

THE TRUE WITNESS
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum \$1.50
paid strictly in advance.
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887

P. M. G. McLellan has cancelled his recent regulation for selling post stamps. If Mr. McLellan were now cancelled everything would be lovely.

The United States adds about \$800,000,000 to 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...

The infamous Mr. Sergeant Peter O'Brien, the notorious Green-street prosecutor, who is known throughout Ireland by the sobriquet of "Pether the Packer," has been made Solicitor-General of Ireland.

There should be a law against the selling of dime novels to boys or girls under twelve years of age. The law forbids the selling of fire arms to them—weapons which could injure only their bodies—but there is no law to protect both their bodies and souls from the dangerous and damnable weapons of impure and vile literature.

The announcement made by the Hon. James McShane to our reporter on Saturday, that it was the intention of the Government to take immediate steps to remedy the foundry evil, as well as to establish a Provincial Board of Health, will be received with approval and satisfaction by the public.

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 of India.

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.

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 Birmingham, Ireland, had sailed for Canada "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 connected with the Protestant Episcopal church.

LORD RANDOLPH CRUCHILL 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.

matist, in giving genuine bribes to Turkish pashas and Egyptian harpies, for the purpose of making England ridiculous in the eyes of Europe.

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 law of Parliament can limit its duration.

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 extermiators the Coercion Bill will be an absolute and most ridiculous failure.

In the period of thirteen 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 3 per cent., was unknown; while 2,538,188, or nearly one-half the entire number, had no occupation at all.

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 order is under obligations to him mainly for the best features there are in it.

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.

THE Senate of Darmstadt has followed the example of Prussia in ameliorating the laws affecting Catholics. It has unanimously passed a bill, which, without concerning all Catholics, has a right to demand, yet exacts concessions sufficient to form the basis of a modus vivendi. It will permit the education of the clergy and the recuperation of the parishes.

SIR JOHN, in 1878, advocated reciprocity 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 acres of land on the Canadian side of the line and 100 acres on the American side."

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

Preparations on a large scale are now going on for the resumption of the eviction campaign in Ireland. The cable announces that several hundred police have been massed at Loughran, and the bailiffs and Emergency men are ready for their dirty work.

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 Britain during the last fifty years.

men in Europe, and an ardent promoter of disciplined 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.

THE Cologne Gazette publishes a communication stating that the English are constructing a new strategic route between India and Afghanistan, by the Sakhi-Sarwar Pass, opposite Dera Ghazi Khan.

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.

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."

THE Irish people had found out, and predicted all this, long ago; but neither the English press, nor English Liberal leaders would give heed to their warnings till the crash came.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ON MGR. PERSICO'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 and Father Guadri, to Ireland, to inquire into the political and social condition of the Irish people.

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 ridiculous, that may be transmitted to him in reference to the attitude of the Holy See towards Ireland.

ble result, indeed, which seems to have come of my leaving at all taken notice of any of those statements is that now, when any such statement in which my name occurs is allowed by me to pass unchallenged, a feeling of apprehension, I find, is created in the minds of many of our people that the statement thus passed by in silence contains at all events some substantial element of truth.

In this connection the following telegram from Dublin, bearing date of July 11, is significant:—"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 Coolraney, 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 plenty in all parts of Ireland. Tipperary, however, has a place alone. 'Devils' 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 quelling Saxon has been silenced in awe and terror at mention of that blood-curdling name."

THE office of Irish Fisheries has just issued a 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 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.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH TO AMERICA.

Mr. Gladstone 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.

We should judge from the tone of these infuriated organs that the grand old man made a decided hit in that Dollis Hill speech. It must have been a fine production to draw so effectively the fire of the whole Tory press. The sage of Hawarden an easily afforded 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.

DR. MCGLYNN'S FOLLOWERS.

Considerable interest is felt in the United States, especially among Catholics, as to the standing of those who will support Dr. McGlynn, yet avow themselves Catholics. There seems to be, however, but little doubt that all those who are Catholic followers must abandon him or share in the penalties of his rebellion. The Pope's letter of May 4 last, promulgated May 22nd, clearly and emphatically 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 it was "merely a consolatory reply by the Pope to a complaining wall from the Archbishop,"

and that it "did not have any binding force." Mr. John McMackin also assured them that 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."

