

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 14, 1886

The Montreal Gazette says: "Above all things, it is essential to the good government of the country that any attempt to 'use a position of trust and influence for personal aggrandisement should meet with swift and sure condemnation.' And it was, of course, to meet out this swift and sure condemnation that Beatty 'the boy,' McCarthy 'the blackmailer,' John White 'the blind share colonizer,' etc., etc., were whitewashed and carried triumphantly out of their disgrace on the shoulders of the great boodle majority in Parliament.

The Trade Bulletin is of the opinion that the recent developments in certain Customs cases have supplied strong proof of the existence of a regular system of condoning frauds upon Her Majesty's Customs, which has degenerated into a cesspool of reeking rotteness. The Bulletin does not hesitate to say that the modus operandi by which settlements are effected consists "in extorting hush-money to the fullest extent that it is considered the guilty firms can stand, instead of applying the law in a righteous and impartial manner. The system which connives at these underhand settlements, by members of Parliament and special agents, should be abolished and more open and above-board procedures adopted. Until this is done, all settlements in cases of fraud or undervaluation of imported goods will be looked upon with just suspicion by the public."

MR. PARNELL has forwarded his thanks to the Hon. Mr. Costigan and the Irish Canadian members of Parliament for their personal and private expression of sympathy for Home Rule, which was cabled from Ottawa the day before Mr. Blake introduced his Home Rule resolutions in the House. Under what a deeper obligation would not Messrs. Parnell and Gladstone have been if these Irish Canadian members had, in their public and representative capacity, stood true to their private and personal views and urged the Canadian Parliament to adopt Mr. Blake's resolutions instead of an Orange amendment, which was not only an injury to the cause but an insult to the Irish people, whose honor, sense of justice and spirit of fair play were called in question and denied by the terms of the amendment, which demanded that if Home Rule were granted it should only be in condition that the rights of Ulster would be protected.

MANY enquiries have been made by admirers of Mr. Parnell to know what creed he professed or belonged to. It was commonly thought that the Irish leader was a Presbyterian, and a short time ago the Toronto Globe had occasion to say so. One of its readers asked what authority it had for the statement. The reply was made that none of the published biographies of Parnell that it could find gave his religion, and that the only authority it had was a statement by an English correspondent of the New York Tribune. To settle the question, the editor of the Globe wrote to Mr. Parnell, and received the following answer:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY,
June, 1886.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE,
Toronto, Can.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Parnell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to inform you that the religious denomination to which he belongs is the Episcopal Church of Ireland.

I am, yours truly,
HENRY CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

THE Quebec Daily Telegraph calls attention to the significant coincidence that "so many Irishmen should in one way or another be connected with Mr. Taschereau's Cardinalate. In the first place came Archbishop Connolly as the Pope's representative to settle the religious disputes in this country and to pave the way for the great honor now conferred upon us in the creation of the first Canadian Cardinal. Then we have chosen to convey to his Eminence the beretia another

distinguished Irishman, Mgr. O'Brien, a leading prelate of the Pope's household. And now it is understood, by the Papal letter, of which Mgr. O'Brien is the bearer, that the honor of placing the beretia on the new Cardinal's head has been reserved for another distinguished Irishman, His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, who, with the other prelates of the Dominion, will be present at the installation ceremonies here on the 21st inst."

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH has intimated, in a public speech, that the Conservatives intend to make it warm both for the Irish people and their representatives. Sir Michael was good enough to give public notice that as soon as his party got hold of the reins of power their first measure would be to suppress the Irish National League; their second would be to introduce the clause, and, by that agency, close the mouths of the Parnellites, and their third would be to expel the Irish members that would not stop short when the Tory leader, through the Speaker, would call for silence. If Sir Michael means what he says, there will be fun indeed.

The Toronto Week, speaking of Dominion politics, notwithstanding its well known hostility to the Liberal party and to Hon. Edward Blake, especially on account of their attitude on the Home Rule question, says in a recent issue: "A dissolution of Parliament cannot be far off and it is in the ensuing election campaign that the policy and conduct of the government in the North-West should be arraigned before the country. Never before under confederation, had the Liberal party such a genuine advantage over their adversary as is afforded by this plain issue—the results of Conservative government in the North-West. These results are patent to all. They were experienced by the whole country in a terrible manner a year ago, and some of the causes have come to view during the past session in the blaze of political scandals wherewith it began, continued and ended. If the men concerned in these scandals be not relegated to private life at the approaching general election, it can only be because the constituencies are as corrupt as the representatives. In many cases, doubtless, it is a matter of mutual bargain; the member plunders the public treasury for local purposes, and is allowed to take his share in the shape most convenient to himself.

