66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAYAPRIL 22, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more then any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we carnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to The Thre Witness without delay. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any beasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits trom its prosperity and progress.

THE first bill of expenses in connection with the North-West troubles has been made, and a message from the Governor-General to the House recommends an appropriation of \$700,000 to go towards defraying the expenses of the expedition up to date. The daily cost of the force now under arms is calculated to be at least about ten thousand

Mr. PARNELL questioned the Government upon the Irish leader asked for a sworn in able needless apprehension amongst persons quiry into the proceedings; but the government, fearing that too much light would reveal the hollowness of their justification of the use of clubs and bayonets against the people, peremptorily declined to order such the truth, and if they had a good case, Mr. granted.

CABLE despatches dealing with Irish topics and events are exceedingly unreliable. Recently they told us that the acts of violence evils, had lasted the better part of a day and did the thing, and to day they are taking it lead to such a study of the geography of the all back. They inform us that there is district as will in some measure correct the scarcely any trace of the riot that not more gross misconceptions unfortunately prevalent is at the eleventh hour.

than a dozen of persons received injuries, which were slight, and that the damage to property is small. Either the correspondents lied yesterday, or they lie to-day.

A DESPATCH has been received from Calgary contradicting the report of the massacre at Frog Lake, in which it was alleged that some fourteen people lost their lives, and among them two Oblat Fathers. It is known that Archbishop Tache refused to place any credence in the report of the atrocity, and strongly adhered to the view that the truth was wanting somewhere. The latest Calgary despatch would seem to confirm the Archbishop's opinion that there was no such massacre at Frog Lake as pretended. But why are such reports circulated? Is it to embitter the popular feeling against the half-breeds and to force the authorities to adopt a war and slaughter policy? In matters concerning massacres and Indian atrocities it is bad and painful enough to hear the truth without feeding the passions of anger and revenge with incorrect or perhaps totally false stories.

THERE is a vacancy in the position of Registrar of Quebec city and district, and rumor is busy with the name of Hon. Mr. Lynch in connection with this place of prominence and trust. Perhaps the most popular member in the Provincial Legislature is the Hon. W. W. Lynch, Minister of Crown Lands. Since his entry into political life he has discharged his duties in a manner to win approbation on all sides. He brought to their performance intelligence, energy and attention. He always proved himself conscientious and impartial. A man with such a character and of such a standing is a valuable representative in the legislative halls and councils of the country, and the people would regret his disappearance from the arena of active public life. But as our contemporary, the Gazette, justly remarks, "If Mr. Lynch should decide to relinquish political life, it is the feeling of the members of this house and the public generally that he would be the right man in the right place. The hon, gentleman has not a personal enemy in the whole council or assembly, and the appointment, if it takes place, would be about the most popular ever made by a Quebec ministry."

THE Dublin Freeman report on interesting

case of a bogus outrage which was ventilated at the Mayo assizes, and which serves to crime to discredit the individual and the country. A Mr. Manus Kane, one of the "toyalist following," was threatened with legal proceedings by Patrick Cawley for an assault which Mr. Kane's son committed against the former's sister. Mr. Manus Kane swore publicly that "no matter what it would cost he would scatter the Cawleys." That very night the tail was out off his horse; he reported the occurrence to the police, and civilization was shocked at the details of another "inhuman and they were able to establish their innecence the cases. Mr. Kone was indicted at the assizes for perjury, was found guilty, and for six months to come he will meditate in the solitude of the county jail upon the deficias this are not uncommon, and they serve to show to what base purposes of private revenge special legislation can be perverted. It is greatly to be feared, adds the Freeman, that the vast majority of cases of this kind escape undetected and that innocent men are

