people through the workhouse, an outrage on

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGH OF TUB PODER

IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

. 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum (in advance)...\$1.50 Olergymen, 10sohers & Post-Masters...\$1.00 Chuba of 5 or more (per annum each)....\$1.00

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WEBNESDAY......MARCH 21, 1883.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of THE TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance we are capable of, will be given, so as to facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With this object in view, we have decided to reduce the price of THE TRUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and cheapest Catholic weekly paper on this continent. For the future the price per annum for Ten

Taus Witness will be one dollar, psyable strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that may who will allow the date of their subscription to expire without remitting will be charged at the rate of \$1.50 per annum. All those who wish to have the benefit of the reduced rate-\$1.00 per year-must first pay up all arrears of subscription. All privileges Shat formerly were allowed, with respect to clubs, &c., are cancelled from this date.

We hope that every reader of THE TRUE WITHESS will induce her or his neighbor to become a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and assisting us will at the same time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism. The leaders of the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for Home Rule are ematically misrepresented; the crimes committed in Ireland are grossly exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the primes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. The Thus WITHERS has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and subscribers for the generous sup. port that they have given to THE TRUE WITmass in the past, and hope that they shall continue to extend to us the same kindness in the fature; and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circulation of Tue True Witness.

The reduction in the annual subscription of THE TRUE WITHERS will take place from 1st April next.

We are now mailing the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most DASOS are small, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal, Canada.

LORD DERBY A CONVERT TO ROSSA'S DYNAMITE DOCTRINE.

When O'Donovan Rossa was asked why he

used dynamite in preference to any other death agency for the destruction of life and property, he answered, because "dynamite is more humane than gunpowder and shot," and the world was shocked at the doctrine. Bossa's dynamite doctrine, however, seems to have gained a noble convert, in the person of an English earl. The rumor had been gaining ground in England that the Transval Boers were exterminating the native troops by that dreadful engine of death-dynamite. The rumor found its way into the House of Lords, where Lord Brabourne resolved to have official light thrown on the subject. The noble lord put a formal question 20 Lord Darby whether it was correct that dynamite had been employed against the matives in Africa. In reply Lord Derby assumed an air of indifference worthy of Rossa, and confessed he did not attach much impor-

tance to the report, whether true or not, for

said the noble Earl, "I do not see that there is

Zess humanity in the employment of dyna-

mite than gunpowder." This, however,

was not an answer to Lord Brabourne's ques-

tion, but after propounding and endorsing

O'Donovan Rossa's doctrine to the House and

preparing the way for the horrible admission

"Dynamite has been used in certain operations against a chief who had not remained faithful to the British Government, and who had steadily refused to pay taxes, and I believe that chief has never paid taxes to us at any time." This confession is simply astounding. If civilization was so shocked at the absurd threats of O'Donovan Roses to use dynamite against oppression what should be the feelings of horror at the sotual employment of dynamite to enforce the demands and exactions of tyranny. To blow an African oblef and his little army to atoms with dynamite, because he failed to pay taxes, is something novel even in the history of England. Dynamite has never been countenanced or recognized as a lawful weapon in war and it is evidently the duty of the civilized powers to condemn the action of the British Government in using it against the poorly armed natives of Africa.

LADY DIXIES POODLE AND THE ASSASSINS.

