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WEDNESDAY... OCTOBER 6, 1886

NOTICE

Mr. J. F. Weber, of Imlay city, Michigan, has kindly consented to act as agent for THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

THERE is a good deal of truth in a hard handed rebuke the Chicago Herald gives Mr. John Swinton, a well known gentleman in New York, who takes labor and democracy especially under his wing. Not long ago he started a little paper in the interests of "labor," but which has not proved a success.

The mistake that is made in this proposition is the assumption that workingmen need or demand anything different in the way of a paper from that which satisfies other people. Most Americans work, and such of them as care to read a newspaper do not find their taste changed by the character of their occupation or the style of their living.

THE rumors concerning intended suppressive action by the British Government, in reference to the National League, seems to gather importance from the latest news to the effect that a report on its personnel and organization has been ordered to be sent to the Castle. The Government will not accomplish much by any such course.

THE Daily Ontario dealt very summarily with the "loyal delegation" on the occasion of their visit to Belleville. In the course of a very able review of the fallacies and misrepresentations indulged in by Messrs. Kane and Smith, it says:—"They (the delegates) assert that no Protestant is a Home Ruler, and when confronted with facts take refuge on the ejaculation, 'Oh! there are Protestants and Protestants.' Yes, thank God, there are Protestants who do not think the only way to serve God is to curse the Pope, malign their Catholic neighbors and heap upon their innocent heads the revenge for injuries sustained by Protestants in a darker age.

graphs to be written in the press and so many testimonials concerning the efficiency of the operation to be produced. The Hydrographic office at Washington is just now the recipient of many letters on the subject, and is publishing the results described in them as though it had just learnt some new thing. If published instead the paper written on the subject by Benjamin Franklin, that writer forgotten apparently in everything but name by Americans, the Hydrographic department would be giving all the information on the subject necessary. Beyond the fact that modern resources have produced crude petroleum, which is the best oil for the purpose, the scientific problem, of pouring oil on the troubled waters to allay storms at sea, is identically the same as it was when Benjamin Franklin wrote, and he in turn knew no more than was known centuries before. It is reported that the British experiment of laying a pipe under the entrance of one of their harbors, which possesses a peculiarly rough and dangerous bar at its entrance, has been partially successful.

THE Globe continues to pour its torrent of derision on the idea of the Mail's independence. In order to prove it the Reform organ calls on its contemporary to declare what it knows about certain misdeeds of the Government and its friends, and especially refers to the operations carried on by the White-Jameson-Bowling ring in connection with the Prince Albert Colonization scheme. The very grave features of that case had, as is well known, much to do with the recent insurrection in the North-West, and a revelation from the Mail would no doubt throw some fresh light on the unpleasant subject. But the Mail has already in effect announced that its independence only dates from its official declaration of the same, and that in all matters anterior to that date, and in fact in what may be termed "unfinished business," its position must still be considered as that of an organ. On the past, and any party misdeeds of the past, the Mail will cast no light.

THE boundary line between Canada and Alaska ought to receive immediate attention. Why it was that the British Government was so negligent as not to demand the cession of the country after the Crimean war it is hard to tell; but, having done so, it had better do the next best thing and definitely arrange the line of boundary with its new owners. If not, there will certainly arise disputes as to the strict meaning of terms similar to those witnessed in the cases of St. Juan, the Maine boundary, and later with regard to our own Ontario dispute. There is in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, which is supposed to govern the matter, the same misty language as caused disputes in the former case; and whether one range of mountains or another range of mountains governing the line was meant is already a matter of controversy. There has now, it is said, been a fair discovery of gold close to the borders, and if this be so, there can be no doubt that a sharp dispute will arise. The matter ought to be taken in hand at once before it becomes unpleasantly involved.

MR. PARNELL'S APPEAL.

