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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1887.

FULL returns are reported from Algoma. They give Dawson a majority of 28.

There seems to have been a lot of crookedness in the Algoma election, all in favor of Mr. Dawson. It is alleged that the returns have been tampered with and that a recount will give Mr. Burk a majority.

ON ACCOUNT of the late Henry Ward Beecher's alleged heterodoxy, the Congregational ministers of Chicago refused to send Mrs. Beecher a message of condolence. As the first principle of Congregationalism is the entire independence of each congregation, the charge of heterodoxy seems rather curious.

THAT GOOD TORY. The Hamilton *Spectator*, sits its brother of this city on the head with its editorial club in this style:—"The Montreal *Gazette* is more than disingenuous, it is dishonest." Information appears to travel very slowly from Montreal to Hamilton, but it is pleasing to know that it gets there at last.

THE IRISH QUESTION is rapidly assuming portentous proportions. It seems as if the Salisbury Government are determined to drive Ireland to desperation, in order to place the country under martial law. The limit of human endurance has been reached, and an explosion of popular wrath may occur at any moment.

WHEN witnesses in election bribery cases skip out with the evident intention of avoiding giving evidence and defeating the ends of justice, their action may be taken as a confession of guilt. The persons who have jumped their bail in the Quebec Westbury affair have given away McGreevy's case badly, but the testimony of Father Burke remains, and that is sufficient we should think to void the election.

THE FINANCIAL CRASH in the Maritime Provinces may be distinctly traced to the recent success of the Government in the elections. A policy which has closed the avenues of profitable trade and destroyed the shipping industry, having been again confirmed, took away the hope of change for the better which buoyed up the merchants of the East. They hung on so long as the immediate prospect of a change of government gave reasonable expectation that the barriers would be lowered, but the unfortunate political result has precipitated a financial crisis and is sure to lead to results still more disastrous.

It is rather singular that Ontario with all its boasted progress should show a falling off in the number of children attending the public schools. According to the report of the Minister of Education just issued, comprising the statistics for 1885, the total number of children of school age in the Province in the latter year was 553,147. Of these 471,235 were actually pupils in attendance on the public and separate schools. This shows an increase of 5,861, as compared with 1884. But it is considerably short of the number actually attending school in 1876, amounting to 489,064. Since that time the number steadily decreased until 1883, when the pupils only numbered 462,887. We should judge by these figures that the public schools have fallen greatly into disfavor, or else the population of the province is on the decrease.

IT IS STATED on good authority that a proposition will be made in Parliament during the coming session to grant the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a cash bonus of four millions of dollars as consideration for the surrender of the monopoly clauses of its charter. If the report is not founded on fact the organs of the Government had better

contradict it without delay. Perhaps it would be better were Sir Donald Smith, who is interested for his constituents as well as for himself in the alleged transaction, to relieve the public mind of an impression which, if true, throws a flood of light on the motives of ministers in dissolving Parliament, and the probable source of the enormous fund placed at the disposal of Government candidates in the recent elections.

OUT of the mouths of their own chosen instruments Tory Government and Landlordism in Ireland have been exposed and condemned. The evidence of General Buller, although garbled in the report, contains sufficient to establish the justice of the tenants' claims, and the cruel necessity which compelled them to accept the plan of campaign. Coercion is thus condemned in advance, and cannot be insisted on without an accompanying measure of agrarian relief. And so another and very important stage has been reached in the history of Ireland's struggle for justice. The double grip of Landlordism and Castle misrule is perceptibly weakening; as it weakens Irish strength increases. Any concessions Salisbury may make can only be regarded as wrong from his fears and his feebleness, therefore must the Irish people push forward with all the more determination till the full measure of their national, inalienable right to govern themselves in their own way is fully and firmly established.

ENGLISH wrongheadedness in dealing with Ireland is again displayed in the appointment of Mr. Balfour, a Scotch Tory, to the position of Chief Secretary of Ireland. Her Majesty's Government think anyone but an Irishman is fit to govern Ireland, although experience has constantly taught them otherwise. But, whatever qualifications Mr. Balfour may possess, he lacks the one essential to success—sympathy with the Irish people. As the official channel of a ministry in alliance with the Landlordry he is foredoomed to official failure, if not physical collapse, like his immediate predecessor and many others who went before him and tried to govern Ireland in a way that Ireland has determined she shall not be governed. Lord Salisbury has declared that the Irish question is "a horrid nightmare." We are not astonished, and rather pleased, to hear him say so. People suffering with nightmare generally get wakened up with a rude shaking. Perhaps that is what he wants. Meantime the futility of the policy of coercion is being demonstrated more thoroughly every day, and the indications now are that the present Government cannot continue the struggle much longer.

