•6 PTHE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

To-Morrow the election for President of the United States takes place, and the world will not be sorry for that fact, however the result may be regarded. There has been no contest of the same kind since the election of Mr. Lincoln procipitated the war for Southern Independence. A review of the interim history establishes a direct connection between the two elections. As that which placed Lincoln in the White House led to a sanguinary civil war and an economical revolution in the abolition of slavery, so will the election of Cleveland, should be be elected, entail a complete change in the policy which grow out of the war. That policy, as everyone can see who regards the situation from a non-partizan stand-point, is no longer suited to the changed conditions of the country and its population. In the very necessity of things It must be greatly modified. If not now by the easy process advocated by Mr. Cleveland. at a future time when troubles, perhaps as great, may arise from the change as arose when the opposing forces of public opinion decided the question of slavery by an appeal

IRISH-AMERICANS are just now much sought after by both parties in the States. The appeals made to them embrace all possible reerences to the history and conduct of both parties in relation to Irish questions. Several years ago the British Government proposed an extradition treaty to the Government of the United States which contained some clause regarded as highly objectionable by the Irish. England wanted the privilege of extraditing and taking back to the old country all Irish political refugees who had sought an asylum in the States. But the British minister did not embrace a clause to that effect in the draft treaty submitted to the President and the Secretary of State. Nothing appeared in that draft but an enumeration of crimes recognized in both countries as properly extraditable. The desired clause was introduced by craft. The now denosed Lord Sackville tried, but in vain, to secure the concession from Mr. Bayard, but failed. When the treaty reached the Senate he was more successful. Senators Sherman, Edmunds, Frye, Evarts and Dolph obliged the minister by inserting the political "refugee" amendment, and the treaty was then ratified by the Republican votes against the protest of the Democrats in the Senate. These facts, widely published, are having an effect commensurate with their importance, and have greatly weakened the Republican cause among the Irish voters.

A TERRIBLE LESSON has been given in the trial and condemnation of John Kehoe, who sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of right of remonstrance on financial bills, and the law on the 14th of next month. The he would have Senate and Chamber renewrighteousness of the verdict, the justice of able by thirds every three years. the sentence are confirmed by the public con. science. Yet it is painful to reflect that a English to the American system. In England, life must be sacrificed in this way. It is a a Ministry resigns the moment there is an truth generally accepted that moral disease adverse majority to it in Parliament, whereas must be deeply seated in any community in the United States, it holds on for an where the crime of murder is frequent. Can allotted term, however large that opposition we. as a community, truly say that murder | majority may be. In so conservative a land has been infrequent in this part of Canada during the past year? The records show tory, but in one like France, where the Asthat there have been a number of capital orimes, some being of peculiar atrocity. Mr. M. A. Maning, in his able pamphlet on sgrarian murder in Ireland, remarks upon a s low poison working in a nation, its course un marked and unchecked until some hideous irr uption tells of the hidden disease. "This ape, lies of blood poison," he writes, "permiat es a nation's reason, forming a people, by a gravinal change, into creatures of criminal impulse." Something of this kind exists in all continuities where any number of men exist w bo feed the criminal impulse by dishonesty, injustice, scheming to get possession of the property of their neighbors, and by the Assembly is likely to regard it as an atothers who aid the evil work by loose discourse, immoral conduct and neglect of duty. Even it has been affirmed that the harboring of secret thoughts of evil are factors in the preduction of crime. How careful, then. every one should be in every thought, word and deed, for all are their brothers' keepers | ment and reduce the country to a condition in this respect. Let the fate of Kehoe closely approaching anarchy. be a warning never to be too strongly Many years ago, Lord Lytton in his "Par. than Cobden or Bright ever dreamt of; it as a fact that must of necessity continue to the police court records. Some of them may of receiving William II, with dignified court

presented when we look about us in the world, especially when we are brought into contact with the youry, remembering that a word may give a bent for good or evil for all time and eternity to characters in process of formation within the sphere of our influence.

