

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 6, 1888.

ADULTERATIONS of food are punished as they deserve in Russia. Last week a rich merchant of Moscow was sent to Siberia for life for adulterating the tea which he sold, by putting into it fifty per cent of a weed which is seriously injurious to health.

FOR a wonder knightships have been bestowed in Canada without hitting the politicians. All will agree, however, that the honors on this occasion are worthily bestowed.

THE London Free Press has drawn a parallel between "Prof." Foster, the new Finance Minister, and Arthur Balfour, Secretary for Ireland. It must have been conceived in a spirit of revenge by the Beer organ against the \$10 Prohibitionist, so unexpectedly promoted.

POSTAGE reform in the way of cheapening the carriage of letters is what we want in this Canada of ours. There is no reason why the American rate of two cents an ounce should not be adopted. It is a fact demonstrated by experience that the lowering of postage increases the revenue of the post office.

THE absurdity of Senator Fry's howl for protection of American fishermen against Canada is amusingly shown by the fact that the Marion Grimes, an American vessel, whose case he cited in his recent blood and thunder speech, was really owned by a Nova Scotian named Morris.

MR. LABOUCHERE sits up Joe Chamberlain with frank shrewdness in Truth. He says: The fact is that the value of statements depends upon their following. Lord Harrington has a considerable following, but Mr. Chamberlain has practically none, either in Parliament or out of it; and this is why Liberals regard with the most absolute indifference what he may do or not do.

ADDRESSING a meeting of Englishmen at Croydon, Sir William Vernon Harcourt put the rescript question in a nutshell when he said: "It is not by Papal decrees that we are going to settle the Irish question—it is by doing justice to the Irish people, it is by giving to them the same rights of self-government which you claim for yourselves, by giving them the same authority over their own affairs which has given peace and prosperity to Englishmen."

MR. BLAINE'S letter leaves no doubt as to his determination not to accept the Republican nomination for the presidency. He is out of the race for good. Chauncy M. Depew will now take the place of favorite, in all probability, but Mr. Blaine's refusal undoubtedly strengthens the Cleveland boom for a second term.

AN ACT respecting public health, introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Mr. Gagnon, was, we are led to believe, framed by the Provincial Board of Health. It is the most important measure that has been introduced this session. We publish the Bill in full in this issue, in order that our readers may know exactly the character of the proposed legislation on a matter that vitally affects them. It is a good bill and will no doubt become law.

How thoroughly in accord with the common ideas of the day is the story of the importation of the bones of British soldiers, who fall in the Soudan, to England for fertilizing purposes. But yet how horribly suggestive it is. The practical philanthropist, who buried his relatives as they died under the trees in his orchard, had a keen notion of the fitness of things as the Aberdeen skip-

per. Well, perhaps after all, it is better that the bones of the poor soldiers should enrich their native soil than when on the sands of Egypt! This is a practical age! Vice L'Utilite!

THE contempt with which the Tory Government of England is regarded abroad is shown by the insolent seizure of one of the Channel islands by a French man-of-war and the advance of the Russians towards the frontier of India. That an understanding exists between Russia and France has been well known for some time, and the news to-day looks very like concerted action for the annoyance and embarrassment of the Government of England.

At the American Methodist General Conference it was discovered that in the election of two bishops more ballots were cast than there were delegates present. This, in a body whose members undertook to lecture the press on morality, has furnished a rich text for the editors, who now tell the reverends with scorching emphasis to cleanse themselves before they condemn the sins of others. Denunciations of "the errors of Popery" will now be beautifully in order.

How justice is dispensed with by the Ottawa Government when a partisan is concerned, has been well illustrated in the case of Shannon, assistant postmaster at Kingston, caught stealing money from letters. First he was given time to skip out, then the Postmaster-General refused to prosecute by laying information, and now \$35 are accepted by the Government as full restitution for the thief. Is this not a noble instance of gratitude on the part of Sir John, among whose adherents at Kingston the Shannons were ever the most beloved. But—

"Thieves for their robbery have authority, When judges steal themselves."