THE English press seems to have gone into hysterics over the letter of Mr. Parnell to Mr. Fitzgerald. Why it is hard to tell, because there is nothing at all in that document to cause special comment, save perhaps some rather strong language; language, however, natural enough on the part of a man stung, disappointed and anxious for a suffering people. If the English press were to exhibit a tithing of the zeal it does in denouncing Mr. Parnell in advocating the relief of the suffering tenantry in Ireland, then that gentleman would not have to appeal to his countrymen abroad for assistance which must be obtained somewhere in view of pressing urgency. The English press can no longer plead ignorance of the condition of affairs. And yet, while money is raised for all sorts of purposes in all parts of the world by millions, no attempt is made to raise a copper in London for the poor evicted, and yet to be evicted, victims of landlords of more than Shylock-like rapacity. What remains then for the friends of Ireland to do but to appeal elsewhere? If strong language is used in making that appeal surely the English can not wonder, and have no right to complain as if they were deeply injured.

GENERAL BULLER.

THERE seems very little doubt that Sir Redvers Buller may adapt with alteration a famous saying and write to his Government, "I came, I saw, and was conquered." Hints of his views on the present position in Kerry have appeared, but that he is thoroughly in sympathy with the suffering people of the district he has been sent to, seems to be proved by a shower of abuse heaped upon him by the Dublin Express. That venomous paper has sent a reporter to watch the steps of the General, and evidently thinks him terribly supine and negligent in his duties. What it requires is not clearly stated, but that it evidently would like some sweeping measure of forty-horse coercive type to be put in force is very clear. The Express refers to certain "outrages" taking place under the General's nose, and condemns him very sharply for not preventing them. It says:—"It is only a fortnight since the last official visit of the gallant General to Tralee, yet, in that short space of fourteen days, quite a catalogue of outrages are reported to have taken place, and every day adds something new to the terrible list of crime which has now gained such notoriety for Kerry." But the fact seems to be that the General has become convinced that the poor people of the district require immediate relief, and the World recently announced that "Sir Redvers

will undoubtedly be a serviceable agent in the direction of promoting unity and fraternity. But an Empire to be such, in the strict sense of the word, must be one in reality as well as in name. No unity, fraternity or political cohesion can exist as long as there is friction or ill-feeling or curtailment of privileges in any one part. So long as a large and important portion of the Empire is deprived of rights, harshly treated, and its demands set at naught, it is idle to talk of a United Empire, and any movement purporting to embody the fact that such a thing exists can only be a ghastly mockery. It is not difficult to suggest what would be a grand and noble recognition of the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, and one which would enable her to have the consolation of knowing—that she must know now is not the case—that she reigned on the 20th of June, 1837, over a united and contented people. Let the Queen write a letter expressing her desire that the jubilee should be marked by the extension to Ireland of those constitutional rights and privileges which her people so earnestly ask for. Let this very simple and reasonable proposition of a domestic legislature be granted to Ireland at the coming session of Parliament, and it would of course be granted without opposition if the Queen made the request. Then let her go to Dublin and open in person the restored Irish Parliament, and we predict that such results would follow as would cause the fiftieth year of the reign of Victoria to be one of the most wonderful and fascinating for the historian of the future to contemplate and describe.

THE FISHERIES.

THE papers of the Eastern States have been maintaining views in relation to the fisheries which have received a rude shock by the revelation of a truth which never seems to have struck the anti-reciprocity party in Maine and Massachusetts. It has suddenly been pointed out to them that last year the American fishermen had the run of the Canadian coasts and the use of her ports and railways as a base of supplies. This year they have not, and the result of this is seen in a limitation of the supply of fish in the United States, and a corresponding increase in the demand, thus enabling the Canadians, in consequence of the advanced prices, to invade the American markets and sell at a profit over and above the high rate of duty imposed. Thus it is seen that two extremes meet. The American fishery interests, it is said by themselves, want no reciprocity. Let it be so, and, as is pointed out, in a very short time the Canadians will declare the same thing, for the want of it is just at present proving a great advantage to them, and rather opening than closing the American market to them.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

