

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY..... OCT. 31, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

THURSDAY 1.—All Saints. Holiday of Obligation. Leas. Apoc. vii. 2-12; Gosp. Matt. v. 1-12. Cons. Bp. O'Farrell, Trenton, 1881.
FRIDAY 2.—All Souls.
SATURDAY 3.—Of the Octave of All Saints.
SUNDAY 4.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr. Leas. -Roccus, xlv. 17-xiv. 20; Gosp. Matt. xxv. 14-23; Last Gosp. Matt. vii. 23-27.
MONDAY 5.—Of the Octave.
TUESDAY 6.—Of the Octave. See of Baltimore founded, 1791.
WEDNESDAY 7.—Of the Octave.

LEAD WATERFORD and several other Irish landlords have been driven to England by the farmers putting a stop to their hunting. The farmers should have put a stop to it long ago.

A few days ago an informer named Spence was killed near Cork. The correspondent, of course, jumped at the conclusion that it was the work of the League. But now, when all the harm is done, it turns out that the killing of Spence was simply the result of a private quarrel.

It is seldom given to a man, before he has passed one score and ten, to contemplate and fondle a representative of the third generation; but a citizen of Texas by the name of Butler, who is but thirty years of age, has "gone and done it." He is now engaged with a slaying to a bouncing fifteen pound boy, his daughter's child. This is another "best on record" for Uncle Sam.

NOTWITHSTANDING Mary Anderson's declaration to receive an introduction to the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness perished in his intention to meet the distinguished actress. Accordingly, after the performance at the Lyceum, the Prince obtained a green-room presentation, but it was in the presence of the Princess of Wales and Mary Anderson's mother, who, of course, were by way of no harm.

SOME sixty Mormon missionaries have started for Europe upon a fresh propagandist effort. Fourteen of them are to scour England and Scotland for recruits, but the rest of Ireland is not to be desecrated by their untidy tramp; for the Mormon Elders came to the conclusion that it would be a thankless job to include the "green little isle" in their circuit of missionary operations. To be ignored under such circumstances is, indeed, a significant compliment!

THE October report of the Agricultural Department of the United States estimates the wheat crop at over four hundred millions of bushels. The oat crop is the largest ever raised, and is put down at five hundred millions of bushels. Cotton is estimated at six million bales. The corn crop will yield 3,500,000,000 bushels. According to these figures foreign wants can be supplied with the great staples without necessitating a rise in prices for their home consumption.

A YOUNG Montreal lawyer is about to take out an action of damages against the McGill University on rather peculiarly novel grounds. The annual calendar of the College has, for the past four years, contained a death notice of the young lawyer, thereby leading many of his friends at a distance to believe that he had passed over to the ranks of "the great majority," and that his services were no longer obtainable here below. He complains that, through this premature obituary, he has been placed at a great disadvantage in his profession, as his usefulness has been considerably curtailed by having the reputation of being "a dead man."

IT is astounding the amount of money that has been paid out of the United States Treasury in the way of pensions, resulting from the late civil war. Since 1861 no less than \$80,000,000 has been paid to those pensioners, including the cost of disbursement. The pension roll seems never to grow less. Last year there was an aggregate of 38,958 pensioners added, while only 20,997 were dropped

during the year for various causes, leaving a net increase of 17,961 pensioners. The aggregate value of all the pensions for the past year alone would be enough to pay for the expenses of running the Dominion Government for almost three years. A good many of these millions find their way into the pockets of sharpers and corrupt politicians. The American people must indeed be patient to stand such wholesale pilfering from the national treasury.

PRINCE BISMARCK has evidently made up his mind that an effort must be made to check the tide of emigration from Germany. He has introduced a bill in the Reichstag prohibiting emigration to foreign countries of persons whose obligations to their country, families, creditors and employers remain unfulfilled. A German's duty to his country would, of course, be construed by the Government to include a long term of military service, and the definition of a man's duty to his family, his creditors and his employers will be so drawn up as to render it almost impossible for a German to quit his fatherland. Bismarck wants all the bone and sinew he can command to carry him through his next campaign.