THE ARCHDIOCESE.

WE have received for publication the following official notification of the high honor of the Archbishopric which it has pleased the Holy See to confer upon the Most Rev. Edouard Charles Fabre, D.D., and upon the diocese of Montreal:—

ARCHBISHOPAL PALACE,
Montreal, July 10.

His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal received this morning, from His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, the Papal Brief which erects Montreal into an Archdiocese and raises His Grace to the rank of Archbishop of Montreal. This Brief, dated the 5th of June last, is signed by Cardinal Ledochowski.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER'S OPINION.

THE recent pastoral letter issued by the bishops of the Province of Quebec and directed against the present organization of the Knights of Labor, has given rise to considerable comment and excitement in religious circles in the United States, as a very large proportion of the members of the order in the Republic are Catholics. Bishops and priests are daily questioned as to the meaning and effect of the action taken by the ecclesiastical authorities in the Province of Quebec. We see by the Catholic Union of Baltimore that the Most Rev. William Henry Elder, D.D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, has been consulted in reference to the matter, and the following is the opinion of His Grace: "Catholics in this country (the United States) are not directly affected by any order issued by the Church authority of Canada, and Catholics here that belong to the Knights of Labor need take no cognizance of the matter until it is directly presented to them by the Church in the United States. So far as I am concerned, I have nothing against the organization and know of no wrong in the order. However, I have not examined into its teachings very closely."

THE TOAST OF THE "LAMBS."

There are many versions of the Orange toast that is honored to-day by the Ulster Lambs wherever they meet. The Dublin Nation gives one which has the merit of being somewhat toned down. It is: "To the glorious, pious and immortal memory of the great and good King William—not forgetting Oliver Cromwell—who assisted in redeeming us from popery, slavery, arbitrary power, brass money, and wooden shoes. * * * And he that won't drink this, whether he be priest, bishop, deacon, bellows-blower, grave-digger, or any other of the clergy, may a North wind blow him to the South and a West wind blow him into the East. May he have a dark night, a lee shore, a rank storm, and a leaky vessel to carry him over the River Styx, May the dog Cerberus make a meal of his body and Pluto a snuff-box of his skull, and may the devil jump down his throat with a red-hot harrow, with every pin tear out a gut, and blow him with a clean carcass to hell. Amen." There is another version, in which there is a wish that "he who would refuse to drink this toast should be hanged, rammed and crammed down the great gun of Ashlone, and blown to everlasting blazes."

Another expresses the Christian hope that the Pope would be set up in a pillory in the other world and afford recreation to his

majesty in pelting him with priests. The men who drink to and honor these monstrous sentiments are the lambs about whom Chamberlain and Salisbury are so solicitous, and to whom the Hon. MacKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs in the Canadian Government, pledged himself by formal resolution to send "men and means" to resist the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

ULSTER GONE NATIONALIST.

THE two strongholds of Orangism in Ulster, Derry and Belfast, have been successfully stormed by the Irish Nationalists. Justin McCarthy, who carried the National standard at the last election and lost by 29 votes, has reduced that majority to three votes, and it is not yet clear if his Orange opponent has even that slight majority. The sheriff figured it out to that effect only after a great deal of shuffling and of counting of the ballots. Mr. McCarthy has given notice that he will contest the decision of the revising officer.

The other great victory is that achieved by Sexton in Belfast. Just imagine the grinding and gnashing of teeth there will be in the Orange camp when the "lambs" come to realize that it is a Parnellite and a Nationalist who will represent one of the most important divisions of the northern capital. Sexton has crushed the head of the serpent and has conclusively proved to the world the hollowness of the Orange pretensions as well as the falsity of their assertions regarding the national feeling and aspirations of the Black North. The clouds that have hung over Ulster are being lifted one by one and the light is being let in with wonderful effect. Sexton turned his minority of 35 at the last election into a majority of 153 in yesterday's glorious and memorable contest. Ulster is practically solid for Home Rule and the Orange disloyalists and cut-throats will have to cave in.

