been suppressed by the 'Ministerial papers, which should prevent them from deriving much glorification from its receipt. This is that Mr. Parnell's expression of sympathy was communicated before Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions were defeated in the House." The treacherous conduct of the Irish Canadian members towards their fellow-countrymen since Mr. Parnell's letter was written is well known.

The letter was a reply to a cable despatch sent on the 4th of May, and not to the anti-Home Rule triumph achieved by Sir John's Orange-Tory combination two days after, warde, or on the night of the 6th.

We, at the time, declared the emasculation of Mr. Blake's resolutions to be tantamount to an adverse expression of opinion and a defeat for Home Rule. And the Costigan amendment has been so looked upon and accepted in England.

The *Herald* of this morning quotes the views and judgment of a non-partisan and independent organ of English public opinion on the question, *The Colonies and India*. Our readers, in pursuing the following article from *The Colonies and India*, can see for themselves whether the repudiation of the Macdonald-Costigan amendment was not amply warranted, whether the condemnation of the conduct of the men who thus played into the hands of Ireland's enemies was not fully justified and deserved. *The Colonies and India* says:—

"From that resolution (of Sir John and Costigan) it is impossible for even Mr. Gladstone to derive much satisfaction, and from the circumstances under which it was passed he can derive still less. The original motion submitted to the House by Mr. Blake, as leader of the Opposition in Canada—i.e., of the party which most closely resembles the Gladstone party in this country expressed 'the desire of the Dominion House of Commons that some means might be found to grant local self-government to Ireland, and ending with joy the submission of a measure to that end.' To this resolution the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, seconded and supported by other members of the Ministry, moved the following amendment:—

Then follows the Government's amendment as passed. The *Colonies and India* then adds: "There are three points which appear on the surface of this resolution. The first is that any expression in favor of the bill is religiously avoided. The next is that the representatives of the Dominion of Canada, as a whole, are animated by exactly the same views as the most uncompromising opponents of Mr. Gladstone's scheme in England, none of which will refuse to express his earnest hope that some measure satisfactory to Ireland may be adopted, but that the integrity of the Empire and the protection of the loyal inhabitants must, in any case, be secured. . . . If Canada had no right to express an opinion in 1882 it has none now; but still less has anybody in the United States. But since so much has been made of the fact that resolutions in favor of the bill have been passed in Quebec and Boston, Mr. Gladstone can hardly ignore the fact that the most authoritative representative Assembly in Canada—if it has not 'cured it altogether'—has studiously refrained from 'blessing' the bill."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 9.—The Anglican Synod for the diocese of Ontario closed its annual session here yesterday. The only matter having any interest for persons not belonging to the sect was the introduction of two very strongly-worded resolutions condemning Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy and expressing sympathy with the Protestants of Ireland who oppose the re-establishment of the Irish parliament. Canon Jones was the mover of the longest and strongest of these resolutions, but he was not long in discovering that he was in a very small minority. After discussion and postponement, the resolutions were finally disposed of yesterday by the adoption of the following, which was carried almost unanimously, only four voting with Jones against it, amidst loud and somewhat ironical applause:—

"That this synod, moved by an earnest sympathy for our fellow churchmen in Ireland, and recognizing the vast importance to the church as well as to the state of the struggle which is now going on in the British Empire, do hereby express its confidence that matters will be so ordered by a gracious Providence that the foundations of civil and religious liberty may be firmly established and deepened, that the course of progress and enlightenment may be promoted, and that such justice may be done to all, and that the great empire which we form part, and which has been the champion of liberty among the nations of the earth, may not only be preserved in its integrity but be strengthened and consolidated."

This is a Home Rule resolution, if it is anything, and a vast improvement on any of the amendments to Mr. Blake's, proposed in Parliament last session. But the fun came in when, having adopted it, the question arose what to do with it. An amusing debate ensued when somebody asked whether it should be sent to Gladstone or Parnell? A roar of laughter greeted the question, whereupon Rev. Mr. Tighe rose and began with great impressiveness:—"I cannot forget the history of the British empire; I cannot forget—"

his voice was here drowned amidst loud shouts of "Order."

The chancellor then moved that the resolution be forwarded to the Archbishop of Armagh. Archdeacon Jones said it was so utterly vague and worthless that he would move it to be sent.