### IN HEAVEN.

There was considerable amusement, enjoyment and satisfaction in the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance at this city lately. But not half the fun that there was at New York when various clergymen gave a forecast of keaven to a reporter. A man's heaven is his ideal of perfect bliss, and these good gentlemen were kind enough to give their heavers a glimpse of Olympus, as seen through Protestant spectacles. Here is T. DeWitt Talmage's idea::--

"I imagine that we shall do in heaven what we do on earth in our most olevated moods. The constitution of our minds will not change. and I imagine that our tastes that are dominant now will be dominant then. One of the great satisfactions of heaven is in the fact that a man can follow his testes there that he has possessed here. A great many persons cannot follow the tastes they naturally possess in this world because they have to en-counter difficulties in getting a livelihood. A man may be tond of meane, 30° here he is obliged to heave coal. Another has a fine taste for paintings, but on earth as can afford nothing better than a chromo. A woman may have an exquisite taste for beautiful flowers and can appreciate fine ecenery, but she hardly ever sees anything outside of the city in which she lives or the dull routine of her home, where all her tastes are suppressed. In heaven her tastes will be gratified. A Christian astronomer when he dies will enter upen an enlarged sphere. He will have a better observatory at his disposal, a further reach of exploration in heaven the astronomer will see these other worlds. He will see all that God has created. In other words he is going to be furnished with celestial rapid transit He will be able to visit Jupiter before breakfast and after tea go to Mercury, after having spent the day with a few friends in Mars. The bodily limitations that confine us will all he gone. The soul will be released and enjoy a freedom which will be delightful and expanding. On earth we can have no real or adequate conception of the human soul, no more than we can the aspirations of the bird we see confined in its cage. The soul is cabined up and has only a couple of windows an inch or two square to look through In heaven the vision will be limitless, its movement swifter than thought.'

Dr. Talmage is not a philosopher. His heaven would satisfy curiosity, and that satisfied, there would be no more heaven. The other preachers who gave their ideas of heaven to the reporter were equally vague and forgetful of St. Paul, who said it has not entered the heart of man to know what heaven

## FRANCE.

For the past half-dozen years, the opposition in France has assailed the government with demands for a revision of the Constitution. By that organic law, the Assembly has been given the pewer to revise, change or alter it-a power which, it can be readily seen, contains serious elements of danger to the status quo, for there is nothing to prevent such changes being made as will actually bring France back again to a monarchy or imperialism. The absence of provinces with their legislatures, as in America, to act as intermediaries, and refer any proposed changes in the Constitution back to the pecmust ever give an uncertainty to the government in France.

constitutions, the fact remains that "re- to do with the taxes they have raised. vision" is constantly the cry in France. The The kings of Europe have no dread of sur-Legitimists want to revise the constitution in pluses; they are familiar with deficits their way; the Reds to change it toward a and with loans; they have never suffered modified Socialism. It is upon this issue that from the embarrassment of an overflowing Boulanger has lately made his political cam- treasury. But that is the situation of Presipaign; and whether he has been wholly suc- dent Cleveland. He must either remit taxes cessful or not, the fact remains that he has or discover new forms of expenditure in forced the government to recognize that "re- order to make ends meet, and bring the vision" is necessary.

At the very outset of the present session of the French Assembly, M. Floquet moved sible. Hence arises a clear issue between his plan. He wants, in particular, to party goes for the reduction of customs ; the strengthen the tenure of the Ministry by a Republican party will not tolerate any abatecurtailment of the power of the Senate and Deputies. That is, he proposes that the Ministry shall hold office for a definate term of years, and only be subject to prior removal upon a formal vote of lack of confidence in the Chamber; he would give the Senate the right of suspensive veto for two years, though depriving it of anything more than a

This is a decided drift away from the as England, its ministerial system is satisfacsembly contains a dozen factions, none of n constant changes of Ministry, which is ininrious to the country and to all its interests. No sooner is a Ministry installed in power and takes charge of the administration of affairs than it is ousted and all its work undone. A constant succession of ministries results, such as has weakened the French republic and almost wholly destroyed its influence in Europe.

M. Flequet's revision is the most conserv ative that has yet been suggested, and yet it is not at all sure that it will be adopted, as tempt on his part to keep himself in power. It is certainly in marked contrast with that of attacking those duties that are imposed for since Mr. Parnell's letter to Mr. Rhodes made proposed by the Red Republicans-the aboli. tion of the Presidency and Senate-leaving the Assembly the sole power—a system that greatly multiply that changes of the govern-

feiane" threw out the heat that a conservative republic in France would be best assured by a system closely approximating to that in the United States. The French never took the novelist's hint, but adopted a system taken half from America, half from England; and the result has been such dissatisfaction that nearly everybody in France is calling for a revision of the Constitution. Some change will andoubtedly be made; but unfortunately this revision is accompanied by no Nttle to them. That which, from danger to the quiet of the country.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