OTTAWA TELEGRAM: say Mr. Chapleau is disgusted in Sir John for promoting him to a more important place in the Cabinet than the one he fills, and that when he next goes on strike it will be serious for the Government. While it is undoubtedly true that Mr. Chapleau is in the snags for the reason stated, we do not think he will make much by another strike. His sting has been drawn, or Sir John would not venture to humiliate him again in this very pointed manner by hoisting Foster, Dewdney and young Tupper over his head.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS in the States are making a strong fight to have their principle embodied in the platform of the National Prohibition party. This is a tactical mistake of the first magnitude. If they were wise they would work for recognition by one or other of the two great parties, but, we suppose, the women are as much divided between Reps and Dems as the men. Prohibitionists never can succeed as a national party, and the women suffragists by joining them only injure their own cause. The men fear to grant the suffrage to women because of the evident certainty of their using it tyrannically.

TAKING the Ottawa Cabinet as it stands after reconstruction, it is the weakest ministry since confederation. Dewdney and young Tupper have no following or standing in the country; Foster is only a make-shift; Pope is hors du combat; Langevin and Chapleau are cutting each other's throats; Caron does nothing but look pretty; Carling and Smith, with the liquor interests at their backs, and Bowell, with his Orangemen, are the three best men in the Cabinet. The rest, with the exception of the Premier, are mere stop gaps, and he is too far advanced in mummyhood to claim aught but the regard which is bestowed on those who linger unduly on the stage.

A COLLEGE of JOURNALISM is to be established in connection with one of the American universities. The idea is a good one, for every journalist knows that very few college graduates or even professors can write an article fit to go into the hands of the printer without revision. But like the woman who told O'Connell that she preferred old methods, we think that the best college of journalism is and always will be the office of a good daily paper. As a profession, however, journalism needs development. No man should be eligible for an editorship who has not qualified in the right way. Of course everybody thinks he can run a newspaper better than the editor, but when such men as Byron, Leigh Hunt, Dickens, Thackeray and a host of less eminent literary men failed as editors, the ordinary ruck of mankind had better stick by the counter and workshop. Editors are born to newspapers, not made by colleges.

OPponents of Mr. Cleveland will make a killing mistake if they should, as reported from Washington, inaugurate a campaign of slander and vituperation. The threatened pamphlet, which is said to contain personal exposures of the President's private life, will be scouted by all right-thinking people. A party that resorts to tactics so disgraceful marries to certain defeat. Mr. Cleveland is not an ideal President, and in some respects he is deficient in American spirit; but he must be judged as a public man by his public record. Private slander is a weapon which only the vilest of men employ to ruin an opponent. Sometimes when immorality is openly practiced by men in high positions, exposure may be necessary in the interests of public morals; but experience has shown that men take very little notice of such charges. They recognize the implication that if they did no one would be safe. Therefore the rule holds good: Go for a man on public grounds, but leave his private concerns alone. The home circle, its joys, its sorrows, the skeleton proverbially hidden in the closet of every house, are, by tacit consent of all men endowed with feeling, self-respect and generosity,

passed over in silence. ONLY AN INFAMOUS SCOUNDREL WILL ASSAIL ANOTHER MAN'S PRIVATE CHARACTER IN PUBLIC. So well is this understood that, should the alleged pamphlet come to light, it will have an effect the very reverse of that intended by its author, and become a potent instrument in Mr. Cleveland's favor during the Presidential contest.

It is reported that two new Circuit Court judges are to be appointed by the Quebec Government for the city and district of Montreal, and that influences are at work to have an English-speaking Protestant selected for one of these judgeships. We earnestly hope that so serious a mistake will not be made. Not that we object to a Protestant, but because we maintain that an Irish Catholic is best entitled to one of those seats on the bench. In his eagerness to conciliate the Protestants, who have on all occasions opposed him, Mr. Mercier should beware of offending the Irish, who have always been his friends. We have already called attention to the gross injustice suffered by the Irish people in the matter of representation, and it is not likely that further neglect will soften their growing resentment. The district of Montreal has been arranged to suit the English-speaking Protestants. Why should there not be an arrangement to suit the Irish, so as to give them representation in both branches of the Legislature? This is a matter which urgently demands attention if future troubles and difficulties are to be avoided. In the rumored judicial appointments the Irish have the first claim to consideration, and, if their claim should be ignored, the fact will have its influence hereafter.

NO WONDER our American neighbors are getting sick and tired of protection as it is now carried on. A correspondent of the New York Post, signing himself "Workingman," gives an instance of the way the people are robbed by the protected manufacturers. He wanted to buy a sewing machine for his wife, and after trying several a \$70 machine was fixed upon. He then goes on to relate:

A friend engaged in the export business, knowing of my want, then came to my aid, and with the following result. He ordered one of the machines I wanted sent to one of his ships for export to Mexico. After it had been put on board I sent an expressman for it, took it home, unpacked it, and found it was a very nice box which contained it, and which must have cost considerable, set it up myself, and it was soon at work. When the bill came there was a discount of 50 per cent, and I paid for the same article, with the addition of the box which we utilized in a way that housekeepers use, thirty-five dollars.

