

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 1, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 2.—The Guardian Angels.

FRIDAY, 3.—Feofa, Abp. Bayley, Baltimore, died, 1877.

SATURDAY, 4.—St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor.

SUNDAY, 5.—Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Solemnity of the Holy Rosary. Leas. Leas. xxiv. 1-16. Gosp. Luke xi. 27-28; Luc. Gasp. Mat. ix. 1-8.

TUESDAY, 6.—St. Bruno, Confessor.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—St. Mark, Pope and Martyr. SS. Sergius and Companions, Martyrs.

THURSDAY, 8.—St. Bridget, Widow. Bp. Kelly, Richmond, died, 1829.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay.

The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

The Mormon Church is becoming rich; it is credited with receiving an income of \$2,000,000 a year.

CRIME seems to travel hand in hand with radicalism in France. Since the influence of the radicals has become paramount in the country, the number of criminal offenses has trebled.

THE nuns and priests are receiving better treatment in the Sudan than is accorded them in some of the civilized and alleged liberty-loving countries of Europe. The Mahdi has even assigned houses and gardens to their use.

GENERAL BUTLER is a hard worker, and his energy seems to be inexhaustible. In seventeen days the old warrior travelled 6,000 miles through sixteen States, and delivered fifty-two speeches before vast crowds of people.

SUNSHINE is one of the blessings of nature which is comparatively unknown in London. During the entire year of 1883 the sun was visible in the English metropolis for only 974 hours, or, on an average, two hours and forty minutes a day.

EARL SPENCER tried to coax the corporation of Limerick into paying the special police tax by knocking off half the amount; but the Council intends to remain defiant to the end. By a vote of 18 to 2 the councillors peremptorily refused to pay the reduced tax.

OUT of the nine million voters in the United States, there are 1,871,217 illiterate. The fact that in at least half of the 38 States, these illiterate voters, who are unable to read the names on the ballots which they cast, are numerous enough to change the result, is not a pleasant one to contemplate.

PARIS is not short of newspapers. There are at present as many as fifty-four journals published daily in the French capital. They are all political newspapers but one, and are classified as follows:—Twenty-seven Republican, 8 Radical, 3 Bonapartist, 4 Royalist, 7 Conservative, 3 Ultramontane, and 1 Socialist Revolutionary.

PHOTOGRAPHY costs England over \$13,000 a year. Of this sum \$4,300 are spent in photographing all the criminals of the country who find their way into jail. The plan is not a bad one, but very useful, as it enables the detectives and police to become familiar with the physiognomy of the dangerous elements of society, and to pick their men on sight.

A DAKOTA farmer, in 1881, planted a single grain of wheat in one of his oat fields. From it grew twenty-two stalks, each one having a full head. These yielded 860 grains, 760 of which were planted the next year, producing one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding seventeen bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years.

THE wealthiest man yet heard of is a Chinaman. His name is Han Qua and he follows the banking business at Canton. The wealth of the Vanderbilts and Goulds is but a mere bagatelle, compared to the overflowing coffers of the Chinese banker. He pays taxes upon an estate of \$450,000,000, and is estimated to be worth a billion taels, which, in Canadian currency, would represent fourteen hundred million dollars.

OUR esteemed contemporary administered on Friday, the following homeopathic dose of misrepresentation to its readers:

"The Pope denounces all governmental systems in which religion is not the prime factor. Religion with him means the Roman religion, of which he himself is the head. He therefore denounces all governments which do not submit to himself as their lord and master."

The religion which the Pope wants all governmental systems based on is contained in the ten commandments, which are common to all mankind. His Holiness wants no government to submit to himself as their lord and master. The Witness is not a very safe or reliable interpreter of the Pope's actions or utterances.

SEVERAL attempts have been made by unknown miscreants, living in or near the village of Ste. Scholastique, to wreck trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway passing through that neighborhood. Some of the trains have had very narrow escapes, but fortunately thus far no lives have been lost. These attempts at train wrecking are plainly deliberate, for the obstructions placed on the track are well arranged, and are made up of formidable heaps of stones or heavy ties and rails. The C. P. R. officials would do well to keep a sharp lookout for the criminals and bring them to justice. The village authorities and Provincial police should also make it their business to ferret out the would-be wreckers and give them the full benefit of the law. It will be too late to look for them after a train load of passengers have been either injured or killed.

