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WEDNESDAY.....JANUABY 16, 1884.

CATROLIC CALENDAR JANUARY, 1884.

THURSDAY 17 .- St. Anthony, Abbot. FRIDAT 18 .- Chair of St. Peter at Bome. St. Prisca, Virgin and Martyr.

BATURDAY 19 .- Sc. Canute, King and Martyr. SS. Marins and Companions, Mariyes. Bp. Baraga, E.uk-Ste.-Marie, dled, 1868. Burnay 20 .- Soc. ad Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Name of Jeaus. 88. Fablan (Pope) and Sebastian, Martyrs. Less. Acts iv 8-12; Gosp. Luke ii. 21; Last Cosp. John II. 1-11.

MONDAY 21 .- St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr. Tuesday 22. -Fo. Vinc.nt and Anastasius,

WEDNESDAY 23 .- Esponsals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph. St. Emcrentians, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Baltes, Alton,

ARCHMEHOP LYNCE, of Toronto, was an inwited guest to the dinner given, last night, to His Excellency the Marquis of Lanedowne at the Government House, on the occasion of his first visit to the Queen Clip. His Grace did not stiend.

Hon, David Miller has been declared the duly elected member for Pothwell, Ont. John Joseph Hawkins represented the constituency during the last session by favor of the returnng officer, and while to doing earned for himself lasting contempt, especially on account of his support of Orange incorporation.

THE election to fill the vacancy in South Renfrew in the Ontario Legislature will be House by a very narrow majority of memdates are Dr. Dowling, Liberal, and Patrick half, but sometimes 1888 than one-Devine Conservative. Both antilemen are quarter of the people whose representa-Irish Catholics and worth. of the electors. The continual therefore est instances cited is the vote in be fought out on parely party lines.

In the American House of Representatives a resolution caliling on the Postmaster-General for information as to whether a British spy named O'Bricn had been allowed to tamper with American mails, was introduced and adopted. This official is connected with the New York Post Office, and secious charges have been brought against him by prominent Nationalists. The disclosures will no ducht, prove interesting.

Wire the disarguarance of Hon. Mr. Mousseau from the scene of provincial politics, the county of Jacques Cartler is left without a representative in the Local Legislature. This makes the fifth vacancy. The other four constituencies that remain unrepresented are the counties of Chateauguay, Laval, Three Rivers and Two Mountains. One of the first duties of the new Cabinet will be to issue the write for the nomination and election of candidates in these constituencies.

Steps are being taken by Congress to protect the forests of the United States. The way our neighbors propose to do it is by admitting Canadian lumber free of duty. A bill abolishing all duties on lumber, timber and other products of the forest has been introduced, and will be adopted without any serious objection or interference. This should Borve of a warning to our Canadian authorities to keep a watchful eys on the most valuable and necessary resources of the country. We cannot afford to have our forests out down and devicted at any great rapidity, and especially for the benefit of others.

Mr. Hanny George achieved a triumph in London last week, of which any public number 40,000 remained in New York city, speaker or author could well feel proud. He and among them were no less than 15,000 delivered a lecture at St. James Hall on German, English and Irish servant girls, 4 Progress and Poverty." At the outset of his New York, while a good indicator in regard remarks, he was noisily and frequently inter- to immigration from other trans-Atlantic rupted by a clique who were present for the countries, gets almost nothing of the vast express purpose and with the determination | tide that pours over the Canadian border, and of hooting the speaker down; but as Mr. George proceeded with his lecture the clique | fact is that Germany now leads the list in of disturbers began to grow interested in the number of immigrants, notwithstanding what he had to say on the subject of progress | the strong efforts made by the German Govand poverty, and before the conclusion of the ernment to discourage emigration. The numlecture they were so completely gained over ber from Italy is also yearly increasing. The to the speaker's views and sentiments that their hisses were turned into applause and the United States last year aggregate 558,000, their contempt into approval.