THE IRISH VOTE IN ENGLAND.

In the general elections now taking place in England the Irish are no unimportant factor. They have already turned the scales in a number of constituencies in favor of Gladstone that would have otherwise gone against Home Rule. In many of the constituencies the Irish vote has reduced the Tory majorities.

It may be interesting to note the distribution of the Irish over Great Britain, as shown by the census returns. In 1881 they numbered, excluding men of Irish descent, 562,374, or some 4,000 less than in 1871, and their distribution over the country was most unequal. In the purely agricultural counties their numbers are insignificant, while in the great manufacturing and mining counties they formed a not inconsiderable fraction of the population. Thus, in Lancashire they formed 6.1 per cent; in Cumberland, 5.6 per cent; in Durham, 4.2 per cent; and in Cheshire, 7.3 per cent of the population. In no one of the following counties was the percentage as high as 0.3:—Cardigan, Radnor, Norfolk, Huntingdon, Merioneth, Suffolk, Cambridge, Buckingham, Carmarthen and Wilt. Passing from counties to towns, in Liverpool the Irish formed 12.8; in Birkenhead, 8.8; in St. Helens, 8.5; in Manchester, 7.5; and in Salford 7.4 per cent of the population; these Lancashire and Cheshire towns being those in which the Irish element was strongest. Then followed in order Middleborough, Stockport, Cardiff, Gateshead, Preston, Bolton, Bradford, Bury, Blackburn and Oldham, exhausting the list of great towns in which the Irish formed as much as 4 per cent out of the inhabitants. The number of Irishmen in London, including Westminster, was 62,614; in Liverpool and Birkenhead, 71,118; in Manchester and Salford, 38,788; in Leeds, 9,554; in Bradford, 7,868; and in Birmingham, 7,307. In no other of the great towns was there as many as 6,000 Irish.

"LA PRESSE" HITS FAIR AND HARD.

Our esteemed contemporary La Presse published a leading article in yesterday's issue on the Gazette-Courier attempt to create a scandal at the expense of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. La Presse hits the nail on the head every time. It says:—"THE POST had supported the general policy of the Government since the election of 1878, and believed it had a right to the official patronage as well as the ministerial organs. Mr. Curran obtained letters from Mr. Whelan in that direction, and armed with these documents, he imagined that he could prevent THE POST from ever criticising him or the Government. During the North-West rebellion, the trial of Riel and the campaign against the execution of the Metis leader, THE POST distinguished itself by its vigorous, independent and patriotic articles. THE POST took the initiative in having addresses passed to Mr. Gladstone in favor of Home Rule, and was the first to denounce the double game played by Sir John against the Irish Catholics in the O'Donoghue-Smith affair."

"During these diverse campaigns THE POST was often obliged to condemn and repudiate Mr. Curran's course, as he had sacrificed the interests of his fellow-countrymen to Sir John for a mess of pottage. The member for Montreal Centre dreading, with good reason, the influence of the Irish organ, set about to kill it by trumping up a charge of venality against it."

"We must say that the play was well prepared, and that the mis-en-scene was irreproachable. Only he forgot one essential point, viz., that if Mr. Whelan was the business manager and the principal shareholder, he could not sell what did not belong to him, and he in no manner attempted to influence the political and editorial management of the paper, which is under the control of Mr. Curran. Mr. Curran himself establishes the fact in a letter dated 19th November, 1885,

in which he said he wrote to Mr. Whelan: 'You have already told me you had no control over the paper, consequently you can get nothing.'

"Now it matters little to the public to know what business transactions occurred between Mr. Whelan and Mr. Curran, his fellow shareholder, or to know on what financial basis the Irish organ rests. The important thing is that the editorial management and utterances be honest, impartial and patriotic."

"On that score THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS are unassailable."

"If all papers were obliged to give the public a detailed statement of their financial position, there would be mighty few who could throw the first stone at THE POST."

"It is conclusive, from all this, that the Government, despairing to manipulate or to get the better of the editorship of the Irish organ, has attempted to discredit it with the public, so as to weaken the effect of the independent and patriotic attitude of its editorial management."