THE war waged against the study of classics, and especially the Greek language, by prominent men of letters, has apparently rendered great service to the old classical system in many of the Western States. A budget of reports of the opening of schools and colleges in Ohio and Indiana, show that the Greek discussion has had the effect to advertise the Hellenic tongue in that part of the country. In every college opening, where the subject is mentioned at all, the "humanities" are shown to be stronger than ever. In Oberlin College a class of forty-five begins the study of Greek in the preparatory department, and half the senior class "elect Greek," which is a larger percentage than in any previous class in the history of the college. In Marietta College "the number in the Greek division is much larger than last year." In De Pauw University the classical course, yielding to the demand, is "much more fully provided for than ever before." In Belmont College, Ohio, the "number of students in the classical department is increasing."

THE administration of justice in Ireland is often more criminal than the very crimes which are sought to be punished by the officers of the law. Earl Spencer and the other underlings of Dublin Castle are in bad luck. Their own manufactured informers are going back on them one by one. Within the past few weeks cases have been proved where the Crown hanged innocent men on testimony which was concocted according to instructions from the servants of the Crown. Another similar outrage upon justice by the Government was made public yesterday. A cable despatch says that Patrick Cole, one of the approvers in the recent trial of the thirteen prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder William Smythe, and who, it was alleged, did kill Mrs. Smythe, has made an affidavit in which he declares that the evidence which he gave at the trial, and which in a measure secured the conviction of six of the accused, was concocted; that he was well paid for his testimony and that he was coached by the prosecution as to what he should say on the witness stand.

THE city of New York pays an enormous sum for the management and administration of its civic affairs. In 1880 the net debt of the city was \$101,591,455, or more than one nineteenth of the entire national debt, which was then \$1,942,172,295. The last census shows the net indebtedness of all municipalities in the United States to have been as follows:—Of cities, towns, etc., of over 7,500 population, \$93,344,418; of cities, towns, etc., of less than 7,500 population, \$55,817,126, making a total of \$649,161,544, of which total we see at a glance that the debt of New York city alone was nearly one-sixth. The gross State indebtedness of the thirty-eight States in the Union in 1880 was \$20,179,723, which was about twice as much as the gross debt of New York city and not three times as much as its net debt. In 1880 and 1881 the tax budgets of all the States put together for State purposes aggregated only \$61,921,144, while that of New York city alone was \$30,259,202, or about the same amount as it takes to run the Dominion of Canada. The tax rate for State purposes varied from 10 cents on \$100 in Tennessee to 70 cents in Florida, while the municipal rate in New York city was as high as \$262. If the American metropolis is progressive, it certainly has to pay pretty dear for its progress.

CANADIAN ranchmen in the Northwest complain that the Pigeon Indians force a payment of two cents a head on cattle purchased in Montana and driven through their reserve into Canadian territory. If the demand for payment is not immediately acceded to, the cattle are lassoed and shot by the Indians. The Pigeons are said to be in a starving condition and are obliged to have recourse to this extortion to obtain the price of food. As there is, however, no law to justify the imposition of the tax, it is the duty of the United States authorities to intervene to prevent the extortion. The Pigeon Indians have been on the road to destruction ever since the advance of civilization reached them

In 1865. At that time they numbered 12,000 souls and were known as the Salitax Nation or People of the Plains. They were brave and warlike, but generally well behaved, and had one of the most perfect systems of government ever known among the red men of North America. When the white men came, however, the Redskins adopted their vices and committed so many outrages that a military expedition went to punish them, and did its work so effectively as to cripple the tribe for all time. They are now under the care and supervision of the American Government, and the least it can do for them is to keep them from starving and not force them to resort to highway robbery for means of existence.

THE standing armies of Europe, besides constituting a perpetual menace to the peace of the Continent, are an immense drain on its resources and population. Fifteen nations support an aggregate standing army of over three million men at a cost of nearly six hundred million dollars. The following list gives the strength and annual cost of each of the armies of the Continent, on a peace footing:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Soldiers, Cost. Austria: 206,218, \$50,680,000. Belgium: 46,377, 8,787,909. France: 470,600, 100,007,623. Germany: 419,659, 92,573,403. Great Britain: 133,720, 65,000,000. Greece: 12,397, 1,494,860. Italy: 199,577, 37,953,755. Netherlands: 61,803, 10,266,990. Portugal: 35,732, 4,342,928. Roumania: 130,168, 3,310,198. Russia: 787,910, 144,000,000. Servia: 14,150, 539,138. Spain: 330,000, 49,146,491. Switzerland: 106,102, 2,419,213. Turkey: 157,667, 24,763,095.