THE Cify Council elections, says an Ottawa despatch, bave wrought something like a revelution in the capital. Ten Protestants to five Catholics are elected, and a Protestant Mayor. Last year there were eight Protes-

long to other creeds or no creed. What does the Daily Witness think of these figures and of the results of the municipal elections? city or of any municipality where the Catholics, being in a similar minority as the non Catholics are in Ottawa, enjoy such a disproportionate share of popular representation as is accorded to non-Oatholics in the capital?

A notable event, in the archdlocese of New York, was the celebration, on January 12th, of the fiftleth anniversary of Cardinal McCloskey's ordination as priest. His Eminence is now seventy-three years of age, having been born in 1810, in Brooklyn. He was ordained priest in 1834, and was appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Hughes in 1844, and bishop of Albany in 1847. He became Archbishop of New York in 1864 and Cardinal in 1875. His diocese contains many durable monuments of his energy and zeal, but the greatest work under his supervision was the completion of the magnificent Cathedral, of which his eminent predecessor, Archbishop Hugher, had laid the corner stone. Addresses from the clergy and laity of the diocese were tendered to His Eminence on the happy ocasion of the golden anaiversary, also the gift of a ten thousand dollar pulpit for the new Cathedral and a grand banquet.

DECIDEDLY there must be a screw loose somewhere in the Witness' sanctum or in the Witness' cranium-perhaps in both. Just read the following specimen of its incomprehensible ravings, and say if there is not a regular "Longue Pointe" ring about it. We give the idiotic lucubration intact :-

Celtic affinity with the weird and the myste Celtic affinity with the weird and the mysterious has doubtless a good deal to do with the vegaries of Irish crime. A system of signaling incomprehensible to the uninitiated is filing the imaginations of people who had better take their sleep of nights. While the rest of the people of the United Kingdom are trying to make the best of the Empire as they ind it, which means that the ampire as they and it, which means that they are improving it and themselves, these children of the hills prefer to live in perpetual monshine—reflections from the past and from the future and illusory hopes of being gloriously governed by statesmen made out of the material that now goes to make a variety of ungovernable and undisci-plinable classes, as ready to prey upon and be-tray their own country men as the race they af-fect to devote to destruction.—Daily Witness,

Can any one tell us what is it, for we give it up in despair!!!

The Gazette said the other day that our pions contemporary was "simply incorrigible," and the Gazette was right.

A Parisian journal has been giving some statistics to show that France is now Governed by an actual minority of the people. At the last general election, August, 1881, the number of electors on the lists was 10,352,-274; the number of votes cast for those elected, 4,548,476. It thus appears that the rulers of the country are elected by less than half of the citizens entitled to votes. Again, a motion is sometimes carried in the held Thursday next, 17th inst. The candi- bers, so that it is not only less than oneo confidence tives make the laws. One of the clearthe Chamber, November 23, 1883, on the pro-30,000 france from the Archbishop's salary. a bare majority. The Soleil, the journal referred to, asks indignantly: " Were these deputies the representatives of the electors? No!"

> A GREAT Liberal meeting is to be held at Manchester, England, in a few days. The member for the constituency, Mr. Bright, was naturally asked to preside but he has declined the honor. It appears that Forster, of sorrowful memory, is to be one of the speakers, and it is to this fact that Mr. Bright's refusal to attend the demonstration is attributed. The member for Manchester does not wish to associate with the ex-Irish Secretary, for he fears that any apparent endorsement of Forster's proverbial buckshot views would be followed by the alienation of the support of the Irish voters who form a large percentage of the constituency. Evidentis Mr. Parnell's threat that the Irish would dictate to the English on their own ground was neither vain nor idle. The power and influence which the Irish element exeroise in the constituencies of the United Kingdom will be doubly felt in the British House of Commons, if the National party unarmed men." knows itself, and it apparently does.

The total number of immigrants who are rived in New York in 1883 was 390,400, or about fifty thousand less than for the two preceding year. The number in 1882 reached 445.450, and in 1881 it was 441,064. Of last year's arrivals 146,637 settled in New York State, or more than four times as many as in any other State in the Union. Of the latter that in 1882 amounted to 77,000. A curious total immigrant arrivals at all the ports in against 712,000 in 1882. Nearly one-third 180,000, came from Germany; 65,000 from Ireland; 100,000 from England, Scotland and Wales; 50,000 from Norway and Sweden; and 7,856 from Denmark.