It is satisfactory to note that the published account of the massacre of the natives at Hue by the French soldiers and sailors has been officially pronounced erroneous. Of course, all the adverse and heavy-toned comments of our English contemporaries on the alleged barbarity and inhumanity of the French troops go for nothing in view of the contradiction of the exaggerated report of Lieutenant Vialat. They were too hasty in their appreciation of the facts, and the French Canadian papers are evidently justified in indignantly repelling the attacks made upon the fair name and honor of the French soldier.

THE Brooklyn Catholic Examiner now pays us weekly instead of monthly visits, as formerly. It is doubly welcome in its new capacity and new form, which are excellent. As a first-class weekly paper, it has come to the front with a bound, and there is every indication and reason to expect that it will stop there. We wish our Brooklyn confreres every success in its extended mission of usefulness to the good people of the "City of Churches."

"THE brass-faced effrontery of the local Grit organ could not be excelled. As a thief and a liar, the local Grit organ stands alone among the newspapers of its disreputable party." This is charming and highly delectable language for the Ottawa Citizen, which pretends to be the exponent of vice-regal etiquette, to indulge in towards its neighbor. In the first place the expression "to excel brass-faced effrontery" is neither proper nor happy. No one cares to look for "excellence" in "brass-faced effrontery." And then, to call another "a thief and a liar" is never very gentlemanly, but such language in the mouth of the truly loyal Citizen is perfectly shocking. We wonder where the Ottawa Citizen graduated.

THE hand of retribution is already falling upon those tools of Dublin Castle who were so ready to swear away and destroy the lives of the Irish people. The notorious Clifford Lloyd who was so fond of proving his prowess by shooting women and children, has been seized with cholera since his arrival in Egypt. And a witness and ex-detective in the murder trials named O'Neil has cut his throat with a blunt razor, because, as he says, "his character was so blasted that even the Salvation Army rejected him." Misfortune, suicide or some other untimely end is generally the experience of all such characters. A curse follows them and their dirty work to the tomb, and nobody ever seems sorry that such is the case.

"THE opinion seems to prevail" says the Gazette, "that there has of late been a falling off from the ranks of Mr. Parnell's supporters among the inhabitants of Ireland." We don't know where our contemporary found that out, but we do know that that opinion does not prevail in the Irish constituencies. League meetings attended by masses of the people, numbering from ten to eighty thousand, and elections carried by the followers of Parnell in Monaghan, Mallow and in other strongholds of the Whigs and Tories, are far from being indications of "a falling off" from the ranks of the Irish leader's supporters. Certainly these facts do not warrant the Gazette in making the statement quoted above.

THAT horrible ailment, trichinosis, is increasing and spreading rapidly in Saxony. It has assumed a regular epidemic virulence. There are over 500 officially reported cases, and the mortality has reached the unprecedented average of 20 per cent. of the total number of infections. In many of the districts entire families are prostrated. It is fortunate for the American hog that he has been strictly excluded from Germany, for Bismarck can no longer assert that this terrible pork disease is to be attributed to the presence of the American importation. It is now quite evident that the German hog is a very dangerous animal, and furnishes food of the worst description. Bismarck's protective policy in favor of the German hog will be considerably shaken by the present plague and American exporters stand a better chance of forcing their pork upon the German markets.

THE Canadian Pacific is very fortunate in having the Federal Treasury to back it up in its operations. The Dominion Government, not satisfied with granting it immense subsidies in cash and land, has resolved to "boom" the stock of the company to an unparalleled extent. The Government has guaranteed three per cent. interest on the par value of the Canadian Pacific Stock to the full amount of one hundred million dollars

for a period of ten years. It is right here that a deception is practised to cover up the generosity of the Government. By stating that three per cent. is the amount guaranteed, one is led to believe that is only the extent to which the stockholders are benefited; but in reality the Government guarantees six per cent. upon the investment of stockholders, as the stock was issued at fifty. It will strike a good many people that if it was at all necessary for the Government to come to the rescue of the company and secure it from financial disaster by guaranteeing interest on its stock, it was totally uncalled for to guarantee a rate of interest which is extravagant, and which actually amounts to six per cent. to investors.

