

THE TRUE WITNESS... THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

Mr. Sullivan has only to go in and win, for the doors of England's aristocracy, though closed to American gentlemen and scholars, are open to the riff-raff of America, in whom Britain's titled peers seem to find their social peers.

In the press of other things we neglected to notice the vast improvement recently made in our old adversary, the Ottawa Citizen. It has been increased in size and is resplendent in an entirely new dress.

THE sentiment in favor of Commercial Union is growing. Attorney-General Blair of New Brunswick, speaking at Woodstock, last Thursday, declared his views in favor of Commercial Union in a speech noticeable for its boldness and its eloquence.

WHAT must be thought of the government of a country which has to import armed mercenaries from abroad to protect life and property? History tells a terrible lesson concerning the use of foreign mercenaries.

Invariably they pillaged more than they protected, ending by quartering themselves permanently on the people who were so foolish as to invite them into their country.

AN evening paper has the effrontery to suggest that two city papers, whose names it does not give, are organs of the civic bodiless. The insinuation is as mean as, we believe, it is false.

Sir John Macdonald has played this old game of "Stop thief" till everybody, not a born fool, sees his hand. If he wants to ruin Mercier he will have to take another degree in "the Black."

THE Federal Government has ordered that no Indian language shall be taught in the schools under the supervision of the Interior Department. This is right. There is no room for any tongue save that used by the fathers of the Republic. This is an English speaking country and it must remain so.

WE are glad to learn from the Chicago Citizen that the stories of difference between the Irish and Germans in the United States have no actual foundation. The remarks of the Citizen have a meaning for us in Canada. It says:—"While it has to be admitted that there exists an ancient political bond of friendship between Germany and Irish, such as that which for a long time has existed between the Irish and the French, it has also to be admitted that there is no more cause for Irish and Germans not being on friendly terms with one another in this country than there is for Sweden and Italy to be at variance. It is known that an old and well deserved friendship for France, which have at the same time no cause with Germany. Besides, it should be remembered that the masses of the German people are not responsible for the acts of their government. There are nearly, if not quite, as many Germans who hate Bismarck as there are Irish who hate him. Irish and Germans may be different in many things, but there is no earthly reason why they should hate one another in America. There are important business relations between them in almost every State in the Union; many Irish are employed by Germans; many Germans are employed by Irish; and if any real quarrel exists between them, it must have been originated by the cranks of either nationality."

WE heard a leading city merchant say the other day that repudiation of state, city and other public debts is not without justification. "Montreal for instance," he said, "would be better off if it had no credit. We would then be more careful of our money and what we did with it. There would be no charges of hoodlum, and economy would give us better service." There is some truth in what he said.

ONCE London has made another bitter cry. Of course it is quite possible that the nightly occupants of Trafalgar Square may have become destitute through their own vice and improvidence, but a city so wealthy ought to find some means to house the poor wretches during the night. There are in that vast metropolis hospitals for cats and refuges for homeless dogs. Why not extend the same charity to homeless human beings?

A VERY extraordinary speech by Grand Duke Nicholas, affirming alliance of Russia and France in a future war against Germany, was no doubt delivered with a view to the hereditary policy of Russia. France, with its republican institutions and extreme radicalism, is an active political volcano that Russia would smother in blood, as she crushed a similar spirit in Poland. If France knows her business she will have nothing to do with Russia, whose mission is the destruction of liberty everywhere it can be got.

If His Highness Thakore Sahib, of Morbi and Sevet, India, does not go in for a slice of the Northwest, it will not be the fault of Senator Sanford, who has him in tow, and is showing off his Manitoba possessions to the best possible advantage. A correspondent of the Winnipeg Call, detailing the doings of the Indian potentates and his senatorial guide, philosopher and friend, says the party arrived at that town in the "Wanderer," a private car of Vanderbilt's. The car was detached from the express at that point and transferred to the M. & N. W., where a special train was made up and was waiting to convey them on the line. The subsequent proceedings are thus detailed: They went as far as Gladstone, and on the way up examined Mr. Sanford's magnificent herd of cattle. The cattle had been placed in line awaiting inspection and presented a fine sight indeed. The line stretched for half a mile, and the cattle stood two and three deep. His Highness expressed himself greatly pleased with all he saw, and particularly Mr. Sanford's ranch. The party stopped off at Westbourne coming back in order to allow the Prince to examine minutely the ranching procedure in this country, and he is likely to invest some money in that direction himself.