The political condition of Manitoba is far

assert that at present the people of the Pro- | the Boman Catholics." vince were on the verge of a crisis, from which Will our contemporary please tell us of a they must emerge in better or worse condition. The Premier maintained, moreover, that as soon as the masses were made aware of the situation, they would stand an ex Orangemen. up and assert their rights. This is rather singular language for a Prime Minister to use. What does it all mean? Referring to the cry that Manitoba was petted and pampered by the Federal Government, Hon. Mr. Norquay said that not one new arrival had been in the province three months before he, who was loud in its denunciation, was after that time equally loud in demanding its rights. This is a rather alarming tate of things, and if allowed to exist may end disastrously to the Confederation. Manitoba wants to be placed on a level with the other Provinces of the Dominion, and if it ain'treach that level, why it will, as an alternative, tumble into the arms of Unole Sam; at least that is what Premier Norquay's speech means and conveys.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

Tais morning's despatches from Quebec bring the news that, in the end, there is to be a Cabinet shake up, and that the reins of government are to fall into new hands. There seems to be more truth in this latest batch of rumors than there was in the chitchat that enlivened the political atmosphere four weeks ago. The Conservative party in this Province has been undergoing a process of disintegration for some time, and a spirit of insubordination has caught hold of the rank and file of the party, and many of the members refuse to be driven in the direction that the present leaders want to go. the necessity of some kind of a change which may effect necessary union in the ministerial ranks. A sacrifice had to be made, and it now appears that the Hon. Mr. Mousseau is willing to become the victim before his time. He gives up the Premiership for a country Judgeship at Rimouski. The next important step is the selection of a man who can be entrusted with the responsibility of forming an intelligent and honest administration. But whoever the Lieutenant-Governor may choose as Mr. Mousseau's successor to the Premiership, we hope that the same rights which are granted without cavil to the English-speaking Protestants in the matter of represeniation in the Cabinet, will also be English-speaking extended to the Catholics of the Province. The Catholic portion of the population do not want any more rights or privileges than their Protestant neighbors, but they want as much, and they must not be refused it, especially when their numbers, their influence and their interest in Provincial affairs not only justify but render necessary such recognition on the part of the men placed at the head of the

It is highly desirable, therefore, that in the reconstruction of the Cabinet or in the formation of a new one this principle be not trusted to their keeping. Sic transit gloria overlooked, and that the representatives of mundi. the English-speaking Catholics be given all due consideration in the matter. We want The number that carried it was only 281, or | no favors, but we want our rights. It is time that Catholics obtain on demand what non-Catholics get without asking.

A NEW ORANGE BLOSSOM.

THE transformation of the Toronto Cana. dian is now complete. To read its columns one would imagine that he was reading a fac simile of the Orange Sentinel. It is wonderful how the mighty in Israel do fall, but they do. The Canadian placed the whole blame of the Harbor Grace riots on "the Roman Catholics," and that in the most insulting language. It charged them with wastonness and cowardliness. When a disgusted reader of the thoughts of the Imperial Government or of Canadian wrote to the editor protesting against the slanderous charge and pointing out that, according to the sworn evidence at the judicial enquiry, " all the wantonness and coward. liness was apparently on the other side," the Canadian returned the following answer :-

"We cannot agree with our correspondent in this, as although later despatches go to show that the attack on the Orange procession was to some extent provoked by the Orangemen themselves, the processionists do not seem to have been armed, and conssquently it was a cowardly act to shoot down

spondent and half doubts the rest. It pleases barefaced a lie to palm off on its readers. men? The Canadian wilfully mig. states the facts; the Orangemen were forgot to mention how the Orangemen perpetrated sgainst the departed with im- landlord or a Ministerial punity, the Orangemen imagined that they ter from Gladstone's Cabinet. but they discovered their mistake much to must not avail himself of his position to ad-

The Canadian may be Orange, but it cer-

NEITHER DYNAMITE NOR MEDI-EVALISM.

