

The True Witness.

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"EVENING POST"

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WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1878.

THURSDAY, 5.—St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop
and Confessor.

FRIDAY, 6.—Ferd. Cons. Ep. Heiss, La Crosse,
1868.

SATURDAY, 7.—Office of the Immaculate Con-
ception.

SUNDAY, 8.—THIRTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Nativity of the B. V. M. Less.

Prov. vii. 22-35; Epist. Matt. i. 1-16;
Lust Gosp. Luke xvii. 11-19. Ep. Nappe,
Cleveland, died, 1877.

MONDAY, 9.—Of the Octave of the Nativity
St. Gorgonius, Martyr.

TUESDAY, 10.—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Con-
fessor.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—Of the Octave. SS. Protus
and Hyacinthus, Martyrs.

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label attached to their paper, as it marks the
expiration of their term of subscription.

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be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be
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bears your proper address.

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He is authorized to solicit and collect sub-
scriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE
WITNESS.

Mr. THOMAS SHEEHAN, of Quebec, is our
authorized agent in that city for the sale of
the EVENING POST and the collection of sub-
scriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE
WITNESS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the expenses attending the issue of such
an enterprise as the EVENING POST are neces-
sarily large, and as for a while we shall rely
upon the TRUE WITNESS to pay a part, we trust
those of our subscribers in arrears will for-
ward their indebtedness, or pay it over to our
agent, who will shortly visit them. We
hope our friends will be more cheerfully to
do this and help us in our circulation by ob-
taining for us new readers, seeing that the
price of the TRUE WITNESS has been reduced
to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged
four columns, and is now one of the best and
cheapest weekly papers on this continent.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE."

From time to time we are told that the
"spirit of the age" is against "Catholic intoler-
ance," who now must of necessity "seek light"
and "freedom." By "light" and "freedom"
are meant the breaking of those ties of faith
which bind Catholics to the Church, and
without which religion is a myth. But the
"spirit of the age" is, in our opinion, tending
in quite a contrary direction. It is towards
faith and not from it. The Pope may lose
his temporal power, the German Empire may
persecute the Church, a few Swiss priests may
apostatize, and yet withal these things are
but miles compared with the giant progress
the Church is making all over the world.
The indications are marked everywhere, and
any decade may witness a return of the
Christian universe into the bosom of the
Church which so many left in error. At one
time it was thought that the late Emperor
Alexander would have joined the Church, and
the result of such a conversion would have
been the herald of the return of 100,000,000 of
"Greek Catholics" to the fold. Again, let us
look at the strength of the Ritualism of to-
day, which is becoming so intense in certain
places in England, that the religious liberties
of those who believe in it are limited by law.
Take our greatest authors. Take Eliot, Em-
erson, Carlyle, and when there is no will for
the unbelief of modern thought, there is a
clear indication of a thirst for some belief—
such a belief as the Church alone can give.
Froude admits that those with whom he
thinks in religious matters, are lost in a sea
of doubt; while Mallock declares, like
Macaulay, that the Church is not only firm
and flourishing, but making progress. What
are called "Romanistic tendencies" is start-
ling sober Puritans out of their senses.
"Religions," which are Frankenstein in their
mature, crop up day by day, only to die. The
thunders of ten thousand pulpits hurl anathemas
at the Church, and still it goes on its
way, conscious of its mission and secure in
the possession of that spirit which will live
for ever.

A PLEASING INCIDENT

At the annual dinner of the Dominion
Chess Association, which took place at the
Carlton on Saturday, a pleasant incident
occurred, and one that deserves to be widely
recorded. After some speeches, in which the
glories of the Royal Game were becomingly
eulogized, a gentleman from St. Liboire—Mr.
Henderson—is reported to have said:

"Referring to the French speaking people of
this Province, he knew of no more friendly or
generous people. For eighteen years he had re-

sided at St. Liboire, and he might say that, with
the exception of his family, there were no other
Protestants in the parish, yet he had always
been and was now, from the greatest of re-
spect, by the people of the place, without in
any way conceding any opinion or right he held
as a Protestant. It was from the cure of the
parish that he learned to play chess.