"Workingman" then proceeds to make the very natural inquiry, where does this difference go? And he further asks if any one supposes the workmen who make the \$70 machine get any more money than those who make the \$35. He is told that the actual expense of the machine is \$12, and is willing the patentee should have the difference between that and \$35, but objects to the protective tariff driving it up to \$70. This difference of price between what the foreigner pays for an American article and what is asked at home as a result of a tariff is illustrated in other articles than sewing machines. The same system, we understand, is carried on in Canada.

DURING the coming summer the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity will conduct a vigorous campaign throughout the country. At Toronto a handbook has just been issued which contains a review of the subject by way of introduction, followed by papers which, according to The Mail, cover the entire ground. Mr. Thomas Shaw, the secretary of the Central Farmers' Institute, Mr. Cluxton, of Peterboro', and others, handle the farmers' side of the question; Mr. Ledyard deals with the mining interests; Mr. Lockhart Gordon, with our relations with Great Britain; Mr. F. C. Wade, with the interests of the North-West; Mr. A. F. Jury, with those of labor; Mr. Henry W. Darling, with the mercantile aspect of the question; Mr. A. H. Campbell, the well-known lumberman, with the lumber interests; Mr. S. H. Jones, with the probable effect of Commercial Union on the value of real estate; and, in addition, there are papers by Mr. Dryden, of Galt, Mr. James Pearson, of Toronto, and Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, together with the speeches of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Mulock, and a serious of letters contributed by Mr. Goldwin Smith. A colored map of North America likewise forms a valuable feature of the book which has been edited by Mr. F. Mercer Adam.

CANNIBALISM AT WINNIPEG.

A very amusing article appears in the New York Freeman's Journal exposing the ignorance of certain Italian journalists concerning American matters. It appears that the United States are regarded by them as a missionary country, whose priests convert an Indian occasionally, and Buffalo Bill is the highest type of civilization. A New York hotel is described as built expressly to accommodate suicides, where one could find ad libitum all the newest modes of destroying life. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia is depicted as a Huron, and it is gravely stated that the education of no American lady is complete unless she acquires the art of eating human flesh according to the methods in vogue in American society.

The most amusing bit of information, however, is contained in an extract from a paper called the Capitale, which reads as follows:—"At Winnipeg, in Manitoba, United States of America, if you please, there is a woman who has proved how men can be eaten really and truly by a lady without appearing to do anything extraordinary. The heroine of the drama a short time ago killed a dozen of men, and they were eaten as tranquilly as if they were oysters, making roast meat of the suitable parts, stewed meat of other parts, and boiling those parts more adapted for such cooking. The Indians and the half-breeds who occupy this region are in ecstasies over such a phenomenon, and wonder only at one thing, that the public authority does not make it a regular course of proceeding. We share the Indian half-breed astonishment. Zounds! Manitoba is an integral part of the United States, and this most serene Republic (which includes Manitoba) is governed by the President, Grover Cleveland, and his gracious lady. In truth, we do not know how she can bear to hear of this unpunish-

ed outrage to nature, committed by a woman who can always say: I am an American lady." This beats everything we have ever heard in the way of a description of American manners and customs. But the idea of these Italians being horrified at American savagery, and cannibalism by the ladies of Winnipeg, is too jolly a joke for serious treatment. John Norquay, who is out of a job, should be sent on a lecturing tour through Italy to enlighten editors on the true condition of the Winnipeggers.

THE BISHOPS' LETTER.

The text of the letter of the bishops of Ireland on the Papal Rescript is now before the world, and the Tories may take what comfort they can from it. The national movement is not condemned. The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times gives what appears a correct version of the Rescript. He writes: "It was never intended for general publication, but was addressed to the Bishops, and was simply instructions to them upon the moral bearing of the questions, without condemning the National League or checking the aspirations of the people for local government."