The example of Germany, Belgium, Spain and other countries in holding Catholic Congresses has given rise to the question why a Catholic Congress should not be held in America. Conventions and meetings embracing representatives of societies throughout the United States have been held time and again, but these gatherings do not cover the ground which the proposers of a Catholic Congress have in view. The matter is discussed more generally among German than other Catholics, although the idea is not to have the movement confined to any one nationality, but to embrace all Catholics and ignore all sectional or race feelings. A writer in the New Orleans Star gives the following summary of arguments advanced in favor of a Catholic Congress in the United States and the good results that might be expected therefrom :

1st, A better union of the Catholics of the different nationalities can be brought about Nationality is the bane of religion, as it seems to place nationality over religion.

2d. The advancement of the union amongst the Catholics has been the sincere desire of our bishops, and many whilst not in favor of separate or national conventions would jayfully assist and encourage a general Catholic

3d. Many of the laity look with suspicion on these separate conventions, by nationalities, because only separate interests are aimed at.

4th. A general American Catholic Congress would beget a conscioueness amongst us of our strength and power and enable us to defend our political and religious rights by united action. Questions important to Catholics can be discussed, such as schools, taxation of federal principle in the settlement of the church property, the laboring interest, etc.

5th. A general Catholic Congress would be an effective means for the more zealous and better elements to strengthen the less good and lukewarm, to make them energetic, real Catholics-ready for some sacrifice for the sake of God and religion.

6th. The variety of nationalities and langnages to be represented at the proposed Catholic Congress would not be any objection but rather be an expression of the true Catholicity of the Catholics and would be an imposing spectacle.

# WILL IF BE A REVOLUTION?

Profoundly interesting is the situation in the States—now on the eve of a contest which is to decide the great issue between two distinctly opposite lines of policy. At bottom a question of money, but the biggest

money any people ever sought to regulate Ot late years the income derived from cua-

beyond its wants, and the Government Without, however, comparing the merits of are at their wita' end to know what national income down to the level of the national expenditure. No other cause is posment of the taxes, and they have to discover already found the path that the Republican party must inexorably follow. He proposes that the imperial surplus should be used to relieve the local taxation of land.

The London Despatch, an English Radical the worst sense, has now become the party of enrichment of a few."

shows how Radicals count on the election of Mr. Cleveland opening the way for profound political and social changes. The same paper | position to act with justice towards Ireland. thinks President Cleveland unwittingly states classes. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden struck adequate and just land tax.

The first of the first of the second of the

all customs. The principle enunciated by Rule for Ireland involves Home Rule on full activity. They are of very low type of President Cleveland in his letter accepting federal lines for England, Scotland and Wales the Democratic candidature, the principle of as well. abclishing taxes on raw material in order to stimulate industrial enterprise, will lead him discuss federation in the United States and denounced it in the strongest terms from the much further than he thinks. What is raw material? When that question comes to be faced, the Democratic party will find that there is no middle course left 0118 point of view, is a manufactured ticle is, from another, raw material. Silk ribbon is a manufactured article compared with the silk as it has been obtained from the silkworm : It is raw material in the making un of ladles' bats. Flour is a manufactured article to the miller, but if is raw material to in America, and must in the nature of things the baker. Sugar is a manufactured article to the washerwomen who uses it to sweeten her tea : it is raw material to the confectioner or iam preserver. To proclaim the principal that raw material must be free from taxation in order that industry may flourish, is like starting an avalanche. It is fatal to the system of protection, and it loads straight to the land taxation as the only practicable fund for defraying the imperial expenditure of the American people.

We are on the eve of a great social and economic struggle, which, in its final issues will be more memorable even than the abolition of slavery. It is now a question of the emancipation of the white man and of the deliverance of the American people from the mischievous doctrines of land tenure which they carried with them to the continent of America from feudal England. Slavery, we ought in justice to the American people never to forget, was another evil inheritance from the old country; but, just as the genius of a free republic proved strong enough to rid the body politic of that dangerous poison, so, we are persuaded, will it prove able to destroy the much more subtle, but not less pernicieus, doctrines that they inherited from their old monarchical home.

