

THE TRUE WITNESS
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (single), first insertion, 10c per line on subsequent insertions. Special rates for long contracts.

neighbor—except in a just war or in self-defense—can never be happy. When one is attacked by a vicious person it is his duty to escape if possible from a deadly attack; but in case it is impossible to escape, it is lawful to defend oneself by the best method possible, but the deadly knife or revolver are the weapons only of a cowardly brute.

GOLDWIN SMITH is at it again trying to stir up religious strife. He likens Quebec to Ireland, and says "Quebec is what Ireland, under a native legislature, would become, a land of native jobbery and corruption."

THE Tories could not afford to lose Montreal East. Hence the tremendous exertions to carry it. The boasted ministerial majority in Parliament is so constituted that the loss of a few by-elections by the Tories would see it suddenly collapse and disappear.

ANOTHER source of trouble between this country and the United States has arisen. It is reported that the recent survey of the Alaska boundary, instituted by the Dominion Government, has established the claim that the valuable gold fields which have been discovered, and which are now being worked, on the Yukon river, are in British and not United States territory, as has all along been supposed.

OUR neighbors of the great Republic are evidently not forgetful of the adage, "in time of peace prepare for war." Just now they are going in for big guns and warships, and plenty of them. Besides providing for eight war vessels in addition to those now building, Congress has passed a big fortification bill which authorizes the expenditure of \$6,500,000 for gun contracts.

THE correspondent of the Dublin Nation at Rome states on the most reliable authority that the Pope has addressed a letter of strong remonstrance to the English Government on the cruelty of their coarcelist policy.

affairs can now prove the minority of their respect for the Holy See by giving equal attention to this remonstrance.

THE leading Restrictionist organ at this city bases an attack on Mr. William O'Brien on a remark alleged to have appeared in United Ireland, viz:—"O'Connell is avenging Ireland's wrongs by his retaliation measure."

THE publication of extracts from the late Emperor Frederick's diary and now the action of Bismarck in relation thereto, reveals the secret of German diplomacy and ambition as directed by the Iron Chancellor. The idea of German unity, as entertained by Frederick, and as pursued by Bismarck, were quite opposite.

THE ECONOMICAL REVOLUTION. Mr. Blaine having held up Mr. Carnegie in one of his stump speeches as an example of successful enterprise, that portion of the American press which advocates the knocking off of commercial shackles, is discussing the great ironmonger with refreshing candor.

PUBLIC sorrow over the death of Professor Proctor has been deepened by the statement that he did not die of yellow fever, a fact established by the autopsy. He was taken from his hotel at night during a storm by force, under directions of the New York health authorities, while he was very ill. The rough treatment and exposure killed him.

WE would advise our Tory confederates in Ontario, who keep harping against Mr. Mercer for his settlement of the Jesuits estate claims, to keep in mind the fact that none of the Protestant Tories in the Legislature opposed the bill. As Mr. Mercer said:—"If I am guilty, all the Tories in the House are guilty, and if the Protestants are not satisfied with my party, why should they be satisfied with their friends in the House that voted with us? No, I did well; it is perfectly known I have settled a great and difficult question with the consent of both parties in the House."

THE cowardly, dangerous and illegal practice of carrying concealed weapons has led to a number of fatal affrays of late, and several men are now held for trial on the charge of murder, that never would have been committed but for the pocket pistol. The man who goes around with a revolver in his pocket, says a recent writer, must be in a sad state of mind.

being the source of strength in the State. From this original root also springs the idea of absolute equal justice to all men. How far, then, must government and legislation have exceeded and perverted its functions when laws are made whereby a few men are able to appropriate to themselves the wealth which belongs rightfully to the many.

But the people of this continent are beginning to see through the economical heresies and superstitions, by the sedulous cultivation of which such men as Mr. Carnegie have been able to pile up their millions. What is called Socialism by those who are anxious to perpetuate those heresies and superstitions is simply an effort made by those who think to find a way of securing the reign of freedom and justice in the great modern movement of production and distribution.

THE right of every man to his own body and what he produces by hand and brain is not to be questioned. On what principle, therefore, can any government or legislature confer upon any individual or set of individuals the powers we have seen usurped by men like Mr. Carnegie? No earthly institution has each right. The intelligence of the age revolts against it, and even the consensus of the competent will put an end to white slavery, as it destroyed black slavery; but let us hope, without fighting the fires of revolution and deluging the earth with blood.

PARTICULARISM.

Particularism, which may be defined as pride of race accompanied by an intense desire for self-government, is at work in Ireland, is making its appearance in Wales and Scotland, and has long tormented Austria, Belgium, the Balkan region, and other composite communities.—Toronto Mail.

