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TO ADVERTISERS.

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WEDNESDAYAUGUST 25, 1886

Norming could show the utter worthless ness of "total prohibition" as a moral force more than the present condition of the State of Maine. Prohibition is supposed to have existed there for thirty years and more, but principle had never been heard of. It seems a political one.

During the dull sesson the advent of a Mikado company seems to be a perfect godsend to editors. Scarcely a city along the track of travel followed by the company recently in this city is not taught by its local writers some profound moral based on a maxim or sentiment taken out of the opera. In Montreal we had the word "Pooh-Bahesque" in the Witness, thus showing that even that pious and stage-hating journal could not resist the temptation of seeing the "three little maids from school." Of course it went in disguise, but then the step once taken, the fatal cup once raised, and the fatal draught once quaffed, the result was seen. That heart searching moralist, Pooh-Bah, seems to convey many leasons in many

THE Travailleur of Worcester, Mass., has recently published a very strong warning to the French-Canadians against any further emigration into the Eastern States. It states that the market is in a deplorable condition an? terribly overstocked, and that as the Canadians are likely to undertake work at lower rates than the native workmen, an ill-feeling is being engendered. There is always a tendency on the part of our French countrymen to go South for a period to make money, but this warning should be extensively reproduced by the French and other journals of the province. A general knowledge of the condition of affairs as described by the French paper referred to would probably prevent much suffering and disappoint-

A SMART, TRUSTWORTHY LAWYER, WHO IS willing to take a case against a fortune teller, will be engaged by a person who has been persecuted for the last seven years; only those who know of fortune telling need apply; if successful will be well paid. Answer in person. H. E. HOLMES.

This advertisement appears in the New York Herald. What a rush of a certain class of lawyer there would be to both sides if it had only appeared in a Montreal paper There seems, if the fortune teller has not taken all the money, still some chance for such sharks. The only drawback seems to be that success is required by the advertiser. But the advertisement seems to indicate that credulity even in the reputed home of all that is shrewd, clever and worldly.

THE labor candidates of Brooklyn, N.Y., are wise in their generation. At a largely attended meeting of delegates held at that city last night, a resolution was moved approving the principle that it was not the policy of workingmen to nominate workingmen's candidates, but to accept pledges from the candidates of either political parties, and support the candidates giving the most satisfactory pledges. This was almost ununimously rejected, and a similar vote decided that the labor organizations should take action this fall. It would seem that the "workingman's friend" of the old ward-politician type, who used to cron up so serenely at election times, wreathed with smiles and lavish with shakes of the hand, is likely to be soon as extinct as the mastodon. Peace be with him. He is a good riddance.

Ar election times it is not rare to see charges hurled by the organs of the respective parties in reference to organized interference with public meetings. Sometimes the charges are true, sometimes the result of lancy. But

fusion is a demonstrated truth. This French King, who was anxious to know heavy damages can be obtained against the should undoubtedly be in existence, but it purp course of action is, however, a violation which way the cas was going to jump. and of the law. A political meeting is his money, which he spent so lavishly for the purpose of exercising one of the and pretended was his own, came out of the extension of food or shelter to a workingman would not prevent, the offences. The real most exalted and important rights of the porkets of a people at the time as hardly is visited with pains and penalties. So that remedy lies in effective management. The citizen in which he performs a part of his present as those he was pretending to sesist. duty as a steward of the highest privilege It does not appear that Lafayette is entitled the State confers on him. Any interference to the niche American gratitude has raised with that exercise is an attack on his liberty, a punishable offence, and should be so treated. It is to be hoped that, if anything is attempted of the kind during the coming elections. an example, sharp and unmistakable, will be made at an early stage of the campaign and the evil checked.

THE great Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, still leads the march of the Irish nation towards Home Rule. The patrictic prelate, in reply to an address, said that the people should exhibit sufficient firmness to show the Government that if war was made upon them they would resist. His Grace cautioned them to avoid all violation of the law, but exhorted them to continue the necessary agitation until the rights of Ireland were restored.

This was also the doctrine preached and the conclusion upanimously arrived at by the recent Irish National Convention at Chicago: Uphold fair government, resist coerciou, and continue the fight for Home Rule. "By peaceful means if we can; otherwise if we must." That's the ticket.