From this list it will be seen that the English army only stands eighth in strength, while the cost of its maintenance is more than double that of any other. Austria, with more than twice as many soldiers, only pays 50 millions for their support and equipment, while England expends 65 millions. France supports nearly half a million men on one hundred million dollars. Germany's expenditure is about the same. Russia, with an army of 787,910, or six times greater than that of England, keeps it up at a little more than twice the cost of the English army. And so on through the whole list. These figures ought to give the English people some uneasiness and curiosity as to how things are managed by the War Office, for they are being made to pay pretty heavily for an army that must be classed among the insignificant ones of Europe.

WHERE THE BLAME OUGHT TO BE PUT.

OUR esteemed contemporary the London Advertiser quotes a lengthy article from the Pall Mall Gazette, which deals with the horrible story of the Maamtrasna murder case, and relates how certain infamous Crown officials coerced the witnesses to offer false testimony against innocent men. The Advertiser, after making the quotation, adds the following comments, which do not touch the point at issue. It says:—

"This reveals an extraordinary state of things in Ireland. It is well-nigh impossible to describe the moral degradation of the men who first took part in an atrocious murder, and who then, according to their own confession, committed murder scarcely less horrible, by swearing away the lives of innocent people. We can hardly realize such atrocities as the work of our own age. The crimes of Oates and Bedloe cannot compare with them, and they reveal a state of lawlessness and disorder that perhaps is without a parallel in any other country in Europe."

It is indeed a terrible thing for a man to commit murder and then turn around and swear away the lives of innocent people to escape the penalty of his crime. But why does our esteemed contemporary pass over in silence the atrocious conduct of the Crown officials in bribing and coercing such witnesses to violate their oath, testify falsely, and thus send innocent men to the gallows? Is that not the lowest depth of moral degradation? Verily it does reveal an extraordinary state of things in Ireland. Has the Advertiser no words with which to denounce this impious work of a tyrannical administration of justice? And this case is only one of the revealed atrocities of the Government. How many are there that remain undiscovered? There is, however, sufficient made known of the doings of Earl Spencer and his minions, to brand English rule in Ireland as the worst that disgraces any portion of the civilized or uncivilized globe. Perhaps our esteemed contemporary will give these facts due consideration, and will not reserve all its blame and denunciation for the tools instead of the hand that makes and uses them.

HON. JOHN O'CONNOR'S ELEVATION.

The elevation of Hon. John O'Connor to the Ontario Bench has given prominence to the honorable fact that the learned judge is a self-made man. As a contemporary happily remarks, Hon. John O'Connor is an example of what an industrious, persevering man can do in a democratic country like Canada. All the more honor is due him for his unaided ascent from the bottom to the top round of the ladder of intellectual, social, and political distinction. The Hamilton Spectator publishes few personal traits which are decidedly interesting, and which cannot but awaken a feeling of admiration for the man. It says:—

"He began as a common laborer, with a very limited education. He was felling a tree when the accident happened by which he lost a leg, and became unable to continue his work. Instead of giving up, as a weak man would have done, Mr. O'Connor began to study, and soon qualified himself to teach school. His success induced him to make still further efforts to educate himself for the bar. Mr. O'Connor removed to the State of Michigan, where he soon passed, and achieved such a measure of success in his new calling that

he was able to save a little money. He continued his studies, and in a short time returned to Windsor, and after further probation he was admitted to the Canadian bar. His subsequent history is well known. He has never been a brilliant man, but his judgment is sound, and his history proves that his industry is great. Some people are now reproaching him with the humbleness of his early life. That is a foolish thing to do. He deserves credit for having raised himself from a low state to positions of honor and trust. This is a democratic country. Few among us have much in the way of ancestry to boast of; and it is quite certain that in filling public offices the people look to the personal qualities of the men, not to the qualities of their grandfathers. The fact that Mr. O'Connor has raised himself from the condition of a day laborer is evidence of his ability and force of character. The fact that while filling high official position he has remained poor is evidence of his honesty."