This produced another uproar of laughter and confusion, during which the chancellor withdrew his motion and the synod proceeded to other business. From the foregoing, it is evident that the clergy and leading laymen of the Church of England in this diocese are by no means unfriendly to Home Rule.

"NO CONFIDENCE IN THE BREED." Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs and ex-Grand Sovereign of the Universe, has given another proof of Orange domination which has roused considerable feeling among Catholics here. It was a small affair, but it shows the spirit of bigotry by which he is actuated. Mr. Johnston, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Parmelee, his assistant, being both absent from the city the next in seniority, Mr. Barry, an Irish Catholic and an old and competent official, should, according to the rules of the service, have acted as commissioner. Mr. Bowell, however, had "a confidence in the breed," as Sir John Macdonald has elegantly observed, and appointed Mr. Watters, a young man Mr. Barry's junior, to the temporary command. It was a gross, palpable insult to Mr. Barry for no reason in the world save that he was an Irish Catholic, the only one, by the way, in the department. It is slight and injustice like this which create so much ill-feeling and discontent in the Civil Service. Other like instances could be mentioned, but this was so flagrant and the animus so evident that it demands more than passing attention. As a matter of fact our people have never had a fair show in appointments or promotions in the Civil Service, so that when they win positions by seniority it must be tolerated that they should be pushed aside and passed over at the will of a bigoted minister.

THE TORIES ARE UNLUCKY here over the prospective overthrow of the Gladstone Government and consequent postponement of the Home Rule bill. They regard the result of the English elections as confirmation of the action of Sir John Macdonald and his followers in Parliament last session. This will be gratifying, no doubt, to those Irish members who belong to that following. The Costigan amendment, no doubt, had the effect desired by the Premier when he drafted it. Coming from the greatest of the colonies enjoying Home Rule, the construction put upon it by the Tory press of England must have had considerable weight with many and helped to turn the scale against Gladstone. But though he should be defeated, Irishmen everywhere must lend assistance in preventing whoever may succeed him carrying on legislation and government till the question is settled on lines similar to those we have laid down. We can see by the action of Russia and France that British influence abroad is at a big discount, and the prospect of the Irish agitation continuing must tend still further to lower British prestige and encourage Russia to push forward in the direction of India and the Mediterranean. Any one can see that the longer Ireland is kept dissatisfied and the Irish abroad regarded as enemies, England must remain at a very grave disadvantage. In a conflict with Russia it is of paramount importance that England should have the friendship, or at all events the neutrality, of the United States. This she can never obtain so long as justice is denied to Ireland. The sooner British statesmen make up their minds on that point the better. Even now the over-present

WAR-CLOUD IN THE EAST is growing darker and England dare hardly stir a finger. Should she have to encounter a reverse, which is very probable, it will only be another instance in her history of how Tory infatuation and resistance to reform at home have brought about humiliation and disaster. But if there is no other way of teaching her to do justice, if she will follow false guides, there is of course nothing left but to let her take her way, Irishmen, meantime, remaining prepared to force from her necessities what she will not grant with good will. It was always so in the past. Nothing but sheer terror has ever induced England to not justly to Ireland, and if the process has to be continued she has only herself to blame. At this moment, when the fruition of hope seemed so near, we cannot consent to retrogression.

"Not freedom, yet, thy banner, torn but flying, Streams, like a thunderbolt, against the wind." We are in a perilous time, and England most of all nations needs to put her house in order. She has the opportunity now of making firm, lasting friends of the Irish people. By hesitating to do so she encourages her enemies, invites aggression, and keeps alive an agitation which must paralyze all her movements. The effect upon Canada is also very direct. Added to our own home troubles of debt, deficit, rebellion, aggression, brought about by Tory misgovernment, we have the uncertainty arising from constant recurring possibilities of a war for which we are totally unprepared and unskipped to enter, but to which our connection with the Empire exposes us. It is a leading cause of the languid progress of our country, for capital will not

seek investment where the future is so problematical and where the chances of war arising from European complications are never wholly absent. We have, therefore, an immediate interest in the speedy attainment of the Irish question as a step towards the friendly expansion of our foreign relations and the establishment of our institutions on a more permanent basis. OTTAWA, July 10.—An echo of the prejudice and bigotry which are now raging over the water is now responding in the capital of the Dominion. In my last letter I referred to the howl that has been raised against Mayor McDougall and the Catholic aldermen who throw out the New Edinburgh annexation scheme. They have been openly charged with having been instigated by the clergy in order to prevent Protestant preponderance at the city council. Of course there is no foundation for the charge. Their action is more than justified by considerations altogether apart from the religious question. But it seems they are almost out of sight in the bitterness of sectarian animosity. Such being the case it would be the sheerest folly for the Catholic majority to submit to the imposition of a scheme which would give absolute control of civic affairs to the hands of those who have ever shown themselves incapable of acting in a spirit of democratic fairness.