Some of our American contemporaries are exhibiting rather a nationalistic spirit in reference to the action of the Federal authorities in connection with the navy. It seems that for some time the want of proper marine defence has been dawning on the States, and a spasmodic attempt has recently been made to supply two or three cruisers. The result was by no means encouraging, and the naval officers showed that the ships built at Roach's vard were not effective. The Secretary of the Navy has taken a bold step, and, sending to England, has obtained from the chief constructor of the British navy the plans of a cruiser now on the docks there, which is in tended to be a vessel of greater power and yet a campaign is being organized on the cry speed than any cruiser new afloat. For this to-day as a test question, just as though the certain organs are loud in denunciation. We fail to see why they should be. Great that the strongest use prohibition is put to is Britsin never knew how to build a frigate until she took some from the French, and the United States is wise in not being too proud to learn. The danger is lest the cruiser does not come up to its pretended high standard. Experimental ships are often built in England which, when the practical part comes to be tested, are miserable failures.

> Mr. G. W. CURTIS' compliment to Parnell is the subject of some comment. That eminent gentleman recently said :- " He (Parneli) is. indeed, an uncrowned king, and, should he die there is no one to take up his aceptre. No fabulous monarch of Tara's halls, no lord of the round towers, no wild Celtic chieftain. was so powerful a ruler." There is room for comment. Allowing, even, for the license of rhetoric, the statement is not justified appraise of the Scottish Crown." There is nothing "fabulous" in the history of Ireland in connection with Tara's Hall any more than there is in connection with Jeorge Washington. And, without detracting from the great services of Mr. Parnell, it is an error to suppose that, in the event of his death, the cause of Erin would in any degree lack effective workers. We have to: long a roll of political champions and martyrs to think that, and no one would be quicker to repudiate Mr. Custis' eulogy, so far as it referred to his own individuality, than Mr. Parnell himself. That gentleman has himself acknowledged with honest modesty that he is but putting the capstone on a structure reared by his great predecessors in the ranks of Irishmen.

THE alleged catle despatches which are doled out by the grace of monopoly to the press are things so wonderfully made that it is difficult and dangerous to form an opinion is to be hoped there is no truth in the statement that in the House of Commons Sir I. Ferguson, one of the Secretaries of State, said that "negotiations for the amicable settlement of the Atlantic fisheries dispute were proceeding between England and the United States and Canada. It was not intended by either the United States or England to appoint a joint commission to amend the treaty of 1818." If so, the there may be found the lowest type of human prospects are not bright for Canadian interests. It is, unfortunately, a matter of sufficient notoriety that in all cases in which this process has been followed out Canada has suffered generally. It is more than probable an "amicable arrangement" could be easily entered into, but get a British and an American diplomatist to work and it is not difficult to foresee what side will get the best of it. Then, again, what possible arrangemement can be made apart from the treaty of 1818? An "arrangement" cannot is, the difficulty stands in the same position as at present. The terms of the treaty are interpret it by the light of their own lamp. Unless some definite action is taken the dispute seems likely to continue. Certainly the slavery on a small scale. Some attention has

honor to the memory of Lafayette, although keepers, and that the law takes recent revelations in the way of the secret its stamp from their inspiration. The papers of French history have proved that he spirit of landlordism, if not something was by no means the single-hearted, disinter | stronger, is seen in force. The law is passed ested, generous helper of an oppressed people in such a manner as to make any conhe pretended to be. It has been shown that tract with regard to agricultural labor that a band of hired agents, without being all the time he was mouthing about his as connected with a bond of steel gested is the establishment of a Customs people, are falling. The following extract the supposed agreement of the Emperors at

intentioned and orderly meeting into con- simply the confidential agent of the tract by the most grinding rigidity, and in its way, and such a tribunal him to. But there were officers, soldiers of fortune perhaps, but still generous men, who foresight of the landlord has called into perhaps seized. This is unjust, and further did the States during their struggle incalculable benefit. Only a few of these were rewarded and fewer remembered. Von Steuben died poor. De Kalb, one of the bravest and in the same spirit. The tenant is generally the end of the matter. It is absurd to supmost skilful of the military commanders, died in debt to the landlord, who holds a cross-lien pose that any great fraud could be accomat Camden bravely trying to rolly the discomfited revolutionary troops. The custom. ary "gratitude" was exhibited, and in 1780 Congress ordered that a monument be erected to his memory, and voted \$10,000 for it. Last date and give a good idea of the working of week, a century and more after his death, this monument was unveiled! Better late. perhaps, than never.