We are satisfied that the same feeling is
prevalent all over the Province, and that it
is because the French Canadians are not well
known that some people entertain a prejudice
against them. No one but a fanatic or a fool
would attempt to either speak disrespectfully
of, or to injure, a man because of his religious
belief, and we are satisfied that the French
Canadians would be the last men in the
world to do it.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Is God a myth? If He is, then tax church
property; if He is not a myth, then do not
tax the edifices erected to His glory. There
is no doubt that the majority of men act as
if God is a myth. They act in open viola-
tion of His laws, and in opposition to His
commands. But still they profess to believe
in Him. They will not dare deny His exist-
ence, and, not denying it, they give some out-
ward evidence of obedience to His decrees.
But if a man sincerely believed that God was
not a myth, he would not be constantly rail-
ing at, and trying to destroy, the temples in
which He is worshipped. The fact is that
we do not, and cannot, realize the great
mystery of God at all. But as some of
us have some belief that there is a God, and
as we believe that God is glorified by a manly
profession of belief in Him, and that God
does in reality rule the universe; then we
think that the buildings which are consecrated
to His worship should have some
privileges beyond all others—and we cannot
believe that church property should be taxed.
And we would treat all church property the
same. Catholic and Protestant should be
alike exempt, and we fail to see how Chris-
tians can object to such an arrangement.
But, no doubt, there are many sincere be-
lievers in God who would still tax church
property, only our way of looking at the
situation is different to theirs, and it is likely
to remain so.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

In a city item in the *Witness* of Friday
evening last the following circumstance is
related:

UNWARRANTABLE INTERFERENCE.—Last
evening, a member of No. 3 Company of the
6th Fusiliers was proceeding home from the
barracks, he was accosted by a policeman, who
said to him, "How am I to know whether
you are the volunteer under the Blake Act?"
The volunteer, coming up, the policeman
said he thought he had a right to seize the
rifle, for, added he, "How am I to know whether
or not it is loaded?" A good deal of mischief
has been done by the statement of the Post that
volunteers are not on duty when returning to
and from drill, and to and from rifle practice
in uniform, and that under such circumstances
they are liable to be searched under the Blake
Act. This incident has been reported to Lieut.
Colonel Martin, the commanding officer of the
regiment, who will have the constable reported
at police headquarters.

"The mischief" we have done was simply
to lay down the law. The Blake Act distin-
guishes that Volunteers cannot carry
arms except when "on duty." In the army, a
soldier carries his side arms when on duty,
except it be fatigue duty. That rule does not
apply to the Volunteers, nor can it be well
made to apply to them. We think if the
Volunteer in question was in uniform, the po-
liceman exceeded the spirit, if not the letter,
of the law in searching him. But if he was
not in uniform, the policeman had a perfect
right, under the Blake Act, to not only search
but to arrest him for carrying arms in a proclaimed
district. How was the policeman to know
whether he was a Volunteer or not? That is the
great point that the *Witness* does not explain,
and the trouble, we think, hinges upon the
question—was the Volunteer in uniform?

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

One of our contemporaries is vigorously
opposing the colonization scheme. It thinks
that the most of the \$500,000, it is proposed to
expend on the colonization scheme, would be
spent badly, and that before long many of the
families who left the city for the farm, would
either fail at their new work or get tired of
it altogether, and sell out to some of their
more successful neighbors. In this reasoning
there is just sufficient truth to make it danger-
ous. It is like Froude's history of Ireland—
there is a grain of truth to a bushel of mis-
takes. No doubt a few of the five hundred
families it is proposed to send out, would fail
at their work. They would find themselves
not adapted to their surroundings, and they
would, perhaps, be unable to accept the
new order of affairs with good
grace. Others, too, might sell out
and return to the city. They would
find farming uncongenial, and they would,
perhaps, prefer the poverty of the faubourgs
to the security of the farm. But that is all.
The few would not be the many the *Witness*
believes. The change from poverty to se-
curity would teach the people who took up
the land the advantage of a secure home.
Poverty is a sharp weapon, and those
who have suffered by it once would
not like to risk the chance by it again. As a
burned child dreads the fire, so would the
families that are now suffering poverty in
Montreal dread the city if they once had a
secure hold upon the land. This would be
the general result, although exceptional
cases would, no doubt, occur just to prove the
rule.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