Thus it seems that those who were interested at Rome in opposing the Nationalists got hold of a copy improperly and gave it to the Tory press. We can well believe from what the same correspondent says concerning the influences at work in Rome previous to the publication of the Rescript:—The jubilee season has been full of excitement, and many distinguished English-speaking people have spent the winter in Rome. What is so alarming as looting on the other side of the Atlantic has been actively brought into operation, and men and women of high station in life have been caselessly at work in every station of Roman society, both ecclesiastic and lay, giving their version of the Irish question. This has not been confined to Catholics, but eminent statesmen have ventured in high quarters to give their views, too, which I need not tell you were never on the side of the people. Pressure of no ordinary character has been at work, and if power were given us to penetrate into the Secret Archives of the Holy Office, we might stand ghastr at the piles upon piles of comments as to the cases which have been submitted. It is better then, and in the long run will be best, that this circular has come forth; though there may be a strong difference of opinion as to the way in which it was issued.

The question is now settled and may be allowed to drop. The Rescript was the Tories' last card. It has been played, and the result has been a great gain in England to the Irish cause, while the Pope's admonition will do much to promote prudence among the people of Ireland.

THE YELLOW FLOOD.

On a recent occasion we referred incidentally to the danger threatening Western civilization through the swarming of the Mongolian hordes. A contemporary presumed to make light of our warning, but now comes strong confirmation of the views we then expressed. Mr. Stead, in his cable letter to the Boston Herald, writes that General Gordon, who was killed at Khartoum, believed that the Chinese were the people without faith alluded to by one of the Hebrew prophets who would before long overrun the world and possess it. Lord Wodehouse, who, like Gordon, has campaigned in China, is very much of his way of thinking. The Chinese are, he says, beginning to move. They are physically superb. Their numbers are as the sand upon the seashore. Death for them has no terrors, nor do they take any account of time. The great ease, which has sent forth many human floods for the devastation of the west, is once more about to vomit forth a deluge which will engulf the world. The Russians are already uneasy at the rising flood of yellow humanity on their Asiatic borders. They may stem it for a time, but the Chinese, disciplined, sober, insuperable, will in the end overwhelm them, as their forefathers were overwhelmed by the Tartars in the middle ages.

Although somewhat startling, this view has strong evidence in its favor. The flood of yellow humanity is not only rising on Russia, but also on America, in spite of the severe measures adopted to repress it. Slowly, but surely, the immigration of Mongolians from the East is rising into an irresistible tide from Alaska to Magellan to meet the Caucasian wave from Europe and finally overcome it by sheer weight of incalculable numbers. This is no fanciful sketch. Americans of the Pacific coast, the colonists of Australia, our own people in British Columbia, know and rightly estimate the danger of a Chinese flood of immigration, and are fighting for their lives against it while they have power to make the laws. The same flood, pouring westward upon Russia and flowing towards India, may necessitate an alliance between England and Russia before many years have elapsed. In that event European arms and skill will find other employment than that contemplated at present.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

It would seem by recent reports that General Sheridan will soon go over to the great majority. Of all the generals of the late war, he is the only one who was beloved by his soldiers and by the people. Born in Ohio, of Irish parentage, educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1855, the opening of the civil war found him a quartermaster in the regular army. His career in the war commenced when he was appointed colonel of a Michigan cavalry regiment. His fighting qualities soon gave him prominence, and he rose rapidly to the grade of major general of volunteers. At the battle of Stone River, in December, 1862, commanding a division of the Army of the Cumberland, he saved the army from disastrous defeat by his stubborn resistance. In April, 1864, Grant placed him in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and a few months later gave him a separate command in the Shenandoah valley. Here it was that he made his reputation as a soldier. That valley had been the Confederate granary, and an open road to the back door of Washington. He laid it waste and made it the road to the front door of Richmond. He sent Early and the Confederate forces "whirling up the valley," and in the brilliant engagements at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek disastrously defeated the Confederate General and henceforth freed the valley from his raids. The following spring he again joined the army of the Potomac, and at Five Forks won the great battle which compelled the retreat of Lee from Richmond. Then following the enemy with unrelenting vigor he barred its further retreat southward, and brought it to bay at Appomattox, where Lee laid down his arms. Such in briefest outline is the career of one who

stands unique among American soldiers. He was the thunderbolt of the Union army. He possessed all the brilliant dash of Murray, combined with the genius and fury of Lannes. A man of resources, always knowing what to do next. Of impatient and fiery temper, he was inflexible of purpose and did everything with might and main. In the fury of assault he did not spare himself, and, though not bloodthirsty, he had no finical notions about saving life. He sent his men into battle to destroy and kill, and war means nothing else. He was never defeated; never gave up till he held the field as victor; always equalled the highest expectation. He was true patriot and true man as well as true soldier. The people knew him as such and trusted him. They felt safe with him at the head of the army; and not a few hoped yet to see him commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, believing that his honesty, executive ability, singleness of purpose and high principle would make him as successful as chief magistrate of the republic as he had been as a soldier. It is not probable however, that he would ever have accepted even the highest office. He had no political ambition or taste. He was content with his responsible position as general in chief. His reputation is a military one. He was a soldier from first to last, and his name will pass into history as one of the three brightest which head the shining roll of the defenders of the Union.