THE dinner given to this distinguished Irish champion at the Hoffman House, New York, was a fitting tribute to his worth, and was doubly gratifying in so far as it called together some of the greatest thinkers of the United States, all of whom, by their testimony, proved the sympathy that great nation feels for Ireland in her woe. Judge Browne, Col. James, Chauncey Depew, Dr. Hepworth, William Dorchester, Whitelaw Reid, Governor Abbott, and others, illumined by their brilliant oratory the proceedings of the evening. Mr. McCarthy spoke very briefly but to the point, and his views were summarized as follows:—

I have said over and over again, in England as well as in Ireland, that the cause I was advocating was one of interest and of the most vital importance to England as well as to Ireland. I call the policy that I and my colleagues in the English Parliament are identified with a policy of justice to Ireland and of mercy to England. I call it a policy of mercy to England because it is a policy which shall bury forever the rancor of centuries that has existed between Irishmen and Englishmen, a policy which will change things so far that Ireland, instead of being the enemy at the gate, shall be the friend at the gate, who, if need be, can speak with some effect to the enemy from without. After a long, a very long and a very bitter agitation we now at last are within reach of the consummation of our hopes.

THE "MAILS" JUMP.

IN Ontario the utmost interest is naturally excited by the recent "turn about and wheel about and Jump Jim Crow" tactics of the Mail, for sixteen years the organ and slavish exponent of the policy of the party which established it. Speculation is still animated as to the cause of the change, and still, as we pointed out the other day, in all the supposed explanations given the real sentiments of the Mail, as clearly and emphatically expressed, are treated with derisive contempt. That the organ is simply acting a hypocritical part seems to be taken into consideration: Entirely independent of the Government the Mail cannot be, although like most "creatures" who have sucked life from the breast of patronage, and made by it, the chief proprietors will in time indicate that they have the characteristic gratitude of the order referred to. We have the assurance of Epicurus that gratitude is only a quality to which some benefit is attached, and as far as practicable the Mail management is shifting its ground in view of the coming defeat at the polls of its sometime benefactors. It has not jumped clear yet, but acts in accordance with the course of that profound philosopher, Mr. Bigelow, who sang:—

"I'm an eclectic, as to choosing 'Twixt that and that I'm mighty loth: Leaves the side which sticks to hissing; But while there's doubt I stick to both."

There will be little left for the Mail to say when the next government comes into power. It is sailing very near the Liberal track, and can, of course, by a very slight touch of the helm, put itself either in or out of the race. But its course is certainly a cunning one. Unless we are mistaken it will find the truth of the old moral that too much cunning overreaches itself. Its course will, we still maintain, be disastrous for its now apparently only semi-friends at the Capital and equally so for itself.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

THE statement made by Sir Charles Tupper to the effect that Her Majesty has desired that the commemoration of the jubilee year of her reign should be marked by some public and national work of magnitude rather than by a personal presentation, indicates that the Queen is not unmindful of the imposing greatness of the crown she wears. Some great national work, to which the people of the Empire could put with pride, and which would be a subject worthy of enshrinement on the page of history, would certainly be the most fitting memorial of a half century's reign, which, if not as stirring in wars as some periods which have preceded it, is certainly one of the most remarkable political epochs of history. The suggestion that the memorial take the form of a permanent place of concentration for the entire empire is not a bad one, and if carried out effectually

will undoubtedly be a serviceable agent in the direction of promoting unity and fraternity. But an Empire to be such, in the strict sense of the word, must be one in reality as well as in name. No unity, fraternity or political cohesion can exist as long as there is friction or ill-feeling or curtailment of privileges in any one part. So long as a large and important portion of the Empire is deprived of rights, harshly treated, and its demands set at naught, it is idle to talk of a United Empire, and any movement purporting to embody the fact that such a thing exists can only be a ghastly mockery. It is not difficult to suggest what would be a grand and noble recognition of the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, and one which would enable her to have the consolation of knowing—that she must know now is not the case—that she reigned on the 20th of June, 1837, over a united and contented people. Let the Queen write a letter expressing her desire that the jubilee should be marked by the extension to Ireland of those constitutional rights and privileges which her people so earnestly ask for. Let this very simple and reasonable proposition of a domestic legislature be granted to Ireland at the coming session of Parliament, and it would of course be granted without opposition if the Queen made the request. Then let her go to Dublin and open in person the restored Irish Parliament, and we predict that such results would follow as would cause the fiftieth year of the reign of Victoria to be one of the most wonderful and fascinating for the historian of the future to contemplate and describe.