WHEN the Conference of American Archbishops was opened in Rome in November last, our readers will remember the burdens of bunsombs and speculative rubbish that the ingenious cableman transmitted to this country anent the proceedings of that assembly. These statements purported to come from the highest ecclesissical sources, and to have all the influence and importance of ex cathedra pronouncements. We were told of the alleged flerce wordy contests between the Boman Cardinals and the American Bishops, and how manfully the latter stood up in defence of the "rights and liberties of the American Church. were given to understand that fierce contests raged in the Conference on the Irlah question, on American Fenianism and on the dynamite business generally. That the American bishops stoutly refused to either condemn or denounce Fenianism in the United States, etc., etc. Finally, that one result of the "Council"-as the Conference was called-would be the establishment of "parochial schools upon the " medieval plan, and an organized effort to break up the public school system of the United States." These despatches, however, generally bore on the face of them the mark of the sensational fabricator of news and were couched in a political phraseology that betrayed a glaring ignorance of ecclesiastical matters.

Now that their Lordships have returned home, these elaborate, finc-spun theories have received a rude demolition at the hands of Archbishop Corrigan of New York, who has been "interviewed" on the objects of the Conference. His Lordship assured the reporter that neither dynamite, Fenianism, the Irish question, nor any other political question whatsoever was even so much as mentioned during their deliberations. "We went to Rome," continued his Lordship, "to mind our "own business, and that has nothing to do with politics. We took no dynamite to Rome, and we brought none home with us. All our discussions and deliberations were upon the spiritual improvement of our people and a more effectual church discipline in this country. Neither medicyal schools nor anything else belonging to the Middle Ages came up before the Convention. The word medieval was not even once used."

And thus falls to pieces the elaborate structure of fiction and falsehood which the cablemen and secular press had raised around the proceedings of a convention of American prelates, met in the capital of Christendom to discuss purely spiritual matters affecting the condition and welfare of the flocks en-

LANSDOWNE AN APOLOGIST OF PAU-PER EMIGRATION.

While in Toronto the Governor-General was tendered a dinner by the Toronto club, at which he delivered a speech that shows him to be a man of considerable literary and even oratorical attainments; but, unfortunately, His Excellency was presented with an address by the corporation of the Queen City His reply to the address shows him to be an apologist of a policy that has been severely condemned by public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic. Referring to the subject of pauper immigration, Lord Lanedowne was bold enough to assert that

"Nothing has been further from the the private promoters of emigration than the idea of sending to this country persons who are not able to take their places as useful members of society in the land of their People do not generally judge a govern-

ment by "its thoughts," but by its acts. And what have been the acts of the Imperial Government? Let Conway street of Toronto echo the answer, where numbers of English subjects have been suffering from cold and hunger, unable to obtain employment. and, consequently, unable to take their places as useful members of society in The Canadian, to save itself from being the land of their adoption. Let branded as a common perverter of the truth, the starving and freezing immigrants half admits the case made out by its corre- in Winnipeg, and even in Montreal, let these. we say, answer whether "nothing has been and helps our contemporary out of the situ- further from the thoughts of the Imperial ation by saying ". processionists do not Government or of the private promoters of seem to have been armed;" to have stated emigration than the idea of sending needy that they were not armed would have been too and helpless families to foreign shores." Let the poor people whom the American authori-The word "seem," moreover, helps the Cana. Ities shipped back to the old country say didn to draw the conclusion that the cowardii. whether or not Lord Lansdowne tells the ness was on the side of the Catholice, for is it I truth, and whether or not his apology for an not a cowardly act to shoot down unarmed inhuman policy can be justified by the facts. If Lord Lansdowne wants to exercise and display his abilities, he had better to do so armed, for how could they have shot on grounds where his sympathies will not lead down and wounded several Catholics if him into error. So far we have had no apolethey were without arms. And again, they gist in Canada for the Imperial Government's sink their rapacious and grasping hands. numbered over five to one Catholic. As to detested and condemned scheme of statethe charge of wantonness, the Canadian had to aided emigration, or, more truthfully speak. abandon it. The Canadian conveniently ing, of its wholesale depopulation, and we don't want a Canadian Governor General to smashed the church windows at Spaniard be the first on the list to laud the abomina-Bay, desecrated the graves and trampled on I tion. The Marquis of Lanedowne might as the memorial crosses which marked the last | well remember that he is here only as Gov. resting place of the dead. These outrages ernor General, and not as an Irish He could march to Biver Head, Harbor Grace, and has got to suppress his landlord proclivi-"lay out" the living with equal impunity, ties during his term of Governorship, and he