On the 13th October, 1887, Mr. Parnell telegraphed to the Kildare Convention—"I rely upon you, as sterling men, to act as I were with you, firmly, steadily, prudently, without disturbance and without fear, maintaining your organization under those whom you can trust, relying on the justice of our cause and the certainty of our ultimate success." The Tribune of the people was then under arrest. His words are as true to-day as they were then. "Only to-day" is what the Leinster Leader of Sept. 23rd says, "the assurance of victory, which then depended on the justice of our cause, has the help of men willing and able to obtain for it victory. The Government have taken the step of prohibiting the League branches in portion of the country. It is not impossible that they may extend their infamous policy to other parts of Ireland. But the people need have no fear for the exercise of this British tyranny. They will hold their meetings just as if proclamation had never issued. A few of them, perhaps, may be sent to jail for their patriotism. They will be sent only where the best of Irishmen have preceded them, to call which the presence of our priests has made holy. But assuredly the worst efforts of the Government will fail to stamp out the spirit which animates the people in this great struggle. The branches will meet in public if they can, in secret if they must. But meet they will, under any circumstances and any conditions, and their proceedings will be reported by a Press determined at all hazards to take its share in the responsibility which attend the people's struggle in the present emergency. The League defies its prohibition. It is as legal and constitutional to-day as it was before Corcoran made its way through Parliament, and its members are prepared to assert legality, and to preserve its privileges and their rights intact despite the violent emissions of the Gaelic thundering. The people carried out their Plan of Campaign organization in spite of the blustering of the policemen. Even less in placid North Kildare, with Saxe-Weimar's proclamation before their eyes, and under the very noses of our country and his armed cohorts, the Campaigners of Clongrouy collected their rents, and lodged their money in the War Chest. Their determination was crowned with victory. What the people did then they are prepared to do over again with the double assurance that it is not a blow against an individual landlord that they will be dealing, but preserving to themselves that organization which high authority has declared to be their salvation; which has won for them every concession they have obtained, and which will, please God, live through all the difficulties and all the troubles that it is threatened with to win for them concessions of greater moment, and greater than all, the right to pass their own remedial measures. They will act as sterling men. Firmly, steadily, prudently, without disturbance and without fear, maintaining their organization under those whom they can trust, relying on the justice of their cause, and the certainty of their ultimate success."

THE colors of the 100th Regiment, which were a handful of their countrymen had swept the country of the murderous crew; peace reigned in India, although at such a sacrifice as Christianity and civilization will never forget.

Brown Wallis, late lieutenant 100th P. W. R. C. in the Ottawa Journal, is the author of the above article. We copy it, but because there are attached to those colors memories which we do not care to awaken, we feel that we can add nothing to what our old comrade has written.

JOHN BRIGHT'S FALSITY. John Bright has written a letter. It appeared in THE POST yesterday, somewhat shortened by the telegraph. With professed pity we see that old man going back on the professions of a lifetime. Whenever and wherever a people were struggling for "liberty," he and his school of Manchester philanthropists were ready to pour out blood and money to help them. "Peace at any price," was their motto; but those who have studied the British "rader," understand exactly what he meant. Peace at any price that would put a balance to his credit in the bank.

Did not these same Quaker humanitarians sell their own children into slavery? Read the history of the port of Bristol, and the story of somebody's "fully" overlooking that sanctimonious hole.

AND now this John Bright accuses the patient, suffering Irish tenantry of crime, disorder, conspiracy, when the only crime the world can see is the conduct of those who, under the name of law, are trampling all law under foot, the only disorder that existed by the police, the only conspiracy that of the unhung descendants of robbers and pirates!

IF Englishmen, those deserving of the name, would save their country from a general rising of the nation to wipe her out, they will begin at once to do justice, nor permit their magnificent institutions to be another under the abominable plague hat of a spurious respectability. Gladstone has caught the inspiration of the Ages, which is to do right. True Englishmen will compel their hypocrites to drop coat, and shake hands with the mourning and sad-hearted group who gaze wistfully for that recognition which never comes from the British slave-driver. England has no friend on earth save Ireland. That friend has been long suffering. Let the knob of scamp who have gotten possession of the Government take care not to drive that friend to madness.

JUST look at that Government! Its leader, Salisbury, a ponderous bag of offal; Balfour, a angud jackanapes, like Cloudeley Shovel's powder monkey, yet the alpest, most treacherous brat in the "private crew. With Hartington—that shadow of a lost tradition—and such mighty statesmen as Randy Dandy Randolph Churchill, and Joe Chamberlain casting their giant shadows over Ireland and the sea!