A GREAT WANT.

Since the Hon. Mr. Holton and the Hon. Mr. Huntington passed away the English speaking Liberals of Quebec province have suffered grievously for the want of a capable man to lead them. At present there is no appearance of one arising unless, indeed, the Hon. Peter Mitchell should assume the position. His being the representative of a New Brunswick constituency may not quite fill the bill in the estimation of those who take a local view, but he is, as a matter of fact, largely identified with Montreal interests; he has the ability, the capacity to lead, personal popularity and thorough acquaintance with the people. He could take the lead of the English Liberals and, were he to devote himself to the duties of the position, we believe he would soon build up a party that would command respect and confidence in and out of parliament. He has energy, independence, experience, a clean record, and is just the man for the occasion if he will only see his opportunity and embrace it.

THE COMING SESSION.

Government organs say that as far as the intention of ministers are concerned the coming session of the Federal Parliament will be short. The season of the year is certainly unpropitious, but the duration of the session must depend on other things besides the intention of ministers. To them the prospect of a stormy session lasting into or through the dog days is not a pleasant prospect. But the interests of the country are paramount to the convenience of the Ministry, and the Opposition is not likely to withhold exposure of abuses out of deference to those who have stolen a popular verdict by the most flagrant fraud and corruption.

The indictment against the Government, which Mr. Blake would have presented this winter had the late Parliament been allowed to run its full term, has been materially lengthened and strengthened by recent events. Mr. Blake is now in a better position, by reason of his increased following, to urge public attention to these matters, and he will take care, we may be sure, that they shall not be suppressed in deference to the wishes of those principally implicated. The coming session is the proper time to go into these questions and they will be gone into, no matter how much the session may be prolonged in consequence. The new parliament cannot carry things with the same high hand that distinguished the ironclad majority in that which has passed away. Of course it would be more agreeable to ministers to have no session at all, but since there is a constitutional necessity for going through parliamentary formalities, care must be taken that these formalities shall be made as interesting and beneficial to the country as possible.

The financial situation is such as to cause grave uneasiness. All we know is that the debt has been raised to colossal proportions, that there is an enormous deficit and that pledges have been recklessly made during the late campaign for railway and other works amounting up to many millions. The promised bribes by which a government majority was

secured in Nova Scotia must be redeemed or the Government will have to face defeat. Having entered upon this system of wholesale bribery, Ministers can only hope to retain power by carrying it on, whatever may be the cost. The Opposition, as in duty bound, will object, resist, and then a howl will be raised that they are opposed to the interests of the Maritime Provinces. This is what happened before when Nova Scotia was bribed with an unconstitutional subsidy and Mr. Howe "accepted the situation."

But the condition of the treasury and the state of the revenue are not such as to warrant the further launching into extravagant expenditures. Retrenchment, however, is seen to be impossible, so we may prepare for a further increase of taxation. It was the prospect of having to propose increased taxation, we have no doubt, which led to the premature dissolution of parliament. All these matters will take time, and ministers will be compelled to fight them inch by inch.

Most important of all, perhaps, will be the debate, which is certain to arise, with reference to the fisheries and generally our commercial relations with the United States. A further demand for assistance or more accommodation, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is already mooted, so that, taking a general view of the probabilities of the session and the party complications which must undoubtedly arise, the prospects for a session of limited duration are by no means brilliant.

ONTARIO PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Treasury Blue Book of the sister province presents the financial record down to the 31st December, 1886. These accounts show that at the beginning of 1886 there was a balance of \$156,315 in the treasury. The Province obtained from the Dominion treasury, as subsidy and specific grant, \$1,190,872.

