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WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 12, 1887

As a such law has picked the lock for Lord May be Solf Con, as it did for Daniel O'C muell. When is all it is coercion fully to cease?

Sin C. Turren has been unseated. We fail to observe the same joyous cavortings by the Kazoot that it indulged in when Mr. Lovitt got the bounce in Yarmouth.

An evening paper has the effrontery to suggest that two city papers, whose names it does not give, are organs of the civic boodlers. The insinuation is as mean as, we believe, it is false. When an investigation involving the honor of public men is proceeding, justice demands that the papers should refrain from comment. That is what THE Post has done and intends doing.

Anonema is very virtuous. But we all know her taciff. This is written apropes of the boodle charges. Gas, gentlemen, gas.

" Divided Boodle! Book Pool Book Boodle-Boodle Book"

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

THE New York Mercury comes out squarely on the language question.

"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 tangue save that used by the fathers of the Republic. This is an English speaking country and it must remain so."

Montreal will reap vast commercial advantages from the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Railway. There will then be a complete sys-United States. When it is completed, we will hear no more of the Red River Valley difficulty, for it will make no matter to the CP.R. what becomes of the monopoly clause of their con tract. The ir crease of business this way will be enormous, and Montreal will rapidly rise to the status of one of the greatest cities in America.

IRISHMEN who took prominent parts in the O'Brien movement here had better be careful of all their actions. We are given to understand from a perfect'y well informed quarter that a host of detectives and bummers have been employed to shadow them in all their doings. The object is of course to put up a job on them to get them into the clutches of the Government. We believe this office enjoys the particular attention of these gentry, but they and their masters will learn that we live in America, not Ireland, and any trumped up charges they can make will be understood and treated accord-

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 boodling, and economy would give us better service." There is some truth in what he

OUTCAST 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 radical sm. 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 Rus.ia, whose mission is the destruction of liberty everywhere it can be got

THE success met by Buffalo Bill, ex-cowboy, in penetrating the "exclusive" circles of English nobility, and even dining with the Princess of Wales, has fired the heart of Mr. tap the case of thigh "society. B. | trampled under foot. It is quite natural which must have been something of a revelation triumphed, and the Nata was a fugitive in the last used his power to inflict the most hor. they should try out in their agony, and, when most ly relief army or navy officers. A nan

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, ia whom Britain's litled 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 now dress. All the departments are well sustained and show increased vigor. Mr. James Johnson still fills de editorial chair with his usual vigor, and, while we oppose all his work and will fight against his Toryism to the bitter end, we feel that respect for him which is always due to a gentle uly foe.

-

THE sentiment in favor of Commercial New Brunswick, speaking at Woodstock, las: Thursday, declared his views in favor of Commercial Union in a speech noticeable for Commercial Union in a speech noticeable for line awarting inspection and presented a fine its lodness and its elequence. Mr. Blair sight indeed. The line stretched for half a was quite right in caying that the time has not arrived for the discussion of details. There are, as a matter of fact, no details to discuss until the matter has reached a noint where there can be negotiation between the contracting parties. The St. John Globe thinks his declaration in favor of the principle is a good omen for the success of the undertaking, and the great majority of the people of New Brunswick will read of that declaration with intense satisfaction.

What must be thought of the government of a country which has to import armed merceraries from abroad to protect life and property?

History tells a terrible lesson concerning the use of foreign mercenaries.

Invariably they pilleged more than they protected, ending by quartering themselves permanently on the people who were so foolish as to invite them into their country. Any one who reads the history of Italy during the middle ages will find to what abjectness a country comes when defended by such people. Civil law was destroyed, war became a mere parsile, and the whole country was brought to rule. Ling ago the writer advocated the establishment of a provincial police and detective force. Recent events show the necesity that exists for it.

With a truly loyal smirk the Witness rose the other day to remark :-

"Queen Victoria received a Jubilee offering of 270,000 from the wonen of Eagland. Like a go d and wise woman Her Majesty devo es this amount to the training of nurses. No letter use could be thought of."