No matter who wins, *Rouge* or *Bleu*, the
opening session of the coming Parliament
will, we expect, be a lively one. Questions
which men have for years feared to touch will
be brought under the notice of the house, and
fought out, we hope, earnestly and vigorously.
Orangeism must not be allowed to dictate the
policy of this Dominion, or to shape its des-
tinies. If the Catholics of Canada, *Rouge* or
Bleu, have any manhood left in them, they

will insist upon their representatives tak-
ing such measures as will prove their
hostility to an organization which ex-
ists only to destroy them. Against
Protestantism, as Protestantism, no one
in this country has one unkind word to say.
No Catholic who values his good name could
say an offensive word of his Protestant neighbor.
The convictions of every man is dear to
himself, and these convictions should be
respected. It is madness for citizens to be
howling over religious disputes, but Orange-
ism is a horse of another colour. That must
be fought inch by inch, and the man who is
not prepared to do it, is not a proper repre-
sentative of Catholic opinion.

MR. COSTIGAN.

Mr. Costigan is again in the field for Victo-
ria County, New Brunswick. Mr. Costigan is
a Conservative, but not a slavish one. He
has over and over again proved himself in-
dependent when principle was at stake, and
no more faithful or honest politician ever sat
in the House of Commons. The Irish Catho-
lic who votes against Mr. Costigan, and all
because of Party, does an act which it will be
difficult to explain. The stern honesty of
Mr. Costigan has become almost proverbial
among his countrymen, and if they prefer
a friend to a party hack, then every Irish
Catholic in the electoral division for which
Mr. Costigan stands, should give him their
confidence and their support. If Mr. Costi-
gan was simply a Conservative, we would
not write thus. If he was a blind follower of
the "I am an Orangeman," we would not say
one word in his favour. But while Mr. Costi-
gan believes in Conservative principles, yet
he knows no party when special interests are
assailed, or when special feelings are attacked.
We cannot too strongly recommend Mr. Costi-
gan to all our friends in Victoria. In Ottawa,
in Montreal, in Toronto and in Quebec, the
Irish Catholics have unlimited confidence in
Mr. Costigan, and we merely interpret their
hopes when we express a desire to see Mr.
Costigan once more in the House of Com-
mons.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

It is too bad that we are obliged to devote
so much of our time to the *Witness*. We have
already written two leaders upon it this
morning, and now we must write another.
The previous two were comparatively trifling;
this one is serious. Now we have to regret,
very much regret, that the *Witness* has intro-
duced religion into politics. It has raised
the religious cry, and it has, too, raised it
with a vengeance. For fear of mistake, we
must give its words:—

On the other hand, we have Mr. Devlin, an in-
dependent candidate, in the Centre, and
one or two Liberal protestations seeking
the suffrages of the West. Mr. Devlin will
hardly get a single Protestant vote. He is
known to have been the Mayor's friend
throughout the recent troubles, and the real
impulse of the whole scheme for the over-
throw of the present administration in this
city. Mr. Devlin has been brought out as a
representative of a creed rather than a political
party, or any set of political views, thus chal-
lenging the opposition of Protestants. Were this
of that, many who voted for him once would
not do so again, as he is, rightly or wrongly, credited
with many of the appointments which have in
themselves disgraced the present administration in
this city. Mr. Devlin has been brought out as a
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of that, many who voted for him once would
not do so again, as he is, rightly or wrongly, credited
with many of the appointments which have in
themselves disgraced the present administration in
this city.

So it has come to this—the Protestants are
to vote against Mr. Devlin to a man, because
of the action he took on the 12th of July.
And worse still, Mr. Devlin says he will re-
peat that action if necessary. Until we saw
this, we were under the impression that all
Protestants did not extend their sympathy to
the Orangemen; but if we are to believe the
Witness, they do. Mr. Devlin will lose their
support because he opposed Orangeism, and
the entire Protestant vote goes against him,
for that special reason. If this is true, we are
going to have lively times in Montreal
Centre. It is going to be a fight between
Orange and Green, and we may thank the
Witness for it. This is serious news, and news,
too, which will arouse a spirit for the fight.