THE MAIL'S CRY OF "TREASON."

The Toronto Mail has a new ambition; it wants to become the political censor of the Dominion. In its last issue it vehemently called attention to the open discussions and public speeches by prominent politicians on the question of Canada's Independence, and urged the arrest and imprisonment of the speakers without delay and without mercy. The Mail avows that these utterances, made in favor of the complete enfranchisement of the colony, constitute "a grave public danger." The Tory organ's complaints are equally ridiculous and funny. As humorous readers they are worth quoting:—

"The maintenance of the authority of the Crown and of respect for its rights and dignity, is the most serious duty devolving in this country on the representatives of her Majesty. And in view of this very important fact, it is our duty to point out to His Excellency and to the Lieutenant-Governor of this province the existence of a grave public danger to the royal authority. That authority is a real prerogative, not a mere theory. It is all that remains of the once active government of these colonies by Imperial officers. It is the tie, slight but strong, which continues to bind the Dominion to Great Britain in a union which it is our loyal hope may be forever undissolved, and therefore, the maintenance of that authority is one of the essential conditions of the continuance of existing relations."

"That authority is seriously threatened. An ex-Minister of the crown, Sir Richard Cartwright, has put forth views favouring the independence of Canada, which views have been variously interpreted by his friends to mean either independence or annexation. A whole set of public men, some of them also ex-Ministers of the Crown, have been agitating the abolition of the prerogative of disallowance, which is one of the few rights which the Crown, in the interests of the Empire, maintains in the interests of the Confederation. The leader of the "Liberal" party has on all public occasions minimized, as far as he could with safety, his definition of loyalty to the Crown. Several Ministers of the Local Government of Ontario have made systematic attacks on the integrity of the Dominion, which has an Imperial as well as a colonial or national mission. And one Minister of the Local Government has delivered himself of sentiments which have no other than a treasonable meaning. As we have elsewhere pointed out, this should bring matters to a crisis."

"We direct the attention of the representatives of the Crown to these affairs with all the more confidence, since in these affairs the Crown's representatives not only can, but must act alone. In the purely domestic affairs of the Dominion and the provinces our Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors must, of course, act on the principle of the responsibility of Ministers. But in matters which relate exclusively to the authority of the Crown they have not only the right, but the duty, to act alone. And if there was occasion for the Queen's representatives to act with loyal vigor it is now when in various insidious shapes the royal authority is being assailed, and in various open and scandalous fashions the allegiance of subjects is being sapped."

It is seldom that a Canadian journal makes such a debasing exhibition of itself as the Mail does in the present instance. It calls upon the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor to violate the liberty of Canadians, an act which they dare not perform. The day has gone by for ever when the advocate of Canadian Independence, be he either in high or low position, could be collared and sent to prison or to the gallows. To-day the advocacy of independence means patriotism, and is respected as such; it has ceased to mean sedition or treason. The Mail asserts that royal authority is a real prerogative and not a mere theory; but that is exactly where the organ is lamentably mistaken. Royal authority in Canada is nothing but a political myth. Canadians wouldn't suffer it to be anything more. Under the circumstances, therefore, the best thing the Governor and his lieutenants can do is to mind their own business and not heed the anti-Canadian vapors of the Mail. They shall be especially careful not to interfere with our public discussions on the question of Canadian Independence, and not to lay a finger on either voter or representative who declares himself in favor of national sovereignty for this Canada of ours.

NEW YORK STATE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

It is generally conceded that the electoral vote of New York State, which numbers thirty-six, will decide who shall occupy the Presidential chair for the ensuing term. The solid South, with its 163 votes, may be counted on for Cleveland, while a solid North, with 165 votes, will stand by the Republican candidate. This would leave a balance of 83 votes to be divided up among eight doubtful States as follows:—New York, 36; California, 8; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 6; Oregon, 3; Indiana, 15; New Jersey, 9; Nevada, 3.