THE HOME RULE FEELING.

The fact that Wales has organized a Home Rule Association is full of significance, and goes to show the vitality and strength of the Home Rule sentiment more than anything else. Wales has never had a Parliament of her own, complains of no specific wrongs, and has for five hundred years been a part of England as a principality. Even the barbarity or injustice of the "ruthless king" has been wiped from memory. In spite of this the Welch are beginning to see that Home Rule would enable them to possess privileges that under the present system of Imperial representation they do not obtain. Strangely enough Wales is the one part of the British islands in which the original language is preserved in its integrity Erse has been persecuted almost out of existence in Ireland. In Scotland Gaelie is fading, but Wales still keeps up its old tongue with strength and vigor. It still has its bards, and its harp at the national featival still recalls the old songs and the old melodies of the people. This has tended to preserve the old nationalistic spirit without marring what is called in general terms the loyalty of the country. The immense favor with which the principle of Home Rule is regarded in Eugland shows that the idea is one latent in the national breast. That it has suddenly received so great an impetus is solely due to the efforts of Parnell and his friends, and in this he probably finds himself doubly complimented. With the idea of Home Rule so strongly supported in England, Scotland and Wales, the Home Rule of Ireland must come the quicker. Scotland has, to some extent, always asserted the principle of Home Rule, and never forgotten her ancient Legislature at Holyrood. But this easertion has never gone further than certain periodical protests considered enough for business purposes and to preserve "the ti le." Now that Wales is thking up the subject, we may reasonably look for a more decided action on the part of Scotland, which, by the way, only regards England as "an

THE ANARCHISTS.

The sentence of the Chicago jury upon the anarchists was anticipated and, in view of the evidence, inevitable. Public opinion had condemned the prisoners before the evidence had proceeded very far. The feeling in the United States seems to be, if the press is any indication, that anything like the open exhibition of such a spirit as was shown to animate the Chicago rioters cannot for a moment be tolerated. The United States are remarkably generous in the direction of permitting unchecked immigration, and so very great is the influx of the offscourings of Europe that without care it may be found that a danger to the commonwealth is being gradu. ally developed. That the immigrants do not feel that their chains fall off their limbs as soon as they land on American soil, and endeavor to perpetuate old world grievances and old world conspiracies, to the detriment upon anything they pretend to describe. It of the free opportunities generously offered them by the American people, is proof that they need some restraints. Sharp remedies are needed for such disorders as have been recently witnessed in the republic and the sovereign people know how to apply them. Liberty in its strictest sense cannot be interfered with either by tyranny in the shape of an Anarchist or a Cusar under the Stars and Stripes. At the same time there is wanting no due sympathy for the victims of oppression, whose ignorance and sense of wrong combined have not permitted them to better appreciate the opportunities afforded them of rising to the level of intelligent humanity.

"THE WHEEL." It is stated that a new association, to be termed "The Wheel," is in process of extension in the Southern States of America. This association is in the farmers' interests, and to some extent may be considered akin to override a treaty; and, if that be left as it to Grangers, inasmuch as it takes charge of agricultural interests. But only to some extent, as the Southern agriculturists seem to plain enough, but the Americans think fit to think that they have some very exclusive and sweeping rights. In fact, it may be asserted that they do their best to perpetuate cable 4-spatch referred to does not make the recently been drawn to Savannah, which aspects of the case appear in very reseate may be regarded as giving a fair type of the Southern landlord spirit. It is understood that the Legislature there is absolutely The Americans have paid a great deal of controlled by the landlords and store-

existence a vagrant law which makes any one imagined. The following specimen advertisements are from a Savannah paper of a recent the landlord system in the South, and at the same time are not a little suggestive of the old days of slavery :--

RUNAWAYS!