THE FEVER SCOURGE.

The fever scourge continues to decimate
New Orleans, Memphis and Granada. Accord-
ing to the morning telegrams the fever has
even penetrated as far North as Philadelphia.
From New Orleans the fever is reported to be
spreading, while the same news comes from
Memphis, where there were 100 new cases
reported, and 29 deaths, in twenty-four hours.
The present visitation is said to be the most
severe that has visited the South for many
years. But there is one pleasant feature in
this otherwise terrible scourge. The manner
in which the North is behaving to the
localities in which the fever exists,
must tend to the promotion of that hearty
union of sentiment which is so desirable be-
tween the enemies of '60 and '64. Men and
money in profusion are at the service of the
fever cities, and the nurses who have dared
death for the good of their fellows, have ex-
hibited a far higher bravery than the men
who face death in the field of battle. The
one is mental, the other may be more physical
bravery. One faces death as a matter of the
sternest duty, believing that "the noblest
place for man to die, is where he dies for
man." Soldiers may be brave; fever nurses
must be heroic.

THE ELECTIONS.

The fight has begun in earnest. There are
now six Richmonds in the field for Montreal,
not to mention the gentleman who comes for-
ward as the Workingman's candidate for the
West. From this forward we may expect
some lively times, for men resort to strange
devices in order to secure the privilege of an
introduction to "Mr. Speaker." The private
character of individuals will be whispered
away, and calumny and slander will be
covertly and, of course, "in the strictest con-
fidence," circulated in order to prejudice
men's minds one way or the other. It requires
far more tact than ability to win a seat in the
House of Commons, and tact is, in many cases,

another name for subterfuge and deceit. There
is nothing more likely to land a dishonest
politician in a sea of intrigue than this
same tact, which too often induces
a man to trim his sails to catch
every passing breeze, until at last, the
stern gale of public contempt overwhelms
the bark, tactician and all. Fair, mainly
politicians are not numerous, for fair mainly
politicians could not easily win an election
unless they resorted to that tact, which may
be justifiable, but which is sometimes danger-
ous. But the electors can remedy all this if
they understand their business. The men
and their professions are before them. If the
candidates refuse to speak out, then let the
electors force them to a full and manly ex-
pression of opinion upon all the vital ques-
tions of the hour. Whether in the East, West,
or Centre, the electors should see that there
will be no dust thrown into their eyes, or if
they have, the fault will be their own.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

The North-West Mounted Police costs the
country \$350,000 a year. It is a force in
which the public had, up to the present, much
confidence. Although the information concern-
ing the Mounted Police is scant, yet there
was no reason to apprehend that it was in the
disorganized condition, such as a Battleford cor-
respondent of the London *Free Press* describes
it to be. The correspondent, quoting what
the stipendiary magistrate at Qu'Appelle
said in passing sentence on several police-
men for assaulting women, says:

"From all quarters we hear of outrage and
lawless conduct by the police; we hear of them
rendering themselves a nuisance to the com-
munity in which they live; we hear of them
leaving just debts unpaid."

And after referring to other crimes of an
immoral character he continued:

"If a check is not given soon and decisively to
the infamous conduct of the police the Govern-
ment will have to seriously consider if it be not
wiser to remove this expensive and useless or-
ganization from the country, and leave the up-
holding of the law to the moral and upright
people of the land."