THE emigration statistics for September show that there has been a cessation of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. The outgoing tide continues to flow westward with undiminished rapidity. During the month no less than 7,336 persons left Ireland, as compared with 6,372 in the same month last year. Of these Canada only got a very small share, the number coming to this country being 335 while 5,861 went to the United States, and 1,073 to the Antipodes. The number for last month brings up the total of Irish emigrants since 1st Jan. last to 95,906. The distribution of these between the countries mentioned is as follows:—United States, 85,906; Canada, 11,822; and Australia, 7,825. English emigration also shows an increase over last year. Thus in September, 1883, the number of emigrants from England was 20,064, and in the same month in 1882 the number was 18,110. Scotland shows scarcely any advance. In September, 1883, its emigrants numbered 3,350, and in September, 1882, 3,298. During the nine months since the 1st of January, Irish emigration shows an increase of 20,686 over the same period last year, England an increase of 16,101, and Scotland a decrease of 804.

A LIVERPOOL woman, who appeared to be engaged in no very remunerative business, astonished her friends and the authorities by a display of wealth which seemed ever to be on the increase. The discovery, however, has been made of the manner in which she increased her fortune. She grew rich by poisoning people wholesale. Her plan was of a peculiarly diabolical character. She had been in the habit of insuring the lives of her neighbors in mutual benefit societies, and upon their death she, of course, drew the amounts for which they were insured. In many instances Nature operated too slowly for her purposes and then she resorted to poison, by the unlimited but careful use of which she soon brought to a close the lives of the persons in whom she had an interest. For a long time she carried on her wicked trade without being detected or even awakening any suspicion; but the suddenness of some of the deaths at last excited observation. The police stepped in, but too late, for the poisoner had fled and has not since been heard of. Since her disappearance a large mass of incriminating evidence has been unearthed, and the Home Secretary has given directions for the exhumation of the bodies of several of her supposed victims. Evidently life insurance companies are not without their temptations.

RATHER an important case has just been decided by the Supreme Court of France in favor of the Catholic Church. A Catholic priest in Eastern France, Abbe Fevre, was educating his three nephews and four poor boys together in his own house, and had, as bound by law, given notice of this to the Government school inspector. Thereupon, the inspector had the priest indicted for keeping an unlicensed school. The Correctional Tribunal of the district acquitted him, when the case was brought to the Court of Appeal. The public prosecutor contended that Abbe Fevre was keeping a school in the construction of the law of 1850, and Abbe Fevre's case was that, as he received no remuneration for teaching his three nephews and the four other boys, and fed and clothed them gratis, he stood to them in loco parentis, and was no schoolmaster in the construction of the Act. The Court of Appeal took the same view, but the case being one of supreme interest to the public at large, it was sent to the Supreme Court of France, which has also decided on all points in favor of Abbe Fevre. An important point is thereby settled to the advantage of the Church. Instruction may be given without any license and without any interference of the Government to any number of children, if it bears the character of charity in all its surroundings; and the godless law passed last year may thus, in some measure, be counteracted.

IT is often a complaint with Canadians that in foreign countries, and especially in England, the knowledge of Canadian geography is very limited, and that egregious blunders are frequently the result. But it appears that the geographical knowledge of foreign parts is not so extensive, even among some of our leading public men. An Ottawa correspondent tells about a steamship agent calling on the Minister of Finance the other day to complain that a rival company subsidized to run a line of steamers between Havre and Canadian ports, were evading their contract. The agent represented that the subsidized steamships never called at Havre at all, but took part of their cargo at Antwerp, while by the terms of their agreement with the Government they agreed to ply between France and Canada. "But," said the Hon. Minister, "they call at Antwerp, don't they?" "Yes, Sir," answered the agent, "but Antwerp is not in France. It is in Belgium." "Oh! then, I will enquire

into the matter," said the Minister, and the steamship agent left, wondering if finance and geography were incompatible. Sir Leonard had better invest in a map and make its immediate acquaintance.

