THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 20, 1887

P M. G. McLELAN has cancelled his recent regulation for selling post stamps. If Mr McLelan were now cancelled everything would

its wealth yearly. In the last six months it has spent \$94,000,000 on railroads and \$150.000.000 on buildings in its large cities, and companies organized in the South alone call for \$161,000,-000. With its diversified soil, climate and productions, no country can equal it.

THE infamous Mr. Sergeant Peter O'Brien, the notorious Green-street prosecutor, who is known throughout Ireland by the soubriquet of "Pether the Packer," has been made Solicitor-General of Ireland. He is just the villain to do the dirty work of Dublin Castle when the Coercion Bill becomes a law.

THERE should be a law against the relling of dime novels to boys or girls under twelve years of age. The law forbids the selling of fire arms bodies -but there is no law to protect both their bodies and souls from the dangerous and damn able weapons of impure and vile literature. Some of our Christian and moral organizations should take this matter in hand and agitate the | Catholics. question. Such a law is a necessity.

The announcement made by the Hon. James immediate steps to remedy the foundling evil, as well as to establish a Provincial Board of Health, will be received with approve I and satis-Mercier-McShane administration gives proof of by one of the representatives, in which he lacity is now well assured.

JOHN BRIGHT found time last week to make an address before the East Indian Association. in which he appealed for a more "moral sentiment and Christian principle" on the part of England in her relations with the natives o India. He said nothing about the infusion o these qualities into British rule in Ireland. The philanthropic spirit of this once great man ranges too far away from home to accomplish any

THE New York Freeman's Journal is opposed to the awarding of medals in Catholic schools It contends that they only incite to a feverish emulation on the part of pupils for the worthless distinction of a prize-taker at the cost of a genuine desire for the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake. It is very well to reward merit; but to make this reward the chief incentive for the efforts put forth by the contestants, detracts from the soundness and value of mental training in the opinion of our esteemed contemporary.

THE Citizen now assures us that the mission of Dr. Macbeth is something quite different to what was reported. It says :--

Some days ago a cable despatch announced that the Rev. Dr. Macbeth, of Enniscortby, Ireland, had sailed for Carada 'to undo the mischief done by Wm. O'Brien.' It now appears that the cable despatch was wholly erroneous. Dr. Macbeth crosses the Atlantic solely in the interests of the Irish Society con-nected with the Protestant Episcopal church (formerly of the Irish branch of the late Union church of England and Ireland), the object of which is to circulate the Bible in the Irish language. His mission, therefore, has nothing whatever to do with the present agitation either for or against Home Rule or with Mr. Wm.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is posing just now as a great reformer in the expenditure of the Government finances. He shouts for retrenchment in the war and navy departments, and exposes many rotten spots in England's defences on land and sea. He lately demanded an investigation into sweeping charges of corraption, and claimed that many great ships with worthless guns; and that waste, extravagance and incompetency characterized the administration of the war office and the admiralty. eading for England's enemies. Perhaps he will

matist, in graing genuine bribes to Turkish pashas and Levintine harpies, for the purpose of making England ridiculous in the eyes of Eu-

THE New York Sun describes the attitude of the "Government" in Parliament towards the Irish as follows:

The Unionist majority in the House of Commons will exchange the role of bully for the equally congenial part of hypocrite. Before many days are over it will have carried a coercion bill unparalleled for rigor and injustice, whether we look at the gravity of its encroachments on the customary rights of British subjects or at the unique provision that only a new act of Parliament can limit its duration. So long as the Unionists, Tory or sham Liberal control the House of Lords, and are inflexible in their opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish programme, the crimes act must stand upon the statute book a perpetual menace to the liberties of Ireland.

IRISHMEN have only to continue on the same course of dignified patience and calm but resolute resistance, to ensure that at least as an aid to extermators the Coercion Bill will be an absolute and most ridiculous failure. None of its clauses will be found capable of lessons which they have learned and put into practice so successfully for their own protection during the last half-dozen years.