The correspondent charges that the police
are in league with whiskey-traders, and says
he saw 100 gallons of illicit whiskey at Ed-
monton which was destined for the Indians.
The police made no attempt to seize it except
out of a glass. We hope this news is not
true, or, at least, that it is exaggerated, but it
behoves the Government to make an in-
quiry.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

There have of late been a good many
charges made against the Fire Brigade for
partiality in the manner in which Protestants
are treated. In some cases, no doubt, these
charges are not true, while in others there ap-
pears to be sufficient evidence to warrant the
opinion that there are some men in authority
in the Brigade who exhibit party feeling too
strongly. The members of the Fire Brigade
are mostly Protestants, and we certainly would
not wish to see any of them discharged on
that account. So long as they do their duty,
and refrain from exhibitions of party feeling,
it matters not, in the abstract, what their re-
ligion may be. We would be sorry to harbor
any suspicion that they would not do their
duty under any circumstances, whether
it was saving the Catholic, or the
Protestant cathedrals. But, for the sake
of amity, would it not have been better
to have more Catholics in the brigade than
there are at present? Would it not tend to
bring about a better feeling if there was at
least a proportion of Catholics in the ranks,
and thus do away with the unpleasantness
which, at present, so often finds expression.
Let it not be understood that we insinuate the
dismissal of anyone. As the brigade stands,
so it should be allowed to stand, but when
vacancies occur, we think it would have a
good effect if Catholics got the preference,
provided they were in all other respects equal
to other applicants. This could be done
without any bluster, and we shall be sorry if
it is not done, for in that case we may be
obliged to go to work in another way.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It can hardly be possible that Mr. Mac-
donald seriously intended to arm his em-
ployees, and to resist the Government troops.
Such an act would be madness, and Mr. Mac-
donald is not the man to be guilty of such an
offence. With the merits of the dispute be-
tween Mr. Macdonald and the Government we
have nothing to say. If the Government is
wrong in seizing the railway, then Mr. Mac-
donald has his remedy; if the Government is
right, the contractor but adds to his troubles
in resisting, or in apparently resisting, the
authority of the Crown. If 250 men are not
enough to enforce the authority of the Gov-
ernment then 2,500 can be had, everyone of
whom would, we believe, be actuated by the
one motive—obedience to orders. To fly
in the face of such a force would be fol-
lery, and this it is very hard to be-
lieve Mr. Macdonald would be guilty of.
The *Gazette* and *Herald* try and make
political capital out of the trouble. That is
their business. As for us, we do, at present,
not care to discuss either the political or
business aspect of the dispute, but there is
one feature to these troubles which we think
will yet seriously effect the future of our Vol-
unteer Militia. Any one who looks into the
effect of these frequent calls upon the Volun-
teer Militia, must question the prudence of
a Government that leaves the upholding of
its authority, in local matters, to a local
corps. Canada should have a small effective
force of its own; a force that could be
trusted under all circumstances to do its duty
impartially, and until such force is in exist-
ence, a feeling of uneasiness will possess a
great portion of the community. There is of
course something to be said on the other
side. As things are at present the calling
out of the Volunteers is a wise measure and a
necessity. It gives the troops an opportunity
for training, and the more they are called out

the more they feel the responsibility which
rests upon them, and the trust which they
possess. But circumstances might arise, so
local in their nature as to command the
sympathy of the men, and then danger might
be apprehended. The Volunteer Militia is
capable of great sacrifices, and we are satisfied
that under given circumstances would, in
presence of an enemy, do its duty; but with-
out that, for prudential motives, Canada ought
to have a Dominion force—small, but effective,
and such a force would, we believe, be an
immense advantage to the country.

CATHOLICS IN THE FIELD.

From Toronto we learn that there are six
Conservatives and three Reform Catholic can-
didates in Ontario. As for our part, we do
not care from which side the nominations
come, so long as they are made in earnest.
All we are solicitous about is that mere party
hacks, the men who would be the slaves of
their leaders, should be given a wide berth.
The pure party hack is a dangerous man. He
sees nothing wrong in the doings of his own
side, while all on the other side is villainous.
He will throw his cloak over every wrong
done by his own people, and he will denounce
the most trivial sin committed by his foe.
The party hack is, in most cases, a man who
has personal ends in view. He cannot afford
to be independent, because that would ruin
his prospects of preferment. The man who
says, "I am a Reformer or a Conservative
first," is not to be trusted with the settlement
of any serious dispute. Party is his god, and
he kneels down and worships it. What Cana-
dians want is men who, while retaining their
party views if you will, yet will also retain
sufficient manliness to protest against Wrong
and to fight for Right, no matter from what
side of the House it emanates. It is to such
men that Canada will owe her future, and it
is for such men Canadians should look
around. We hope our friends in Ontario will
see to it. In that Province the priests are
mostly Reformers, while in this Province they
are mostly Conservatives. The Catholic
people of Ontario are, too, we believe, more
Reformers than Conservatives, although the
proportion of nominations appear to indicate
otherwise. But to us it is a matter of in-
difference which side they hail from, so long
as they possess that Independence and man-
hood necessary to fight special interests when
those interests are assailed.