This is directly contrary to the fact. English papers are asking the Queen what has become of the \$400,000 which the women of Eugland raised as a jubilee fund, and which was to be divided among deserving charities. The presumption is that it will go into her private purse, where also went another equally large out the spirit which animates the people sum raised in gratitude for the Prince of Wales' recovery from sickness. The fact is that the avarice and penuriousness of England's Queen if they must. But meet they will, under is a terrible appropriate to her people. She absorbs everything and gives away nothing. their proceedings will be reported by a Press tem for transportation between here and the Many priceless possessions of the people of England, heirlooms of pictures, plate, tapestry, etc., have been quietly stored away among he, goods, and latterly she affected to be much surprised when told that certain jewels and pictures were not ber own Her Majes y wants the whole earth. That's what's the matter with

> WE are glad to learn from the Chicago Citizen that the stories of differences 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 no ancient political bond of friendshi between Germans and Irish, such as that which for a long time has existed between the Irish and the French, it has also to be admitted and the French, it has also to be admitted that there is no more cause for Irish and Germans not being on friendly trins with one another in this country than there is for Swedes and Irish to be at variancy. It Irishmen cherish an old and well deserved friendship for Franco, they have at the same time no casus belti 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 B smarck as there are Irish who hate him. Irish and Germans may be different in many things, but there is no carthly reason why they should hate one another in America. There are imporlant 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.'

Mexico is the land of romance on this continent, the country with a history more faccinating, mysterious and almost unreal than that of any other portion of the American continent. Reaching far back into a certain dim and misty past that is full of romantic color and indescribable interest that history is almost unique among the records of ancient or modern civilization, and possesses a certain weard fascination which poets and novelists have not been slow to recognize. Owing to the fruitful relies of the past that lie thickly buried all over Mexico th's country is a most delightful field of research for the archeologist, and has repaid his efforts in the richest possible manner. In 1882 the idea and now they are work out and replaced by new of organizing and equipping an expedition of the first-class to thoroughly investigate the ancient cities and unearthed ruins of Mexico was independently and simultaneously presented in France by M. Desire Charmay and in the United tates by Pierre Lorillard. Through a little diplomacy of the real sort these rival and, on some accounts, conflicting interests were harmonized, and M, Charnay went to Mexico at the head of a joint then on parade. In response to the call of expedition, the results of which were of the England, these thirteen hundred had sprung utmost importance and interest. Thanks to hat successful undertaking the museums of Paris and Washington were enriched with valu-Sullivan, pugilist, to cross the briny deep and able collections and even the museum of the try his fortune. If the distinguished John can Mexican capital received valuable additions, "tap the claret" of a "juke" or two, or if he thanks to this exhibition of outside enterprise,

of the Montezuma. Without endeavoring to reclaim any of the buried tressures on their own account these people did not hesitate on several occasions to confiscate important collections made by M. Charnay, and their peculiar notions of honor did not even suggest the propriety of repaying him the money expended in the work.

IF His Highness Thakore Sahib, of Moribi and Sevet, India, does not go in for a slice of the Northwest, it will not be the fault of Senator Sanford, who has bitn 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 potentate and his sepatorial 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. Union is growing. Attorney-General Blair of | The subsequent proceedings are thus detailed:

They went as far as Gladstone, and on the way up examined Mr. Sanford's magnificient herd of cattle. The cattle had been i mile and the cattle stood two and three ocep. 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.

It will be a nice little investment for this dian Prince to buy Canadian land and hold it for a rise, while hone t farmers in the neighborhood. by their labor, make the speculation very profitable for him. Who knows that His Liighnees Thakore Sahib may not be enabled by the speculation, on the track of which he has been put by Senator Sanford, to make a significant addition to his already large harem. But how will the North West farmers fare in the meantime?

HOW THEY STAND.