punished on the oaths of perjured villians. THE ignorance of the geography of the Dominion is again prominently displayed by the English press in their discussion on the half-breed rising in the North-West. In one instance all the papers published a statement that Prince Albert, the scene of the trouble was in the heart of Ontario. What is still more damaging is the unjustifiable error of early all the English editorial writers describing the outbreak and the Indian ravages as taking place in Manitoba, which, as a matter of fact, is at peace with itself and with the rest of the world. The actual scene of the revolt is hundreds of miles to the north-westerly point of that province. The Canada Gazette, published in London, complains that the concorning the violent interference of the result of this unfortunate error, on the police and soldiers at the now famous Mal- part of the English writers, has been low reception to the Prince of Wales. The not only somewhat injurious to the Chief Secretary replied that the Government reputation of Manitoba, but, what is justified the conduct of the police. There- more serious still, it has also caused considerin the old country whose relatives have settled in the Province, and who were naturally disposed to fear that the latter were in imminent danger. Again, the Daily News labors under the belief that the Canadian Pacific inquiry. If the ministers were not afraid of Railway has not been carried further west than Qu'Appelle, in spite of the many inti-Parnell's request would have been readily mations of its rapid progress through the Rocky Mountains which have appeared in both the English and American press during the last six months. And, lastly, we may notice that the Saturdan Review seriously states that the Dominion in Cork during the Royal show were so force will have to march through miles of numerous and so grave that the hospitals interminable forest before it can reach the could scarcely contain all the victims. They rebels, the reviewer evidently assuming that told us that property was destroyed right and the country between Qu'Appelle and Prince left; in fact, that a serious riot, with all its Albert is of precisely the same description as that between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. It a night. The correspondents evidently over- is to be hoped that the revolt may at least

La Minerve, the leading Conservative organ among our French contemporaries, has an article on the visit of the Prince of Walcs to Ireland, which is remarkable for its cor rect appreciation and its faithful portraiture of the situation. A translation of the article will be found interesting and instructive. Our esteemed contemporary says :-- "The Prince and Princess of Wales have met with a rather cool reception in the south east of Ireland. It is clear, however, that the sentiment of hostility which prevails in that part of the country, as well as in the others, is directed more against the Government than against the royal family. Royalty plays such a reduced and insignificant role in politics that it is useless to attack it unless we want to deal a blow at the Government over its shoulder. The Prince of Wales and his brothers are mere instruments in the hands of ministers, docile servants whom the Government exhibit by turns in India and in Ireland to subserve the political ends of the moment. These, however, are means which are more or less efficacious. As far as Ireland is specially concerned, Mr. Gladatone has been able to see that it is not the tour of the Prince of Wales which will pacify the country and satisfy the public mind.

"Something else is needed besides gaudy demonstrations. We attach much less importance to the heated proceedings at Mallow, notwithstanding their apparant gravity, than to the action of the Municipal Council the Irish metropolis, which officially anubbed the Prince of Wales. In the case of Mallow, it is alleged that the people acted without premeditation; that exactly proves the perpetuity and spontaneity of their hatred. But in Dublin it was the civic authorities themselves which gave the signal of hostility, this symptom is much graver much more significant. It proves that the higher classes as well as the lower, the large cities as well as the vil lages, have serious grievances, which the Liberal Cabinet vainly imagines it can redress by gala exhibitions. The Prince and Princess of Wales, thus trotted from city to city by Mr. Gladstone, have played their parts gaily enough. They have been good enough to inform the world that they are satisfied, even enchanted, with their little excursion. This is very condescending on their part, but there is every reason to believe that their throw light on the mode of manufacturing satisfaction to order is by no means shared by the government."

> RIEL'S MANIFESTO AND A PEACE POLICY.