The following statement of revenue and expenditure will be of interest as furnishing a means of comparison with our own province. Ontario obtained \$335,004 from interest on investments and on debts due from Canada to Ontario. The Crown Lands Department produced \$788,686, licenses \$211,162, casual revenue \$12,372, Algoma taxes \$13,143, law stamps \$62,291, education department \$38,229 and public institutions \$89,920, making the total consolidated revenue for the year \$2,777,183. From open accounts, such as fire insurances, drainage debentures and sale of annuities \$371,476 were obtained, and \$1,663,216 were withdrawn from special deposit. The special deposits made during the year amounted to \$1,678,933, and the bank balance on December 31st, 1886, was \$107,549.

Expenditures out of consolidated revenue fund amounted to \$2,488,964, against \$2,777,183 of revenue. The most important items were \$374,158 for education, \$386,919 for maintenance of asylums, \$346,641 for administration of justice, \$183,049 for civil government, \$145,213 for colonization roads, \$125,250 for agriculture, \$115,612 for legislation, and \$103,416 for hospitals and charities. Repairs and construction of public works and buildings amount to \$279,966, aid to railways \$247,982, annuities \$33,550.

On the whole the expenditures are largely within the income, and the surplus remains untouched.

THE CABINET SPLIT.

It does not require very great penetration to obtain an inside view of the Ottawa ministry. The result of the elections, while greatly weakening the government as a whole, has considerably altered the relative positions of certain ministers. Mr. Chapleau, who was kept in the background, forced to content himself with a minor portfolio by the influence of Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron, is now next to Sir Charles Tupper, the most influential member of the Cabinet. Already he has made his influence felt in various ways. His friends are coming to the front and are busy fortifying him for future movements on the political chess board. Whatever pretensions Sir Hector may have heretofore cherished to the leadership of the French Conservatives, he must now abandon them. His following, if he ever really had one, has been destroyed, while that of his rival has been increased in number and solidity. Mr. Chapleau may not insist on displacing Sir Hector in the Public Works department, but he will press, we may be sure with success, for a position in the Cabinet with greater influence and patronage than that of Secretary of State. In preparing for future contingencies he has, no doubt, perceived that Sir Charles Tupper is the only available leader in the not improbable event of Sir John Macdonald's retirement. On the other hand, Sir Charles must see in Mr. Chapleau a man after his own heart, and the one above all others most able to assist him to the Premiership. Sir Charles is not like Sir John; he is not jealous of an able colleague, thinking himself, no doubt, more than a match for any one.

But Sir John, if he is determined to retain his position, will work to keep the Tupper-Chapleau combination from becoming too powerful. We, therefore, may prepare to see him stand by Sir Hector. Sir John knows perfectly well that Sir Charles, with the assistance of Mr. Chapleau, would pitch him overboard any moment, as he actually proposed to do on a former occasion. But Sir John is so strong as yet to fear any such attempt. There are difficulties, however, looming ahead that may suddenly change the whole position and compel him to retire or pull down the whole government with him. As self-sacrifice is a virtue he has never displayed the chances are that he will not give way if he can help it. But should Mr. Chapleau secure the Conservative Independents on

his side he will be in a position to dictate absolutely to Sir John. To secure this object is doubtless the purpose of the caucus to be held here this evening. Perhaps, since the Nationalists are after Sir John's scalp, Mr. Chapleau may find an alliance with them quite in accordance with his plans, but he will have to be very cautious, for the Ontario Tories must be reckoned with. In any case, the question as to who shall lead the Blues is sure to be resolved into the more critical one of how long Sir John can maintain the balance of power without a rupture. The coming session will soon develop the situation, and show whether the Macdonald-Langevin wing of the Cabinet or the Tupper-Chapleau combination is the stronger. Immediate strength is with the former, the future belongs to the latter, but both have to reckon with a third. Union against him may preserve them for a while, but when the crisis comes, as it must at an early day, a split is inevitable.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON IRISH LANDLORDS.