In the period of furteen years, from 1873 to 1886 inclusive, the aggregate immigration into the United States was 5,396,416. Of this number 41,803, or a little more than one-half of 1 per cent., were professional men; 587,346, or about 11 per cent., were skilled laborers; 205,-229, or nearly 4 per cent., have been engaged in miscellaneous unskilled work; the occupation of 158,752, or about 2 per cent., was unknown; while 2,598,188, or nearly one-half the entire number, had no occupation at all. The great influx of the latter class explains much of the trouble the country has experienced in late

It is understood to be the purpose of Mr. Powderly to withdraw from the head of the organization of the Knights of Labor. This would be a most serious loss to that body, as The United States adds about \$800,000,000 to the order is under obligations to him mainly for the best features there are in it. He has taken great interest in its good name; in favor of temperance, and against promiscuous striker, disorder and thriftlessness. His has been anything but a comfortable position, to guide the great body, rudely organized, and composed of men of all conceivable notions. It is not to be expected that he will be succeeded by an abler or better man.

LOOKING back to the celebration of Dutch William's day, July 12, it may be seen that, in view of the high and bitter feeling aroused by the course of recent events in Ireland and late enactments in Parliament, there was no great amount of quarrelling accompanied by bloodshed on either side of the Atlantic. Fighting there was, indeed, but it night have been far worse. As for Belfast, it would have meant to them-weapons which could injure only their that the city was deserted if there had not been at least a few collisions of the "loval" Orangemen and the Nationalists-which, by the way, is the right classification. It is no longer an accurate distinction to say Orangemen and

THE Senate of Darmstadt has followed the example of Prussia in ameliorating the laws McShane to our reporter on Saturday, that it a bill, which, without conceding all that Catholics have a right to demand, yet enacts concessions sufficient to form the basis of a modus vivendi. It will permit the education of the clergy and the recuperation of the parishes. faction by the public. Nearly every day the The debate was remarkable for a speech made its business ability and sincerity, and its popu- spoke of the law as the most important of those sent to the Upper Chamber. It marked the termination of an historic development that dated from the commencement of the century. struggle. If so, it would be due to the loyal intentions of Pope Leo and to the attitude of Monsignor Hoffner, as well as to the advances of the Grand Duke. This event is the consummation of the Holy Father's successes in his dealings with Germany.

strongly, as the following extract shows: "I put a case in the eastern townships of a man upon the imaginary line which is between this country and the United States. Suppose he has 100 acies of land on the Canadian side of the line and 100 acres on the American side. Suppose he prows 1,000 bushels of barley on each of his farms. He takes his 1,000 American bushels to the American market and gets Si bushel for it. He takes his 1,000 bushels of Canadian barley to the American market and gets but 85c, per bushel, because he has to pay 15 per cent, duty for taking it across that imarinary line. How could it in this case be said that the consumer pays the duty? It comes ont of the pocket of the Cavadian farmer."

To-day these arguments are infinitely stronger than in '78, yet Sir John now opposes recipro-

Preparations on a large scale are now going or for the resumption of the eviction campaign in Ireland. The cable announces that several hundred police have been massed at Loughrea, and the bailiffs and Emergency men are ready for their dirty work. Stirring news may seen be expected, and the scenes enacted at Bodyke will be repeated. It is to be hoped that the people will contest every inch of ground. If the priests will not climb up the ladders in front of the "peelers," and no layman will remove the pitchforks before the evictors come, the people may be trusted to defend their homes like men. Some blood must flow and the sooner it comes the better. Let it be "peelers'" blood.

One of the most edifying features in connection with the Pope's Jubilee will be the presentation to the Holy Father of a collection of original books produced by Catholics of Great costing fabulous sums were rotten, and armed Britain during the last fifty years. These would form no inconsiderable portion of the literary treasures at the British Museum and the Bodleian, and will of themselves prove that about the belief that the Pontiff, held by that promulgated May 22nd, clearly and emphatical. These are hard hits at English "noblemen and | Catholicity does not cramp the intellect, as that gentlemen," his own class, and more pleasant | political sprissaun, weeny Johnny Russell, told some idiots during the No-Popery frenzy. So now favor us by demanding an enquiry into the far from being an obscurantiat, the present "waste, extravagance and incompetency" of occupier of the Chair of Peter is one of the liberty in Ireland. his old chum, Sir H. D. Wolf, the bogus diplo- most accomplished and highly cultured gentle-

men in Europe, and an ardent promoter of discliplined philosophical research.