A manifesto, which is peaceful in tone, has been issued by Riel. It recites the grievances of the half-breeds and other settlers in the North-West, and points out the many steps which have been taken since 1870 up to the present year, to get the authorities at Ottawa to give a little time and attention cowardly outrage." His story was that on to the settlement of their claims. Incking from his door he saw Patrick Cawley | The manifesto relates how Archbishop Taché, and Michael Cowley, the one holding the Mr. Royal, M.P., and other Canadian memhorse's head whilst the other operated on here, interested themselves on behalf of the the poor brute's tail. Both the accused were North-West settlers and pleaded their case arrested, but, fortunately for themselves, before the several administrations, but all to no jurpose. The only answer that was given conclusively, and the magistrate dismissed to those strong and influential representations was that "something would be done," or the "mater was under consideration." Hiel charges Lieut. Governor Dowdney with | entirely different things." being the cause of the trouble, and places the encies of the Crimes Act. Such instances (responsibility of the rebeliion upon his shoulders; for the robel leader says that litself. We are told it was published to show Dewdney must have misled the Government and prevented it from being acquainted with the real situation of affairs. The tyranny and dishonesty of the officials placed over the people are complained of and denounced in justly severe language. And no wonder, when half breeds had been arbitrarily deprived of their farms, and when they had been fined for taking timber off land which they had been cultivating for years. Riel protests that it was never intended by the deceased more harshly than it would be the half-breeds to shed a drop of blood, and asserts that they did not fire on Crozier until that officer fired first. They say that if they are to be robbed, starved and hunted to death, it is better that they die fighting, and that they will not submit until honest officials are appointed to deal with them. If they are given no other alternative we fail to see that their attitude should provoke any unuecessary display of hostility or bullyism, for all men of spirit placed in the same circumstances would take a similar course. It is hard not to follow the instinct of selfpreservation. It is for this reason that we said, and say again, that the half-breeds are not to be met as if they were the common enemics of the Dominion. They are not rebels in the odious sense of the term; they do not rise to humiliate the government, to change or destroy it, and they do not rise to effect a disunion among the people or a division of the confederation. In considering and passing judgment on this North-West trouble it would be well to bear those facts in mind. By doing so there will be found much less excuse for Jingoism and bloodthirstiness in our dealings with the half breeds. Let the Government give them an assurance that justice will be done, that their rights, liberties and lives will be respected, and they will lay down their arms at once. In adopting such a course we do not believe that, under the special circumstances of the case, the Government would be wanting in dignity or could be open to a charge of weakness. In fact, the Government would only be consulting its own interests, as it would certainly promots those of the country and of the whole people, by seeking for a pacific solution of the trouble

of indignant readers of the Montreal Times, to an article which appeared in the columns

of that paper in the early part of the week. We saw the production at the time; but it was so loathsome that we deemed it wiser to pass it by. The stench of it, however, has become sostrong and repugnant to the nostrils of the community, that we are imperiously called upon to fumigate the thing. The foul production is a gem of that special literature which is directed against the Catholic Church. It reads as follows :-

"Francois Xavier Beaudry, dying at Montreal, Canada, leaves fifteen hundred thousand dollars to the Sulpician Order of Roman monks, and leaves to his widow one thousand dollars a year as long as she lives. His will was prepared by a Roman Catholic priest; his executors are two Roman Catho lic judges and a Sulpician monk. Beaudry was a miser, He ignored religion till within ninety days of his death. He then fell into the hands of the Church, and the natural result followed-his widow and his heirs were robbed in order that a monkery might be eabe allowed to drag out their worthless lives in useless idleness. Such a thing is possible in Canada, was possible in the States, but can no longer be done in this accumulated dishonest wealth. The time was when half the landed property of the richest states of Europe was held by it. Fat, lazy portions of England with their abbeys; the fairest fields of France, with castles and cathedrals, were theirs; of Spain and Italy they had grasped the richer and the better Europe, and most of it had been robbed from the dying through the threatened terrors of a hell, from which the priest had power to rescue by the remission and forgiveness of sins. The history of the Roman Catholic Church is a history of cruelty, oppression, wrong, and robbery. Its reformation or its destruction must be the outcome of a free and intelligent age." -- Argonaut, San Francisco.