English papers just received contain the report of a speech by the Marquis of Ripon on the Irish question, delivered in East Finsbury. This nobleman, it will be remembered, was at one time Grand Master of English Freemasons, became a convert to the Catholic Church, and was afterwards appointed Viceroy of India. He called on his hearers to exert themselves to reverse the verdict of the last general election and extend to Ireland the self-government which Canada and Australia enjoyed. The Liberal policy might be summed up in the words, the petroleum can, the torch and crowbar, the illegal panel and packed jury. Referring to recent aspects of the land struggle in the sister isle, to which England behaves like a cruel step-sister, His Lordship said:

"Putting pressure upon the landlords was better than doing nothing, though it was a clumsy method and a dangerous substitute for the authority of a court of law. It could only succeed with the best and most reasonable landlords, and left the people at the mercy of the worst and most grasping. He objected to the manner in which the evictions were carried out, because it was unworthy of a civilized nation, and was calculated to inflame the feelings and passions of an excitable people. Alluding to the case of jury-packing at Sligo, he asked how could they expect the Irish people to respect the law if the sub-sheriffs were allowed to violate it. Further than allow this state of things to continue, he thought it would be better to abolish trial by jury altogether. The story of Irish administration by the present Government was one of folly and blunder from beginning to end."

When men like the Marquis of Ripon, who is an honor to his class, which, unfortunately for England, has but few like him, thus ally themselves with the justice seeking tenantry of Ireland, we may be sure that the time for equitable settlement is not far off.

RECIPROCITY OR RETALIATION.

When Sir Leonard Tilley unfolded the National Policy in his budget speech in 1879, he laid great stress on the argument that, as a retaliatory measure, it would have the effect of forcing the United States to grant reciprocity. Indeed, this view of the new policy was the one chiefly urged in the Maritime provinces to secure the adhesion of the people in the east to it.

Eight years have passed since then, and the Government claim, with some show of reason, that the people have thrice declared their faith in the policy of protection and retaliation. There can be no doubt but the principle is a sound one under existing conditions. We must, however, admit that it has failed lamentably so far as a means for obtaining reciprocity. And were it not for the fisheries embracing the two countries might continue their mutual hostility indefinitely. But it is now plain that the trade relations of the States and Canada are too intimate by nature and necessity for the successful prosecution by either of a commercial war of mutual exclusion. They want as much from us as we want from them, and it may as well be understood at once that we will not surrender one jot or tittle of our rights without an equitable *quid pro quo*. It is as necessary the Government of England should thoroughly understand the Canadian attitude on this point as the Government at Washington.

Our desire is to live on terms of the most complete amity with the United States and to cultivate trade with as few impediments as possible, but we are not to be bullied into making concessions.

If the Americans are not determined to pick a quarrel and attempt to take by force and fraud what they might have on fair terms, there ought surely to be some means for settling impending difficulties. But if such means are not found before spring opens, our government must, at whatever expense and annoyance, protect the interests of our fishermen. We cannot submit to spoliation, although there are people in the Republic who think they can frighten Canada, over-reach England, get all they demand and give nothing in return. Quite possibly both peoples may lose enormously in the quarrel, but whatever the loss, we stand upon our rights. If the prospect is not very bright for Canada it is by no means encouraging to the States.

But there is very little satisfaction for us in the reflection that all this trouble might have been avoided had wiser counsels prevailed at Ottawa, and the late President Arthur's advances towards reciprocity been met in a proper spirit by Sir John Macdonald. He threw away the opportunity which he pretended to desire, and thereby ran the risk of paralyzing our trade with the one people on earth with whom it is our greatest interest to live on good terms.

Negotiations are said to be going on between London and Washington looking to a settlement of the matters in dispute. If they result favorably, well and good; if not,

then we must prepare for a row on the lines laid down in the Edmunds bill, however disagreeable the prospect may be. Gloucester fishermen will poach in our waters we may be sure. Some of them will be caught, and their vessels confiscated. This will bring matters to a head. Should the absurd and wicked threat of non-intercourse be then resorted to, we must endure it with what fortitude we possess. One thing is pretty certain,—the event would destroy Tory government utterly in Canada, in view of which we can contemplate it with calmness not unmixed with satisfaction, since it would lead to a thorough revision of our relations with the Republic and the Empire. Such a revision must be made sooner or later, and, we believe, the sooner the better.

PARTY POLITICS AND THE MILITIA.

Sir Adolphe Caron, from a political as well as an administrative point of view, has committed a grave blunder, if the report that comes from Quebec be true. The despatch in a contemporary reads as follows:—

"By an order from the Minister of Militia, who is now here, the Ninth Battalion, which commenced its annual drill this week, was abruptly ordered yesterday to discontinue, and people are asking what this means, if it is not another attempt on the part of Sir A. P. Caron to revenge himself in a petty way on Col. Amyot, M.P., the commander of the battalion."