THE CAUSE OF CHRISTIANITY AND PATRIOTISM.

Everywhere throughout the world the masses who are struggling for recognition of the rights of labor look upon the conflict in Ireland as the vortex of the modern universal movement. Tenant right there has, by sympathy, developed into human right wherever labor is struggling for freedom from the oppression of aristocracy, capitalism, landlordism, monopoly and fiscal injustice. Men everywhere take sides on the Irish question as their interests or ideas incline them for or against the Party of Labor. Here the ancient spirit of Toryism comes into play with all its historic stupidity and ferocity. Those who would keep the workingmen down and feed their un-Christian idleness and luxury with the proceeds of his toil, on the pretence of ownership of the God-given elements of nature, cheer and uphold the hideous mockery of constitutional government conducted by Lord Salisbury. With these go the army of tuft-hunters, nobles and hee-lers, who imagine they make somebody of themselves by wearing the livery of aristocrats and plutocrats, who pat them on the back and despise them.

On the other side, we see all that are liberty-loving, the believers in justice, the upholders of the rights of every man to the rewards of his industry, the clearest intellects, the ablest pens, ranged in friendship for the Irish people. Perhaps the thoughts which underlie this movement were never better expressed than in the recent address of the Nonconformist clergymen of England to Mr. Gladstone. These clergymen represent that powerful section of the British public which is composed of the respectable middle class; guardians they may truly be called of the religion, liberty and law of Protestant England. These Englishmen, earnest, thinking, reading, conscientious men, deeply attached to the traditional ideas of British constitutional freedom, are the backbone of the party of which Mr. Gladstone is the honored leader. They recognize the justice of the Irish demand and see in the laws for the suppression of popular rights in the sister kingdom a sample of what Toryism inflicted on their fathers and would inflict on themselves if the privileged class should again unhappily get the upper hand in England.

The address, which was signed by the ministers of almost all the non-conformist churches in England, has not yet been given in full in these columns. We now reproduce it here, in order that the spirit animating the English Protestant friends of Ireland may be understood by those who, taking their ideas from the Tory press of Canada, are inclined to regard the Irish question as "a nuisance." It would be hard to find a nobler or better worded declaration than this:—

"We, as ministers of the Gospel of Christ, belonging to various Nonconformist churches, desire to express our intense sympathy with you in the great work to which you have devoted these latter years of an illustrious career—the reconciliation of the peoples of England and Ireland by the removal of the differences which for centuries have separated them from each other. We believe that we are only acting in the spirit of our office when we give our most earnest support to the promotion of an object which we hold to be as much in harmony with the teachings of Christianity as it is worthy of the loftiest patriotism. We would record our profound admiration of the heroic magnanimity, the dauntless courage, and the self-sacrificing zeal, as well as of the statesmanlike ability, which we have seen in you enough to make the heart and conscience of the nation on this subject. We congratulate you on the measure of success you have already achieved, and we look forward with confidence to the full triumph of that policy of justice with which your name will always be so honorably associated. We hold that the administration of the Crimes Act has fully justified the contention of yourself and those who acted with you, that it was a measure of coercion directed against political offences rather than actual crime, and has given proof of the reactionary spirit in which it was conceived and in which it has been worked, to the peril of constitutional liberty in England as well as in Ireland. We consider that the policy which the Government has pursued in treating its political opponents as felons, displays a spirit unworthy of the rulers of free people, inconsistent with the best traditions of our public life, and calculated to exasperate the Irish people. We are convinced that such a policy can never succeed, and in the resort to it we see a practical confession of the impossibility of maintaining the present state of things. We desire to see such a settlement of the Irish difficulty as shall satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish nation without impairing the unity of the Empire or weakening the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Most sincerely do we hope and pray that to you, who have done so much to create a feeling of sympathy between two peoples, may be given the honor of completing this great work of righteousness and peace."