A NEW EDINBURGH is an almost exclusively Protestant city, with over 1,200 inhabitants, yet it is sought to be brought into the city with an equal representation to each of the two populous Catholic wards. This would secure that Protestant ascendancy which the minority has been striving to obtain for years. And, when the dominating conduct of that minority is considered, their exclusion of Catholics from every position possible in the government touches the peace and progress of the city. Their cry is "Croppies lie down" always and at all times. But the Croppies will not lie down, especially as they are the majority. They are willing, nevertheless, to agree to any arrangement that will give equal representation to both sections. In respect the Catholics have shown no impudence or greediness in the Protestant agitators would do well to imitate. The virulent venom with which the mayor is assailed would hardly be believed possible in these days did we not hear it on the streets and read it in the papers. It serves, however, to show the bottom motives of the annexationists to be

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE and a desire to demolish all traces of their proper share in city government. Judged by a purely business standard the project is impracticable. Neither in population nor assessment does the Vice-regal suburb bear any proportion to existing wards, while its liability to annual floods would impose a vast expense on the city. But these considerations count as nothing with the fanatics. All they want is to get the city ward to crush the Catholics and place them in a minority at the council board. They shall not be permitted to do. Therefore they had better leave things as they are or devise a scheme of representation by population in which they would have their fair share and no more. This dispute will probably have the effect of turning the next civic election into a religious contest, and this is very unfortunate, if it must be so, and the schemers driven to the wall, they will only have themselves to blame. An idea of the spirit animating the men who have created this disturbance can be seen in the association they have formed, all the members of which are pledged not to vote for a Catholic candidate for any position. Parliament has no power to interfere with this Protestant Electoral Association, and it is called, is entirely composed of Tories, and includes all masters of Orange lodges in the city. A little knot of implacable bigots, they form a disturbing element in the community. It would be a gross mistake to connect them with the mass of liberal Protestants, but the any considerable amount of mischief and must therefore be kept in a proper state of subject to the better and common sense of the community at large.

THE "TRADE BULLETIN" EXPOSURE has laid bare a system of pro-brother which has long been in practice at Ottawa. I have observed that certain legal gentlemen, members of parliament and warm supporters of the Government, are constant visitors to the capital with clients who have dealings with the Government. That these gentlemen are employed on account of their influence cannot be doubted, for I know several who were very active in this business, when in Parliament, just the pretence of an entirely unconnected person. It may be said that I will not presume to investigate the consciences of a legal parliamentarian, but I cannot fail to notice that persons and firms that are in a large way in business with the Government have never employed a lawyer or an agent in connection with their business, and anyone who should say that legal luminaries like those alluded to in the present case were employed solely on account of their abilities as lawyers to obtain settlements with the Government would be laughed at in Ottawa. Whatever false interested parties may try to put upon these transactions nobody here is so stupid as to believe that they are conducted, rightly I believe, as a part of the general system of corruption which prevails throughout the ramifications of this Tory Government. Let any man try to obtain the smallest measure of justice, or even a patient hearing, of his case from a minister or his leading subordinate without "influence," and he will quickly discover the beauties of the circumlocution office.

BOODLES IS GOING AT OTTAWA, and to it you must bring peace offerings or there is no redress. From the Premier down to the lowest official, the law is the same. Church benefices, judgeships and public offices were openly sold by pretences in England, and such unblushing corruption has been rampant as now in Canada. The worst of it is that this shameful condition of things is accepted as a matter of course, and men who would soon be guilty of a murder or a capital crime in the ordinary affairs of life show no compunction in the performance of transactions with the government which are wholly disgraceful and in some instances, little short of infamous. The cynical contempt shown for moral restraints in matters connected with government has found proverbial expression in the saying that

