#### AND CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE. HIONICLE TRUE WITNES

## Nov. 10, 1886,

OUR PATRONS. THE TRUE WITNESS WILL BE SENT

Free for the bulance of this Year to parties subscribing now,

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.

We will date Subscription paid to January

THE TRUE WITNESS is undoubtedly the cheapest and best weekly paper published in Canada, and should be in every Catholic household. We trust our agents, readers and friends will interest themselves in "preading, the circu-lation of a rayer calculated to edify and in-struct, affording pure, pleasant and entertaining reading. Our patrons can assist us in advancing the circulation of Tils TRUE WITNESS by introducing it to their friends in their respective localities; and we shall be pleased, on applica-tion, to send sample copies for free distribution amongst those who are likely to subscribe.

AT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU LA 3 SUBSORIPTION FRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN SO DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY ..... OCTOBER 10, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and we earnestly trust that our patrons receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid in advance, being only ONE DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousan is are absolutely required to sands, well organized, and having for its give each reader a bright, live, instructive, and an entertaining newspaper, such as the IRUE WITNESS is to-day.

BEER seems to be as much an article of British faith as it is of German. The force of the old ballad which invokes all that is upleasant on him who tries to rob a poor .nan of his beer seems not to have waxed weak in these days of enforced temperance and advocacy of prohibition. It has been annnunced that the great firm of Guiness, of Dublin stout tame, has recently made the business a stock company, and the capital called for was £6,000,000. The amount effered for subscription in a very short time reached the modest sum of £127,000,000 ! It is said that the workmen in the brewerv swelled the demand for the stock, and that their applications were given preference over all others. This is creditable to the firm.

THE spirit of the peop's of the United States, when the question of protection or fras trade is at stake, is clearly defined. It was but reasonable that after all the teachings of David Wells and able economists of the free trade school have fallen flat on the country, the fauble effervescence of a George

that political-and, for all the public knows, other-exigencies may be deemed to justify divergences from the truth. The mischief done to the press generally by the confession practically of The Gazette in past days is seen in the statement made by The Presbyterian Review, that " newspaper writers are men who get their bread and butter by lying." Mr. W. Inglis, a gentleman long connected with The Globe, and being, doubtless, thoroughly sincere in the faith of that paper, has de-

nounced this utterance with no weak denunciation. He feels qualms and scruples which do not enter The Gazette's conscience, and the latter paper states, while referring to the subject, "that there is deliberate falsehood, both in correspondence and in editorial discussion there is, unhappily, too much reason to believe." It wisely adds that "into the appear enticing. It may seem strange, but reasons, therefore, it is scarcely expedient or | it is nevertheless a fact, that in the crowded proper to enquire." If this is the acknowledged ethics of the press, it may reasonably be anticipated that its influence and moral force will wane. But, on the whole, we incline to the opinion that the views of the duties of editorial writers in general are those held by Mr. Inglis.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The "Know-Nothing" party in the United States when it existed was the cause of a great deal of comment and a great deal of abuse from certain quarters. But it cannot be denied that there was in its constitution an underlying principle which was by no means calculated to prove detrimental the interests of society, as some recent very startling events have proved. Something in the direction of combatting the causes of these events seems to be a matter of necessity in the country. and it is therefore no wonder that a new organization should be announced. It is said that there is in existence a society of a secret order in the Union, numbering many thouobject the following ends :

1. An amendment to the naturalization laws limiting the suffrage to persons born in this country and of American parents. 3. The election of American-born citizens

3. Opposition to the formation of political organizations composed exclusively of foreign

The motte is "Americans to Rule Amer-

It is impossible not to be impressed with the fact that the first part of the plan is one that is rapidly growing in favor in the United live. Without protection it is not difficult to States. More than that, there are frequently see that the industries of the country would heard expressions of opinion in favor of checkbe crushed and eradicated by a competition ing the present almost reckless system of immigration. The voting power and this latter extraordinary feature in the case was the are problems which are looming up as matters support given to Mr. George by the of vital importance in the republic.