THE Jubilee coinage has been condemned by every journal of consequence in England. We are told that the coins are perhaps the ugliest that could have been designed. The picture of the Queen on them is simply painful to look at. Almost every one who has seen the coin disapproves of them. Of course the bust on the new coins is not the work of an Englishmav. Once more a foreigner has been honored, and this "work of art" has been accomplished by a German named Boehm, who was especially engaged at the request of the Queen. Why did she not hit upon an English—there is no use in saying an Irish-engraver to copy some of the old coins or employ an English or Irish artist to make the necessary drawings? Surely they could have made a better job of it than Mr. Boehm. If the Queen had put the matter in the hands of an Irishman he would certainly have made a prettier coin.

THE Cologne Gazette publishes a communication stating that the English are constructing a rooting out of the hearts of Irish tenants the new strategical route between India and Afghanistan, by the Sakhi-Sarwar Pass, opposite Dera Ghazi Khan. The works are directed by a German, Baron Bibra, who has taken for his model the celebrated Alpine roads in Austria. Longhowever, before this new line can be made available, the Russians, who are now literally "at the gates of Herat," may be inside the old Afghan stronghold; and then the English strategical position would be in that peculiar condition defined by military critics as having its objective in the air, and its base nowhere in particular.

> THE men who till the soil have no sympathy with the State Socialism of Henry George. They are the bone and sinew of the nation, and they believe a man should own the land he tills. At the convention of the Union Labor Party at Columbus there were 374 delegates present. The convention "demanded" the entorcement of the laws against bribery to secure nominations or elections, and that "free drinks and lunch salooss shall be declared bribery," which is a step in the right direction, and might, if really pushed with energy and intelligence, bring about some good results There was also a general denunciation of speculation in the necessaries of life, cornering the market, and dealing in margins and futures. All the farmers present were bitterly opposed to Henry George and his absurd theories.

THE London Daily News, one of the fairest of the English journals, is evidently losing faith in the Tory Government, on all questions In a recent issue it says :-

"It is hard to realize how deeply the (Unionist) alliance against liberty and fair play has discredited the public life of this country. An example of the truth of this is given by Mr. Balfour's calm statement to Mr. Morley in the House: "I, the Land Bill were supplied to members on Tuesday morning, and the Coercion Bill passed the same evening, that would be fulfilling the Go-vernment's promise that the Land Billsh uld be in possession of the Commons before Coercion became law!' That is, he allows four or five hours' consideration!"

The Irish people had found out, and predicted all this, lorg ago; but neither the English press, nor English Literal leaders would give heed to their warnings till the crash came. Hereafter, it will not be Ireland but England that will to clamoring under affecting Catholics. It has unanimously passed the effects of the penal legislation of the present time, to which Englishmen alone hav given effect.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ON MGR. PER-SICO'S MISSION TO IRELAND.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, writes to the London Times in contradiction of the assertion lately appearing in the Dublin Mail to the effect that he had remonstrated with the Pope against his sending his representatives, Mgr. Persico He hoped that the law would put an end to the and Father Gualdi, to Ireland, to inquire into the political and social condition of the Irish people. Archtishop Walsh says: "It is a baseless concection, and the object with which it has been concocted is sufficiently manifest. It has a reference to a mission' which the Sovereign Pontiff, influenced not only by wise reasons but by that special feeling of affection towards Ireland and SIR JOHN, in 1878, advocated reciprosity her people, of which hethes, during his Pontificate, given so many and such striking proofs, rec ntly decided upon sending to this country. The nature of that mission is most skilfully misrepresented by this absolutely unfounded statement that the mission has been 'abandoned' or 'postponed,' in consequence, or partly in consequence of a 'remonstrance' from me. I have made no remonstrance. Knowing what I have the opportunity of knowing as to the nature of the projected mission and of the object which it is intended to accomplish-an object which, if it be duly carried to completion, it can hardly fail to effect-no thought could well be further from my mind than that of offering any remonstrance on the subject. In a word, there is not the slightest element of truth in the statement from the beginning to the end. I have now contradicted it as explicitly and as fully as it can be contradicted by any words at my command, and having done so, I now take final leave of the unfortunately unprofitable task of endeavoring to check by contradictions the systematic publication in the anti-Catholic press of these countries of false statements as to relations between the Holy See and Ireland."