"IT IS NO SIN TO ROB THE GOVERNMENT." But when men learn to play fast and loose with principles in one direction, it is not long before the poisonous habit permeates their whole conduct and they become, as shown by Mr. Curran's correspondence, incapable of judging correctly between right and wrong. A thorough cleansing of the Augean stable is the only remedy, but it is doubtful whether the mass of the people are really alive to the stupendous extent to which corruption has obtained under ministerial auspices, or whether the electorate be not itself tainted with the prevailing disease. Surely enough has been shown in the last session to cause the indignation of any person not wholly abandoned of honor and self-respect. In a few months they will have an opportunity of pronouncing upon these things and saying whether King Boodle shall continue to reign; a Ottawa, and the Army of Boodle men bled on them for an other five years. I cannot think they will adopt the worse alternative, but should they do so, they will have the consolation of knowing that they have the plunderers in their city, and gave them the keys of the treasury.

DR. VALADE CONTRADICTED.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Irish Canadian* says that at a meeting of the Catholic held in the Institute Church, for the purpose of "and feeling their appreciation of the elevation of Bishop Duhamel to the Archbishopric of Canada, Dr. Valade grossly insulted the new appointed Irish representatives present by telling them that their absence would be more acceptable than their presence. As the four or five Irishmen present neglected to take the hint and walk out, their friends, a naturally Irishman, this incident has created a great deal of bad feeling throughout the city.

TORY TACTICS EXPOSED.

Curran's Charges Demolished—How the Ottawa Government Proposed Meeting their Liabilities—The So-called Blackmail on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—I think in my letter published in the issue of yesterday that I effectively disposed of Mr. J. J. Curran's assertions. However, there are many details in connection with this affair which will be of interest to the general public. It is not my intention to go into all the details at present until I have consulted certain parties and obtain their permission to use their names. The whole pith of Mr. Curran's assertions is to the effect that I offered to sell the papers and my influence to Sir John A. Macdonald's government in consideration of receiving advertising and printing, and that, having been refused this patronage, the papers went into opposition. This assertion I must characterize as false, unfounded and malicious. There is no use in equivocations. The papers did give Sir John and his administration an independent support from its inception to the outbreak in the North-West. And in the beginning of 1885 the shareholders and board of directors criticised my management and were surprised to learn that, notwithstanding the support we gave the Government, we received little or no patronage, whilst the Government organs—for instance, the *Gazette*, *Miner*, *Morning Advertiser*, etc.—were practically living on the printing and advertising that they received. So much was this so, that it was a matter of public notoriety that the *Gazette* alone, during the past year, received

OVER \$20,000 FOR PRINTING. From the Ottawa Government, not taking into account what they obtained for advertising. And if Sir John A. Macdonald's administration was so favourable and generous of giving justice to the Irish Catholics of this Dominion, it was strange, to say the least, that their only organ in communication with Mr. Curran, as our representative in Ottawa, and stated that as we were supporting the government, and from the appearance of matters at the time were likely to continue so doing, we considered that we were entitled to a share of the advertising and printing that was going, and would deem it no favor whatever. Mr. Curran pretended to take a great interest in our demand, but for reasons which we may hereafter explain, simply played the usual role of politicians. However, he gave us to understand that he placed the papers on the lists of all the departments, so that the advertising would be sent to us instead of our advertising agent being compelled to be continually losing his time writing to the heads of the various departments for their aid. Mr. Curran states that the Government, having refused us printing and advertising, that we went howling mad against the administration. This is a deliberate falsehood, and he knows it. Whilst our advertising agent and a member of the board were negotiating with the Government for patronage which we unquestionably would have received, *The Post* destroyed the whole arrangement by denouncing the Government on their North-West policy and the execution of Louis Riel. In a word, instead of going into opposition for want of patronage, our action in denouncing the administration was the only reason that the whole management fell through, and the Government boycotted the papers.