COMMUNISM.

The morning telegrams from Quebec in-
form us that a Communistic organization is
said to have been formed in Quebec. We
would not be very much surprised if the news
turned out to be true. The Communistic
fever is catching, and poor men, with no bad
intentions at first, may be seduced into the
delusion, which shadows itself under the
name of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." But
the "Liberty" that would be practiced
under the Commune would be the "liberty"
of the early Florentines—the "liberty" of
tyrants. The "Equality" the "equality"
of theft, and the "Fraternity" the "fraternity"
of the Guillotine. Workingmen should pause
before they lend their ears to this seductive
cry. Labor has many evils to fight; it
has many hardships to suffer; it has
many treacheries to contend against, but the
labouring men may rest assured that it is
not through the agency of the Commune
that reforms can ever be accomplished.
Order must keep its hold upon peoples, and
if Communism raises the red flag in Canada,
that instant the friends of Order stand against
it. Now, the labouring men have friends
who will fight their battles. They are sur-
rounded by men who take a kindly interest
in their welfare, who will expose the griev-
ances under which they labour, and do all in
their power to find a remedy, but once the
Commune raises its head then friends become
foes, for between Order and Communism there
can be nothing but war.

THE QUEBEC "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

In its issue of Saturday, the Quebec *Daily
Telegraph* quoted a part of an article from the
Post. The article was aimed at both Reform-
ers and Conservatives, and was an endeavor
to prove that the Irish Catholics had to face
the fact that they had enemies and Orange-
men on both sides of the House. The first
part of the article we refer to, was an attack
upon the Conservatives. This the *Daily
Telegraph*, as a Reform paper, published. But
it stopped when we ceased attacking the
Conservative party, and it did not insert the
part of the article which attacked the Reform-
ers. Thus a stranger to the *Post* would be
led to believe that the *Post* was a Reform
paper. Now, this is not honorable journal-
ism. As we have to fight, let it be a fair
fight, and not a continual striking below the
belt. Public men must stand attack, and
public issues must be discussed, but placing
our opinions before the public, in a contorted
manner, is not the way to induce members
of the press to respect each other, or to cultivate a
reliable feeling on the part of the public for
journalism at large. Papers may be wrong,
but they should never lie. They may make
mistakes, but falsehood is more than a mis-
take—it is a crime. Like every other journal,
we want our opinions to stand upon their
own merits. Those opinions are that neither
the Reformers nor Conservatives have proved
their capacity or their statesmanship suffi-
ciently, to warrant a slavish obedience to their
dictates. We may see something that is
good and something that is bad in both
parties. We are independent in politics, and
as such we hope to remain, but when we are
quoted we have a right to expect our views
will be put fairly, and that they will
not be moulded so as to place us
in a false light, and that is just what the
Daily Telegraph has done.

OUR POSITION.

Anyone who took the trouble of following
the policy of the *True Witness* for the last
eighteen months, will see that the policy it
pursues in politics to-day was the same then
as it is now. If any one has, too, taken the
trouble to note the policy with which the
Post commenced its career, it will be seen
that that policy was just the same then as
now—neither Reform nor Conservative, but
Independent. From the moment the
"editor" of the *Post* took a pen in his fingers
in this country, he has pursued the policy of
Independence in politics. Not that we object
to a man holding party views, and declaring
in favor of either side of the House. There
are questions of party warfare, to which we
all have a right to pin our allegiance, just
as we please. We may be Conservatives
or we may be Reformers; but we cannot, if
we are honest, be the slaves of either side.
The pure party hack is simply a man who
aims at personal ends. This, no doubt, may
be honorable, but it is suspicious. It may be
right, but it is the more likely to be
wrong. Every man has a right to work up
by fair and honorable competition, but not at
the sacrifice of his principle, or wholesale
abandoning of the people. By all means let
us take sides, if we will; but the position we
have taken was Principle before Party, and to
that position we are and shall, we trust, re-
main loyal.