A LL persons are hereby warned not to hire or harbor
Arthur Cheney, white, or Louis Glenn, colored,
as they are under contract with me for the present

M. H. ARKOLD, Crawford, Ga. WARNING!

A LL parties are hereby notified not to bire or harbor A Charley Callaway, colored, as he is under contract with me for the year 1-80. Any information as to his whereabout a thankfully received.

ED. JACKEON, Stophens, Ga.

"The Wheel," the new agrarian association of the south, is said to be extending in the vicinity, and the landlords of other States will doubtless work on the same lines of selfaggrandizement as those of Savannah. This formation of the association is not a hopeful augury for the future of the south.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. The opening of Parliament in England has

proved, as was anticipated, that the new

delay may enable something to "turn up" administration is doomed to disappointment, sneer; but the time is surely near at and if its determination needs im | not controlling influence in shaping the dopressing on the governmental brain the mestic policy of the State. An inevitable ment means to trifle with the subject of deal- at the local elections. The unmistakable ing with Home Rule. Local government is to be treated as a " question affecting the United | the old time Puritan lump." Kingdom." The Government is going to perform a series of legislative auts. It proposes to appoint a "Royal Commission." This was and will have a decidedly regenerating effect inevitable, but we can imagine the derisive upon it, and proceeds :laughter with which the announcement was received. It is going to create a "deep sea fishery" on the western coast, make "harbors of refuge." to "extend railways" and what they refused to do the Irish are to be apparent to the Government that the ing small tracts near the speech of its leader in the House of Commons The unsightly, neglected and barren places is, possibly unintentionally, a direct and they have rendered fertile and fruitful in emphatic endorsement of the claims this State by their patient labor is simply inmade by the friends of Ireland, credible. They have gradually extended their that she should have the privilege of making her own domestic laws. The royal commis- wishes to sell his paternal acres, his best cus sion "to enquire" shows that after eighty years of union the Government has to confess that it knows nothing of the working of Irish affairs. That deep sea fishery, harber and by well-directed industry how barns drainage works are now promised as a species of solatium is a glaring confession that under the united parliamentary system the most elementary domestic matters of Irish laterest have not been promoted. Here are a few, in a national sense, commonplace items of absolute necessity to the country-Yet they are only now promised : but who will suppose that if Ireland had possessed her local legislature they would not have been accomplished long ago, as mere matters of course. In the course of his remarks on the speech. Mr. Gladstone said that what had recently happened at the polls had in no wav produced the slightest change in his convictions regarding the late Government's Irish policy. We do not think the course of his opponents in the House will be likely to contribute to his conversion. However, there is no doubt that that there must be a halt along the line until February, and it is only to be hoped that the present administration at London will have the judgment to enable them to rightly interpret the signs of the times.

THE CUSTOMS. THERE can be no question but that among Government the Customs is one of the worst. Since the accession to power of the present occupants of the portfolio of Customs there enquiry into its working would reveal a condition of iniquity that would probably atsrtle sity there have been some very notable revelations, but they only differ a degree from similar occurrences all along the line, and of son-Kissock case, the McLachlan case are both fresh, with all their odor of corruption and scandal, in the memory of our readers. in a measure before the courts, the outraged may be passed without further referof which abundantly prove that there is something not rotten only but putrid, and ten times worse than rotten in the state of our Denmark represented by the customs. There is not only smoke to indicate the presence of fire, but a good stiff blaze apparent

man who employs any "ingitive" laborer. would not be a remedy for the evils complain-But the refinement of crueity is seen, and any ed of. It might decide the merits of, but a man who does not become a species of white government pretends to have efficient apslave may be hunted without pity out of the praisers and yet we hear of goods being enter-State, if he can get as far. But he has a danger | ed at a lower rate than their true one, and to face which renders this hard to do, for the they are afterwards at some uncertain period than that, gives evidence of inwithout work and helpless liable to be sent espacity. If the authorities ence to the chain gang. The lien laws are tramed pass goods that process should be note, by which all he has is pledged to pay plished if the supervision was properly carried the lien when it is due. The result may be out, and the course followed by the Customs department in so many cases is sufficient to convince the public that there is serious ground for suspicion that the management is the reverse of what it ought to be. Incompetency and corruption are two serious mat ters in public administration. Are these proved by recent cases to exist in one of the most important departments of national administration ?