THERE IS A HISTORY

connected with the printing of 100,000 pamphlets or special copies of the *True Witness*, which I am sure will be read with a good deal of interest. The Government at Ottawa were under certain obligations to a prominent Irish journalist, and having sent him to the North-West, General Miles refused to give him a position on his staff on the plea that he was a "Home Ruler," thus indicating that a "Home Ruler" was not worthy of confidence. On the termination of the North-West troubles this gentleman, who had done his duty to Canada during that unfortunate affair, went to Ottawa, under the impression and with the hope that he would be given permanent employment. Again the sincerity of the Administration's pretensions to give justice to the Irish Catholics of this country was put to the test, and found wanting, and on the plea that to give him a position would only be a reward for his feelings among the Orangemen, he was refused employment, but was given to understand that they would make matters all right for him, indirectly. For example, a move was then made to have him appointed on the editorial staff of the paper, and as there was no vacancy, and we had no desire to increase our expenses, it was then his lot that any expense would be made good by having, say, printing done, out of the profits of which we would employ and pay him or give him directly a commission sufficient to satisfy his immediate wants. To all these transactions I was no party, but was partially aware of what was going on, and the intention of a prominent member of the Cabinet to assist, by the method already referred to, was, in a measure, frustrated through the jealousy of Mr. Curran, who stated that all patronage to us should be must come through him, and I am of the opinion that he was afraid that anything we would receive would be so much taken away from that immaculate and most independent of all Canadian journals, the *Montreal Gazette*. Notwithstanding Mr. Curran's jealousy the government were prepared and would have given all the printing required and asked for by that journalist as well as by the members of the board, had not the *Post* on learning of the intention of the government to commit

A GRAVE POLITICAL CRIME

for party exigencies, and to satisfy the blood-thirsty instincts of the Orangemen of the Dominion, denounced in unmeasured terms such an unbecoming act of injustice and cruelty. This attack on the part of the papers explains clearly why the arrangements about being entered into were never brought to a successful termination. And I defy Mr. Curran or any one else to say that any act or word on my part could be construed into a desire to cease the agitation for Government patronage of any kind. To the beginning of the Riel agitation many gentlemen, with whom I had been in intimate terms, and whom I looked upon as friends, informed me that the action of the paper in taking the part of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens at this crisis would be detrimental to the best interests of our people and used every means to their power to have the paper withdrawn from the circulation that it had entered into. Being assured that we had not better take the proper stand, yet it struck me these gentlemen might have been in a position to advance reasons that had not occurred to me, and in order to ascertain what they were I wrote to Mr. Curran, among others, to have him give me his ideas,

and I have no hesitation in saying that if they could have convinced me that it would be best to have the *Post* withdrawn from our people and our French-Canadian fellow-citizens I would have used my influence to cease the agitation. The only argument that they could advance was that the agitation was injurious to Sir John and his administration. Failing thus to influence me to endeavor to change the tone of the journal, Mr. Curran then brought his efforts to bear upon the other members of the board of directors of this company, three of whom he induced to resign when the paper persisted in the course it had adopted towards Sir John and his administration on the Northwest question.

"THE POST AND THE C.P.R."

Mr. Curran states that we attacked the C.P.R. with unparalleled venom, and that every slander that could be forged against the directorate found a place in our columns, and all for the purpose of blackmailing the company. This barefaced falsehood of Mr. Curran is in keeping with all his other assertions, and he will have an opportunity elsewhere of endeavoring to prove the truth of this slander. It is perfectly true that we opposed the granting of \$30,000,000 of public money to the C. P. Railway, but we did so in performance of our duty as journalists, and we defy Mr. Curran or anyone else to say that *The Post* ever prostituted itself to the C.P.R. or any other institution, or that I ever, personally, asked the C.P.R. for any patronage. But on Mr. Curran's request, who was very anxious that we should cease criticizing the C.P.R., I did have an interview with Mr. Shaughnessy, having heard much of that gentleman's ability as a railway man, and being a fellow countryman I was naturally anxious to make his acquaintance, and at the same time learn from him a few points in connection with the C.P.R. I wanted to know how after the road was constructed the C.P.R. ever could pay working expenses. I knew that the C.P.R. had made money in the construction of the road, and that, having a uniform price per mile for the whole length of the road, had built it at enormous profits, but when it came to the most difficult part of the line they had to ask for assistance, namely, \$30,000,000, the granting of which the paper opposed. This question once decided in Parliament it would have been ridiculous to continue harping on a matter once settled, and thus the paper naturally, as other papers would and did, ceased discussing the matter, as it was no longer an open question, and not, as Mr. Curran asserts, because he received patronage. I was under the impression that on the road was built and I paid for all the profits realized that these members of the syndicate would stand from under, and thus the road would fall back into the hands of the Government. The whole and only matter of my conversation with Mr. Shaughnessy was on these points. No mention whatever of solicitation was made by me for patronage. Mr. Shaughnessy took the trouble to give me his views on the future prospects of the C.P.R. and I must confess that I left him with the impression that his character for general intelligence and ability as a railway man, of which I have some knowledge, was not over-estimated, and that the C.P.R. company in a measure owed much of their success to his ability, and subsequent events demonstrated to my mind the truth of the statements he then made. He at the time assured me, as a railway man, who intended to follow this line of business, that he would not remain connected with the company twenty-four hours if he was not confident of its financial success. Thus Mr. Curran's slander falls to the ground, and if he has still any doubt regarding the veracity of my statements he is at liberty to wait upon Mr. Shaughnessy who, I have no doubt, will recollect the interview and corroborate what I have above stated.