Elsewhere, in the same letter, he refers to his previous contradictions of equally false and foundationless statements about Irish affairs. put in circulation by certain news agencies and the Roman correspondents of certain English newspapers, and of the persistent disregard of caution with which the conductors of even respectable newspapers continue to admit into their columns, and even to display there with the utmost prominence, any statement, no matter how r.diculous, that may be transmitted to standing of these who will support Dr. Mcthem in reference to the attitude of the Glynn, yet avow themselves staunch Catholics. Holy See towards Ireland, provided only that the statement be of a nature which they deem calculated to shake the confidence of the Irish people in their chief pastor, or to bring rebellion. The Pope's letter of May 4 last, people in such deep and affectionate veneration has been entrapped by the wiles of diplomacy into taking sides against them, and against the cause of justice to the poor, and of constitutional

my having at all taken notice of any of those Mr. John McMackin also assured them that statements is that now, when any such statement in which my name occurs is allowed by me to pass unchallenged, a feeling of appre hension, I find, is created in the minds of many of our people that the statement So they ignored it, and went abead, and had thus passed by in silence contains at all events some substantial element of truth. Now, I think the time has come once for all to put an end to this. I do not see how I can do so more effectually than by publishing in your columns a plain and most unqualified contradiction of an extraordinary and, I fear I must add, an ingeniously malicious statement, to which one of our chief public news agencies has given currency to-day-a contradiction which I thus publish with the distinct intimation that in future no inference of any kind is to be drawn from my omitting to contradict or to notice any such statements that may be made, no matter on what authority, this being the last of them of which I shall take any notice whatever."

In this connection the following cablegram from Dublin, bearing date of July 11, is signifi-

"Mgr. Persico, the Pope's special envoy, visited many of the Dublin churches yesterday. He was recognized, and conferred a blessing on the congregation. A delegation from a temperance society called at Archbishop Walsh's residence yesterday to obtain Mgr. Persico's blessing for the society. The envoy conferred it. Mgr. Persico intends to proceed to Coolgraney, County Wexford, to witness the evictions which are in progress there."

GALLANT TIPPERARY. The following eulogy on Tipperary is taken from the New York Union and Times. It is

given in a true vein of appreciation :-Brave men and fair women are pienty in all parts of Ireland. Tipperary, however, has

place alone.
"Daredevils" is what some English people call the robust Tips. The landlords felt the taste of their quality in curious fashion. Bullets whizzed through the bushes, and when there was no chance of other justice, the "wild justice of revenge" held sway in tumultuous Tipperary. The "roaring Tips" have, for one reason or another, been held up as a terror to the English, and many a squalling Saxon hate has been silenced in awe and terror at mention of that blood-curdling name.

John Mitchel and O'Donovan Rossa and

Charles Kickham were one after another elected to Par inment from Tippersry. It was ever and always looked to as the fighting county.

The very sheep there were wicked, the pigs were t uculent, the horses would chase you like panthers, the cows would horn the wayfarers like wild buffalos, even the geese were a terror and the ganders—great heaven, the ganders of Tipperary were fiercer than the wolves of Russia. Where is the Tipperary small boy who will rise up and contradict our arraignment of the canders? The tailors seemed to be in league with the ganders, and with the dogs for that matter; all the small boys were provided with trousers of fearful and wonderful make and

trousers of fearful and wonderful make and pravoking proclivities.

There, that is what has been thought of Tipperary. It may have sobered down under the constitutional regime. It has, however, always had a vigorous bishop and thorough going priests; no others could rule Tipperary.

Even Cork, rebel Cork, must brook betimes a politic priest or prelate. But the See of Cashel has an air sweeping about its rugged rock that braces up the incumbent to the point of staunch and outspoken, if not regressive nationality. and outspoken, if not aggressive nationality. Take the quietest churchman in the wide world and set him down in Thurles, and within a month he will be smashing some crockery for the English colony at Rome.