IS it not enough to give the gods of the gutter a verger?

BUT England will get rid of the gang. Her conscience has been awakened and, under the leadership of her latest and best statesman, will strive to redeem the past.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU'S SNUB TO HIS EX. The Ottawa correspondent of the Katoole is a genius who deserves to be rewarded with a string of the very best cornucopis to be found on St. Ann's market. Occasionally, however, he is outdone by the other genius who presides over the "headings" department at Montreal. This morning's Katoole gives fair examples of both their styles. Take them as they stand:—"THE CARDINAL'S GRATITUDE EXPRESSING FOR LORD LANSOWNE'S KINDLY OFFER."

THE Ottawa correspondent of the Katoole is a genius who deserves to be rewarded with a string of the very best cornucopis to be found on St. Ann's market. Occasionally, however, he is outdone by the other genius who presides over the "headings" department at Montreal. This morning's Katoole gives fair examples of both their styles. Take them as they stand:—"THE CARDINAL'S GRATITUDE EXPRESSING FOR LORD LANSOWNE'S KINDLY OFFER."

"OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—Sir Hector Langevin has received from His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau a letter of thanks for the offer made by the Dominion Government, at the instance of Lord Lansdowne, of the use of His Excellency's quarters at the Seminary. His Eminence gratefully expresses his obligation. For the friendly courtesy extended to him, but says that as he is already temporarily installed at the Seminary, it will be most convenient for him to remain there, as his quarters, although not as spacious as those offered him, are close to the archives of his diocese, which were fortunately preserved, being in a fire-proof vault, and, therefore, he desires for him to conduct the affairs of the diocese from the Seminary than it would be from the viceregal quarters."

NOW it will be observed that the telegram is quite excellent in itself as an item of news, fairly written. But look at the heading. Observe how the vindictive spirit that was born with the Katoole and resides within it still, perverts the despatch with a deliberately false impression.

THE idea sought to be conveyed in these two headlines is that Cardinal Taschereau snubbed the Governor General. We congratulate His Ex. and his "government" on their agility in tumbling to a meaning. There is no sympathy or desire to bandy compliments with the Evictor of Luggacurrin in the breasts of anyone not a brute or a fanatic, from the Popsin his Chair to the man at the door. Archbishop Lynch refused to shake his dirty paw, and now Cardinal Taschereau refuses to occupy his quarters, even after they have been fumigated.

BUT, is it not humiliating to hear this descendant of cabbage—for all he or his forbears ever had they got by cabbage—talk about "my quarters in the Citadel"? The family of a row of very small potato hills and few in a heap! Look at them! Petty, Fitzpatrick, Keith! Why shouldn't such upstarts be snubbed by a Prince of the Church? How dare such people extend insolent unsought hospitality to the first of living gentlemen in Canada?

YET those who know him say Lansdowne is not a bad sort of a fellow personally. His father was able to give him an education, and he has had advantages of "high" society. But he has used his power to inflame the most hor-

rible of tortures and miseries on five hundred poor, industrious Irish peasants. The Church of Christ never countenanced such conduct, and Lansdowne will find the backs of all true Catholics turned against him till he repents and makes restitution for the terrible wrong he has done. We have no direct authority to speak for His Eminence, but this is Catholic doctrine.

DOG MATIC FREETHINKERS. Mr. A. F. Marshal, writing to the October Catholic World, says:—"It seems to me that there are eight kinds of freethinkers who are now engaged in educating or diverting us, and that they may with accuracy be classified as follows: (1) the scientific, or prove everything freethinker; (2) the hypothetical, or speculative freethinker; (3) the pessimist, or gloom loving freethinker; (4) the patronizing; (5) the polite; (6) the aggressive, or down with everybody freethinker; (7) the Anglican, or church-haunted freethinker. The writer, describing the patronizing freethinker, says that patronage is not peculiar to the great scientists, but is a 'weakness of the ordinary English leading article writer,' who insists that 'though the Church is old and has been the bitter foe of religious liberty, progress and enlightenment, it is useful from the antiquarian point of view, because in the days long past it guarded literature' but 'now that science and philosophy, and (above all) the newspapers are common property, the old religion is an anachronism and a stop the way.'" The London Times, which lords it over the British world of opinion, is mentioned as a type of this class. The pontifical freethinker Mr. Marshall describes as "one who is more dogmatic over his negatives than any Pontiff ever yet was over his affirmatives. He combines the scientific, the hypothetical, the patronizing (but not the polite) attributes of freethinking, and he only differs from other freethinkers in that he thrones himself as Supreme Pontiff, from whose decision no church or state may dare to appeal."