An absurd story about an alleged attempt at assassination of the notorious Lady Dixie comes from London this morning. A school boy would have concocted the story much better and with a greater regard for the semblance of truth. Any one reading between the lines of her Ladyship's narration of the diabolical outrage upon her person, cannot fail to see that it is a pure fabrication, ridiculous in the extreme. There is about as much truth in it as in her statements about the Land League Funds, and that is very little. The whole affair is a clear put up job. Her Ladyship failed to create a sensation by her "crazy" charges against the management of the Land League monies. None of the Irish people either at home or abroad would listen to her, except Dick, the pig. No body except the Tories put any faith or belief in her accusations against Parnell, Egan and the other trustees of the funds. Vexed and embittered by her failure to bring discredit upon the leaders of the National party by her silly charges, Lady Dixie has had recourse to the old British ruse of writing herself a threatening letter and "committing assassination" upon herself so as to catch the public sympathy and excite ill-feeling against those horrid Land Leaguers. Her Ladyship's game is too diaphanous. She says while promenading at Windsor she was attacked by two men, who cut her dress in several places with daggers, but, O, miracle ! she did not get a scratch. She says as soon as she caught sight of the daggers she fell in a swoon, but she remembered the men putting mud in her mouth. To remember anything while unconscious is rather strange. She next avers that she noticed the two men, who disguised in women's clothes, had their faces shaved, but later on she said she did not recognize one of them, as his face was veiled. How, then, did she know his face was shaved? Strange again. She attributes the saving of her life to her dog, which protected her while she lay in a swoon. It is seldom that one hears of two desperate assassins being foiled by a stubborn poodle in the accomplishment of their purpose. She was in a swoon during 45 minutes, and she supposes that the scoundrels were disturbed by a cart passing in the woods. How did her ladyship, who was unconscious for so long a time, know that a cart had passed in the woods, and that it was this, with the assistance of her lap-dog, that frightened off the assassins? Lady Dixie must have been dreaming, or else she is, as Pairick Egan says, like the rest of her family-crasy.

MISREPRESENTING THE IRISH

NATIONAL PARTY. What have the Irish people done to the Witness that it should persist in misrepresenting everything in connection with the country and the National party? Our contemporary, in commenting on Mr. Egan's the Secretary (?) of the Land League to leave the National cause to get out of the difficulties which at present surround it as it best could without him, and adds that, as the Government was hunting up the assassination conspiracy and would convict the members, it was a good time for him to depart as quietly and as suddenly as possible. These insinuations on the part of the Witness betray an absolute want of fairness and impartiality, but are an index of very bitter animosity and deep seated prejudice. The Witness, in thus delivering itself, aims at invendos which are as base and discreditable as they are unwarrantable. It would have its readers to understand and believe that Mr. Egan is a coward, unready to help his country when most in need of succour, and an assassin or a conniver at assassination, ficeing from justice. The Witness has followed in the footsteps of the Tory and Irish press of Great Britain, and with them thinks and asserts that Mr. Egan's ment of guilt." There is as much acknowledgment of guilt in Egan's visit to America as there was truth in the London Times' statement that two or three days ago he was seen escaping to Spain disguised as a priest. This Ribernophobist press find it just as easy to place a man in Paris or Spain, when he is actually walking the streets of New York, hould find scho in and be endorsed by such papers as the Witness. ... Our contempo-

of the Irish National cause, but then justice, fair play and decency demand that it should not become one of the category of viliters and caluminators of Ireland, her cause, and her people. God knows this category is large and numerous enough without the addition of a Montreal paper.

PATRICK EGAN IN NEW YORK.

ONLY four days ago the London Times and rubbish about the departure of Patrick Egan from Dublin. It was said that he had fled to Paris, to Spain and other parts of Europe. He had escaped disguised as a priest. These journals seemed to know every movement made by the Treasurer of the Land League. But these stories of the Tory press prove to be but pure fabrication and misrepresentation, for Egan is neither in Paris or Spain, but in New York. How Egan could have left Dublin four days ago and be in New York yesterday, will no doubt puzzle more than the London Times. Mr. Egan has come to America on business connected with his firm in Dublin; but his decision to start was hastened by the urgent request of Sheridan who wanted him in case the extradition proceedings would be pushed. Mr. Egan maintains that the prospect is entirely hopeful for the National cause on the principle that the more England is obliged to coerce and oppress Ireland the sconer will the struggle be brought to a close and the rights of the Irish people acknowledged. The brutal policy of the Liberal Government has widened immeasurably the gulf between the two countries, and nothing will satisfy the people, but the attainment of some measure of national self-government. Mr. Egan says that it is the duty of Government to break up the assassination conspiracy, but considers the course of prosecution to be simply atrocious. Bribes, whiskey, coaxing and bullying have been lavished the witnesses to induce to swear to what the Castle officials re. quired, while the prisoners were not allowed to arrange for their defence. It has for some time past been the evident desire of the Government adherents to establish the complicity of the Land League in impious Government. the Invincible conspiracy: and it is is said that one of the conditions on which they accepted the evidence of Carey, was that he should incriminate that body. Mr. Egan, however, asserts that not one penny of the Land League money was ever supplied to conspirators. The Government wants an account of the Land League and it thinks the funds. way of securing it is to put the custodians on their defence against absurd charges of criminal dealings. So far from the money being expended on the conspirators, it has gone, on the contrary, to the protection of the landlords from the vengeance of outraged tenants. How different this exposition of the Irish situation is from what we are daily furnished by lying cablegrams copied from fournals bitterly hostile to Ireland and her people.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT THE CHUKCH.