Yours, etc.,

J. P. WHELAN.

Montreal, July 6th, 1886.

THE CURRAN-"POST" CONTROVERSY.

Under the above heading our worthy contemporary the *Irish Canadian* publishes the following, which is a clear and common sense view of Mr. Curran's stand in the present controversy: "The washing of dirty linen of which Mr. Curran gave the public the first instalment in Monday's *Gazette*, is not calculated to raise that gentleman in public estimation. It seems on the face to be an attempt to suppress and exterminate a newspaper which did not fall in with Mr. Curran's views and keep out of a trap that had been set for it. Now, whether *The Post* is right or wrong in its views on public questions, such as Home Rule and the extent of the North-West rebellion, it is essentially a journal published in the interests of Irish Catholics, and whatever differences of opinion it may have had with Mr. Curran on public matters, it does not seem to have done anything that the public will regard as warranting the attack Mr. Curran has made upon it. On the Home Rule question it has been consistent; on the Riel question it has taken a stand and maintained it; in its demands on the political parties to do justice to Irish claims it has not wavered or flinched. Most Irish Catholics are agreed on these points, and *The Post* has voiced their views, giving no indication of a change of course. Mr. Curran's complaint seems to be that he failed to induce *The Post* to change its course. He was willing, even anxious, to induce it to do so. He held out the hope of Government patronage if it would change, if it would be inconsistent, and if it would play into his and the Government's hands; but the paper speaks for itself, and its opinions show that it did not change, and its editorial opinions were not a whit altered. What went on behind the scenes the public are very little about; and any private correspondence between Mr. Curran and Mr. Whelan does not concern the public. The main fact, as the public can see and judge for themselves, is that *The Post* maintains the same attitude to day that it did before Mr. Curran began to tamper with it and sought to bring about a change in its editorial opinions. There is, therefore, no reason for destroying an organ of Irish Catholic opinion simply to please Mr. Curran, who seems to have fallen into disfavor with his former Irish Catholic supporters.

"It appears that *The Post* gave Mr. Curran a hearty support for six or seven years. It gave the Government an independent support for about the same period. There was any amount of Government advertising and Government printing, as witness the favors heaped by the Government on that Home Rule hater, the *Montreal Gazette*, into whose arms Mr. Curran has thrown himself. It does not appear that Mr. Curran was moved by any feeling of justice towards an Irish Catholic printing establishment, or of gratitude towards the journal that supported him, to lift a finger to help *The Post* to a fair share of the Government patronage. He seems to have been actuated that altogether. Many politicians when they have climbed up to the ladder and the Government does not appear to be an exception to the rule governing that class. While he owed considerable to *The Post* he appears to have quite forgotten at least one of the means

by which he became an M.P., and his idea of claiming printing or advertising for the *Post* as the Irish Catholic of Montreal as Mr. Curran regards *The Post* when it supported him—was apparently the last thing in his thoughts. The manager of *The Post* reminded him of the Government's neglect, as he had a right to do, and then Mr. Curran promptly told him that the paper would have to sell its principles to the Government! This is the cardinal point of the whole controversy, and should be steadily kept in view by those who take an interest in the discussion. Mr. Curran, as shown in the correspondence, was the tempter. He it was, instigated as it would seem by the Government, who suggested an abandonment of principle by the paper. He gave it to be understood, plainly and emphatically, that *The Post*, after six or seven years of independent support of the Government and active support of Mr. Curran himself, could only secure what was fair and reasonable by doing what was mean and dishonorable. This is the gist of the business, and no amount of correspondence or beating round the bush can put any other face on it. It is charged by Mr. Curran that Mr. Whelan was willing to be as bad as Mr. Curran desired him to be; the readers of the *Post*, however, have discovered no change in the paper in consequence of Mr. Curran's propositions and inducements, and that is the main thing in their consideration. Next to that is the course of a member of Parliament, elected by the suffrage of Irish Catholics, who, having failed to detach the organ of Irish Catholic opinion, now seeks to destroy it, finding in the work a congenial ally in his friend, the Home Rule hater, the *Montreal Gazette*. This, indeed, is a matter for serious consideration, and we are very confident that Mr. Curran's best friends will regret the extraordinary and unfortunate position in which he has deliberately placed himself.