amply indicates how ready classes are, Home Rule needs very little advocacy in unreasonably, to follow any demathis country. We possess it in its integrity, gogue who puts forward a plausihad to obtain it by bitter action. and are ble theory. The cry of "George and therefore not likely to have any doubts as to its necessity and its merits. But, for all that Labor." New York, was an exhibition of fatuity not Canadians may be grateful for Mr. Justin easily accounted for. However, it is to be McCarthy's presence here. No one hope 1 that the vote of yesterday has given who listened to his splendid effort last night at the Queen's hall could be other the quietus to Mr. George and his teachings, than charmed and delighted. No one in whose bosom may have lingered a spark of doubt as to the justice or the propriety of granting Home Rule to Ireland can have been unconverted. The "Cause of Ireland" was brought before the audience in a manner graphic beyond description, while at the same time the arguments of the lecturer were concise and unanswerable. Mr. McCarthy possesses a singularly forcible power, and he obtained a hold upon his hearers immediately his opening sentences were spoken. The story of Ireland's woes and ireland's needs were told in words of fire, This is a very satisfactory conclusion, and his sympathetic appeals elicited burst as there have been in some circles after burst of applause. It was not alone Irishmen who could appreciate Mr. McCarthy's urgent oration, and if there be any who really object to the principle of Home Rule for Ireland in this country, it is much to be wished they could hear Mr. McCarthy ere he leaves our shores. It would make them converts to the cause of that freedom in political action which the distinguished visitor so splendidly advocates. It is impossible for Home Rule, with such champions and advocates as Mr. McCarthy, to be long delayed.

A CRITIC CRITICISED. THE NEW YORK CONTEST. "The Mail, so named, we suppose, because More than local interest attached to the it is an ironclad medieval Tory, undertakes candidature of Mr. Henry George in New to criticise the Liberal platform published in York. It was not merely the civic chair that was at atake, but a vital principle. / The THE POST the other day, and which result has shown that, notwithstanding was deduced from the speeches of the virulence of faction, the good sense the Liberal leaders. Quite possibly some parts of it may have suffered through of the Am rican people caused them to drop minor differences, and unite terseness of statement, but it is by no means in the presence of a common danger. This suthoritative, for we have no authority. But, be its faults of expression what they Mr. George, or rather, perhaps, his visionary schemes, has received a very substantial demay, the shallow, delusive, disirgenious f at. That it ought to have been a more manner in which the crgan deals with it is sweeping one may be contended ; but it must palpable. not be forgotten that the population of Every schoolboy knows, as Macaulay

New York unfortunately contains elements would say, that "manhood suffrage to which Mr. George's revolutionary ideas and the repeal of the Gerrymander and nebulous promises, could hardly fail to and Franchise acts "means the placing of the franchise on an equitable basis instead of the atrocious scheme concocted by worth, it is not the true view of the matter. portiens of the city there are, to be found Sir John Macdonald, which practically. thousands of people to whom the sight of amounts to the disfranchisement of whole a green leaf is a rarity and limited to the little squares dotted here and there bim.

The organ next objects to planks 2 and 3. viz :--- " Taxation for revenue only" and " No cannot be protective." We say it can and industries is the duty of government. off flour and put it on whiskey, seeing that the price of flour is regulated by a foreign market and the price of whiskey is not. Taxes on such necessaries of life as coal, flour and sugar, are sectional in their operation, and hands of other classes. We all know that in spite of the Tory application of protection

the price of grain has fallen from 25 to 40 kenzie's non-protective tariff.

Planks 5 and 12-" No sale or lease of public property except by public auction" and "the land for settlers only"-are lumped together in the most unwarrantable manner by the organ. The first refers to timber limits, mining rights, coal areas, cattle ranches. The second is meant as a bar to that system of land-grabbing which has prevailed to so lamentable an extent under the present Government.