On the 13th October, 1881, Mr. Parnell telegraphed to the Kildare Convention-"I rely upon you, as sterling men, to act as if 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 attest. His words are as true to-day as they were then. "Only to day," this is what the Leinster Leader of Sept. 24th says, "the assurance of victory, which then depend don the justice of our cause, has the help of men willing and atle 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 brutish tyranny. They will hold their meetings just as if proclamation had never issued. A few of them, perhaps, may be sent to carl for their patrictism. They will be sent only where the best of Irishmen have preceded them, to cells which the presence of our priests has made holy. But assuredly the worst efforts of the Government will fail to stamp in this great struggle. The branches will meet in public if they can, in secret any circulastinces and any conditions, and determined at all fazirds to take its share in the responsibilities which attend the people struggle in the present emergency. The League defies its prohibition. It is as legal and constitutional to-day as it was before Correion 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 emittings of the Caetle thundering. The people carried out their I'lan of Campaign organization in spite of the blusterings of the policemen. Even here in placid North Kildare, with Saxe-Weimar's proclamation before their eyes, and under the very noses of our county and his crowned with victory. What the people did then they are prepared to do over again with ! the doub ensurance that it is not a blow against an individual laud! rd 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 mez, 'Firmly, steadily, prudently. without disturbance and without fear, maintaining their organization under those whom they can trust, re'ying on the justice of their cause, and the certainty of their ultimate success.""

THE COLORS OF THE 100TH REGIMENT. Acting on the suggestion of our friend and well-wisher, Lord Dufferin, Her Majesty graciously ordered that the old colors of H. M. "100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment" should be sent to Canada to find here their final resting place.

On Thursday last these notable relics arrived from Calcutta at the Denartment of the Same

from Calcutta at the Department of the Secretary of State, where they await the decision of the Government to be placed in a position of honor, which they also will honor after been borne and viewed by thousands of our fellow subjects in three quarters of the globe for the last three decades. A generation has gone since the colors first waved above the 100th regiment, ones presented to the regiment by Her Excellency, the Consort of the Vicercy of India.

One can imagine the emotions with which an old soldier, who followed these colors in many climates and under the varying feelings inspired by the houes of youth and the thoughts of age. would take them into his hands; his memory would travel back to the day on which they would braves once to see day on which they were consecrated by the chaplan of the forces and then through the hands of the Prince of Wales—his first public act—placed in the keeping of the loyal thirteen hundred Canadians forward from all conditions of life to that of arms, to avenge the brutal massacres of the in famous Nana Sahib and his bloodthirsty sepoy fana.ics. The vengeance, however, was accomplished without the aid so quickly and cheerfully volunteered by the Canadiaus. Before the regiment was fully equipped or drilled sufficient. ly to take the field, British valor hid

and 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 for-

The colors of the 100th Regiment are now with us; that is, all that remains of them, for in their various vicissitudes they have been blown and worn to mere threds, scarcely enough of either of them being left to make a shabby looking ragged necktie. They are still attached to their original staffs, and the feeling of us all will be that they should receive at our hands such bonors as they are entitled to after their long service and wanderings, and such as is accorded, in the mother country and all other countries, to flags that have served their time No longer useful in the fie'd, from age or defacement, they are put in position to be viewed by those who have served under them and simi lar emblems of the nation's honor, inspiring in all, especially in the young and ardent breasts of the rising generation a desire to emulate their predecessors in the field of glory or duty in the maintenance and aggrandizement of an empire, the like of which, for vastness, the world has never known.

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

JOHN BRIGHT'S FALSITY.

John Bright has written a letter. It appeared in THE POST of yesterday, somewhat shortened by the telegraph. With profound 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. "Prace 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 "felly" overlooking that sanctimonious hole.

And now this John Bright accuses the patient, suffering Itish tenantry of crime, divorder, conspiracy, when the only crime the world can see is the conduct of those who, under the rame of law, are trampling all law under foot, the only disorder that created 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 smothered under the abominable plug hat of a spurious respectability. Giadstone has caught the inspiration of the Ages, which is to do right. True Englishmen will compel their hypocrites to drop cant, whether it be of religion or philosophy, 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 knot of scamps 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 anguid jackanapes, like Cloudsley Shovel's powder monkey, yet the slyest, most treacherous brat in the private crew. With Hartingtonthat shadow of a lost tradition-and such mighty statesmen as Randy Dandy Randolph Churchill. and Joe Chamberlain casting their giant shadows

Is it not enough to give the gods of the gutter

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 Kazoot, is a genius who deserves to be rewarded with a string of the very best corncobs to be found on armed coherts the Campaigners of Clengorey | St. Ann's market. Occasionally, however, he is collected their rents, and lodged their money in outdone by that other genius who presides over the War Chest. Their determination was the "headings" department at Montreal. This morning's Kacoot gives fair examples of both their styles. Take them as they stand :-

"THE CARDINAL'S GRATITUDE EXPRESSED FOR LORD LANSDOWNE'S KINDLY OFFER.