# "AN IRISH EVOLUTION."

A pamphlet, bearing the title "An Irish Evolution," by Mr. Watson Griffin, of this city, has reached our table. The idea of the with the evolution of Irish aspirations since the abortive attempt at rebellion under William Smith O'Brien in 1848 For this latter purpose he cites the career of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGse, and gives copious extracts from his epeeches at various times to show how he began as an ardent rebel and ended by becoming a firm upholder of the ampire. The writer dates the change in Mr. McGee's views from the time of his failure to establish the American Celt at Boston. He 'slowly opened his eyes." we are told. "to the fact that the world is larger than Ireland. Instead of being actuated entirely by sentiment as before, he began to reason. He saw Irlehmen in America living in friendly relations with other nationalities, retaining their religion and intermarrying only with those of their own church, yet becoming thoroughly agree to a separation, and that secret assass stairway of American progress, and huge time. signboards at every landing announcing that union is strength. If union was the basis of American progress, how could disintegration for a revission and gave the main points of the two great parties. The Democratic benefit Britain? The change came about gradually, but the revolution of opinion was most complete. The character of his writings and speeches was entirely altered, and in. a modification of the method of electing a new mode of expenditure. Mr. Blaine has stead of wasting his time in senseless attacks upon the English, he devoted his attention to the elevation of the Irish people of America."

Accepting this as a tolerably accurate sketch of the motives of Mr. McGee's conversion, we may observe that the disfavor into journal, see great things in a victory for which he fell was the natural outcome of the Cleveland. It observes that "the Democratic intense feeling created in this country by the party, which up till 1864 was conservative in Fenian raids and the inability of the mass of Irishmen to accept his teachings—an inability progress; and its triumph will mark the perfectly teasonable in the light of history greatest advance that the world has yet seen. and experience. Then, as now, British If it conquers we shall see on the great statesmen would not make the smallest con-American continent a practical realization of cession to the most simple demands of the the dreams of Henry George, and an immense I lish for justice. Therefore, to blame Irishprogress towards the better distribution of men for not falling into line at the word of wealth. For a Democratso victory means Mr. McGee was quite unreasonable. Let the precisely the reverse of Mr. Blaine's metto; British Government do justice to Ireland, and it means the appropriation of land values for there will be an end to agitation. The one the benefit of the whole people, instead of the fact of the Orimes Act in force to-day, twenty-one years after the death of McGee, is a which is in an absolute majority, it results . This is going much further in anticipation proof of the insurmountable character of the than many Democrats would admit, but it difficulties in the way of any man who adopts the role of Mr. McGee till the British Government shows signs of relenting and a dis-

> Loaving that branch of the subject, the a profound truth when he save that he opens author of the pamphlet is of opinion that if no crusade for free trade as it is understood in the Irish question is settled in the light of "Within the past year," he tells us, "there England. English free trade is a compromise American experience, the Irish representa by which the manufacturer is benefitted with. I tives will certaioly remain in the British Parout compromising the right of the landlord to liament. The first lesson of Americanism live in idleness upon the labor of the working seems to him to be that the national legislature should have the power to enact only laws at the duties that were imposed for protective | that are common to all sections. This may purposes; their policy did not go the lengt; the admitted as a true federal principle, and. revenue only, and these duties are required known the non-separatist character of the merely to enable landlords to escape an movement, there ought to be no necessity of insisting on it. All Irishmen demand is equal But the policy of the Democratic party, rights with Englishmen, and the power to owing to the peculiar circumstances of the legislate locally for Ireland. The national United States, will drive them much farther partnership of the British Islands is accepted

will lead in America to the total abelition of exist as long as the empire itself. Thus Home have now ceased to exist. Others are still in

From this view the pamphlet goes on to terday this plague. Mr. Justice Hawkins has Canada. Contrary to the Tory idea of centralization, in pursuance of which Sir John Macdonald has risked the disruption of this confederation, it advocates still greater subdivisions: Great cities like New York. Chicago, Philadelphia, Montreal, with their anburbs, the writers believes, should be erected into States in the American Union and Provinces in the Dominion. These ideas are all good in their way, the federal is now becoming the governing idea in politics and ly necessary," said the judge, "for the grow as times progress.

IRISH TENANT LAND PURCHASE. The advice which John Dillon and Michael Davitt are now giving the Irish tenantry, whom they counsel to make no land purchases while the coercion act is in force, is not only patriotic but also sound. It is sound because there is every reason to believe that the tenantry, by waiting until coercion is ended, will be able to secure better bargains with the landlords, who, while the government supports them as it is at present doing, will demand exorbitant prices for their estates, knowing that if the tenants refuse their terms they can rack-rent and evict them. A bargain that is entered into while one party is in a measure coerced is seldom a profitable one to the coerced party, and Dillon and Davitt wisely counsel the Irish farmers to be no part. ners to such a transaction.