THE WORKINGMEN.

There appears to be some uneasiness among
the workingmen of Canada. We hear rumors
of Communism in Quebec, and we know that
there is some agitation tending in that direc-
tion in Montreal. Now, no one can object to
the workingmen organizing in order to ac-
quire strength. This they have a perfect
right to do. It is the privilege of all free-
men to combine in a constitutional manner in or-
der that they may the better obtain what they
even conceive to be their rights. Open,
manly discussion, is always healthy, and to
no one more so than to the workingman. But
it should be remembered that some disputes
begin at the wrong end, and most assuredly
this Communism is lighting the wrong end
of the torch. To open, manly organization
on the part of the workingmen no one ob-
jects; that is the right end of the dispute
to Communism or secret organization among
workingmen all the friends of order will ob-
ject, because that is the wrong end of the dis-
pute. Such organizations produce demagogues,
who lead the workingmen to ruin. The cant
about all men being "equal" is simply
nonsense. All men are not equal, neither in
the sight of God or man. Is the saint "equal"
to the sinner before God, or is the banker
equal to the bankrupt before man? Let the
world answer the question. As things are, so
have they been, and so they will remain. It
is God's decree. Improvements can be made
in the condition of the workingman, and to
all those improvements we shall cheerfully
lend our aid. We want to see him unite with
his comrades if he will, and while manfully
struggling for some of the good things of
this earth; while using the giant strength he
possesses to advance his own welfare, yet to
avoid all tendency to that hated Communism
which cannot but end in his ruin.

ORANGEISM IN ENGLAND.

Some people appear to think that there is
such a thing as a decent Orange organization
in England. They hold high level because, it
appears, that Lord Beaconsfield has allowed
an Orange lodge in Liverpool to be called
after his name. Again, too, it appears to be
a matter of congratulation that Lord Derby
allowed the brethren to hold a picnic in
Knowsley Park. This park is open to all. It
is only a short distance from Liverpool, and
it is the common resort of every kind of well-
behaved society that exists in the great ship-
opolis. Anyone who ever met the princely
owner of Knowsley Park, knows that his
views are broad and his mind unable to har-
bor an unkind feeling towards any man. He
is as open to noble feeling as his park is to
the public. As for Lord Beaconsfield, if the
report is true, which indeed we
do not doubt, then he has made
a mistake—not the first in his life,
either. The Orangemen may have a "Bea-
consfield" Lodge in Liverpool, and that will
injure no one but Lord Beaconsfield himself.
It will not take a feather out of any one's cap
but his own. When the *Times* called the
Orangemen "Bashi Bazaris," it gave a far
keener index to English public opinion than
the mere circumstance of Lord Beacons-
field allowing his title to be associated with
an Orange lodge. The truth is, and any one
knowing England will support us in saying,
that Orangeism is almost unknown in Eng-
land, and where known it is simply laughed
at and ridiculed. It cannot flourish in large
commercial communities, for the spirit of the
age is against intolerance, and where it does
not openly encounter it, it has the good sense
to treat it with disdain.

"NO ABATEMENT."

The Fever Scourge continues on its way. It
is withering cities, and filling graveyards,
with pitiless power. Like the "black death"
the Fever Scourge has become almost as ter-
rible as a plague, and what were flourishing
towns are emptied before its terrible effects.
At this distance it is hard to realize that in
Grenada there were yesterday only seven
healthy persons out of a population of 2,500
souls. From New Orleans the news is bad,
but not quite so calamitous. The telegrams
say, "no abatement," and that 230 cases and
35 deaths are reported up to date. From a
place called Canton, we learn, that "not a
single business house was opened except two
drug stores," while