"OTTAWA, Oct 6 -Sir Hector Langevin has received from His Emmencs Cardinal Tasche-reau a letter of thanks for the offer made by the Dominion Government, at the instance of Lord Lausdowne, of the use of His Excel-lency's quarters in the citadel. His Eminence grac ously expresses his obligation, for the friendly courtesy extended to him, but says that as he is already temporarily installed at the Se minary, 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 saved by being in a fire-proof vault, and it will, therefore, be easier 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 Kazoot 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 Luggacurran in the breasts of anyone not a brute or a fanatic, from the Pope in his Chair to the man at the door. Archbishop Lynch retused 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 descend. ant of cabbage-for all be or his forbears ever had they got by cabbaging—talk about "my quarters in the Citadel ?" The family of a row of very small potatce hills and few in a heap Look at them! Petty, Fitzmaurice, 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

rible of tortures and miseries on five hundred they are many, that they should combine to poor, industrious Irish peasants. The Church of Christ never countens uced such conduct, and Lansdewne 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.

DOGMATIC 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 hypocritical, or speculative freethinker; (3) the pessimist, or gleem loving freethinker; (4) the patronizing; (5) the polite; (6) the aggressive, or down with everybody reethinker; (8) the Anglican, or church-mantled freetbinker. 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 and has been the bitter foe of religious liberty, progress; and enlightenment, it is useful from the enti- M.P. Mr. Charles Dana pre-ided, quarian point of view, because in the days long past it guarded literature;" but all) the newspapers are common property, the died out.

"The sympathy for Ireland will rever die for the sympa "now that ecience and philosophy, and (above old religion is an anachr nism and a stop the the sympany of the local way." The London Times, which lords it over in America. We don't any of us live England too well. We Yankees have been there and we type of this class. The pont fical freethinker gets there. Mr. Marshall describes as "one who is more degmatic over his negatives than any Pontoff 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 absolutions is not the weakness of the London Times alone. It belongs to the whole class of Freethought publications. Their freethinking is of the patronising 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 calumny which the convicted liar Froude has conjured up against the character of the illfated queen is recited with Satanic cynicism and levity, and the Catholic saint is made out to be a scatlet sinner of the deepest dye. The history of a degenerate postericy is added as a no laughing matter. The substantial and ever settler.

As between libertine free-thinking on the one side and the aggregate wisdom of even the "Romish" Church on the other, the sober in-"Romish" Churon on the control of the Romish" Churon on the control of the igence of the world will prefer the opinion of furure.

"We have Wales with us now, aminthe party the party of t it is not necessary to accept this alternative. The preponderance of historical authority, both Catholic and Protestant, is in Mary's favor, the Irishsky." Fronde, 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 monop them with the sole purpose of making all the money they can out of the public. Undoubtadly 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 William E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Darmell to end the fend of contents to work the efforts of William E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Darmell to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains the result to end th government. The only way we can see of avoiding the despatism 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 lovet, and what each State may need in the future may be safely left to the logislatures. 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 become danger that. I see by the glivare of the eyes before me to popular liberty they can be deposed. of their native land." 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 Van lerbilt 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 thousand soldiers in Ireland now, and they'll other people. Nevertheless, all must yield need thirty thousand or forty thousand more to the general good, and if the prevailing system will he found to clash with what is good for all, then a remedy will doubtles be found. The evil will cure itself.