"We are no way interested in defending *The Post*, but every journal in Canada interested in condemning these corrupt practices by means of which the independence of the press is assailed and journals and newspapers are prevented because they will not bend to the necessities and demands of corrupt governments and politicians."

THE TORY "GAZETTE'S" CHARACTER.

THE "TRUE WITNESS" SAYS WHAT IT THINKS OF IT.

(From the *Montreal Daily Witness*, July 7.)

That the *Gazette* should become warmly indignant over the fact of its being classed with *The Post* as a boodle newspaper, is a hopeful sign; it seems to imply that in the spectacle afforded by *The Post* it gets a dim glimpse of how it itself appears to others, if it does not entirely "see itself as others see it." The *Gazette* argues that as it is a consistent supporter of the Conservative party, whereas *The Post* was paid to change its views, therefore the *Gazette* cannot be classed with *The Post*. We would have pointed out the difference between *The Post* and the *Gazette*; we said that the *Gazette* "says bought" while *The Post* does not. The *Gazette* is consistent, except upon occasions. Once it broke away from the party and was it only from Sir John Macdonald, when it decided that a *Home Rule* case had been made out against Sir John on the Pacific Railway charges. For one day it was free, then it went back into the party tracks. Then the *Gazette* thinks that consistency consists in supporting its party right or wrong, in deterring the greatest misdeeds and in bribery and all the time accepting patronage from that Government in the shape of profitable printing and advertising. The *Gazette*'s ideas of consistency are those of a blinded partisan who fancies that consistency is a virtue. Just how high it is placed in the *Gazette* let us examine. The *Gazette* says that someone tried to buy it for \$10,000,000. The public accounts show that the *Gazette* would have been a fool for selling it for that amount; it could do better elsewhere. The sum of \$113,197 was divided among the Government organs during three years, 1883, 1884 and 1885, for printing and advertising. Of this sum the *Gazette* got \$29,000, or over \$7,000 per year. Would it have been worth the *Gazette*'s while to throw away such patronage and the chance of a profitable patronage for the sum of \$10,000,000? The *Gazette* for such a sum would have been a fool for selling it for that amount; it could do better elsewhere. The sum of \$113,197 was divided among the Government organs during three years, 1883, 1884 and 1885, for printing and advertising. Of this sum the *Gazette* got \$29,000, or over \$7,000 per year. Would it have been worth the *Gazette*'s while to throw away such patronage and the chance of a profitable patronage for the sum of \$10,000,000? The *Gazette* for such a sum would have been a fool for selling it for that amount; it could do better elsewhere.

OBITUARY.

We have learned with painful surprise of the death of Mr. Neilly MacEvilly, of the Society of Priests of Mercy, popularly known as the Fathers of Mercy, a native of Ottawa, left here for Brooklyn on Saturday after a visit to his mother and family. The reverend gentleman had a unique experience recently. He had been seriously ill and fell into a trance which was taken for death and the news of his demise was wired to his family. While lying awaiting interment he fully realized the preparations that were going on around him, but was unable for a considerable time to signify that he was still living. Happily, however, he recovered and among others who called upon him to congratulate him was a brother priest who had been summoned from another city to preach the funeral sermon.

IN A DEATHLIKE TRANCE.

OTTAWA, July 12.—The Rev. Father Smith, of the Society of Priests of Mercy, popularly known as the Fathers of Mercy, a native of Ottawa, left here for Brooklyn on Saturday after a visit to his mother and family. The reverend gentleman had a unique experience recently. He had been seriously ill and fell into a trance which was taken for death and the news of his demise was wired to his family. While lying awaiting interment he fully realized the preparations that were going on around him, but was unable for a considerable time to signify that he was still living. Happily, however, he recovered and among others who called upon him to congratulate him was a brother priest who had been summoned from another city to preach the funeral sermon.

The hides of about one thousand horses and the skins of at least ten thousand as many sheep are cut up into coverings for baseballs in New York every season. By one manufacturer alone three tons of yarn are used a year for the insides of baseballs.