La Presse concludes its lengthy and mainly article by stating that this system of intimidation and corruption is altogether in conformity with Sir John's methods.

POLICE INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHT OF MEETING.

THE New York police authorities have aroused the warmest indignation among the masses, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the country, by an unwise and unwarranted exhibition of tyranny in ordering a number of policemen to forcibly gain entrance to a meeting of the Knights of Labor in Cooper Union. The outrage has assumed a national phase from the fact that Captain McCullagh, who gave the orders to the police, in justifying his arbitrary conduct declared that he proposed to have "officers of the law attend every meeting of communists and anarchists." Thus he classes the great body of American workmen as communists and anarchists.

The meeting disturbed by the police was a very important one. It was called to discuss the trouble of the car drivers and conductors with the horse car lines of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Powderly was present for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts and advising a course of action. The companies were pleased that he had been called to hear the grievances, as they have faith in his common sense and judgment. But hardly had the proceeding begun before the doors were broken in and several police officers took stations around the hall.

The meeting was a regular one of the Order, and therefore strictly confined to members, as in any other society. The policemen had matters explained to them, but they refused to move, saying that the authorities had ordered them there. Of course no meeting was held under the circumstances. The New York papers all condemn the outrage and the Board of Police Commissioners have been forced to order an investigation. They say it is coming to a pretty pass in a free country if peaceable citizens cannot hold meetings without being placed under the espionage of the police. It is such outrages as this that inflame the multitude and breed contempt for constituted authority. Mr. Powderly is naturally very indignant, and he has not been slow to enter his protest against the tyrannical interference and against the slanderous insinuations of the police officer. In speaking with a N. Y. World reporter about the matter he said:—

"I shall not be a little curious to see Captain McCullagh's report. I would like to know how he justifies his act. It is a matter of regret to all of us that the members of the executive board were not able to call on Superintendent Murray. We had a great deal of official business to attend to, and we came here for a special purpose. A number of gentlemen came here expressly to confer with us, and it was not fair to keep them waiting. As a matter of economy we had to finish our business without before attending to other things. I do not mean to infer that this question of police interference is not an important matter. I do not blame the policemen for going there nor insisting on remaining despite our remonstrances. They were acting under instructions, and good soldiers ought to obey orders. I would have had a poor opinion of them had they not done as they were commanded. I would like to know whether Captain McCullagh acted on his own responsibility or had instructions from his superiors. If he has been correctly reported in clashing with workmen with anarchists and communists he has taken upon himself a great responsibility. I am neither an anarchist nor a communist, and I am not disposed to be classed with them. There is nothing in my public utterances or published letters to justify such an aspersion. It is not simply a local matter; it has become or grown into a national one. Workmen throughout the United States should not rest under such an imputation."

DEATH OF CARDINAL GUIBERT.

THE Catholic world will learn with sorrow of the death of one of the most distinguished princes of the church, His Eminence Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, which occurred yesterday in the French Capital. Cardinal Guibert has filled an unusually prominent and responsible role in church affairs since the downfall of the Empire and the establishment of the Republic in France. He has figured in all the great controversies between the Church and State since that time, and if the freedom of worship and liberty of conscience are not altogether banished from the soil of France by the radical and anti-Christian rulers of the day, it is largely attributable to the courage and prudence of the deceased prelate in resisting the spirit of incredulity and intolerance.

Cardinal Guibert's career was a lengthy one, and covered over four score years. He was born at Aix, in the beginning of this century, December 13, 1802, and early distinguished himself in his classical and theological studies, which he completed at Rome. His scholastic success in the colleges of the Eternal City was so marked that the young student attracted the attention and won the

high consideration of the then reigning Pope. After his ordination he returned to France and became one of the most zealous missionaries among the Oblate Fathers.

Subsequently he became Vicar General of Ajaccio and Bishop of Viviers (Ardèche). His diocese being small and not over populous, he was able, while here, to devote himself to his favorite study of theology, and to compose several religious treatises which were very widely read by French Roman Catholics. He succeeded Mgr. Moriet as Archbishop of Tours, February 4, 1859, on the promotion of that prelate to the see of Paris. He himself was also destined to become Archbishop of Paris, in succession to the martyred Mgr. Darboy, in July, 1871. He was created a Cardinal by Pope Pius IX. in December, 1873. He was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor August 11, 1859.