Plank 6-" The Scott Act to be enforced wherever accepted by the people." The Scott Act is a Dominion enactment, and if it a not the right and duty of the Dominion to enforce the act, it had no right to pass it. Plank 7-Prohibits any senator or member of parliament from being personally interest. ed in any contract with the Government. The Mail says "This is the law now. We know it is. But how about Tupper's jobbory with Oonderdonk and other like affairs ? Has the Mail forgotten all about Beaty and "the Boy"? Is the organ quite convinced that "there ain't nothin' to it," in the cases of John Henry Pope, Dalton McCarthy, Hector Cameron, Burns, McGreary, Bickey,

# words, because, everybody knows that his want no party, hack, but one whose weigh sympathice are with the Toryparty.

"For Mr. Blake's motion they had no better name than bunkum ; and for his motives no higher compil-ment than that paid the trimmer and the time server. We are not called upon to pronounce upon Mr. Blake's motives ; what we have to deal with are his acts ; and if the act meets the object and serves the purpose, the motive has no concern for us. But granting, for the sake of argument, that there was, a little of the f stump In Mr. Blake a resolution, does that affect materially the end which it aims at ? , Mr. Costigan-who sought to take the wind out of Mr. Blake's sails by his amend ment-confesses that he differs with the Leader of the Opposition only on a secondary consideration. The amendment, he says, was in effect the same as the motion, except that it did not call for an address to Her Majesty. ... If this be so the bunkum charge must apply to both, or it must fall to the ground."

This is the most tender and applogetie view that the personal friend and politica supporter of Messre. Costigan and Surran could take, But accepting it for what it is nor is it just to Mr. Blake.

When the Liberal leader was called upon masses belonging to the party opposed to by the deputation from the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa and requested to move. after Mr. Costigan had declined to do so, he said he could not accept any invitataxation on the necessaries of life." It tion from anybody speaking for any particular says : " A tax that is for revenue only sect, or class or nationality, in the community, either to act or abstain from acting ought to be. A government has no right to upon a question of this description. He said tax for any other purpose than revenue. To he believed the question itself would be regulate that tax so as to protect home injured if it were treated from any such point of view as the special property of one portion the principle of protection may be extended to of the community. It was as Canadians, as prohibition ; that, we hold, is a question persons interested from their experience of to be decided purely on the merits its blessings, in the principle of Home of each article to be considered. Would it Rule and its extension, as citizens and not square, for instance, with the Mail's new subjects of the Empire, interested in the found temperance principles to take the tax prosperity of England, as free men interested in the propagation of the cause of freedom, that he could not, and he thought the strength and force of any such movement would be greatly diminished, and that prejudices would be excited, which ought not to be excited. if mercly take money from the pockets of one | it were attempted to be moved from one paror two classes in the country to put it in the ticular section of the population, or by any man as the exponent of one portion of the people.

Mr. Blake further declared in Parliament per cent. of what it was under Mr. Mac. | that the Irish Catholics in the House had no right to arrogate to themselves the exclusive power to deal with the Home Rule question. and that they injured the cause by so doing. He insisted that it was as Canadians, speak. ing in favor of a common cause, moved by a common impulse, that they should speak, and that those who made difficulties in the cause were the men who declared this question was the special property of a particular class of the people.

During the debate Mr. Burns, of Glouces ter, accused Mr. Blake of "trying to catch the Irish vote." In reply, he showed that the Irish population in his province were divided into Catholics and Protestants ; that the Protestant section was largely composed of his strongest, sternest, fiercest political opponents. He was also opposed by the great bulk of the Irish Catholics of Ontario. He pointed out that when he was defeated in South Brace during his absence from the country through ill health, it was the Irish Catholics of that riding who rejected him, deprived him of his seat in Parliament, and obliged him to run in constituency, at a subseanother quent date. Notwithstanding these facts

will be felt when he takes a stand as the re presentative of Irish Catholic rights and in terests Above all he must be true and faithful to those who send him to parlia ment. hour virgion a can you?