April 4, 1885. The credit of that production is not due to the Times, but simply the credit of reproduction. But the crime of the reproducer of such villainy is as great as that of its origin. to furnish a complete descriptive list of such ator. The vendor of indecent and immoral immigrants, and will have to pay the total literature is as culpable as the author; the huckster of slander and calumny is, if anything, worse than the one who originates the slander. The Times in this case is doubly carry more than one Chinese to every guilty, because it knew, and had every opport tons of its net tonnage. No one can leave regarding various aspects of the critical situatunity to know, that the above article contained | a ship carrying Chinese until the quarantine odious and infamous statements; while the officer has granted his bill of health and has author had only his ignorance, his fanaticism | certified that no contagious diseases are on | ever may be said for or against the merits of and his hatred of the Catholic Church to board. A registry is to be kept of all persons the resolutions we truly believe there can be direct his slanderous pen at a distance of to whom certificates of entry have been some four thousand miles from the theatre of granted. The Chinese already in the counevents. The Times knew the article to be a try, before the passing of the Act, Province to express its deep regiet at the undastardly lie, and still it re-echoes it with an must obtain within twelve months a air of satisfaction and complaisance which certificate of residence, but will have no head North-West and to pronounce its disapproval aggravate the nature of its offence. Our tax to pay. Passports will be necessary for of the attempt to settle administrative difficontemporary published the article with the those who leave the country for a time and culties by force of arms and bloodshed. Mr. following miserable accompaniment :-

ceremonies accorded to the remains of the come into force on Outober 1st, 1886. man whom the majority of our people believed to be, in his lite, the wickedest man in Montreal. We have only his record to judge USEFUL LEGISLATION OBSTRUCTED. him by, but our contemporary has judged the deceased far more harshly than we should have been disposed to do. As for the reflections arou the friers and monks and the history of the Church at large we leave to the writer the earire responsibility for them. The making of history and the interpretation to be placed upon that history are two

the article are on a par with the elucubration | contagious diseases amongst our cattle. If what it was possible for the outside nonreligious world to conclude as the tion it is this branch of the service. The wise meaning of the pomps and ceremonies precautions adopted have given our cattle admittedly the victims of a careless and accorded to the remains of F. X. Beaudry. The article, it will be observed, makes not the slightest allusion to pomps | Our cattle have never yet been scheduled as and ceremonics accorded the late Mr. Beaudry, and as a consequence did not and could | raisers and exporters have had a position of not "conclude anything as to their meaning." The Times next says that the article judged disposed to do. As a matter of fact the article passes no judgment whatever upon Mr. Beaudry.

Finally, instead of rebuking the slanderous writer and giving him a vigorous castigation, which it should have done if it were honestly and fairly inclined, the Times merely states that it leaves to the writer the responsibility of the "reflections" (reflections are good) upon the friars and monks and the history of the Church at large.

The public have refused to accept these flimsy and hypocritical excuses as a reason or a justification for the publication of such vile atrocities, and it is only to voice their feeling of indignation that we allude to the master

We have not undertaken a refutation of the attacks upon the reverend gentlemen of St. Sulpice, or of the slanders directed against the Church and hor religious orders, because we do not wish to insult either the one or the other by considering the contemptible and lying production worthy of a refutation.

THE CHINESE RESTRICTION BILL.

The Dominion Government has taken middle course between total prohibition and free admission of Chinese immigrants into the see that it is carried into full effect. country. Chinese immigration will simply be restricted and regulated. A bill to that effect has been introduced in the House by Hoz. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State. The pe amble of the bill states that it is expedient to coming here. Why is it expedient? Because. says the Secretary of State, who was one and by manifesting good will and a landly migration will be encouraged thereby.' This In another Province no citizen is supposed to