It is patriotic advice, in the second place. because the land purchase question is just now knotty one for the Government, which is divided on the issue, and which would only be too glad to find itself extricated from its difficulties by the Irish tenants. All the money which was appropriated under the Ashbourne purchase act has been expended, and the ministry has now to deal with the question of making a new appropriation. And it is just on that question that Salisbury and his colleagues are not in accord. The Whigs object to an unlimited appropriation, and contend that the brochure is to elucidate and advocate the amount of money voted should be measured by the offers of the Irish tenants to buy. At Home Rule question. The writer also deals least, that is the attitude taken by Goschen. though Hartington favors Balfour's scheme. which favors the immediate appropriation of \$10,000,000, a sum which the "Unionists" say is unreasonable and certain to mest with popular disfavor, as entalling an enormous expense on the country for the benefit of the

landlords. If the Irish tenants should show themselves eager to purchase, especially if purchasers should come forward in great numbers, this split between the "Unionists" and the Tories might be healed. For if tenants sufficiently numerous should apply to the land purchase courts. Ballour and his adherents would be able to say to Goschen and his supporters that the Government was not making a larger grant than the tenants' applications warranted, and to such a statement the "Unionista" would be able to make no satisfactory answer. Americanized. The English, he knew, were The Irish leaders are well aware of the breach like the Americans, a mixed race-Celt, which exists in the Government ranks on Saxon, Dane and Norman being merged in this issue, and they are, naturally, more deoms has brought in money to the treasury the modern Englishman—and he was forced sircus of seeing the breach widened than to to ask himself the question, Why should not | have it narrowed. Hence their advice to the Irishmen become Britons in Britain as well as farmers to keep out of the land courts as long Americans in America! He saw that the majo, as the Government insists on keeping the tenence of the political connection between the Crimes Act in force, advice which is British Isles was a geographical necessity. He | patriotic, for the reason that it counsels a became convinced that England would never course which will better the Tories, and which is wise, because when coercion is idation or open war could only result dis ended and abolished forever, the tenants astrously to the Irlah people. He saw that will be able to secure far better terms than cousolidation was carved on every step of the the landlords will give them at the present

## ORIME IN LONDON.

We have heard about crime in Ireland till we are sick. If a boy throws a stone at a cat in Tipperary the Tory journals are out as once with the wildest expressions of hely horror at the outrage. But the same papers suppress, or put in the smallest type, the rccord of diabolism rampant in England. An unknown friend across the water has sent us a copy of the Pall Mall Gazette, in which we are introduced to evangelized England as it is. We are told that : " There are few more melancholy illustrations of the inability of the authorities to cope with the forces of disorder in London than the existence in various quarters of the metropolis of mere or less organized gangs of young ruffians. The hoodium and the larrikin of civilization is the standing difficulty of our contimental age. A generation is growing up around us which has never been disciplined, either at home or at school. Spare the rod and spoil the child is a maxim relegated to the dark ages and the wealthy classes. Our young aristocrats are birched as of old, but the persons of the children of King Demos are now sacrosanct, So they grow up like wild asses' colts, and are the despair of the custodians of law and order. Such, at least, is the explanation of one net of sociologists. But we have nothing to do with the causes. What we are concerned with are the facts."

The writer then goes on to describe what he calls the "Bandis gangs of London." have from time to time been brought before the knowledge of the public the existence of gangs, always ruffianly and sometimes predatory, which are composed of young fellows who are distinctly not of the domesticated variety of the genus home. Here are the names of a few of these gangs :-

Marylobone Gang... Habitat Lisson-grove.
Fitarcy-place Gang... "Regent's Park.
Monkey-parade Gang... "Whitechape!.
New-oat Gang... "The Now-out, Lamboth Green-gate Gang... "City-road.
"Princy Arthur" Gang "Duke street Blackfriars "The Gang of Roughat" "Nowood "Upper Hollyway..." Marylobone Gang... H Fitsroy-place Gang... Monkey-parade Gang... Black Gang... New-oat Gang... Green-gate Gang... "Princy Arthur" Gang "The Gang of Roughs" The Joyial Thirty-two