Unfortunately, in the past Irish Oatholics have reposed faith in men who, carried away by the association of party, were unfaithfu to their trust ; men who, in obedience to that higher duty which all Irishmen owe to a cause dearer than life, they have had to punish as all traitors must know the should be punished when they betray their people.und and the second states

Nothing could give us greater pleasure than to point to Mr. J. J. Curran as a man who filled the bill in all particulars, and worthy again to receive the nomination and support of the people of Montreal Centre But we cannot , do so. ; And if we are com nelled to ask him to stand aside, the fault in entirely in himself. We regret the fact, but an inexorable duty requires that our representative should be a man above suspicion of betraying Irish interests to the exigencies of the Conservative or any party.

At a critical moment in our history, when all the world was moved in sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in bis noble, constitutional effort to grant Home Rule to Ireland, when Irishmen everywhere, and even foreigners and foreign legislatures, were sending him resolutions of sympathy and approval, and Irishmen' in Canada were looking to the Federal 'Parliament for a like expression of feeling, where was Mr. J. J. Curran?

We need not repeat the miserable story of the 4th and 6th May, 1886. Every Irishman in the country has possessed himself of the history of those days' proceedings, in Parliament. They know that a deputation of the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa called upon Mr. Costigan to move a resolution supporting Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill ; that he de clined to do so ; that the deputation then preferred their request to Mr. Blake, who at once acceded to their wishes and moved the proposed resolution immediately afterwards. They know that Mr. Costigan, at the instigation of Sir John Macdonald, moved an amendment to that resolution. As amend ment which took all the heart and goodness out of the motion proposed by Mr. Blake, and substituted therefor a puling abortion conceived in the interests of the Orange faction.

And among those who were foremost in supporting that wretched amendment wa Mr. J. J. Curran ! He made a speech on th occasion-a speech which will stand forever as a monument of his subserviency to Si John Macdonald and the Tory party, but monument also of his treachery to the Init cause. With him it was the Tory party first, Home Rule afterwards ! Ho showed himself in perfect accord with the enemies of Ireland, as two brief extracts will prove. H said (Debates, page 1142.) :--

" I for one would not support the amendment brough in here by the Hon. the Minister of Inland Bevenue I did not feel that it was better calculated to serve th purpose we have in view than the resolution which was proposed in the first place by the Hon. the leader o the Opposition,"

Mr. O'Brien, an implacable Orange Tory, in the same debate (page 1152) said :

"I shall vote for the amendment of Mr. Costlee

only to political organizations. born residents. ion.

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY.

should have failed to effect its conversion. The elections show that the country is not isclined to lightly sacrifice the principle that has done so much to give it stability and prosperity On the question of protection, and against free trade, the platforms of the 120 parties formulated prior to the last Presidential election were, in effect, identical, and though it is commonly supposed that the it no ratio party has an inclination to tread in the direction of free trade, its leaders are contently well aware what the feeling of the conservat linge is, and that it dare not make it a ruling principle. The defeat of Mr. Manual n, after eleven elections, clearly shows the the man who does openly advocate free train is the United States is not likely to be multimativ long-lived, The Hon, Mr. Car-Tisle, the Speaker, is another who has politically parished in the same melve. It is very cert in that the henefits of protection have been too much felt in the republic for it to cutertain the idea of any change being made.

> THE COMING STRUGGLE.

There is speculation afoot in Toronto in conrequence of the visit of Sir John Macdonald and Lir. White. It is deemed nearly certain that on that visit depends the date of the general elections. The Premier has met the leaders in conclave at the Queen's Lotel, and is hobnobbing with Sir David Macpherson at Chermel Park. It is generally believed that this is the last stage of the political movement which will precede the general elections. The Globe is more decided in its anticipations, and says:

We have information, the trustworthiness of which cannot be questioned, and it is to the effect that Sir John Macdonald has absolutely effect that Sir John Macdonald has absolutely decided that the general elections must come on immediately. Decision to this effect was come to at the last meeting of the Cabinet. As it was in 1882 so he has decided it shall be now, and the growlings of those Tory members whose guilty consciences force them to fear their constituents will be diaregarded.