It will be remembered, of course, that Col. Amyot is one of the Blues who went into Opposition on the Riel question, although, at the head of his battalion, he did good service suppressing the rising in the Northwest. The 9th is one of the most serviceable corps in this province, and certainly ought to be treated with highest consideration apart altogether from the party relations of its commanding officer. But, while Sir Adolphe Caron is Minister of Militia, he is not the officer commanding the militia. Gen. Middleton holds that position, receives the pay and allowances, and from him all orders relating to drill and discipline should emanate. It would, therefore, be something new and altogether unprecedented were the Minister to act in the manner indicated by the despatch quoted above.

He could, of course, suggest such an order and the General could put it in force. Probably that was the actual fact. If so, we might as well dispense with a General altogether and save our money, for he would be only a putative commander-in-chief, and it would be some relief, in the event of a fuss, to be rid of the feathers.

The incident related of the 9th, however, only serves to emphasize a complaint that has long existed in the militia. There are hundreds of gentlemen in Canada who look back on the time and money they wasted in the service with feelings of regret not unmixed with self-contempt. When they think of how they worked to keep up their companies; how they studied to make themselves efficient; how they were prepared with heroic self-sacrifice to devote their lives and their fortunes to the service of their country, and then reflect on the shabby way they were treated by the militia authorities, and the contempt with which they were gazed out, they feel like men who had made fools of themselves and were treated according to their deserts.

But the demoralization of our militia, patent to everybody who takes the trouble to observe it, has been caused by just such matters as that reported from Quebec. By using the service as a party or political engine its efficiency has been very seriously impaired. We all know how favoritism in appointments and promotions has brought the whole system into contempt. All these things were bad enough, but when militia abuses reach a stage where a minister directly interferes with the discipline of a battalion in order to visit political displeasure on a capable officer, endurance has found a limit. The question is now ripe for parliamentary review, and Col. Amyot will be justified in pushing an investigation before the Commons at Ottawa.

ELECTION FRAUDS AND CONSPIRACY.

Things have come to a pretty pass in Canada when returning officers take upon themselves to decide who shall and who shall not represent the constituencies, without regard to the declared will of the people expressed by the majority of ballots. It is worse still when a returning officer can vitiate an election by his own neglect or wilful violation of the law. But when we see in a number of constituencies returning officers acting in a way to secure the election of government candidates against all odds, the inference is unavoidable that a widespread conspiracy was arranged to defeat the will of the electorate—a conspiracy in which the Government must be held as the prime mover, since in every instance the illegal practices were for the benefit of its candidates. The scandals of bribery, coercion, corruption, intimidation, were very shocking, but when returning officers take upon themselves the exercise of arbitrary power, in the interest of the Ministry of the day, elections become farcical, and balloting for members of parliament a wretched travesty on popular liberty.

It was pointed out at the time Sir John Macdonald changed the election law, that the clause he introduced giving the Government power to select its own creatures to perform the duties of Returning officers, that just such unscrupulous tactics might be expected. Mr. Mackenzie's Act made the appointment of sheriffs and registrars as Returning officers absolute; Sir John's "amendment" gave the Government power to appoint whoever they pleased. Will anyone pretend that the law was not thus changed for the worse without an object? And will it be contended that the object is not plainly revealed in the action of the Returning officers in Chateaugay, Yamaska, Queen's, N.B., and Joliette? Indeed, the whole history of Sir John's

legislation in relation to the election laws has been nothing but a series of disreputable schemes for the plain purpose of swindling the people out of their rights and placing their franchise at the disposal of his own selected partisans. This great disgraceful, political fact stands out with shameful prominence as the storm of the election contests subside. To secure himself in power, Sir John emasculated the election law, he next imposed the infamous Gerrymander on Ontario, then he concocted his Revising Barrister atrocity, and tops off this pyramid of electioneering rascalities with the irresponsible partisan Returning Officer—the whole surrounded with bribery agents, whiskey dispensers, bullies, bosses and the blundering poll clerk, to make sure should the electors be too many for the Tory candidate.