High-sounding terminology when used with reference to common things is sometimes affected by writers, who either desire to dazzle and astonish the common mind, or to create alarm by giving vague, portentous names to things which, if described in the every day way, would produce no more than the usual languid sensation when they are mentioned.

But if we look about us at the world of nature and study the history of mankind we will find that this newly discovered element of national danger, Particularism, is found everywhere. By it we trace the footsteps of the Creator in the crumpled crust of the earth, and still more clearly in the rise, the conquests, the decay and extinction of nations.

Pride of race. Love of country. Desire for self-government, that is, for liberty. What are these but the very traits which in every age and clime have furnished the strongest incentives to noble thought and heroic action? Surely De Quincey was right when he denounced German terminology as barbarous when used to express ideas in English.

And we are told that this new and dangerous thing, this dreadful Particularism, "is at work in Ireland." Will the sagacious members of Toronto please inform us when Irishmen were not Particularists, that is Irishmen, since the days of Fionn? He might also, while he is about it, say when "the desire for self-government" was not "at work in Ireland?"

Men who possess capital, plant, and the control of patent rights under a system of protection and use the power such possession bestows to crush out competition, regulate prices and fix the amount of production may justify themselves on business principles, but people who reason according to higher ethics and who know that nations are moved by underlying perceptions of what is right, must condemn them and the system which enables them to rob the public in the way of a mere matter of business.

As for Scotchmen and Welshmen: to call them Particularists because they cherish pride of race, independence of national character and refuse to abandon the right of self-government, would be insulting were it not childish. The particular point of the Mall's attack on the ancient principle of national appropriation, stigmatized under the German barbarism of Particularism in the province of Quebec, and La Verité is quoted as displaying French Canadian Particularism "in an acute form."

"America with Quebec as the mother and 'guardian of the group.'" Is this not a grand and worthy ambition? It may be distasteful and, perhaps, offensive to the insolent Britisher who imagines in the plenitude of his self-sufficiency that all nations should be glad of the chance to be English, you know. But the problem of race competition is not to be decided by branding all who do not surrender to one idea as Particularists.

The wonderful development of the Irish race on this continent is also another proof that what we are told is Particularism is an inherent quality in humanity. Goldwin Smith, with shallow superciliousness, referred the other day to Irish government being the same in Dublin, New York and Boston. Such government may be as bad as he represents it, but it has never reached the degradation and infamy of English rule in Ireland.

But what is the moral to be drawn from this lesson in Particularism? Simply this: If in a free country the French race is rising to a position of dominance from a handful of poor colonists abandoned on a few arpents of snow by France, and able to dictate to their former conquerors, is it not a proof of superior virtue? And if Irish immigrants cast on the shores of America without money or friends have become so strong that they can decide who shall be President of the United States, is that a proof of their unfidelity to govern? Such races may be instances of Particularism, but they are no more Particularist than the English, which although it has given its language to the continent, is an unconsidered factor in the great political movements of America.

THE REASONS WHY.

The wild jubilation indulged in by the Tory press over the result in Montreal East shows how little they expected it. But it was not a Tory victory by any means, for a Tory pure and simple running as a supporter of Mr. Chapleau could not have been elected. We admit that it was good tactics for the Tories to back the Labor candidate. The Post advised the Liberals to do so at the outset, and we believe they would have followed our advice had Mr. Lepine maintained his attitude of independence of both parties.

A principle was immediately invoked which demanded that he should be opposed to the utmost. The Liberals and Nationalists deserve the greatest credit for refusing to compromise with any one accepting such patronage. Better a thousand times to be defeated in a good cause than victorious in a bad one. But the number of votes cast shows how really languid was the interest manifested by the mass of the electors in the result. Only 6,975 votes were polled in a riding that contains between 18,000 and 19,000 electors.

And, when we consider that the division has always been overwhelmingly Conservative in federal contests, it must be admitted that the great bulk of those who usually vote that ticket abstained from voting. In fact the workingmen alone, resident in the riding, largely outnumbered the total vote cast. Looking at the election in perfect coolness, we are bound to confess that, while the usual Conservative vote did not come out, neither did the Liberal. This latter fact accounts for Mr. Lepine's election. It was felt that Mr. Poirier was safe, and the overconfidence thus engendered, with lack of organization, reveal the cause of the surprisingly small vote for so large a majority.

MACDONALDITE LOYALTY.