situation is one of alarm and danger. The Government seems unable to cope with the revolutionary elements at work in the great centres of population. When a strong hand affairs in time of social upheavings and commotions, there is none to steady the ship of State, for we find that President Grevy, dread. ing the gravity of the emergency, wants to retire; and it is only by the greatest persuasion that he has yielded to the demand of his Cabinet and of the popular representatives not to send in his resignation at present. It is asked what creates this spirit of insubordination and rebellion' which sways the masses visit to America, says it seemed better to of the people to and fro and what is the cause of the powerlessness of the Government? Those who study the destinies of nations will tell you to examine into the conduct of the Government and the behaviour of the people. If you find that the rule of the former has been unrighteous and that the lives of the latter have been in open violation of human and divine laws, then you have discovered the source from which spring the weakness of the one and the rebellious spirit of the other. And such are the characteristics or nature of the situation in France. The Government during the past four years has been gradually undermining the religious and social fabric of the nation. It has waged war with the Almighty; it has driven God rom the legislative halls, the courts of justice, the army, from the school, the family circle and the cemetery It has evidently made a fatal mistake in trying to induce the people to obey laws which clash and conflict with the divine laws. France, more than any other country, has had the sad experience of departure or flight is "a moral acknowledg- trying to get along without a God and of utterly failing to do so.

Notwithstanding this experience the powers which rule France at present have sentiment and aspirations of the country. The following is a brief summary of the legislation enacted against God, religion and the Church. The first bill, August 5, 1879, was or jury. When they are in pursuit of an hospitals. This was followed by a bill, Dec-Irlsh Nationalist and want his liberty or his ember 21, 1879, supressing part of the salary life, it does not cost them a thought to sub- of the Archbishops and Bishops, which was stitute misrepresentations for facts and false- paid to them out of the revenues of their prohoods for truth. It is to be regretted that perty confiscated by the State. On March these falsehoods and misrepresentations 18, 1880 a blow was levelled at higher education for Catholics, and a bill was passed supressing the rights of Oatholic Universities. rary surely can afford to treat the Irish ques. Next comes a bill, July 8, 1880, refusing the tion and oppose the National party in a fair army the right to have chaplains and abolishand impartial manner. We do not expect ing the position of aumonist, which had been preparing the way for the morrous admission and the property and the prope

The 12th of July, 1880 a bill was passed to the sex and ensure license in morals a bill, December 21st, 1880.

A bill granting to the press greater license its anti-Irish confreres published columns of to offend morality and insult religion with impunity, was enacted July 29th, 1881. A cemetery bill, Nov. 14th 1881, abolished all distinction and separation between the bodies of the faithful and of infidels or heathers in consecrated church yards. Bills introducing dren were made June 16, 1882, and March 28, religious persons incompetent to teach. A bill sarcastically entitled "providing for liberty of conscience in the court room." June 24, 1882, abolishes religious caths. Two bills on funerals, March, 18, 1882, and June 24, 1882, establish the right to public protection, honors to the Blessed Sacrament and to give

military escort to religious processions. Another bill, April 1, 1882, makes the walls of churches common property and allows cotted, we would; and if it didn't, we indecent placards to be posted thereon. A bill, May 15, 1882, diminishes the penalty in- the Witness we say THE Post would never curred, by robbery, disturbance, etc., comciation, and consequently suppress all reli- for centuries have been hanging on glous orders. A bill presented by Gambetts, the enslaved people. Our contemporary other young ecclesiastics to become soldiers. that The Post could have given anything but A bill concerning marriages of priests, June, an emphatic negative to that question. But 12, 1882, is too repulsive and too stupid to be | we fail to see waat the Witness desires to mentioned. Then comes a large number prove or establish by getting our answer to of bills, abolishing the concordat be- its query; the fact of the matter is tween France and the Holy See, that our contemporary has all through and all this immoral legislation is been driving at something which it followed by a tyrannical bill, 11th February, | cannot attain or strike; when it broaches this 1882, secularizing the property of religious corporations, fabriques of churches, seminaries and placing the Church at the mercy of an seeing straight. We hope that in the future.