Archbishop Guibert was noted for his unalterable attachment and devotion to the Holy See. His selection for the Archiepiscopate of Paris was made by M. Thiers, then President of the Republic. It was a most fortunate choice for the Church, as the eminent prelate was most desirous of wiping out all traces of the old Gallicanism. Mgr. Guibert brought his archdiocese into perfect harmony with Rome and to-day the Gallican spirit is as good as extinct throughout France. He was a most ardent upholder of the pacific policy of Leo XIII. It will be remembered that it was to him that Pope Leo addressed a letter by which His Holiness made known to the Catholic world the line of conduct that was to be followed in politico-religious discussions. Mgr. Guibert was known throughout France as the father of the poor and the friend of the helpless. His distinguishing virtues were simplicity and charity. He was one of the pillars of the church, and was universally respected and admired as such. His admirable pastoral letters, and particularly his eloquent pronouncements against the persecution of the French Catholic people by their atheistic rulers, are worthy of ranking with the great productions of the first Fathers of the Church.

THE HOME RULE BATTLE IS NOT LOST.

IF Mr. Gladstone's message of peace and conciliation to the Irish people has not been endorsed by the electorate of Great Britain, neither has Salisbury secured a Tory majority upon the savage platform of renewed coercion and expatriation. The great electoral struggle now in progress will, in all probability, result in a drawn battle, with the Gladstonian and Parnellites on the side of freedom and justice, the Tories and Orangites on the side of savagery and oppression, and the Unionists standing between the two camps, willing to concede a Dublin Parliament under certain conditions, but who object to ratify the specific scheme of Home Rule proposed by Gladstone.

The latest returns show that 265 Tories, 54 Liberal Unionists, 135 Gladstonites and 75 Parnellites have been elected—or an aggregate of 529 members out of the total 670, leaving 141 to be elected.

Thus it will be seen that the Tories still require to return 71 other members before they can obtain even a bare majority of the House. This bare majority, not to speak of a working majority, Lord Salisbury will not by any means be able to command. Neither is it likely that the Unionists, composed as they are of some of the most advanced Liberals and Radicals, will coalesce with the Tories to carry on the legislation and administration of the country.

A solid and lasting alliance between the two is simply out of the question, for outside of their momentary opposition to Gladstone's scheme there is absolutely nothing in common between them. As Home Rule has got to come, a coalition on a basis of opposition to it would end in speedy rupture.

Those who are throwing up their hats because they imagine that the question of Irish self government will be finally disposed of when the election returns show that Mr. Gladstone has not a majority, are woefully mistaken. A measure for which almost one half of the entire electorate of Great Britain has voted, a measure which so many members of the new Parliament will be pledged to support, is not a thing to be finally disposed of. Revolutions never go backward.

English history even in its stirring and revolutionary pages can show no other instance where a great measure has made such rapid progress in the favor of the British Parliament and of the British people as Irish Home Rule has made within the brief space of six months. In fact, Home Rule may be much nearer than the results of the elections would seem to indicate. Mr. Gladstone's defeat will neither discourage him or force him to retire from the field. If the Tories come into power he will compel them to deal with the Irish question, and if they cannot agree upon a policy other than that of coercion, they will have to step down and out. Then will come a renewal of the combat in the electoral field with probably a more favorable result than that of the present elections. We quite agree with a remark of the Globe that it was perhaps unreasonable to expect that so great a measure could be carried at once, ever under the leadership of so great and so powerful a man as Mr. Gladstone. It has made extraordinary progress, and it has become the world's great question, and the great question it will remain, absorbing public attention and occupying the attention of the Imperial Parliament until it shall be settled in a manner consonant with justice and satisfactory to the people of Ireland.