A SINGULAR CHANGE. The traveller in the Eastern States cannot

but he impressed with the fact that the descendants of the old Puritans are fast passing away. Emigration has something to do with this, and there are other causes which need not be enlarged on. But the fact is patent, and attention has recently been drawn to a feature in the case not generally noticed before. A gentleman writes to the New York Sun a letter in which he states that he has been for years travelling through the State of Massachusetts. In the course of his travels he has made close and impartial enquiry into the changing cendition of that State. But this visitor has not only confirmed the view that the Puritan Government has no immediate intention of stock is dying out, but he has discovered taking up the question of Home Rule, that the future population of the State will Whether it is reah enough to think that be men either directly Irish or of Irish descent. He writes :- "This startling propoand cause the drift of affairs in Ireland to sition, whenever made in the Puribe changed, we cannot say. But if so, the tan presence, receives only a Puritan The spirit of the age, so far as hand when the Irishman and his children Ireland is concerned, is perfectly clear, and grandchildren will exert a powerful if Chicago convention ought to have the force foreshadowing of this may be seen among the to do it. The remarks of Lord Randolph names of those who succeed in obtaining Churchill clearly indicate that his govern-) office or are placed there without solicitation leaven of the Macs and the O's is present in

The writer goes on to say that this change will be of the greatest benefit to the country

"With an occasional exception they (the Puritan's descendants) chose to desert the home of their fathers rather than make the effort (to reclaim the land). promote arterial drainage." Now, it ought doing. They commenced by purchastowns. They love to become landholders. holdings, and no kee, lost to all vencration and ambition, tomer will be found in some enterprising Irish tiller of the soil. These tireless sons of Erin drain the land, clean offthe bushes, remove the stones, and show can be filled and homes supplied with the comforts of life. They send their children to school. Their families are uncommonly large. By natural increase and additions by immigration their numbers have become truly formidable. It would, indeed, be a strange mutation of fortune if the Celtic race should, in the course of half or three-quarters of a century, by the irrepressible law of population and progress, drive the Puritanic element to the wall, and boldly and firmly assert their supremacy."

THE POPE AND FRANCE. There have been events witnessed in France of a character calculated to cause the Vatican

authorities to think that the affairs of the

Courch may not be as faithfully conserved in that country as they ought to be. Indeed, one Roman journal went so far as to assert that the proud title of "Eldest daughter of the Church" was forteited. Just now there is great cry of indignation going up in Pari chiefly in consequence of the action of the Pope with reference to China. The outcry i certainly not justified. It is hard to tell why France should pretend to have an exclusive right to represent the Hely Father at Pekin, or why the sending of a special envoy should be regarded as an eucroschthe many mismanaged departments of the ment on French privileges. But it is noteworthy that the demand for a Papal representative came from the Emperer of China himself. France also expresses the opinion have been continual revelations, some small | that Rome should have no diplematic status but some great, which indicate that a stringent at Pekin. This is the very thing the Chinese want, else they would not have asked for an envoy from Rome. France complains the people of the country. In this that her interests have been overlooked and that she has been insulted. The boot is on quences of the deposition of Alexander of the other foot. Nothing could have been more insulting than the treatment extended which the public does not hear. The Patter- to His Holiness by the French Ministers when he communicated with them on the subject, and their conduct alone proves the need that evidently exists for the action of the Holy Now comes the Ayer patent case, which being | See. Leo XIII, is showing marvellous skill only one more cast at the possessions in a time when revolutionaries and hypocrites virtue of an official having to be vindicated, endeavor to thwart his efforts. So far as the France of to-day is concerned there is very ence. But these are typical cases all little probability of its present government being satisfied with anything he does.