THE Daily Witness, because "fifty immigrants who arrived the other day were found immediate employment by the Government Agency at Ottawa," rises to ask: "Where are the pauper immigrants with whom Archbishop Lynch the other day told the Dublin 'Poor Guardians that Canada was crowded?' Where are they? Why, we will just tell you, dear contemporary; they are right under the Archbishop's eyes in the Queen City itself. We refer you to another column of this paper, wherein you will find an article reproduced from the Toronto Globe giving all the information necessary about the hardships and miseries of immigrants in Canada. The Toronto paper says that the Irish immigrants are actually starving there, and that 'incalculable destitution is prevailing.' Perhaps our Montreal confrere will undertake to contradict or doubt the statements of the Globe, the same as it does those of Archbishop Lynch. The Witness ought to know by this time that His Grace is not generally given to making wild and unfounded statements; and it ought to have the decency not to throw discredit upon his word, until it had sufficient proof that what His Grace stated was against truth or fact.

IT was generally imagined that with the downfall and disappearance of Mr. W. E. Forster, of backshot memory, the right to free interchange of opinion between the people and their representatives would be respected and that suppression of public meetings would be discarded as an instrument of British rule in Ireland. With law and order and peace and rent paying and other blessings set forth in the Queen's speech, in full operation all over the country, one would fancy that members of Parliament might be permitted to address their constituents in public meeting without any very great danger to the United Kingdom. But Karl Spencer and Dublin Castle seem to think otherwise. Last week the League meetings in Dublin were shamelessly proclaimed, while in Belfast Sir Stafford Northcote was allowed to incite his mob of hearers to acts of destructive violence. This week all the meetings in the South of Ireland are also prohibited by Earl Spencer. The Lord Lieutenant must have very peculiar ideas as to when it is safe and when it is dangerous for Irishmen to assemble to discuss the public questions of the day. If a meeting of supporters of the National cause be announced, any local landlord or police official has only to make an affidavit that he has reason to believe said meeting will lead to a breach of the peace, and forthwith the Lord Lieutenant issues his proclamation forbidding the parliamentary representatives to meet their constituents. That is how the first principle of a constitutional government is violated and ignored by the rulers of Ireland. It is rather a dubious way of teaching the Irish people respect for the British Constitution, or of strengthening their desire for a continuance of the connection.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

THE day is fast approaching when the National Tribute from the Irish race will be presented to Mr. Parnell, at a grand national banquet to be held within the historic walls of the Rotunda, in Dublin. Already the dimensions of the testimonial are not altogether unworthy of the magnitude of the services of the young and intrepid leader and of the generous appreciation of the Irish people. To the magnificence of the Tribute, the Irish Canadians have contributed but an insignificant share. The lethargy and lack of spirited generosity which they have manifested, are quite inexplicable, and certainly do them no credit. Parnell does not want their money for personal use. In eight years he lost or, rather spent, close on one hundred thousand dollars of his private fortune in fighting the battle of Ireland, and he has never sought any return. If a patriot will thus make use of his private means for the advancement of his fellow-countrymen, it is easy to foresee and understand what he will do with the gift of the people. He will put it where it will do the best and greatest work for the complete enfranchisement of the Irish people and the final acquisition of self-government for Ireland. Parnell has not been feeding on the fat of the land. He owes the Irish people absolutely nothing, but they owe him everything. It is an honor for a nation to be indebted to such a patriot and leader.

IN the words of the Mansion House Committee's address announcing the date of the closing of the fund, "the cleanness and the fidelity with which the Irish people have distinguished between the imperishable services of a great leader and the interested devices of his traducers to weaken his power for further and greater achievements is the future, have enabled us to triumph over all obstacles and to make the Parnell National Tribute a great and eloquent act of gratitude. In offering some personal return to Mr. Parnell for the sacrifices and calamities he has so tranquilly endured in the struggle to give security and freedom to the Irish people, we have at the same time strengthened the foundations of his power, defeated the machinations of his enemies, and given him the assurance of a deep and abiding determination to sustain him in realizing the full measure of the national demand. If his calumniators have been shamed, and his position as the trusted leader of the Irish race placed beyond the power of his most unscrupulous enemies to dispute, this result is one of the most grateful and important fruits of the success which has attended the movement in his honor." The fund opened in the columns of THE

Post AND TRUE WITNESS will be closed towards the beginning of next month. It should be unnecessary to add anything to stimulate those who have yet failed to respond to the national appeal, to utilize the interval still at their command, by subscribing to this tribute, which will figure in the history of the country as one of the most memorable and honorable illustrations of Irish generosity and gratitude.