Never was such a diabolical attack made upon the liberties of a nation under the forms of law. Yet with all these rascalities to pervert the judgment of the electorate, the government have only a bare majority. Where would they have been had the people been in a position to give a free, fair, full expression of their opinion? Anyone who imagines that these evils and wrongs will be permitted to continue and bear the fruits we daily witness in demoralization and corruption, know little of the men who have undertaken the task of purging and purifying parliament.

IRISH CATHOLICS AND CANADIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

In the Boston *Pilot* of the 12th inst., there appears some correspondence which calls for passing comment. The three letters to which we allude deal with the position of the Irish Catholic people of Canada in relation to political parties. The first of these is from the regular correspondent of the *Pilot* at Ottawa, who takes the same ground that we have held all along in these columns. Referring to the claim set up by an admirer of Canadian Toryism, that Sir John Macdonald's government deserves credit for its action on the Home Rule question, the correspondent writes:

"While a great many of his fellow countrymen in the Dominion do not doubt for a moment that John Costigan is a thorough Irishman at heart, they object, and rightly, to his party. He would have never moved his amendment to the spirited resolution of the Parliament, demanding Home Rule for the land, were it not that he was under the hood of the Orange clique, and was forced to acquiesce in the bidding of the crafty Premier, the milk and water substitute of the Hon. Mr. Costigan to Mr. Blake's straightforward man who was voted for by Col. O'Brien, the Orange stronghold in the West, because in that House, fully of force, it was the one which would have the worst effect. Some time afterwards when the ex-member for Quebec, Mr. O'Brien, was passing through Canada, he expressed much regret to Rev. Father Flanagan, of St. Thomas, Ont., for the defeat of Mr. Blake's resolutions which would, if carried, have materially helped the cause of the 'Parliamentary'."

The facts here stated are absolutely unsalable. They never have been contradicted. The only defence set up for the Tories is that Mr. Blake moved his resolutions for party purposes. This is both weak and childish, for the Liberal leader stood to lose as much as he could gain by taking the course he did. But the apologists for Toryism take care to conceal the fact that Mr. Blake has always been an eloquent and consistent advocate of Home Rule. They also refrain from mentioning that the Orangemen of Canada, who are the most bitter opponents of Home Rule, are all Tories, and their lodges are nothing more than Tory nurseries, and active machines in the interest of the Tory party. If any doubt could be entertained on this point it is set at rest by the fact that the District Orange Lodge of Carleton adopted and published in the Ottawa *Citizen* a resolution endorsing the candidature of "brother" Sir John Macdonald for Parliament. The chief reason for passing this motion was stated at the time to have been the successful opposition made by Sir John's Government to Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution.

These facts are so well known to everyone who reads in Canada that it is astonishing how a person styling himself "An Irish Canadian" can have the hardihood to address *The Pilot* with the plea that the Tory party of Canada is friendly to Home Rule, and particularly so to Irish Catholics. This correspondent says:—

"We have now five Catholic Ministers—Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Costigan, Mr. Chapleau, and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a man in whom every Irishman finds a friend—a man against whom even his unscrupulous enemies have naught to say. Mr. Costigan has served us well and prudently, never running the risk of doing the Irish cause an injury by bringing it up at a time or under circumstances calculated to secure for it an adverse consideration. For this prudence he has been condemned by the unthinking."

The personal allusions in this extract are entirely uncalled for. No exception has ever been taken to any of the gentlemen named except on the ground of their public conduct as ministers and members of the Tory party. As for Mr. Costigan's "prudence," that was dictated solely with the view of not disturbing the harmony of the Tory party. That he was always prudently accommodating not to bring up any question that would raise the latent bigotry of the majority supporting the Ministry may be to his credit as a politician; but those who hold the Irish question paramount to all others fail to see much virtue in a man who sacrificed his professed Irish and Home Rule principles to party exigencies. Mr. Costigan and those Irishmen who side with him have been condemned because they proved themselves more subservient to Sir John Macdonald and his "impalpables" than faithful to the cause of Ireland.

The third letter in *The Pilot* deals with "Orangemen in Canada and the United States." The writer, Mr. Newton T. Harrington, shows very conclusively that the Macdonaldite party in Canada is distinctively of the reactionary British Tory type, and supports his contention with extracts from speeches by English and Canadian Tories, and from the