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 'accurately considered the whole series of facts from the beginning.'"

"That the Archbishop Corrigan was unreservedly commended for resisting land communism and all 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 scattered under pretext of helping the masses.'"

"That the Archbishop was stimulated to persevere 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 will of all the power at its command. 'We will never permit any injury to your good name and dignity,' the Pope assured him, much less to the authority 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. McGlynn, and it cannot reasonably be supposed that this has exhausted the "timely measures" promised.

IRISH RESOURCES.

The office of Irish Fisheries has just issued a 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 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 £18,000, 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 unstarved luggers and skiffs for the herring season nearer home.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

Great interest is taken in scientific circles in the coming total eclipse of the sun, which will take place on the 13th 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 independent observations. Besides observations at Pulkova, 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 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 Russia and Siberia and will reach the sea of Japan a little south of Vladivostok. Trending southwestwardly the shadow track will pass across Hondu, the main island of Japan, 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 south of the line of totality. The shadow will rise and disappear from the surface of the earth at a point nearly one thousand miles east of Japan in the Pacific Ocean. All along

the line from Moscow to Tobolsk a number of German, Italian and French telescopes will be directed with parallel axis towards the sun. The fact is worthy of note that the line of this eclipse follows throughout almost its entire course the line of the Russian overland telegraph, and to Professor Todd, of the Japanese-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 observers in the progress of observations near the commencement of the total phase at its western end.

NO NEED OF COERCION IN IRELAND.

There is absolutely no need of coercion in Ireland. Life and property are much safer there than in England, and even the Tory judges are forced to admit the peaceable condition 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 Constabulary during each of the months of April and May, 1887. The outrages treated in the return are divided into three classes, namely, offences against the person, offences against property, and offences 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 61 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 38 were committed in Munster, 17 in Connaught, 6 in Leinster and 6 in Ulster. Of these 29 were attempts at intimidation. No murders 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 history, 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 sterner as an illegal conspiracy, shows the following decline:

Table showing the decline in crime in Ireland from 1881 to 1885. 1881: 7,511; 1882: 4,101; 1883: 3,025; 1884: 2,925; 1885: 2,830.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Twelfth of July orations at Ottawa are not 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 Clemon is a shrewd man of business, an astute politician, and those who know him find great difficulty in reconciling his twelfth of July spontaneity with his ordinary conversation. But we suppose he has to keep his Orange followers in humor and talks down to what he imagines their intelligence. This would be all very good supposing only these glibmouths were to be considered. But not so. Mr. Clemon 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. in this city, I observed a pertinent allusion upon my friend and relative, Mr. Clemon's part. His assailant is the newly made senator of this city, Hon. F. Clemon. Knowing as I do the utter falsity of the statement Mr. Clemon is reported to have made respecting that gentleman, I think it my duty to submit the following by way of correction:—

Mr. Clemon in the course of his speech said: "He 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 (Clemon) that there was a regular and systematic combination for the purpose of dismembering the empire, etc." With all due respect to Senator Clemon, let me inform him, through your columns, that he has grossly misrepresented and wantonly slandered a native born British subject who has proved his loyalty by sacrificing more valuable property than any windy harangue that has no raison d'être in Canada, except to keep alive the racial and religious hatreds of the Old World. Let him ask his Orange brother Sir John Macdonald who it was that detected and exposed the real authors of the late rebellion? Let him ask further why the chief conspirator was not hanged? Why the chief conspirator was a quondam Tory, was indignantly hanged? When he has made himself as well 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 Clemon's outbreak 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 other friends of his youth, and was invited to speak to them on the subject of reciprocal trade with the United States. Hon. Mr. Butterworth, a member of Congress, who introduced last session a bill empowering the United States Government to enter into negotiations with the Government of Canada for a new treaty of reciprocity, accompanied him. They both addressed the people who had invited them, and their speeches have been published and read by many loyal Canadians than will ever probably have an opportunity of reading any speech of the super-loyal senator. I heard (and have also read the reports of) those speeches. I deny that either of the gentlemen said, or hinted, much less tried "to persuade the people that they would be better under the Stars and Stripes." It would seem that Mr. Clemon gauged the intelligence of his audience at a very low standard, when he imagined they could not comprehend the difference between commercial reciprocity and "dismemberment of the empire."