MORE ATTACKS ON THE CHURCH.

A copy of the Toronto World has been sent us and our attention called to an article on the Church in this Province. We see nothing in it calling for special comment. It is simply a rehash of the time-worn contention of the bigot, and the illogical one at that. Catholics know well enough that nothing but attacks, such as the Mail has been indulging in, and which the World feebly echoes, are to be expected from those who are unhappily in the dark valleys of invincible ignorance. Envy and hatred make an unpleasant mixture, but the Church can stand all that her enemies can pour out of their little phials of impotent wrath. The tendency of the mob to follow the lead of whoever may tickle their ears or pander to their grosser inclinations, is not new. So old is it in fact that the tendency has of late been elevated into a sort of idol under the title of "Spirit of the Age," before which its creators bow down and adore. Just now certain leaders have raised the cry of "Down with the Catholic Church," and the crowd shout in chorus. It is the story of the Hind and the Panther over again. But the enemies of the Church will find that like the milk-white doe in that famous poem, though marked for death, she is not fated to die. The World prattles like a good many other superficial observers about establishment and disestablishment, and compares the action of the state in relation to the Church in France and that of the Province of Quebec. Does the World mean to argue in favor of importing the methods adopted in relation to the Church in Europe, and more especially France, into this country? If so, the World and his friends had better candidly say so without beating about the bush, and then the position will be better understood. We would commend to the readers of the Mail and the lesser lights of the press which echoes its sentiments the strong repudiation of the workingmen's organ, the Palladium of Labor, of any sympathy with the fanatical outbreaks which have recently attracted so much attention. That paper very sensibly tells any labor reformer who may be disposed to throw up his hat over the Mail's new departure and rejoice over the simulated independence of the meanest and most insidious enemy of labor reform in the ranks of journalism, to ask himself what would be the consequences should any large proportion of the people of Canada be led away to join the Mail's "No Popery" crusades? "It would see Protestant and Catholic by the ears, break up our organizations, prevent the questions in which we are mainly interested from being considered, array workmen of different creeds against each other and put the cause of labor back a quarter of a century." This is a review of the case from one stand-point. There are scores of others, and from all nothing but moral and social disaster can be seen as the result of the anti-church cry so suddenly indulged in. So far as the present position of the Church in this Province is concerned, in a temporal sense we are not afraid of any attacks made on it so long as we have courts of justice. But the real grounds of the assaults now being made lie in the old persecuting spirit, the same which animated the Puritans and Covenanters, and which ought to have been dead long ago.

THE MAIL'S PROPOSAL.

THE present position of politics is well exposed by the comments and speculation caused by the recent declarations of the Mail newspaper. That not particularly erudite organ has recently declared that it is in favor of temperance and manhood suffrage. Immediately speculation is rife as to what the "paper means." It seems that it is utterly impossible that it can mean what it says and be moved by principle. Falsehood, duplicity, untruth, in the eyes of the public which has to criticize the course of the paper in question, must be the motive power of its action. We have before us a series of speculations on the reasons which have caused the paper to act as it has. Some assert that the following are the reasons for the Mail's departure:—

A mere political dodge with Sir John as chief schemer.

A desire on the part of the Mail to "get out from under" an impending crash.

A desire of the Mail to get into line with democratic principles.

A hope to make the paper pay by "trusting the people" and popular opinions rather than a party.

A desire to be an Ontario paper as against French domination.