A struct married to the least of

ing a free refuge for the Chinese would seriously interfere with our immigration prospects in the civilized countries of Europe. 1:1 Consequently the greater the restriction placed upon the Chinese, the better for the growth and population of Canads. That is the only conclusion to which the reading of the bill. of registration shall be established for the the election of its members. When confedersspecial benefit of the heathen, and the authorities will have to exercise a perpetual surveillance over Chinese immigrants whilst in Canada. That will not be a very grateful or profitable task. The amount of restriction proper which the bill recommends | But that necessity has long disappeared, and is not very burdensome. The only two as Sir John remarked on moving the second things that will keep a Chinese out of Canada | reading of his Franchise Bill last evening, it will be the want of five dollars in the one case and the possession of a contagious or ciples of popular representation that the Federal venereal disease in the other. Canada's safeguard lies principally in the fact that the citizen] of the celestial empire is more likely to have the latter than the former, and that a strict quarantine will keep more poses to work in the national franchise can out than the payment of five dollars. | not fail to meet with general approval. riched and an idle gang of snuff-taking priests | All Chinese upon entering the Dominion, whether by rail or vessel, will be required to pay a tax of \$5 per head, with the exception of members of the diplomatic corps or other country. This is the mode in which the government representatives and their suite church in all ages and in all countries has and servants, consuls and consular agents and servants, consuls and consular agents, also tourists, merchants, servants and students, who are bearers of certificates of priors and lousy monks occupied the best identity issued by the Chinese government and attested by the British consul at the place where granted. The term "merchant" in the act is not to include hucksters, pedlars or They monopolized the wealth of those engaging in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or export. No persons are to be the duty of Parliament to secure allowed to land from a vessel carrying as broad and liberal a franchise as will Chinese immigrants until a permit to do so is satisfy the needs and wishes of the country.

The authorities will have some difficulty to watch the Chinese that come by railway or across the border from the dominions of Uncle of the House in considering extensions of the Sam. Every master of a vessel bringing Chinese to Canada is to be held personally liable for their head tax. He will be required amount of tax to the collector of customs before any of the erew or of the passengers can leave the ship. No vessel can agree with it either in its expressions or the derived from it will be divided among the leductions that are to be drawn from it, but | Dominion and the provinces in which they

discredit on a political party as well as to injure the status of the House of Commons in the estimation of the people of the Dominion. it is the line of conduct pursued by the Opposition on Tuesday evening last. The Hon. The Times' excases for the publication of troduced a bill to prevent the spreading of bureau that deserves particular commendatrade an impetus for which the people of the Dominion are and have a right to be grateful. the American cattle have been, and our cattle superiority secured to them that has done a great deal for the financial welfare of our country and the material prosperity of a large and deserving class of our people. The legislation proposed by the Hon. Minister interest of the cattle trade and the well-being of our farming community. Yet one whole day of the valuable time of the House of Commons was consumed in speeches delivered against him by a host of the minor lights of the Opposition benches, and the second reading of the bill was not reached until an early hour of the morning. There was neither sense, renewn nor tactics in the course pursued. some of the speeches were the veriest trash, being a repetition over and ever again of a tissue of absurdities. Some members if they do waste the time at all events amuse the house, but when there is nothing but verbosity, without a spark o wit or humor, the thing becomes intolerable and unpardonable. The Hon. Mr. Pope did not condescend to reply to the running fire of useless speeches delivered against his measure, which was defended in a manly and practical statement by Mr. Colby, of Stanstead, but contented himself with a vigorous review of his first policy on a subject of which he felt he was the master. The law as amended will be still more effective for the benefit of the cattle trade than the former statute, and no doubt the government will

THE FEDERAL FRANCHISE.

Canada has as many different sorts of franchisc as it has provincial legislatures. There restrict the number of Chinese immigrants is no similarity and no union in the mode of obtaining a general expression of the popular will. In one province every citizen, who is of age of the Chinese Commission, "European im- and who is not otherwise disqualified, canvote. disposition towards the half-breeds, even if it would seem to indicate that the Government have intelligence enough or interest enough itself is afraid that the fact of Canada become in the country to vote, unless he has four or largely actuated by motives of partizanably ca ben'n then in which a west explained, mean which
we get a color than the contract of the color of the colo

five hundred dollars worth of property in another, the possession of only three hundred dollars worth is sufficient to give him the right to vote, and so on; in some, if the citi zen happens to earn a cent less than \$300, he is disfranchised. It is on all these varieties and anomalies of the electoral franchise leads. It is further provided that a system that the Dominion Parlighent depends for tion was inaugurated it was a necessity tha the franchise of the incoming provinces should be the basis of the Federal representation, as there was no parliament to pass upon a Dominion franchise. was an anomaly and contrary to the first prin. Parliament should not have control of the franchise by which its members are elected. The bill has been before the country for the past two years, and the reform which it pro-