Here the true meaning of the Irish question is stated, in terms that admit of no misapprehension, by men who may truly be said to give voice to the conscience of the English

people! The cause to which Mr. Gladstone has devoted the concluding years of his noble life is declared to be "in harmony with the teachings of Christianity," "worthy of the loftiest patriotism," and "a work of righteousness and peace." The hour may be dark, the suffering intense, the sorrow and humiliation the Irish have to bear may be at the limit of human endurance, but words like these, coming from the source they do, give certain hope of a glorious triumph in the future. A cause so based, upheld and defended, can never be lost. A demand for justice to Ireland on grounds of Christian righteousness made by the dissenters of England cannot long be refused.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

Much has appeared in papers opposed to the Merlot Government of late concerning the representation of the Protestant minority in the cabinet, and Mr. Merlot himself has, on several occasions, expressed his desire to meet the wishes of that minority if the Protestants will only be kind enough to elect a Liberal representative. This is quite fair, and we would be happy to see both the Protestant minority and the Premier satisfied. Until our population is welded into one homogeneous whole, as we hope it will be some day, it is but right that minorities should be represented. That Mr. Merlot desires to act fairly with all sections of the people none but unreasonable partisans will deny, but we think there is one minority which is not represented as it ought to be in accordance with its numbers, its wealth and its influence. We refer to the Irish Catholic minority. Unlike the Protestants they are not massed together in constituencies where they can elect men of their own choice to represent them. They are scattered throughout the province in a way which allows them to make their influence felt in elections, but in two ridings only can they control the returns—one at Montreal, the other at Quebec. In voting strength, however, they are about equal to the Protestant minority, according to the census of 1881. Nevertheless we find there are but two Irish members in the Assembly, and only one in the Legislative Council.

Admitting the difficulty of securing that representation in the lower chamber to which the Irish minority is entitled, and would have if they were "hived" as the Protestants are, the greater is the reason why they should have justice done them in the distribution of seats in the Legislative Council and in the Cabinet. In that chamber seventeen seats are held by the French, five by English-speaking Protestants, and only one by an Irishman.

Is this just? There is a total Protestant population in the Province of 136,438, including all denominations, excepting Jews and non-Christians. The total Irish population is 123,749. There are twenty-four seats in the upper House. The French hold eighteen twenty-fourths, the Protestants five twenty-fourths, and the Irish one twenty-fourth. Whereas, according to population, the Irish ought to have four twenty-fourths of the representation, or, in other words, four members in the Legislative Council. This manifest injustice may not have been intentional from the beginning, but the fact that it has been allowed to continue so long is no reason why it should be perpetuated. One-tenth of the population is entitled to considerably more than one-twenty-fourth of the representation.

We press this view of the situation on the Government, because vacancies are occurring which afford Mr. Merlot opportunities for doing justice to the Irish people, apart altogether from party considerations, although it might fairly be urged that, even on that narrow ground, their claims are worthy of acknowledgment.

In a former article we pointed out a way whereby Irish representation in the Cabinet could be obtained without doing violence to other interests. A vacancy just created opens the road we indicated. By appointing an Irish Catholic to fill this vacancy, Mr. Merlot will show a disposition to do justice to the Irish minority. And should he select a gentleman acceptable to them, a man of maturity, capacity and character, he could further implement his frequent declaration that he was anxious to have an Irish Catholic in his Cabinet, and appoint the person selected to the position among his colleagues vacated by Mr. McShane.

So much would satisfy the Irish, although it is not all they have a right to expect in the way of representation. The suggestion we make is moderate, and we hope to see it acted upon, as a matter of simple justice to the Irish people of the province, more particularly of Montreal, who have given the party now in power a consistent, generous support.

STATE PRIESTS.

Two papers have come to hand by the same mail, both containing references that are not without interest at the present moment—United Ireland and the London Universe. The first speaks of "The intolerant and narrow triumph with which English Catholics are brandishing the Inquisition rescript"; the second deals with the "State priests" of Prussia. Both these papers, we need not remind our readers, are established, recognized Catholic journals, the one at the capital of Ireland, the other at the capital of England, and both exhibit in a painful light the melancholy, humiliating conduct of partizan and Government paid priests. United Ireland relates that "in one diocese in London the Bishop, who was once a chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, had sermons preached upon the rescript at last Mass at several of the churches. At Clapham the preacher was a Father Bridgett, Irish iniquity, as illustrated in the Plan of Campaign, furnished him with a theme which evidently