It will be seen that a wish to benefit society by the enforcement of prohibition on a real belief in the advantages of manhood suffrage is not for a moment thought of or ascribed to the paper in question. In fact no one but the good Witness seems for a moment to believe in the sincerity of the Mail. And, under all the circumstances, it is impossible that any one could reasonably do so. Another theory is that the pretended conversion of the Mail is designed to add provincial politics more than Dominion, and that by taking up Mr. Meredith's argument in favor of manhood suffrage, and by pretending to be the leader in a temperance crusade, the Mail might aid materially—with its fanatical, anti-Catholic cry thrown at the head of Archbishop Lynch—in defeating the Government of Mr. Mowat. Our own impression is that the entire programme designed by the directors of the Mail at Ottawa is bound to prove a disastrous failure and result in ruin both for themselves and their organ; it is a scheme altogether too slimy; too clumsy for it to accomplish the work of deceit for which it was designed. Apart from the mischievous, we may almost say wicked, elements in the plot, elements which have already elicited expressions of disgust from the thoughtful and

WHAT IS THE WEAK POINT?

SOME attention has been drawn to the two cases of Plunkett and Bartholomew, defaulter in the United States. It happens that the first man was of the order generally known as wild. He kept fast horses, he gambled, lived highly, and was in every respect such a man as might reasonably be expected to do something of a character that would make him a candidate for a penitentiary. He did, and is now a fugitive from justice, having appropriated large sums of other people's money. The second was a man of a diametrically opposite stamp. He worked like a horse at his office. He was parsimonious to such a degree that when he visited New York from Connecticut he would take a basket of bread and butter enough to last him during his visit, and sleep in a cheap lodging. He was a truly religious man—eschewed tobacco and

drink, not even touching the baneful tea or coffee, and regularly attended his church, teaching on Sundays and "leading in prayer," in the language of certain religious circles. He, too, is now a defaulter within the hospitable borders of Canada for large sums, and not only a defaulter, but rather a defiant and "jubilant" one. Here is a contrast worthy the study of the moral scientists. Again we read in the papers just at present much about a certain Lord Lansdale, who is conducting himself in a manner certainly not that of a respectable member of society. Yet he comes of men of high status and usefulness in the state, possesses 68,065 acres and a rent roll of £71,333. With every opportunity of being, if not a leader of men at least a benefactor of them and an ornament and a highly useful member of society, he prefers to choose the lowest company, to act accordingly, and to revel in social filth. The cause of these contrasts in human tendency has yet to be laid bare. Thus far the scalpel of the anatomists has not done it nor the speculation of the keenest philosopher. Moralists may prate but the evil continues. Who will define the weak point and give a remedy?

FRANCE ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

THE telegrams from Paris are not cheering to those who look for a continuance of peace. The strained relations between France and Germany are apparent, and M. de Freycinet has been discoursing in a manner and tone that always presages mischief when heard in France. There are signs that a strong feeling of irritation is excited in the breast of the fiery Gaul, and it must be confessed there is some cause. The recent selection of Alsace for the autumn manoeuvres of the German army was not a pleasing or encouraging omen. And the French have another ground of annoyance in the apparently waning allegiance of Alsatians to the country to which they were for nearly a quarter of a century attached. But France has herself to blame for this. Although a large number of those who were faithful to France imitated the tactics of the U. E. Loyalists and emigrated, after the annexation to Germany, to Algiers and elsewhere, the country has remained Catholic strong and faithfully. It is mainly the policy of the "Liberal" rulers of France toward the Catholic Church that accounts for the disappearance of the French patriot in Alsace. The more Alsace becomes German in sentiment the more blameable for that end France herself becomes. The Alsatians see in an alliance with Germany greater security for the faith they love than with France, whose method of dealings with the Church has not lately been such as to encourage the faithful. There is another point which suggests the events of 1870. Then the French army had a secret. It has one now. Then it was going to ensure victory irrespective of anything else, and was taken to the field covered up in leather cases so that none might see it. It was the mitrailleuse and proved a disastrous failure. Now the French army has another secret which is being talked about very loudly. It seems an evil coincidence, and unless we misread the signs of the times it will be found by France, when her hour of trial in the field comes, that she has nothing but a chauvinistic repetition of Marshal Leboeuf in the noisy and demonstrative Bonapartes. The Cays of the Tallarts, the Carnots and Napoleons seem to have passed for her.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THAT BLOODY CHALLENGE.