> The first object and principle of the bill is to make the franchise uniform throughout the Dominion for the purposes of federal representation. To this principle of uniformity there can be no objection. The second object of the bill should be a marked comprehensive. ness. The bestinterests of a Democratic country demand that its franchise be broad and far reaching. Let there be as little exclusiveness as possible. Property qualifications should be wiped out. They are not productive of that intelligence and honesty which are sunposed to direct the voter in the exercise of the franchise. It is consequently The present bill should be made so comprehensive that it will be unnecessary for governments in the near future to waste the time

THE LOCAL HOUSE AND THE REBELLION. The revolt of the half-breeds in the North-

West has been formally brought under the notice of the Provincial Legislature of Quebec. At last evening's session ex-speaker Turcotte introduced a series of resolutions tion in which both the country and government unfortunately find themselves. What but one opinion as to their unseasonableness. Mr. Turcotte wishes the Legislature of the fortunate events now transpiring in the desire to return. Infringements of the Act | Turcotte is also willing that the House should "We publish the above not because we will be severely punished, and the revenues pay a tribute to the patriotic readiness of our Volunteers to rally round their colors and to march to the defence of our territory and as indicating what it was possible for the out are collected, the former getting three-fourths of our constituted authority. That is side non-religious and non-Catholic world to conclude as the meaning of the pomps and and the latter the balance. The Act is to the aweet portion of the resolutions, but after it comes a bitter pill, which certainly could not but radically disagree both with the condition and the constitution of the country. We will not contest. If anything is calculated not only to bring the right of the Province to adminster the physic, but we must protest against an illtimed treatment. It is no time to hamper and weaken the constituted authorities by a legislative blow when they are already standing up against powder and shot, and are busy Mr. Pepe, Minister of Agriculture, had in- in stemming an insurrectionary tide Taisis not the time for Mr. Turgotte or any other representative of the people there be one department of the agricultural to ask a Provincial Legislature to pronounce against the Dominion Government in favor of the half-breeds, even if the latter were incapable administration. It is also idle to ask the House to solemnly declare that "the rising is more the result of a momentary dispute than conscious and premeditated disloyalty." We humbly submit that the members of the House are not in a position to pass any such judgment on the North-West troubles. They have no personal information and no direct or official evidence on the subject to be in a position to was eminently calculated to promote the fully appreciate its gravity and its seriousness. It would be the height of folly and would show a lamentable lack of patriotism on the part of the house to put on record "its conviction that had it not been for the "evident neglect and incapacity of the Federal authorities this insurrection would "not have occurred, and that this province 'would not have been called upon to send its children to fight with their fellow

> By that resolution the insurgents would be lifted over the heads of the Federal authoritics and it would become the duty of the latter to sue for peace. Evidently Mr. Turcotte did not weigh his words with caim consideration and judicious thought. There is too much sentiment in the legislater and to little statesmanship. But Mr. Turcotte out rages all sense of decency and propriety and tramples on his responsibility as a representative and as a citizen, when, matters of such momentous importance to the country at large, when the integrity of the confederation and the unio of the people are at stake, he advocates resolution by which the House is asked " "solemnly protest against the Federal Go "ernment, which they hold responsible "the blood that has been shed, and in pa "ticular for the culpable neglect of " Minister of the Interior, who has, so to say "driven the lialf-breeds to take up arm "and against the incapacity of the Ministe " of Militia, which seriously exposes the live " of our volunteer soldiers."

'citizens."

We are airaid if the previous resolution were sentimental that this last is pure partizan, and that Mr. Turcotte has be