BISHOP BAGSHAW ON THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE Rt. Rev. Dr. Bagshaw, one of the most distinguished Bishops of the Catholic Church in England, has devoted much of his

time to the social and labor situation, and has largely treated of the subject both in his writings and utterances. His Lordship has in consequence been opening the eyes of many to the real state of affairs as it affects the laboring classes. For instance, in a recent pronouncement in which His Lordship undertook to instruct the wealthy classes about the sacred rights of labor, he held that there can be no doubt that in many of the received usages of business and modes of making money, prevalent in modern times, by which such enormous fortunes are accumulated in the hands of a few, while the multitudes are ever more and more impoverished, there is very much which is contrary to justice no less than to mercy. All pointing out that the injustice of oppressing and defrauding laborers of their wages is described in Holy Scripture as among the sins which especially cry to heaven for vengeance, Mgr. Bagshaw asks if it is not the case that there are whole classes of laborers and producers who are obliged, in order to escape starvation, to work for wages which are manifestly unjust? Their necessity is taken advantage of by capitalists and employers to deprive them unjustly of the greater part of the just fruit of their toil.

The sacred rights of property are loudly invoked by the monied classes, adds the Bishop, and the least infringement of them by the starving poor are terribly punished by laws which are often inhumanly severe. How true is not this charge, and how well does it not describe the condition of affairs as it exists between the masses and the classes?

Evidently Dr. Bagshaw has not studied the labor problem in vain, and, what is more, he is not afraid to strike at the cancerous spot in the body politic and to declare the remedy that ought to be applied.

His Lordship asks who is then to invoke these sacred rights in favor of the most sacred of all property, the hardwon earnings of the poor, unless it be the Church of God? And who is to protect their interests and rights against the overwhelming power of the rich man?

The eminent prelate then expresses an ardent hope that the legislators may see their way to do so before it is too late, for it is certain that the widespread injustice of modern society is far more largely responsible for the partly miserable and debased condition of the poor than even its hardhearted selfishness, and if the well-to-do classes would only pay back to the poor what in strict justice they rightfully owe them, the sums paid would be larger than all the poor rates and charities put together.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P., AND "THE POST."

Under this heading the Quebec Record publishes the following article in its last issue:—

"Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., has opened fire on THE POST. He says that Mr. J. P. Whelan, the Managing Director and principal stock owner in that paper, was willing to sell its influence to the Government on certain conditions. At least that is the way Mr. Curran puts it. But that is not putting the case fairly. As we understand the situation it is as follows:—THE POST had given the Conservative party an independent support for six or seven years. Meanwhile the paper was not paying. The manager looked to Ottawa for some assistance. He saw the Gazette getting as much as \$20,000 in one year from the Government. Seeing this, it was natural enough for the manager of THE POST to expect some printing from an administration to which he was giving a great deal of help. And he asked Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., to assist him. Mr. Whelan wanted to put THE POST on a sound financial basis. Mr. Curran, at that time, ran the paper to suit himself. But Mr. Curran would not, or could not, get printing for THE POST. He told Mr. Whelan that so long as the paper remained independent in its tone he could do nothing for it. But if THE POST went over to the Conservative party then, oh! then, he could get Government paper. Curran was the tempter. That fact should be kept steadily in view. Up to this time there was no reason why an Irish Catholic organ could not support the Conservative party. The Kingston Freeman and the Irish Canadian were in the same boat with THE POST. But just then grave questions of principles came to the front. Riel was hanged and, as one man, the Irish Catholics of Canada cried 'shame.' Then came the exposures of the 'Cabinet Secret' and again that cry of 'shame' was repeated by every honest Irish Catholic in the Dominion. This was followed by Sir John's treachery on the Home Rule question, the abuse the Mail and all the Tory organs in Canada heaped on our people everywhere and a general policy of 'Croppie lie down.' If J. P. Whelan did not then wheel THE POST into line, with the sentiment of the Irish Catholic people, he would have been a traitor to their cause. Sir John A. Macdonald would have put, not mere printing contracts, but jobs, big jobs, say \$100,000, in his way if Mr. Whelan held his peace, abandoned his people, and cheered for the Orange-Tory hangmen at Ottawa. If Mr. Whelan was 'on the make' he could have commanded his own price from Sir John at that hour. There can be no doubt about it. But in face of the fact that Mr. Whelan was the contractor for the building of the Court-house in this city, with the Conservative Government at Ottawa urging the Conservative Government here to 'shut down on him,' yet he never faltered, but held on against the threats of both administrations and against their pressure. If he was 'on the make,' that was not the way to show it. Was it a crime for him to expect assistance from the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald when he was loyally giving that Government an independent support? If to then what are we to think of all the Tory