As the Electoral College is composed this year of 401 voters, it will require 201 votes to elect a candidate. According to this Cleveland, besides the solid vote of the South, would need to capture 45 votes more which

would give him the bare majority. To get these he must necessarily carry New York, as the seven other doubtful States all together only make up 47 votes or one short of the requisite number. The Republican candidate, on the other hand, needs only 36 votes outside of the 165 that will be given to him by States that cleave to the Republican standard. New York would furnish the exact number, so that Blaine would not require the help of the other doubtful States to win the election; or he can afford to lose New York and still win by gaining sufficient votes in the doubtful States. Blaine's chances according to this calculation are greater than those of Cleveland. If the Democrats fail to carry the Empire State their defeat becomes a foregone conclusion, and there is no reason why New York should go democratic. The vacillation of the vote of this State has been quite in favor of the Republican party in Presidential elections. Since it was founded in 1856, there have been seven contests, and out of the seven the Republicans headed the poll on five occasions; so that if we were to predict what the issue of the present campaign will be in November next, the experience of the past would not justify a prediction in favor of Cleveland. A slight glance at the record of these contests will show the preferences of New York. In 1856, when the Republican party came forward for the first time as a candidate for popular favor, their success was at once ensured by the election of Fremont with 276,007 over Buchanan, the democratic candidate, with 195,873 votes. This was considered a significant victory and did much to push the new party to the front, so that the Republicans have actually to thank New York for its very existence. The same success attended in 1860 when there were, as now, four Presidential nominations. That contest was even more bitter and personal than the present one. Lincoln brought the Republican party to the surface throughout the Union by New York's vote of 362,646 against 312,510 for Douglas, the Democrat. That election consolidated the Republicans for good. For the third consecutive time New York went Republican in 1864 and re-elected Lincoln over General McClellan, the vote standing 368,735 to 361,986. The closeness of this vote was a hint to the Democrats, who lost Presidency by a majority of 407,342 in the general vote, and induced them to gird up their loins for renewed effort in 1868. In that year they finally succeeded in turning the scales by electing Governor Seymour with a vote of 429,883 against 419,883 polled by General Grant, who was elected President without New York's assistance. In the following election of 1872, Grant got the State to range itself once more on the Republican side, and he defeated Horace Greeley by a majority of 63,000 votes. In 1876 Tilden rescued the fickle State once more. In that contest a vast increase in the vote of New York was noticeable, resulting in the election of Tilden with 821,940 votes against 489,207 for Hayes, the Republican candidate, who was, however, made President without New York's vote. Finally, in the last election between Garfield, Republican, and Hancock, Democrat, New York again reversed its preference and sailed under Republican colors, giving Garfield 553,544 votes and Hancock 534,511. This record proves that the Republicans can hold the White House with or without the assistance of the large electoral vote of New York, while the Democrats are unable to capture it, even when New York is on their side.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Lord Claude Hamilton, one of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, has just completed a tour of inspection over the company's lines in Canada. He has given the result of his observations to the public through the columns of the press, and he has had no opinion but one of satisfaction to express on the management and condition of the road. Lord Hamilton's utterances on the great pioneer railway of the Dominion have, it appears, given mortal offence to Mr. Peter Mitchell, special pleader and advocate of the C. P. R. Syndicate. Mr. Mitchell is out in a letter, three columns long, in which he endeavors to upset the conclusions at which Lord Hamilton had arrived, and to paint the G. T. R. as black as the slimy ink of his pen. The member from New Brunswick, who it appears has personal grievances against the company he so viciously attacks, has the impertinence to tell Lord Hamilton that his statements regarding the position of the road and the manner in which it is managed will "be received with derision by the people of this country." Mr. Mitchell might have spoken the truth if he had limited "the derision" to the ranks of the syndicate. Lord Claude Hamilton intimates that the company are pledged to lay another track as soon as possible between Montreal and Toronto. This improvement he acknowledged to be an absolute necessity, owing to the immense amount of traffic which takes place between these two points. Montreal is recognized by the Company to be the principal city included in their railway system, and it is their intention to gratify the ambition of the metropolis by giving it a depot which will be creditable, not only to the company, but to the city. Lord Claude mentioned the sum of a half million as being the amount that will be spent on the depot. Other minor improvements are in contemplation, and will be carried out as soon as the means of the company can afford it. The keen competition and general decline in trade in Canada during the past year have greatly reduced their receipts, as was clearly shown by the weekly statements. Much prudence and economy had in consequence to be exercised, for, as Lord Claude pithily put it, "unless the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, could not make up its losses or replenish its exhausted treasury obtained from the Canadian Government,

we suppose it is this truthful allusion to the financial standing of the C. P. R. that has made the Hon. Peter Mitchell squeal and stamp with rage. But it is the fact all the same, and it would be futile to blink it."