VERY TRUE.

minds of the English, and the scales which are to-day. Alstria cannot reasonably brook to the naked eye. It is high time the hose bigotry and sectarian rancour and political any great march of Russian power any more was turned on it. One remedy sug- batred have caused to blind the eyes of the now than before, vid whatever may have been exceptionally numerous, can throw a well generosity and disinterestedness he was The law holds the laborer down to his con-! Court. This is not a bad suggestion from the editorial columns of the London Gattein it must be editorial columns of the London Gattein

Daily News is significant as showing that minion has apparently sent out the fiat chat Orangelem is, if to exist, at least to exist in quietness and obscurity. A quarter of a century ago, such an article in a leading London paper would have been almost an impossibility. Says the Daily News :- Worse things might happen for Belfast and Ireland than a little resolute government just now. It is abundantly evident that the deadlest enemy to the peace of Ireland and to the peace of the whole kingdom is that unhappy town. In spite of all the natural exasperation caused by the Home Rule defeat, not a single other town in Ireland has given a moment's anxiety. Catholic and Home Rule Ireland. that has lost in the late electoral conflict, has maintained a profound calm. Protestant and Unionist Belfast, that has won, has for weeks past revelled in intermittent slaughter. It is all the fault of Mr. Gladstone, no doubt. yet it is unfortunate all the same; and it would have been still more palp. ably his fault if Providence had only been pleased to order it the other way. It is extremely fortunate for Belfast that she stands where she does, though less fortunate. perhaps, for the United Kingdom. In the United States this impudent claim to disturb the repose of a whole country; in the name of a sectarian difference would have been rudely and very mercilearly diamesed There might have been one day's rioting or even two; thereffeertainly would not have been three. The disgusting orgie of blood and destruction would have lasted until the militia could have been called out, and not a moment later. The Press has a part to play as well as the authorities in the suppression of these senseless disturbances. and its first duty is to refrain from trying to persuade the xuffians on either side who are angaged in them that they represent anything but the worst and the meanest passions of our nature.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION AND ITS RESULTS.

The Chicago convention of the Irish National League of America concluded its important labors on Friday. It was, beyond question, the largest and finest deliberative body that ever assembled on the free soil of this continent.

Over one thousand of the representatives of the Irish race, gathered from every section of the United States and of this Dominion of Canada, discussed the most per plexing and burning question in Imperia politics, with a gravity and a dignity that could not be supassed by the most polished parliamentary budy; with a clearness and intelligence that heightened the already high reputation of Irishmen for brains; with a vehemence and unanimity that could not leave England in doubt as to the Irish determination to make Home Rule a fact by hook or by crook; and finally, with a degree of patriotism and submission to Parnell's leadership and line of policy that makes the Irish people at home and abroad practically solid in the winning fight for Lestand's legis. lative independence.

The significant and striking teature of the deliberations, of the speeches, and of the resolutions was the well fixed purpose to subject the National League on this continent to the discipline of the accepted leaders in Ire gand. The convention emphasized the factthat Parnell and his followers were the masters of the situation; that to them belonged the right to command and direct the movement for Ireland's redemption, and that as long as they remained true to the National flag, the League would heartily continue its apport of the leaders and their policy. In this the enemy has been, wefully d sap

pointed. The enemy expected and prayed for a totally different pronouncement from the Convention: The enemy wanted a split and the Convention was as one. The enemy wanted a declaration against Parnell and the Convention assured his representatives. O'Brien, Redmond Dessy and Davitt, that the Irish race in America, as in Ireland, stood as one man at the back of the Irish Parliamentary party and its chosen leader.

As the Chicago Inter-Ocean said:-"It would be a shame and a scandal, it would be a reproach to the Irish character and the Irish people did the Irish-Americans failthim now. It was a glory and a triumph that the q uvention held itself squerely to the work in hand, and did exactly what Mr. Parnell would have had it do."

The Chicago Convention has accomplished two things. It has made the cause of Home Rule for Ireland imperishable; and it has given the lirish the right to be considered the most enlightened and influential among all the peoples that compose the great and free Republic of America.

THE CLOUD IN THE EAST.

The "Eastern question" has assumed another of its kaleidoscopic phases in const Battenburg. Though this is a serious menace to the peace of Europe it is not a particular larly surprising event, as the designs of Russia bave been long well enough known. Russian intrigue has been at work openly for a long time past, and this move is of the "Sick Man." The immediate result is not easy at the moment to forecas: and until the so-called Provincial Government shows what its dictator proposes to do, external action is not likely to take place. Otherwise the position is, or should be unchanged, as the interests of foreign nations are not in any degree altered. What they The truth seems to be dawning on the were at the tipe of the last embroglio they

South and day to the contract to the