Tipperary, in some respects, is Ireland's citadel, as glorious Cork is her grand army

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH TO AMERICA. Mr. Glads one made a speech at Dollis Hill, on Saturday last, on the occasion of his receiving the testimonial presented by his admirers in New York, through Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, which has had the same effect on the Tory organs as would a section of the bloody shirt on an infuriated bull.

The Times, which feels keenly the failure of its vile slanders to influence public opinion in England, is particularly exercised. It sneers at the commit ee who had charge of the testimonial as cheap mechanics and vulgar trades people: calls them conspirators, dynamiters and obscure agitators, and froths at the mouth when it comes to discuss Mr. Gladstone's references to the contributions of America to Ireland and England in the way of alms and rent. The minor curs in the pack barked in echo and howled frantically about the :ici us Fenians of America, coupling together as the head centres of the Irish move

ment Messrs. Parnell and O'Donovan Rossa. We should judge from the tone of these infuriated organs that the grand old man made a decided hit in that Dollis Hill speech. Ie must have been a fine production to draw so effectually the fire of the whole Tory press. The sage of Hawardenc an easily afford to let the organs rave. The people are on his side. They have faith in his sagacity as a leader, in his judgment as a politician and in his patriotism as an Englishman. They have had enough of the temporizing, shifting policy of the unnatural alliance which controls the Government to-day. They want a ministry representing some responsible party, some vital principle, and not a ministry made up of men whose only bond of union lies in hatred of Ireland and an insatiate desire to plunge her still deeper into the chasm of national despair. And so Mr. Gladstone, as the evidences of his popularity with the masses crowd in upon him, speaks in a buoyant, hopeful, confident tone. while the Tory leaders and editors writhe and quiver with anger and malevolence and impotent rage. The plain people of England and the plain people of America are agreed on one point, and that is, that the plain people of Ire. land should have justice dealt out to them, and they have agreed, further, to honor the man who has had the courage to point out the way by which this can be done.

DR. McGLYNN'S FOLLOWERS.

Considerable interest is felt in the United States, especially among Catholics, as to the There seems to be, however, but listle doubt that all those who are Catholic followers must shandon him or share in the penalties of his

ly condemns the principles of land communism. The Roman Catholic members of the United Labor party were assured by Mr. Henry George that it "did not amount to much," that

ble result, indeed, which seems to have come of and that it "did not have any binding force." the line from Moscow to Tobolak a number of there was "nothing in it to make them frightened," that it was plain that "the Pope had not examined both sides of the question and when he did his verdict would be entirely different. the McGlynn torchlight procession and mass meeting in Union square; and now they are suddenly waked up to the fact that in that de monstration, and in many since, they were rebellious against their Church.

Pulling the wool off their eyes with which Mr. George and Mr. McMackin (for purposes of their own) blinded them at the time, and reading that letter of May 4 again, in the light of what has since occurred. Roman Catholic members of the United Labor party will perceive :-

"That it was an explicit condemnation, by the Pope, of the doctrine of land communism as promulgated by Mr. George, adopted by that party and preached by Dr. McGlynn. The Pope stigmatized it as 'the false doctrine concerning the right of property disseminated by him (Dr. McGlynn) among the people, in newspapers and public assemblies."

"That this was a deliberate and mature condemnation. The Pope declared that he had accurate considered the whole series of acts ror the beginning.'

"Tha. Archbishop Corrigan was unreservedly commanded for resisting land communism and all e professors of it. The Pope, wrote that 'it is indeed grateful to us, and approved by us, that you have labored to crush, ere they sprang up, the vicious seeds of doctrines scatered under pretext of helping the masses,'

"That the Archbishop was stimulated to perse vere in the labor. The Pope exhorted him to continue 'with unwavering firmness to apply all your strength in defending the sanctity of faith and discipline.

"That the Archbishop was assured of the backing of the Church against the contumacious with all the power at its command. 'We will of these 29 were attempts at intimidation. No never permit any injury to your good name and dignity,' the Pope assured him, much less to the autho ity of this Apostolic See, and we will not fail to make known to you, through the Sacred College of the Propaganda, timely measures for the correction of the rebellious."