Le Journal de Quebec, replying to the article from L'Electeur, referred to yesterday, says: "L'Electeur qualifies as a bloody challenge the candidature of Mr. Charles Casgrain in the county of Quebec, in opposition to the Hon. Mr. Garneau, who has no desire to give a generous support to the Ross Government. L'Electeur wishes to excite the passions of the people against Mr. Casgrain, because the latter was chosen as one of the representatives of the Crown in the Riel case. The conduct of the L'Electeur is, as it is on all subjects with which it treats, of a most worthy character. Riel was accused of the crime of high treason. The Crown, which prosecuted him in the name of society, did not make use of English lawyers exclusively, because it desired to favor him as much as possible. If a French Canadian advocate had not been named in his stead, which would not have been made by the Nationalist, the demagogues who, to-day, affect a disordered pathos over Riel, the rouge newspapers have been making themselves hoarse in denouncing the injustice with which Riel was treated. The nomination of Mr. Chas. Casgrain, as one of the advocates of Riel, was then made use of to reply in advance to the insinuations of the press; but Mr. Casgrain after examining scrupulously into the case against Riel was unable to establish his innocence. Is that his fault? L'Electeur might ask even the lawyers of Riel, Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick, for a reply to this question. These two advocates did they not themselves acknowledge the guilt of their client? They admit that the rebellion of Riel was proved, and that it was not justified. Let L'Electeur ask also a reply from its chief, Mr. Blake. Did the latter not say in his speech of March 19th last that the Riel insurrection was to be condemned from all points of view? L'Electeur might again address itself to its confederate, the Globe, which always demanded the hanging of Riel up to the 16th November, the date of the execution of the sentence. It is therefore, not surprising that Mr. Casgrain could not prevent the condemning of Riel.

A BLOODY CHALLENGE.

L'Electeur, of Quebec, of Tuesday, has the following editorial on the subject of the choice of Mr. Casgrain against Mr. Garneau in Quebec county:—"If the Ross Government could understand the distressing position which it occupies to-day in the eyes of the Province, it would come to the conclusion that this is not a time for better, and would take care especially to accord to the Province the national question. This, however, is just what they have done in electing their candidate in Quebec County. To bring out Mr. T. Charles Casgrain against Hon. P. Garneau is to issue a most audacious challenge to the National party, that is to say, to all the French-Canadians. Unless one were blind it is impossible to deny that to put the question in this light is to settle it in the national sense. Up to the present all that remained of force in the cabinet was its pretended neutrality on the Riel question. It could not count upon winning some of the electors except by means of an equivocal mora or less transparent. But what has become now of the famous theory of non-intervention after the unfortunate choice which the government has just made? If there happens to remain the slightest doubt among the blindest of the culpable complexity of the provincial ministers in the murder of Riel, this doubt should disappear in the face of such an event. And, in fact, there is no doubt that the government declares war in the County of Quebec? Against a man who has always supported it, who has always voted with it, except in one particular circumstance. The only thing with which the Government reproaches Mr. Garneau is his energetic attitude on the national question. There is no way of getting out of it. And who is to oppose Mr. Garneau? Mr. T. C. Casgrain, precisely one of the traitors, who has long ago forgotten that French blood runs through his veins; the advocate who was paid \$3,000 to plead at Regina against his own compatriot; one of the men who contributed the most toward the hanging of Louis Riel. And that has become now of the famous theory of the Ross Government thrown off its mask and openly declares war against the people of the Province of Quebec. Let this ridiculous challenge be carried from month to month, from one extremity of the country to the other, and let us finish, once for all, with these hypocrites who have for long been crying: 'Non-intervention, the people under the protection of non-intervention.' In the name of public opinion we do not hesitate a moment to pick up the glove. It is now a war to the death between the Ross-Tailion party and that for national revidi-