SYNOPSIS VS. TREASON.

THE Ottawa Citizen is away down in the dust since the arrival of our new Governor-General. It is origines and synopsitic to a nauseous and insufferable extent. To read it one would imagine that the Canadians had neither soul nor manhood; that they could call their own. The national and independent tone of THE POST sends this Ottawa Citizen into the most loyal hysterics, and it threatens to redouble its efforts at bowing and scraping. Such toadyism is perfectly humiliating. Sickening at the sight, the Toronto World asks: "Does our contemporary see no humiliation to Canadians in being constantly told that they live by the favor of the people of England, a country as foreign to us as it is to the people of the United States? We boast of being a free people; and yet we permit another country to make the constitution that governs us and to appoint a foreigner over us as our chief magistrate and head. Canadians have no potent voice with regard either to the one or the other; how, then, can they be said to be a self-governing people? No people are truly and completely free unless they possess the right to make or change their constitution and their rulers. Englishmen enjoy and exercise this right; Canadians have it not." It is a pleasure to note that it is the most intelligent and enlightened journals in the country which speak in that strain. The Evening Canadian, commenting on the Quebec address to Lord Lansdowne, which referred to "the increasing importance of the office of Governor-General in the eyes of the English Government," remarks that it does not know "about the eyes of the English Government, but in the eyes of the Canadian people the office never stood lower, whether regarded in the abstract, or in the person who fills it. Canadians are sick and tired of these importations to fill offices of trust and emolument, and certainly the appointment of an Irish extortioner has not increased the popularity of the practice." Will the Ottawa Citizen meditate on all this and further examine whether "the treasonable sentiments" of THE POST are not the national aspirations of Canada.

AN EXPENSIVE FIGUREHEAD.

THE question of "Canadian Independence" is one which is daily occupying more and more of public attention, and one which continues to grow in popular appreciation. The departure of the late Governor-General from, and the arrival of his successor on, our shores, have given a fresh impetus to the discussion in newspapers of the mainly independent type. One of the reasons advanced against the advisability of importing a Governor-General at all is, that he constitutes a mere figurehead, whose functions are purely ornamental. But it might further be urged that he is a very costly figurehead, who spends tens of thousands of the people's hard-earned money annually without making them any adequate return.

THE exact figures which a Governor-General costs the Canadian people annually are not easily attainable, but even those which are made public are startling to contemplate. Take our late Governor-General, for instance, as a sample. Ten thousand dollars were paid to the Allan Steamship Company for bringing out from Liverpool to Canada the Marquis, the Princess, their retinue, officers, aid-de-camps, servants. This ten thousand dollars was paid, he is remembered, by the Dominion Government. Then the Marquis received a snug salary of \$50,000 a year. It must be supposed that the salaries of each of his officers, secretaries, aid-de-camps—not to speak of the expenses of his body-guard and the military retinue—were each paid by the Dominion Government. This must have amounted to at least \$25,000 a year, which would make \$75,000 a year for salaries alone. But this is not all. The Governor-General travels nearly all the time of his incumbency here. He must visit the distant provinces of the Dominion so as to be able to say at the end of his term of office, or when he returns to England, that he had seen them all. To kill time and to compensate for the lack of "cultured society" he must see the picturesque scenery of the Pacific slopes, visit the leading cities of the United States, and "do" the continent generally. Then he must have a special train and special cars upholstered in gorgeous luxuriance for himself, his wife, his retainers, servants. Now, when it is considered that the Governor always travels "deadhead," that is, that the Government has to pay all his expenses, the cost may be set down at another \$25,000 a year, thus making \$100,000 annually. Add to this the cost of bringing the Governor home to England at the expiration of his term of office, another \$10,000, and you have an approximate expenditure during his five years of office, of five hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Just fancy, over half a million of dollars the struggling people of this colony are called upon to pay every five years to an ornamental figurehead, called by courtesy the Governor-General! Viewed in this light alone, it becomes not a matter of sentiment, but an affair of serious, practical importance for the Canadian people to determine whether they are prepared or not to put up any longer with such an unutil-