"These are a few of the names taken from

organization - without discipline, recognized leaders, or definite objects. It is not of yes. judgment seat at the Old Bailey. On one occasion, while sentencing eleven prisoners in one batch, he said that they with others had sassociated together in gangs for the purpose of robbing, assaulting and beating those whom they desired to plunder. No part of the metropolis has been free from this plague. In Whitechapel, in Islington, and in Covent. garden itself, I find the same offence committed at all hours of the day. It is absolute. public safety that this sort of robbery with violence should be immediately and sternly repressed," and he showed his appreciation of that fact by sentencing the prisoners to long terms of penal servitude. For a time the epid mic was abated. The Skeleton Army was put down, and little was heard of the gangs for a year or two. The plague has however, revived again, and the recent trials at the Old Balley of the young ruffians concerned in the Regents Park murder showed that the fighting gang was as powerful and troublesome as ever. They prowl about the streets armed with belts and sticks, they fight, and when they get a chance must of them steal.

There is much said about the terrorism of the National League, and London Tory M.P.'s, from Mr. W. H. Smith downward. have wept coplous tears over the sad fate of the terrorized and boycotted witness in remote wilds of Ireland. Just as Mr. Gladstone was too intent on Mitchelstown to see the brutality of Bloody Sunday in Trafalgar square, so the law-and-order men in Parliament look over all the terrorism of the London ruffian in order to seek out the woes and sufferings of a stray landgrabber in Munster or Connaught. Here is one instance which is quite as horrible as anything that the Curtina have ever suffered. It occurred in Southwark ast month, but not a member of Parliament has ever noticed it. "A poor woman was walking along the

Lower Marsh, Lambeth, one night in company with another woman, when she was pounced upon by one of a gang of ruffiane that infest the neighborhood of the New Cut, and she was dragged or pushed into Grove. place. There a savage struggle ensued between the poor woman and the wild beasts who had her in their clutches. Savage at being baulked by her gallant resistance, they stabled her, and so serious was the wound that it nearly proved mortal. After much delay, she made her appearance in court to prosecute; but she would never have entered the witness-box if pressure had not previously been brought to bear on her by the court. She told the magistrate that the reason she had falled to appear in support of the charge on former occasions was that she considered her "life would be in danger" if she did, as the drisoner's companions were capable of avenging themselves on her. As to the woman who was with her at the time of the attack, and who seems to have then behaved courageously enough, she seems soon after to have lost heart, and is said to have removed from her residence, in order to avoid the risk of glving evidence.

welkin would have rung with execuation! A woman nearly outraged, and all but stabled to death, who dared not prosecute lest the should be murdered; her companion, rather than bear witness against her assailants; proferring to seek safety in flight. What a picture! The Times would have written a leader on it every other day for a month if it had been in Galway or Kerry. As it was only in Southwark, the Daily Chronicle was the only paper which has even deigned to comment upon the insignificance of this ugly fact."

As Artemus Ward observed, with classic meditativeness, "'Nuff Sed."

MILITARISM IN EUROPE. Is Europe in a state of decadence? asks the Liverpeol Catholic Times. "This is the question which must perforce suggest itself to a thoughtful mind in considering the attention paid to the tour of the Emperor William. Militarism is becoming more and more rampant. National armaments are increasing rapidly from year to year. The people are ground down by taxation. International jealousies are growing in intensity. And amidst all this, the Kaiser's journey is, we are told, the one thing necessary to restore Europe to a healthy condition. It would appear that the peoples who compose the nations count for little or nothing. It is the Emperors, and Kings, and the diplomats who are to embroil in war or to assure tranquility. If we are in troublous times a leading figure must strut upon the stage with suitable pomp and circumstance. Forthwith we are to be ushered into a fierce and bloody struggle, or the sunshine of peace is to smile upon us. The inerests of millions are to be altogether swayed by the movements and language of a single individual. The Kaiser has visited St. Petersburg, Vienna, Munich, and Rome, and judging by the com ments of the public journals the question of peace and war was inseparably bound up with the incidents of his journey. Men may talk of the progress of the people and the infigence which they exercise on the counsels of nations, but in view of an event such as this, where is the evidence of one or the other? The only connection that can be drawn from it is that morality—the sense of what is right as a determining force in international life, is at a low obb.

The conduct of the Italian Liberals during the Emperot's stay in the Eternal City is a proof that they, at least, are only too ready to ald in the abasement of the people. Instead

Control assessment that the transfer