It was through that medium that the penalty of excommunication was inflicted upon Dr. Mc-Glynn, and it cannot reasonably be supposed that this has exhausted the "timely measures"

IRISH RESOURCES.

The office of Irish Fisheries has just issued

tabular statement showing the quantity and value of sea fish returned as landed on the Irish coast during the months of April and May of the present year. The most important item, of course, for these months is mackerel, the fishing of which during April and May is entirely confined to the coasts conspiracies, and we shudder to contemplate of the South and West, principally to the former. The quantity of mackerel landed on the West coast was 59,699 cwt.; value, £18,906; and on the South 305,198, value, £98,390. These figures illustrate the importance of the mackerel fishery at this particular period of the year, and call to mind at once the disadvantages under which Irish fishermen labor. For the probability is that a large proportion of this sum, almost £118,000, went into the pockets of the owners of Scotch, English and Manx boats. while Irish fishermen on the East and North. east coasts were standing idly by waiting with unacaworthy luggers and skiffs for the is fishing, but they can only follow it for about three months of the year. For the rest of the time they are invariably waiting for something to turn up, while if two months was £6,417, which was principally made up by orabs and lobsters. The East coast shows about the same result, contributed to chiefly by sole, god and whiting, The total value for the South coast was £101-875, and, as mackerel was the principal in this city, I observe a virulent attack upon source of revenue, ling and herrings take the second and third places. The amount landed on the West coast was \$22,109. The mackerel fishery, of course, produced the greater part of this sum, soles ranking next in importance. The entire money value of fish landed in Ireland during the two months was £136,904. As will be seen, almost the whole of this amount was produced by the mackerel fishery on the Irish coast.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

Great interest is taken in scientific circles in the coming total eclipse of the sun, which will take place on the 18th July next. It will be seen mostly on land, but nowhere in America. It will last about four minutes, and great preparations have been made by European astronomers to observe it at its totality, which will be in Japan. Two American parties have also arranged to make a quandam Tory, was permitted to escape and why his demented dupe Riel was ignominiously hanged? When he has made himself as well independent observations. Besides observations at Pultowa, Russian astronomers will occupy a number of stations along the path of the total phase, and the imperial government has placed its telegraph lines at the disposal of the observers and has instructed Dr. Struve to take all possible steps to insure the success of their efforts. The shadow of the moon will strike speak to them on the subject of reciprocal trade the earth first at Berlin, early in the morning with the United States. Hon. Mr. Butterworth, the earth first at Berlin, early in the morning of August 18. It will pass eastwardly from this point, and traversing the entire width of Government to enter into negotiations with the Rustia and Siberia and will reach the sea of Japan a little south of Vladivostock. Trend-lng southwestwardly the shadow track will their speeches have been published and read by ing southwestwardly the shadow track will pass across Hondo, the main island of Japan, have an opportunity of reading any speech of in a running line from Nigata, upon the western coast, to Milo. The observers upon the streets of Tokio will be favored with a sight of the eclipse a little Strings. south of the line of totality. The shadow will Stripes."

It would seem that Mr. Clemow gauged the rise and disappear from the surface of the intelligence of his audience at a very low standit was "merely a consolatory reply by the Pope earth at a point nearly one thousand miles and, when he imagined they could not compre-

German, Italian and French telescopes will be directed with parallel axis toward the sun. The fact is worthy of note that the line of this eclipse follows throughout almost its en. tire course the line of the Russian overland telegraph, and to Professor Told, of the Jaranese-American expedition, is due the credit of having suggested that this line be employed for the purpose of verifying discoveries which may chance to be made by ob. servers in the progress of observations near the commencement of the total phase at its western end.