The meeting of the Tory party new being held in this city is evidently for the purpose of raising and deciding upon the allotment of funds.

Let it be sy. The campaign will be short and

sharp, and the result will be decisive. There are namy constituencies in which the Liberal nominations have not been made. A far greater number of seats are without Liberal candidates than are without Conservatives-for the reason that the Conservatives hold a large majority of the seats. Not a moment should be leat in filling up the ranks. Conventions should be called and nominations made immediately, and by this day two weeks not a single con stituency in the wide Dominion should be withcut its Liberal candidate.

#### JOURNALISTIC MORALITY.

tery at Toronto by the Rev. W. Inglis, of

### \_\_\_\_\_ THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

The English are sluggish thinkers, but when the truth does burst on them, the fo: co of their opinions or actions is not easily checked. Thus, in all probability, Home Rule for Ireland will be compelled by English | speakers on the Liberal side emphasized determination to do right for wrongs to which they have long closed their eyes, perhaps, without intending to do wrong. Now, the treacherous phantom of free trade, to which they have so long bowed the knee in a, kind of superstitious worship, at stake only a question of more or less short seems to be doomed to fall before their indig. notion, ! Ethelred the Uuready, one of their, own Saxon Kings, has been said to be a fair type of English nature and so, it seems. Under a free trade system which has sapped their industries and erippled their trade to an extent not easily estimated, they have obstinately held their own apparently in the exnectation that the charms of the trade system to which they sodelusively hung were going to entice and lead captive all the nations of the earth. Instead of giving other nations blow for blow they hugged their fond hope in vaic. Now it seems the tendency to strike back is provoked. In the very stronghold of the free trade superstition-Manchester-the Board of Trade has rejected a protective resolution | in the future many rugged obstacles to over-The course pursued in the Scottish Presby | by a vote of one | This is phenomenal, and

so far as the United States are concerned. A national principle was at stake and has been triumphantly maintained.

in the municipality. To such, when he

"babbled o' green fields," and these for every

one free, and without taxes, the preaching

of Mr. George was, no doubt, welcome.

This accounts, probably, for his large vote.

But the majority did not need to be told

how hollow and deceitful were the supposed

teachings of the now defeated candidate.

The American public did not fail to see that

the promises of Mr. George were evidently

made to catch votes, because if he

had been elected to the municipal

chair the position gave him no power to carry

them into execution. They knew also that

the doctrines were very stale and thread-

bare; that they had been preached by

Proudhon, Considerant and Babœuf years

ago, and, further, that workingmen had

twice essayed to put them in practice in

Fraz co with results the very reverse of what

was contemplated and promised. They knew

that no less a person than Horace Greeley

had once preached the same doctrines,

and-what Mr. George has never done-

as far as he could honestly put

his preaching into practice. By bitter ex-

perionce he proved those doctrines false, and

turned in disgust to the practical phases of

industrial conditions. But probably more

than all else it was Mr. George's very pro-

nounced advocacy of free trade which tended

to destroy his prospects. In this he was with

in the domain of the practical, and Americans

saw that he attacked one of the cardinal

principles of the system under which they

with which they could not cope. The most

working interests. For them to follow a

man whose theories, put in practice, would

have surely destroyed their closest interests

which was not confined to

THE ENGLISH LIBERAL PLATFORM The sterling speech of Mr. Morley must

be encouraging to those who have the cause of Home Rule at heart. It indicates that the policy of the Liberals will remain in the future as it has been in the past, and that there will be no flagging and no cossution in the efforts of the party to obtain the very just boon of self-government for Ireland. indications of an apparent weakening on the part of some who ought to have scood fast in consequence of the recent elections and the attitude of the large and influential wing of the Liberal party led by the Marquis of Hartington. It is to be hoped that Mr. Sir John Macdonala's policy of opposition to Morley's speech will bring weak brethren reciprocity. into line. The programme of the Liberals increases rather than decreases in strength The newest article affirms the principle that putes " is, thanks again to Mr. Mowat, perthe settlement of the Irish question can only missive under Ontario law. But the organ paramount duty of the Government is to deal be settled in some way. with the question with no delay. This, of course, embodies advice not likely to be taken by the Tories, but it is for all that emi. nently satisfactory, as it shows the deter-