Journalistic absolutism is not the weakness of the London Times alone. It belongs to the whole class of Freethought publications. Their freethinking is of the patronizing and pontifical sort. There is nothing sacred or profane that fails to square with their whims or prejudices, at which they do not cut up and slash. Disputed questions in religion, morals or history are disposed of with more than pontifical dogmatism. Witness the reference to the proposed canonization of Mary, Queen of Scots. Every canon which the convicted Lady Froude has conjured up against the character of the ill-fated queen is recited with Satanic cynicism and levity, and the Catholic saint is made out to be a scabster sinner of the deepest dye. The history of a degenerate posterity is adled as a settler.

AS between libertine free-thinking on the one side and the aggregate wisdom of even the "Romish" Church on the other, the sober intelligence of the world will prefer the opinion of the latter on a disputed point of history. But it is not necessary to accept this alternative. The preponderance of historical authority, both Catholic and Protestant, is in Mary's favor. Froude, the lying historian and calumniator of Mary, is the chief authority. It cannot accept Froude on the Irish question. Why is he gospel in Queen Mary's case?

ROCKS AHEAD. The question is arising in the United States whether it would not be better for the Government to own the telegraphs than that Jay Gould and men like him should monopolize them with the sole purpose of making all the money they can out of the public. Undoubtedly the consolidation of railway, telegraph and telephone lines in individual hands is rapidly bringing about the day when the Government will have to expropriate all these systems. It is not a pleasant idea to contemplate the concentration of powers so enormous in the hands of a party government. The only way we can see of avoiding the despotism of monopolists on the one hand and the despotism of a centralized government controlling these vast lines on the other, is for each State to assume absolute ownership of all such property within its borders, and conduct them by an interstate board to be elected by the people annually.

IT will be said against this scheme that it would check private enterprise. We think not. Private enterprise would find other fields for exertion. Besides the railway business has been greatly overdone, in the older States at least, and what each State may need in the future may be safely left to the legislatures. The great difficulty to be overcome is the venality of men composing the legislatures. Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and other financial magnates, can, with their enormous wealth, control legislation. A remedy for that lies in the old principle that when any man or set of men becomes dangerous to popular liberty they can be deposed. Nations have banished their kings when they found them no longer true to their functions or opposed to the popular will. Constitutional England has set a couple of noted examples of this kind. Gould and Vanderbilt are kings practically; kings without responsibility—a still more dangerous condition.

Great wealth carries great responsibilities, yet it is doubtless true that the conditions of life in which these men are placed compel them to play for big stakes. Gobble or be gobbled is as true in their case as in that of other people. Nevertheless, all must yield to the general good, and if the prevailing system will be found to clash with what is good for all, then a remedy will doubtless be found. The evil will cure itself.

MEANTIME dangerous elements are gathering strength, and the forces of law and order must combine against them. The trouble, however, comes from above, not below, in commercial affairs. The eagerness to accumulate large fortunes in a short time, without much regard to the sufferings of those from whom those fortunes are drawn, is the besetting sin of the age. In a rash so tremendous, some must be driven to the wall or trampled under foot. It is quite natural they should cry out in their agony, and, when

they are many, that they should combine to better their condition. Vast wealth in a few hands means vast poverty among many, since all wealth proceeds from labor. If everybody took to speculating and nobody to work, the wheels of the world would come to a stop. There is no fear, however, of such a catastrophe. Still there is much to be said in the fact that the army of idlers is on the increase. Had we secular institutions similar to those established by the Catholic Church for absorbing the redundant energies of certain classes of men, it would be well for us. Since we have not, they fall a ready prey to agitators of wild theories for the reorganization of society and the virus spreads through the working classes to break out whenever a period of hard times comes. Here lies the danger.

IRELAND AND AMERICA. RECEPTION OF O'CONNOR AND ESMONDE IN NEW YORK. New York papers received to-day contain extended reports of the reception given to Mr. Parnell's chosen delegates—Arthur O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde, Bart., M.P. Mr. Charles Dana presided.

"I wish," said he, "that some of those English theories could be here to-night. They would not be some of the best of our American sympathy for Ireland really amounts to. They say it is the old story. 'The sympathy for Ireland will ever die in America. We don't care of us here England too well. You Yankees have been there and are going to stay, just as Ireland is when she gets there.'"