Meantime dangerous elements are gathering strength, and the forces of law and order | ernments. must combine sgainst them. The trouble, however, comes from above, not below, in commercial affairs. The eagerness to accumulate large fortunes in a short time, with. out much regard to the sufferings of those from whom those fortunes are drawn, is the besetting sin of the age. In a rush so tremendous, some must be driven to the wall or respect the law when it somes to us through trampled under feet. It is quite natural men who have do e dirty obe for Dublin Cast's. trampled under foot. It is quite natural

better their condition. Vast wealth in a few hands means vast poverty among many, since all wealth proceeds from lator. 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 feer in the fact that the army of idlers is on the it. crease. Had we secular institutions similar to those established by the Catholic Church for absorbing the redundant energies of cer. tain 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 recryaniza. tion of society and the virus apreads 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

New York papers received to-day combin extended reports of the reception given to Mr. Parnell's chosen delegates-Arthur O'Contror, M.P., and Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde, Bart.

"I wish," said he, "tilet some of those I'm. ish tories could be been to-night. They would get some idea then of what American symmathy

are going to stay, just as Ireland is when she too A tall, ministerial looking man, in very bluck

beard, black hair and dark thee 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 serions ress. It was Mr. O'Connor.

In speaking of the increase of pupulation in England during the fifty years of Queen Vic toria's reign, whose name was greeted with a storm of hisses, the speaker said :"When her reign began the population of

Ireland was eight millions. Irstead 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 worked up to a pitch of high interest when the comment broke in and turned the tide. There was a burst of laughter, t. at it took some time to cool down.
"We know that in time we shall succeed,

continued Mr. O'Connor. "We know that there will sti'l be evictions, impresemment and a ong period of trial. I may be in prison myself before sex months are uc.

READY FOR IT.

"But, gentlemen, we are really to go to

prison.

"Every jail in Ireland has been a graduating We have kent up school for politicians. We have kept up through a long series of drawbacks. It has seen ready aid we have received from our country men and friends in this country has been in valuable. 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

that is the progressive party of England is now a vigorous advocate of home rule.

"The rainbow of national hope is manging in

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by Judge Nosh Davis with great deliberation and inpressiveness, and wer adopted by acelamation with round after round of ringing cheers; Resolved, That we, the citizens of New York,

hesolved, That we, the charges 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 siek to substitute despetism for liberty and to stiffe freedom of speech and the press. We de-nounce the recent analyster at Minocellstown as the direct result of that policy and as a crime against homanity. Re-olved, That citizens of a great Republic.

strong in the love its people bear for the free institutions which are our greaters pride and Parnell to end the f-ud of centuries by estab islung home rule for Ireland.
We hall with delight the evidence that the

p ople of England are realizing the wisdom of having justice replace force, a remanifested by the recent elections.

Resolved, That we express our confidence in

the Irish Parliamentary party and its splendid leader, Charles Stewart Par etc., and we extend a hearty greeting to his collegues preent with us this evening, Arthur O'Connos, M.P., and Sir Phomas Henry Gratian Economic, M.P. We trust their mess u in the country will be fruitful of substantial and to the people of Ireland in battling successfully against coercion

until victory shall crown their efforts. Renewing our pledges to stand by the cuse 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 a powerful aid in the struggle which the Irish pe ple are so gallantly making for freedom and happi

WATERED BY I EISE BLOOD.

" I heartily favor the sentiments of these tosolutions," said he, "for we Americans all con-aider home rule as a birthright. Wherever there is oppression or injustice, there goes the hearts of the American people. The growth of England has been watered by the blood of Irish-

Then the acclamations were turned upon Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde. A smooth, clear 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, where want you to altunderstand, gentlemens said he, "that 'my colleague and myself are here as Irishmen. come to talk to Irishmen.
"We are not here to in; any way mingle in American politics. We don't kn w anything about them, and we don't want to." (Cheers.)
"Now, to tell you just how things are in the ald country. "How case the ald horse? is what old country. How goes the old horse? is what an Irishman always asks. The English Govern-ment has between thirty thousand and forty

soon, too. Then there are about two va thousand police and a swarm of magistracy, regular

"WE HAVE THE PROPLE." "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 Gav-ernments. We have no army in Ireland. We are not allowed to carry arms, the first rights cf a man being denied us, but we do not lack dis-

cipline. Riery man in Irrand is a soldier.
When a country has people with such spirit it has the finest spending army in the world.
"They say that we do not respect the law of a roof

When a stream of water somes out of a rock pure it is a delight, but waen it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how can we