mination of the Gladstone party. All the the sterling policy of which it is evidently their intention to bring to a successful termination. That they will do so there can be no doubt. The sentiment of the public is with them, and the triumph of the great principle time. The delay is doubtless untoward, but the Liberals will doubtless retarn with renewed sirength to the charge. With the advantage of the increasing spirit of the public in favor of the measure there is no doubt-and can be none-that the forecast of Mr. Gladstone in his recent pamphlet will be found to come true. He said that whether sooner or later the end must be the same. and that "a measure of self-government for Ireland, not less extensive than the proposal of 1886, will be carried. Whether the path will be circuitous whether the journey will be divided into stages and how many there will be, or how much jolting will attend the passage, it is not for me to say." There will, no doubt, be

come, but of the end, the temporizing of the we shall doubtless see protection introduced | Tory party and the plain outspoken language | the Rome Rule resolution last session. That The Clobe, has afforded The Gazette an opport in England ere long. It will be probably too of the Liberals in the recent meeting leaves argument was disposed, of, in one way, by far the most important. To fill it properly send a man to parliament of whom at la tanity of reiterating the theory which appar late to remain the evil, but the movement is ho doubt. We are inclined to think the end the Irish Canadian last May. Perhaps it we should have a man of first-olass ability, would be well to quote our contemporarys high standing and distinguished reco

MR. BLAKE AND HOME RULE.

mons deficits are inevitably tending.

altogether a safe way to dispose of it.

-

The Mail had better reconsider this plat-

Late disputed territory ?

markets.

Plank No. 10 .- "Reciprocity with the

<sup>o</sup> Plank No. 11.-"Arbitration in labor dis-

Plank No. 12-"The right of Canada to

he had striven to act honestly, justly, Mackintosh, Rykert, White-Jamieson-Bowell fairly towards both Catholics and Protestants. and all the rest of the Boodle Brigade ? The He made no distinction whatever in conse-Mail must have a bad memory, a very bad quence of class or creed, and made no bid for memory. What the Liberal plank demands the support of any class or creed. Mr. Blake is the expulsion of the Boodlemen from parthen laid down the Liberal principle, that liament. Under this government the law is Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants must a dead letter, and the organ knows it. know that from the Liberal party they will Plank No. 8 -" Absolute independence of obtain all they can justly claim, whether each province in its own sphere of action,"assured it ? Was it not Mr. Mowat, after immense labor and expense in resisting the

they give or refuse their support to it. is met with "This is assured to day," Who They must know that the Libersl party will act on the principles of justice and freedom, because that is the plank on which it stands. u aconstitutional encroachments of the federal Neither one class nor the other can expect authority directed by Sir John Macdonald. other treatment than this from the Liberal And is not Sir John to-day dodging the party. Therefore, the rather, coarse accusa ceclsion of the Privy Council and striving to tion that he was " trying to catch the Irish rob Ontario of the timber and minerals in the vote" fell to the ground without meaning or offect.