gated and unnecessary incubus. With the exception of the office-holders and hunters, the subsidized newspaper press, (which draws the breath of its nostrils from the party in power) the people are a unit in their desire for independence. This was shown to a degree by the absence of all gush and enthusiasm by the masses of the people on the arrival of Lansdowne, whose appointment, we have reason to know, was strongly objectionable to leading members of the Canadian Government. Of course the situation cannot now be remedied and it must be accepted for the time being, but in the future, whenever an English Premier will attempt to snub and belittle the Canadian people in or out of the House of Commons, let the Government of this country be prepared to resent it, by putting a quiet and effective veto upon any action of Downing street which may be objectionable to the people. We possess all the requisites for a nation—wealth, territory and population; our people number nearly a million and a quarter more than the people of the United States when they established their independence; and we have in our midst men better able and more deserving to fill the highest office in the gift of the people than any budding statesman or impeccable lord we can import.

STANDING ON OUR MERITS.

OUR esteemed contemporary the Kingston News is very indignant at THE POST venturing to allude to the coming of our new Governor as "an intrusion." We fail to see why so much indignation was excited in the breast of our Kingston friend by the simple and honest expression of a view which was held by a very large section of the population, and which was by no means foreign to sentiments entertained by honorable gentlemen in high position in the Councils of the Dominion, but whose tongues were tied by circumstances and by their surroundings. The News, after bewailing our disaffection and indiscretion in publishing "language intended to be insulting to those who are placed in authority over us," expresses itself in our regard as follows: "We hope better counsels will prevail with our Montreal contemporary, and that its course hereafter will be prudent and conciliatory. To be sure a dyspeptic, a man with liver complaint, or an ill-tempered individual, must snarl at somebody, but it would be absurd to suggest that the editor to whom we are alluding is embraced in any of these categories. He merely wishes to turn his disloyal utterances into money, a scheme which is quite superfluous when we reflect upon the singular ability of his productions, which can stand upon their own intrinsic merit."

WE regret that our contemporary should have deemed our language to be "insulting," for such is not our aim; but it may happen, and it often does, that "la verite choque." We are, on the other hand, happy to see that our Western confrere has not got us mixed up with dyspeptics or any of the other "categories" for the state of our health would have challenged any statement to the contrary. But where we differ entirely with our contemporary is in its assumption that our utterances are "disloyal" and that we wish to turn them into money. It is our constant endeavor to be loyal to Canada first, last, and all the time; and if loyalty to Canada means disloyalty to somebody or some where else, why so much the worse for that somebody or that somewhere else, as the leading organ of the Conservative Government, the Toronto Mail, used to say five years ago when we hoisted the flag of commercial independence to the palpable disadvantage and detriment of British interests. Not all this talk about "disloyalty" is absolute fog. There is no such thing for Canadians. Who ever heard of a people being "disloyal" to a country not their own because they did not pull with it. Just imagine anyone charging a Frenchman with being disloyal to Germany! The idea would be absurd and ridiculous, as the Frenchman can owe no loyalty to Germany. And this is just the position of Canadians. Our loyalty is due to Canada, and no one else, and we hope our Kingston contemporary will come to a disappreciation of the fact without delay. As for turning "disloyal utterances into money," we can assure it we are not sufficiently adept in the juggler's art to be able to perform any such sleight-of-hand work. We, however, concur with the News in regarding such a "scheme" as "superfluous," and will endeavor in the future as in the past to have THE POST "stand upon its merits," to which our contemporary has so kindly testified.

THE RIGHT OF CRITICISM.

SOME people entertain very queer notions about the rights and obligations of newspapers. The most sensible and reasonable views we have yet seen formulated on the question are those which the Chief Justice of Rhode Island expressed in a charge to a jury in a recent libel suit against the Providence Journal. He held that a public newspaper has a right to comment upon and criticize the conduct of a public officer in the discharge of his public duties. If a public officer is in fault, and there are facts which suggest fault on his part the public press has a right to criticize and censure him. "If the publishers of newspapers have this freedom of comment," said the Chief Justice, "they must of course, being fallible men, sometimes give utterance to criticisms which are unjust and unfair, and which wiser men, unexcited and calm, might not approve. But, if in the exercise of this freedom of comment, they act fairly and honestly, and meaning to do what is right, they cannot be held accountable. To hold them to account because they make an error of that