narallel for which can only be found in the annals of a Nero. The unholy pretext for this undignified persecution was that the odious as in the present instance. strength and durability of the Republic depended on the effacement of God and the Church, but the events of the day point to a contrary result and demonstrate that the effects of this legislation lie altogether in an onposite direction; and the present Government of France, instead of waxing strong and durable, has grown weaker and more shaky, until to-day it finds its very existence menaced on all sides.

THE WITNESS AND THE OKA QUES-TION.

The Daily Witness takes exception to our commendation of the pamphlet on the Oka French and Indian Missions under the control of the Methodist Church and to our en-Communism is rampant in France and the us put a case for THE POST to consider. Suppose that Mr. Scott is correct when he says the Okas are tenants at will.' Then is absolutely required to hold the helm of they are just like Irish tenants the gentlemen of the Seminary are the (frish) landlords; the Dominion Parliament represents the Imperial one and the little Protestant Church at Oka would represent a Catholic Church on the landlord's estate."

their own cance without its aid or advocacy. Seminary. We would not hear of them heing objects of benevolence if they were like Irish tenants. The gentlemen of reverse would be more than unreasonable, on its first appearance. it would be unjust to the gentlemen of the Seminary. There is not the slightest similarity between the two. Has the Wilness ever been able to chronicle heartless evictions on the part of the Seminary? Have the Indians, "tenants at will," ever been cast on the roadside to starve and die! And when the question of removing the Indians from Oka came | the way of affording labor so that the people up, did the Seminary propose to oust might be enabled to earn a scanty livelihood. them out, bag and baggage, without The demand was certainly of a nature made it a study to crush out the religious any compensation for whatever improve. to which any civilized and humane Governments they may have made! On the ment would not for a moment heatcontrary, the Seminary treated those Indians, who yelled and danced with delight around the burning Church of Oks, with the greatest | blank to yield to the demand. The Lord as to call an Irishman an assassin and to for the expulsion of parish priests from the benevolence. The Seminary, conjointly with Lieutenant's answer was that no money render a verdict of guilty without trial, judge committees of charitable Institutions and the the Dominion Government, made arrangements for the purchase of 25,582 acres of land in the township of Gibson with meal with which the people could quiet The Seminary bought this land and made a free glit of it to the Indians native of starvation or the poorhouse has rewho thus received twenty times as much land for the cost of their transportation and saw | wisdom and judgment has come to a unanimthat they were furnished with provisions for cous decision on the subject; and His Grace.Dr fitteen days and had neat little houses to enter i McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, speaking on

the gentlemen of St. Stilpice to Irish landbring the Sunday down to the level of a week | lords. Our contemporary, evidently becomes day and to wipe out all that had been enact- mixed and confused when it touches on this ed to secure its proper sanctification and ob- Oka question. After instituting the above land must indeed be slarming when such a servance. To facilitate the debasement of comparison between the Indians and the Irish tenants, the Seminary and the Irish landlords, providing for the establishment of godless | the Witness puts the following questions :boarding schools for girls, was made law on | Would Tsz Posr justify the tearing down of cotting of the gentlemen of the Seminary? Would THE Post condemn any action in the House of Commons to loosen the chains that for centuries have been hanging on the enslaved people?