Ireland. Life and property are much safer

NO NEED OF COERCION IN IRELAND. There is absolutely no need of coercion in

there than in England, and even the Tory judges are forced to admit the peaceable con. dition of the country. We learn from the London Times that a Parliamentary paper has just been issued giving a return of the number of agrarian outrages which were reported to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Con. stabulary during each of the months of April and May, 1887. The outrages treated in the return are divided into three classes, namely, offen es against the person, offenses against property, and offenses against the public peace. During the month of April there was in all 86 offences of all three classes reported as committed in the four provinces of Ireland, and of this number 51 were committed in Munster alone, 15 in Connaught, 12 in Ulster and 7 in Leinster. Of the various offences thus reported 37 were attempts at intimidation by means of threatening letters and 18 were offences of injury to property. One murder in County Kerry, Munster, was recorded. The number of outrages reported during the month of May was 62, of which 33 were committed in Munster, 17 in Connaught, 6 in Leinster and 6 in Ulster. muiders were reported and only one aggravated assault, and yet Ireland is to be treated like a conquered province.

The year 1881, in which Parnell commenced his peaceful agitation for Home Rule, found Ireland the victim of one of those periodical famines which have marked English misrule and yet the proportion of convicts for felonies to all offenders was only a little over 7 per cent., while that for England was over 23 per cent. The table of crime in Ireland for five years of the constitutional agitation under Parnell, now thr atened as an illegal conspiracy, shows the following decline:

1881...... 5,311 1882......4,101 1883......3,025 1884......2.925

The passage of the Coercion bill will probably drive the people into secret societies and the consequences. "The wild justice of revenge" will take the place of peaceful agitation, and the measure ostensibly intended to prevent and suppress crime will only provoke and promote it. The object of the Tories is to drive the Irish people into rebellion and fasten the unholy chains of the Union by the same means Pitt and Castlereagh adopted to secure it. We have every hope, however, that Parnell and the Irish hierarchy will defeat the nefacious plots of Tories by keeping within bounds the just indignation of Ireland.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Twelith of July orations at Ottawa are not herring season nearer home. Their business among the loftiest flights of oratory in that head centre of Canadian eloquence. One distinguished individual, however, is always on hand to roll the old chariot along. Senator Clemow is a shrewd man of business an astute politician, and those who know him find great they had proper boats and capital and difficulty in reconciling his twelfth of July organization, they could be practically spontings with his ordinary conversation. But following their vocation for at least twice the | we suppose he has to keep his Orange followers length they were able to devote to it as the in humor and talks down to what he imagines matter stands at present. The total value of their intelligence. This would be all very good fin landed on the North coast during the supposing only these gobmonchers were to be considered: But not so. Mr. Clemow waked up a passenger who has polished him off so exquisitely that we cannot do better than quote in full. Hon. Wm. Macdougall writes :--

In your report of the speeches with which the Orangemen were regaled on the 12th inst. my friend and relative. Mr. Erastus Wiman. His assailant is the newly made senator of this city, Hon. F. Clemow. Knowing as I do the utter falsity of the statement Mr. Clemow is reported to have made respecting that gentle man, I think it my duty to submit the following by way of correction:

Mr. Clemow in the course of his speech said:

"They had another kind of a man who had disturbed the elements in this country, a man 'named Wiman, who endeavored to persuade the people that they would be better under the stars and Stripes than they had been under the glorious flag of Great Britain. It showed him (Clemow) that there was a regu 'lar and systematic combination for the pur-

pose of dismembering the empire, etc."
With all due respect to Senator Clemow, let me inform him, through your columns, that he has grossly misrepresented and wantonly slan-dered a native born British subject who has dered a native born British subject who has proved his loyalty by something more valuable to his country than windy harangues that have no raison d'etre in Canada, except to keep alive the racial and religious hatreds of the Old World. Let him ask his Orange brother Sir John Macdouald who it was that detected and exposed the real authors of the late rebellion? Let him ask further why the chief conspirator, acquainted with the facts on the first point, as we know he is in respect to the last, he will probably withdraw his indictment against Mr. Wiman.

But what is the occasion of Senator Clemow'

outburst of loyal wrath.

Mr. Wiman visited his native county in the neighborhood of Orangeville a few days ago, at the invitation of many farmers, merchants and a member of Congress, whe introduced last Government of Canada for a new treaty of re-

The Archbishop continues: "The only tangi- to a complaining wail from the Archbishop," east of Japan in the Pacific Ocean. All along city and "dismemberment of the empire!"