But there are considerations far above and United States" means the exact reverse of beyond mere party or sectional prejudices which make the question of Home Rule for Ireland one of vital importance to the Empire. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech in reply traitors' roll, and he ought to know enough to the Irish delegations at Hawarden, alluded to the most paramount of be accomplished by granting to Ireland a knows perfectly well that this question has these considerations. He pointed out national legislative assembly, and that the bearings on federal jurisdiction which must that England's prestige and influence in the Council of nations were not what they should be, and never could reach the height they make her own commercial treaties," is not ought to attain so long as justice was denied ' practically conceded already." Far from to Ireland and the prayer of the Irish people it. And until Canada can take the initiative for self-government ungrapted. Ireland agitated and unsatisfied is an infor herself she cannot hope to open up foreign c lculable weakness to England. And Again, the organ finds it convenient to British Tory statesmen must be taught that that weakness must increase and become lump the reorganization of the Senate more and more aggravated so long as Home and the reduction of the public expendi-Rule is denied. The Liberal party of Canada ture-planks 4 and 9. It says, in effect, the Liberals are divided on the first and don't frankly recognize this as a great leading fact step down and out, or submit to ignominion mean anything by the second. The Liberals in Imperial politics, and, therefore, advocate dismissal from those whose confidence are a unit on the necessity for Home Rule on the principle of justice and freedom, and also as a true policy by which the purposes of party. reforming the Senate and they will find a way to do it. Reduction of expenditure is a the strength, unity and happiness of all if Mr. Ourran is wise he will not cont necessity if the country is to avoid bank- parts of the Empire may be secured and pre- condemnation at the hands of his countryms ruptcy, to which the colossal debt created by served. the present government, and recurring enor

#### MR. J. J. CURRAN AND IRISH REPRE-SENTATION.

In view of the probable dissolution of-Par. form, and it may find that John Henry Pope's liament and a general election, Irishmen in axiom that "There ain't nothin' to it" is not those constituencies where their right to where he could defy the assaults of all en representation is conceded should lose no time | mics. But he lost it; yea, he did wor n selecting candidates on whose fidelity they oin rely. The same may be said of other Orange Tory badge, preferred party to pris constituencies where the Irish element is ciple, and he must not complain should be ran, still cling to the Orange-Tory party, are strong enough to fut forward reasonable people who prize that principle above even claims for the nomination of an Irish Catholic. Among the seats conceded to Irish Catholics without question, Montreal Centre is by made his choice they will make their, would be well to quote our contemporary's high standing and distinguished record. We

simply on this ground, that it is just the one re tion of all the three that I think is likely to have the least offect."

Who that has read that debate does not remember the scarifying Mr. Curran received at the hands of two of that much maligned class, the "Scotch Grits," Mr. McMullin and Dr. Landerkin. for his recreancy to the cause of Home Rule ? Who does not remember Mr. Blake's scathing surcasm in pointing out the singular argument between the Irish Catholic member for Montreal Centre and the Orange-Tory member for Muskoka?

We all know how the Costigan amendment was trumpeted by the anti-Home Rule organ in the Old Country, and the injury it inflicted on Mr. Gladstone's measure as the delibe rate expression of Canadian parliamen tary opinion. Mr. Curran may extrac what consolation he can from the applause of his Tory and Orange associates for the part he took in opposition to the de sires and convictions of his Irish constituents. but they have inscribed his name on th of his countrymen to be aware that his offence is one which can neither be forgiven nor for gotten.

Irish loyalty to principle above every other consideration, Irish unity in and out of Parliament, Irish superiority to the blandist ments of political leaders, are what have made Home Rule the burning question with which British statesmen are now compelled to grapple. These characteristics have made Irishmen feared and respected and any man pretending to uphol their cause, but failing to display them at the time when his voice and vote were needed must prepare for the inevitable. He must betrayed and whose trust he perverted

by again presenting himself for election. I had an opportunity such as may never com again of showing his courage, his indepen dence and his faithfulness to the Irish caus He might have placed himself in position in the hearts of his countryme than lose it. He deliberately accepted the thing, on earth tell him to go to his party that they are done with him ; that as he had it cannot be said that he betrayed them. Even did Mr. Curran possess qualification with sile regression of the day.

Recreant Irishmen who, like Mr. J. J. Curendeavoring to excuse their treachery by questioning Mr. Blake's motives in proposing