To the first question we answer that Tue

right and by law ne more than it would 1882, whilst laws were prepared to declare | justify the burning down of the Catholic Church at Oka, which was an unblushing piece of incendiarism. We now ask the Witness why, when the case of the pulling down of the little Protestant Church at Oka was brought before the courts it and its friends permitted judgment to go by default, providing for "liberty of conscience in the had been done. Our contemporary next puts army, June 20, 1882, forbids to pay military a very queer question? It wants to know if THE POST would justify the boycotting of the gentlemen of the Seminary. Well! it all depends; if the Seminary deserved to be boywouldn't. To the third and last question of think of stultifying itself to such an extent as mitted in churches. A bill discussed May to condemn any action in the House of Com-13, 1881, will deny religious all rights of asso- mons, to loosen the chains that March 25, 1882, compels seminarians and must be terribly naive to imagine for a moment Oka question, it acts as if the organs of its vision became crossed and prevented it from when our contemporary wants to make a This is a record of satanic legislation, a point, it will not destroy the force of its arguments and its prospects of successful debate by instituting comparisons so supremely

THE ORANGE BILL. MR. WHITE, member for Hastings, intro-

duced in the House of Commons the Bill to

incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of

British America. On the motion to fix a day

for the second reading, Mr. Coursel, member for Montreal East, seconded by Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, N.B., moved that the bill receive the six months hoist. A warm discussion at once ensued, and interest bordering on sensation was created in and around the House. The grounds taken by the advocates of the Bill to have a day fixed for the second reading were that it would have been misled by the talse and imperiect Indian question prepared and issued by the be "unfair, ungenerous and unmauly" to kill reports published on the subject. Rev. William Scott, Superintendent of the the bill without any discussion. The opponents of the measure repelled the charge of tyrannical conduct, and maintained that their no particular affection for the Chinese, and dereation of the views as expressed therein by action was inspired by the highest motives; they are becoming alarmed over the whole. the rev author. Our contemporary says: "Let | they did not want to open up a discussion of sale immigration of these celestials. Mr. a subject which would disturb the peace and | Shakespeare, one of the members of the Proharmony of the country. It was better to kill the bill at once rather than to allow it to inaugurate another reign of trouble. In fact | eral Government against the invasion. The more courtesy had been shown to the bill in the Federal House than when the question came up in the Legislative Assembly of the old Province of Canada in 1856. This fact was pointed out by Mr. J. J. Currap, member The Witness could not have put a case or for Montreal Centre, who forcibly added that made a comparison which could bring it the Orange question need not be discussed more confusion than the above. If the Oka in the House, because it was one which Indians were like the Irish tenants, then we belonged to history. The opinion of the would pity them indeed; they would no House seemed to be pretty well split on the longer have any claim on the sympathy of question. When the vote was taken it was the Witness, and they would have to paddle | found that 94 members were in favor of discussion and 89 were against it. The Cabinet If these Indians were in the position of Irish | was divided, all the French Ministers voting tenants they would scarcely be fed, housed, for the hoist and all their English confreres, source of weakness to the country. The bill. employed and paid for their work as they except Costigan, voting against it. There however, will meet with the stern opposition have largely been by the gentlemen of the were two Catholic members (Conservative)-Dawson and Hawkins—who favored a second ing paid for the improvements, buildings, reading. Mr. Blake followed Sir John in opetc., which they have made on their posing the hoist, while Mr. Mackensie cast his grounds; we would never hear of them be- vote for it. Although a day was fixed for the second reading it must not be concluded that the bill will be adopted, for a good many the Seminary, says the Witness, are members have openly expressed their intenlike the Irish landlords. It would be a good | tion of opposing it at the next stage who thing if the Irish landlords were like the voted for it yesterday, simply because they gentlemen of the Seminary, but to assert the considered it discourteous to defeat the bill agree that the work was done by

ENGLAND ARRAIGNED BY THE IRISH

EPISCOPATE. The other day an appeal was made to Earl Spencer, Viceroy of Ireland, to extend relief the damage possible to England unto the destitute and starving poor of the til she ceases to oppress Ireland. country in the shape of public works and in tate to accede. The English Government not only hesitated, but has refused point | cool, fairminded and impartial people. The would be spent on honest and willing labor but that the poorhouses would be supplied the pangs of hunger. This inhuman alterceived the consideration of the Bishops of as they held at Oka. The Seminary paid Ireland. The Hierarchy in its prudences when they arrived in their new territory. Is | behalf of the Oatholic Bishops of Ireland has it on the strength of this fatherly care and pronounced "the action of the Government The clause in Sir Leonard Tilley's Banking