The Grand Trunk stockholders have invested enormous sums of money in Canada, with practically no return. This year none but the preference shareholders received any dividends, and here Lord Claude remarks with much reason that "it was iniquitous for the Dominion Government to allow the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to use the money granted by the public to build the main Pacific line in establishing a competing railway system in the older provinces. Such a thing would certainly not have been permitted in England, or even, he thought, in the United States. The Grand Trunk did not object to the construction of other railways, even those competing with them, but they sorely had cause to complain when the Government of Canada entered the lists against them, and used the public treasury to aid their rivals."

The Gazette, which endorses all the views of Lord Claude except this one, thinks that he has been misinformed on that point. It asserts that the competing line complained of, the Ontario and Quebec system, was not built out of the subsidy for the main line of the C. P. R. proper. It points out that the road from Montreal to Ottawa was in existence before the contract with the Canadian Pacific Company was made, and that the line from Ottawa to Toronto was not built, but is simply leased by the Canadian Pacific. From this the Gazette concludes that none of the government subsidy had been diverted to the acquisition of this competing system. This argument, or rather mode of putting the question, is simply a blind. It stands to reason that if the Syndicate were short of funds to build the main line which they contracted for, they could not command money to acquire or purchase branch lines and other connections to form a competing railway system; if they had money for the latter lines they had no business to go to Parliament for help to build the main line. That is as clear as noon-day. Consequently it is not Syndicate, but Canadian money from the public exchequer that is invested in the acquisition of the Ontario and Quebec system. The Gazette loses its time in trying to conceal the truth and distort the facts. It is idle to longer attempt to gull the public on that score, especially as we all know what "party exigencies" can prompt our contemporary to say and do. Lord Claude was as well informed on that point as on any other. His Lordship concludes an interesting and valuable interview by expressing his sense of gratification at finding the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, from the manager down, to be highly popular with the Canadian people, and coincides with the general testimony as to their ability, prudence and fidelity to duty.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONFESSION.

Mr. Gladstone, in his Edinburgh speech, made a public confession of a fact, which must necessarily leave an ineffaceable stigma upon his administration of affairs. The Prime Minister admitted that excessive preoccupation with other affairs had blinded him as to the real significance and extent of the popular movement in Ireland four years ago. He was unaware of the distress among the people, and did not know or believe there was such corruption and violence on the part of the authorities. And this confession of absolute ignorance of the actual state of things by a Prime Minister is made after hundreds of meetings had been addressed by Parnell, Davitt and other public men throughout the country. As T. M. Healy, M.P., very pointedly asked, if such was Mr. Gladstone's case, what must be the condition of the rank and file of his three or four hundred followers, and what must be the condition of the ordinary English mind? Mr. Healy drew the only natural conclusion from the Premier's confession, that violence only opened the eyes of English statesmen to Irish grievances. There is no getting out of the conclusion, and the London Pall Mall Gazette, in a vigorous and trenchant article admits that Mr. Healy is right and that his position cannot be assailed. "It is very unpleasant," says the Pall Mall, "to be reminded in this brutal fashion of the fundamental facts which govern the relationship between Ireland and this country. But is it not time we began to face the facts instead of fooling away our time by discussing futilities? And one of the first facts to be recognized in any discussion on Irish affairs is that the one great constitutional lesson which the majority of the House of Lords has taught the Irish peasant is that he will never secure the redress of a grievance till he murders a landlord. It is that lesson repeated year after year, from the day when the Peers refused Catholic Emancipation down to the day when they rejected the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, which has made Ireland practically ungovernable on Liberal principles. In this country we can condemn the Peers by public meetings, but what fifty years of the House of Lords has stamped indelibly on every Irish mind is that the Tory majority in the upper chamber is beyond the range of resolutions passed at Irish demonstrations. In English affairs the peers capitulate to blank cartridge, but when dealing with Ireland they have never yielded except to bullets." That is a discreditable fact to have to admit, but until we admit and get rid of an obstacle to reform which only yields to the show of force in England and the use of it in Ireland we need not hope to do any good in that country. If Ireland is ever to be governed by consent of her people instead of by the bayonets of the English garrison, we must make a clean sweep of our hereditary chamber."