The London correspondent of the South Oxfordshire, Eng., News has picked up some information that will be quite interesting to Canadians and Americans. "The fisheries dispute," he says, "is assuming a curious phase. The Government now holding power in Canada is perhaps, without exception, the most corrupt that the Dominion has ever had. It has maintained itself in place mostly by the dispensation of subsidies and by bribery out of the enormous funds that have been at its disposal for the construction of canals, rail ways, and so forth.

As for Scotchmen and Welshmen: to call them Particularists because they cherish pride of race, independence of national character and refuse to abandon the right of self-government, would be insulting were it not childish. The particular point of the Mall's attack on the ancient principle of national appropriation, stigmatized under the German barbarism of Particularism in the province of Quebec, and La Verité is quoted as displaying French Canadian Particularism "in an acute form."

they estimate they are worth, they will say the telegram, under the title with "mother-country," a phrase they are using with increasing irony. The English tax-payer is already liable for the interest on many millions borrowed by Canada on strategic railways and defenses, and under the condition of things to-day it would be sheer folly to incur further liability on behalf of a Government which measures its loyalty by the amount of money it can squeeze out of the gullible "mother country."

A PRETTY PROGRAMME.

Catholics of this province will be edified at the attitude which the Orange Sentinel Toronto says they will assume towards Mr. Mercer at elections for Parliament and Legislature. Referring editorially to the termination of the Orange wing of the Conservative party to compel Sir John Macdonald to proceed in his policy of disallowance, Sentinel says:—

"The time is favorable for action. We will have not only the active support of those who see in 'Jesuitism' the deadly and dangerous enemy of our civil and religious rights, but the menace, by Mr. Mercer, to rob lumber merchants and holders of bonds, is one of the most part Protestant, has been made to make the rich and powerful class his determined and implacable enemies. They will also unite with us to demand disallowance in the hope that their pillage, once deprived of the support of the Jesuit, will be hurled from power. Moreover, we will possess the secret agreement of a large number, perhaps the majority, of the Catholic clergy and laity of Quebec. These men, with Cardinal Taché at their head, have a secret warm hatred for the Jesuits, even if the reasons for this animosity are different than our own. The clergy do not compare them because the Jesuits being, in comparison, more able and better instructed than they, draw from the people immense sums, which, if matters were otherwise, would come to their own pockets. The intelligent of the laity detest them because they are more tyrannical and more persistent aspirants for power and money than the poorest of the ordinary clergy. These during the elections will, perhaps, not do to work openly against the Jesuits and Mr. Mercer, but they will certainly give latter only a cold and heartless support."

YESTERDAY'S CONTEST.

The workingmen carried Montreal East. The moral weakness of the Tory alliance, offset, to a large extent, by the annual money it was able to supply and the influence it was able to exert. It will not take long, workingmen, very long, however, to elect that the victory was a barren one, so that they are concerned. Mr. Lepine will simply be a small jobber the Macdonaldite tail and no more than the rag the Tory dog than were former slaves, elected in the same way. And workingmen who now imagine that they have done something great will find that, like the lion in the fable, they have only bound themselves more firmly in the coils of the beast by their exertions to free themselves.

It has been frequently noted that in elections when side issues of powerful influence on minorities, or groups, of the electors have been introduced, men have swarmed the polls and voted under the stress of ideas against their deepest, most cherished convictions. In this way it has sometimes occurred that deadliest political foes have found themselves thrown together in some ranks. But when the return of reason gave them time for reflection, they would have how they could have acted so blindly, stupidly.

Thus, in Montreal East, workingmen went to send a man to parliament to support military which robs them of one-fourth their earnings on the false pretense of having a policy that provides work. And, in doing so, they are encouraged by the men who have combined to unjustly increase the cost of their food, fuel and clothing. At the same time the Government for which they vote puts a prohibitive tariff on foreign products, while paying the passage of paupers from Europe to compete with Canadian workingmen.

Agate we see the Prohibitionists throw all their strength on the side of one who pledged to sustain a government which abolished Prohibition in the Northwest, issued licenses for the sale of liquor, contented, and in defiance of the constitution, by Mr. Mackenzie and confirmed by Liberal party for the territories! Such prohibitions of human perversity as these more calculated to make a wise man weep with pity than to condemn with ascription. Apart from and behind these well-meaning misguided people, rise the sinister shadows of Chapleau, seen only because it is less light than that from which it emerges and has its reflection in pools of blood illuminated flame. To the genius presiding behind the shadow a majority of the electors of Montreal East have made sacrifice. But it is not the first time the Evil One has led men through their zeal for virtue on one side, and insidious whisper on the other and the end in hand.