humanity and a covert system of exterminat. ing the native race." The situation in Irebody of men as the Irish hierarchy have deem. ed it a solemn and imperative duty to God and His fellow creatures to denounce the Government in such terms of unrestrained force, and the church? Would THE POST justify the boy- to draw up such a terrible indictment against it. The significance of their pronouncement cannot be overestimated; it is plain and unequivocal, and it is launched on the responsibility of the entire episcopate. No more foreible and pregnant language could be used against England than to tell her that Post would not justify the tearing down of her rule is an outrage on humanity and to procompulsory, godless education of little chil- any church which was not sanctioned by claim her policy one of extermination of the native race. The charge is sufficient to justify either a revolution or international interference to prevent the British Government from perpetuating the outrage and to make it cease its system of extermination. We have at last come to the end of the chapter when the lrish people alone are to be denounced from every house-top for the crimes, real and of civil, godless burials. A bill ironically if they were confident that any injustice alleged, committed in or out of Ireland; the tables have been turned, and now at the instance of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland England stands arraigned and indicted as an enemy of humanity and the exterminator of a race.

> For the first two months of 1882 the num. ber of immigrants who settled in Canada was 2,786; for the same period this year the number of settlers is 6,592, which is an increase of 3,826. The immigration prospects for the present year are consequently unusually bright. It looks as if Sir A. T. Galt and the other emigration agents were at last bestirring themselves and influencing the course. of European emigrants.

> FORSTER, ex-Cabinet Minister, weakened and spoiled the validity of the claim made by the British Government on the French and American authorities for the extradition of Messis. Byrne and Sheridan, on the ground that the Phoenix Park murders were not political: the ex-Minister put the question beyond controversy by admitting, in a speech in the House of Commons, that "The death, of Lord Frederick Cavendish marked the first political assassination which has disgraced our annals for the last hundred years." It is accordingly easy to understand why the British Government has withdrawn its demand for the extradition of these gentlemen.

> WE give in to-day's issue a full report of the ringing speech in which Parnell hurled his contemptuous defiance at Forster and the other assailants of the Irish National party. The young leader exposed in a crushing and conclusive manner the "blood frenzy" efforts of the disgraced Minister to connect the leading men of the National League with outrages in Ireland, either as principals or accomplices. This brilliant effort of the National champion should be read by all lrishmens and widely circulated among those who may

> THE white people of British Columbia have vince, has been entrusted with the task of enlisting the aid and protection of the Feddemand of the Columbians seems to be very reasonable, for the bill which Mr. Shakespeare intends to introduce in relation to the question asks not for the total prohibition of but a restriction on the immigration of the Obinese. It provides that every Chinaman landing on our western coast shall pay \$50, and that no vessel shall bring Chinese in larger numbers than that of one for every hundred tons at which it is rated. This restriction is by no means oppressive and only evidences on the part of the Province but a fair desire for moderate protection against class of people, who are looked upon as a of railway men and contractors, who want cheap labor, no matter how the Province may be affected by the resence of the objectionable heathen.

> stir in English circles, and has afforded food for sensation to the rest of the world. The two extremes, the London Times and O'Donovan Bossa, are satisfied. and Fenians. They both arrived at this conclusion without any knowledge of the actual cause or authors of the affair. The Times threatens the Irish people with violence while Rossa says it is his intention to do all The Times is the complement of Rossa and vice versa; the one wants war and the other says nothing would give him greater pleasure: they both are algnificant illustrations, the one of blind hostility and animosity, the other of blind revenge and retalistion. The action of both is warmly deprecated by all London Times has no more right to inflame the minds of the public against the Irish people than Rossa has to declare war against England. There is, as the Evening Mail wisely remarks, as much likelihood that the Nihilists and Socialists who find a safe asylum in London, are the authors of the outrage as the Fenians or the Invin-

THE London explosion has caused quite a

PRIVATE bankers will no longer be allowed the privilege of using any name which would lead the public to believe that in dealing with them they were dealing with chartered banks.