A tall, ministerial looking man, in very blue, broad, black hair and dark, there was waved to the front by Mr. Dana. There was nothing of the humorous about him. Every line in his face and every move of his hand told of seriousness. It was Mr. O'Connor.

In speaking of the increase of population in England during the fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign, whose name was greeted with a storm of hiss, the speaker said, "When her reign began the population of Ireland was eight millions. Instead of increasing it has fallen away until now the population does not number five millions!"

"The curse of God be on her!" shouted a young man in the audience. "The list-ners had been working up to pick a high interest when the comments broke in and ended the tide. There was a burst of laughter, but it took some time to cool down."

"We know that in this we shall succeed," continued Mr. O'Connor. "We know that long period of trial, I may be in prison myself before six months are over."

REPLY FOR IT. "But, gentlemen, we are ready to go to prison. Every jail in Ireland has been a graduating school for politicians. We have kept up through a long course of discipline, and we are ready to laugh at matter. The substantial and every ready aid we have received from our countrymen and friends in this country has been invaluable. It is doubtful if we could have kept up the fight but for that aid. Just as we have known in the past that we could depend on it, so, we feel sure, that we can depend on it in the future."

"We have Wales with us now, and the party is the progressive party of England is now a vigorous advocate of home rule. The rainbow of national hope is hanging in the Irish sky."

THE following resolutions were then read by Judge Esmond Davis with great deliberation and judiciousness, and were adopted by acclamation with loud and repeated ringing cheers:—Resolved, That we, the citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, record our earnest protest against the policy of the Tory Government as a blot on the civilization of the age—an attempt to turn back the wheels of progress. Ignoring every principle of right, these rulers seek to substitute despotism for liberty and to stifle freedom of speech and the press. We denounce the recent slaughter at Aldershot as the direct result of that policy and as a crime against humanity.

Resolved, That citizens of a great Republic, strong in the love of its people bear for the free institutions which are our great pride and the most precious heritage we can have, and our children will be false to every principle underlying our citizenship if our sympathies do not go out warm and fervent toward those struggling for the rights we ourselves enjoy. We, therefore, bid Godspeed to the efforts of William E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Parnell to end the feud of centuries by establishing home rule for Ireland.

"We hail with delight the evidence that the people of England are realizing the wisdom of having justice replace force, as manifested by the recent elections. Resolved, That we express our confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party and its splendid leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, and we extend a hearty greeting to those present with us as the Englishmen, Arthur O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Thomas Henry Esmond Esmond, Bart., M.P. We trust their mission to a country will be fruitful of substantial aid to the people of Ireland in their successful struggle against coercion until victory shall crown their efforts."

Knowing our pledges to stand by the cause of home rule until the end is reached, we ask the men of New York to rally around the banner of the Irish National League and make it powerful in the struggle which the Irish people are so gallantly making for freedom and independence.

WATERED BY IRISH BLOOD. "I heartily favor the sentiments of these resolutions," said he, "for we Americans all consider home rule as a birthright. Wherever there is oppression or injustice, there goes the heart of the American people. The growth of Ireland has been watered by the blood of Irishmen. I saw by the glimmer of the eyes before me that the Irishmen of this country have the spirit of their native land."

Then the acclamations were turned upon Sir Thomas H. G. Esmond. A smooth, clean-cut, young looking face it was that he turned upon the hundreds of eyes that had been trying to pick him out from the other gentlemen on the platform.

"We want you to all understand, gentlemen," said he, "that 'my colleague and myself are here as Irishmen, come to talk to Irishmen. We are not here to mix in any way with the American politics. We don't know anything about them, and we don't want to.' (Cheers.) Now, to turn you to what things are in the old country. 'How long it has been that an Irishman always asks. The English Government has between thirty thousand and forty thousand soldiers in Ireland now, and they'll need thirty thousand or forty thousand more soon, too. Then there are about two or three thousand police and a swarm of magistracy, tenants and special."

"We have the people." "They may have the Government with them, but we have the people with us, and they are the kind of people who make and unmake Governments. We have no army in Ireland. We are not allowed to carry arms, the first right of a man being denied us. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man

"They say that we do not respect the law. When a stream of water comes out of a hole where it is a right, but when it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how do we respect the law when it comes to us through men who have done a dirty job for Dublin Castle? The magistracy throughout the country are mostly retired army or navy officers. A man