niper, the Hon. John Norquay ventured to tonness and cowardliness were on the side of stood and practised. If Lord Lansdowne is here to pave the way for the accomplish- these pampered individuals who are supposed too much, in the line of fair and impartial Kingdom, he would do well to abarcomment and honest statement, from even don the task at once, Let him confine himself to Canadian affairs and Canadian territory. If the English Governa Canadian Governor-General. So let the once and for all.

> "PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL" More light is being let in on the situation in Ulster. The success of the National party in that province has been much greater than the English correspondents and cable have been willing to admit. Whenever a popular demonstration took place it was an.

nounced that a counter-demonstration by Orangemen threw the former in the shade as far as dimensions and enthr. were concerned. This we knew not be the case, such representations were utterly false, and were meant to decsive. It was intended if they were opposed, "as one man," to the national programme; but the little game has met with a crushing collapse. The agitation of the Orange party, organized by the Northern landlards, has been shown to be a sham of the purest water. The Orange meetings have, for the most part, been composed of a little band of hired loafers and idlers brought together from various parts of the province. The proof of this is now before the world in the shape of a circular marked " private and confidential," and addressed to the monied Torics and Orange Masters of the North. This circular, a copy of which fell into the hands of the ever wide-awake Freeman's Journal, is issued from the "Grand Orange Lodge" of the County of Tyrone and appeals in piteous terms for subscriptions to defray the cost of transporting the Orange contingents to a "counter demonstration" at Dromore. The document is an incontrovertible filustra. tion of the utter degeneracy and fraudulent pretensions of the Orange faction, which is now thoroughly exposed to the ridicule and

The full text of this precious of roular is as

contempt of the Unite. Kingdom.

OMAGE, December 215:, 1883. DEAR SIR, -At a meeting of the County Grand Lodge a committee was appointed and a resolution proposed and adopted to collect contributions to defray the expenses of securing the attendance of loyal men to counteract any invasion by the rebels or sccalled Nationalists in any part of our county? It has been proposed by the rebeic to hold a meeting in Dromore on Tuesday, 1st January, 1884, to promote, as we believe, sedition and disloyalty in our county, and we have been directed to apply to you for a subsoription to defray the expenses and transport of loyal Protestants, Orangemen and others, who will attend to demonstrate our actagonism to any scheme calculated to effect the separation of Great Britain and Ireland. or to promote the virtual disfranchisement North of Ireland. It is proposed that any subscriptions sent variou: butors be applied in proportion to the amounts offered as the then exigencies of the occasion may require, and, as the matter is most pressing, may we request an answer by return of post .- Yours faithfully and sincerely,

ROBBET S HAMILTON, D O G M HUNT W CHAMBBE, C G S CHARLES ALEXANDER, W M L O L No 1

THOMAS AUGHINLEON, W M LOL No 850 Please address replies to Captain he Hon O Alexander, Mountjoy, Omngh.

So, no pay, no loyalty. No money, no Orange meeting. No funds, no resistance to the "rebel invasion," no counter demonstrations, no Orange enthusiasm, nor Orange anything. It was ever thus. The motive of Orange antagonism to Irish union and liberty is generally to be found in the jingle of a half crown or the clinking of half pints supplied to the rowdles of Beliast by the Tory rack-renters of the North.

It was as a result of this time! r exposure that Earl Spencer did not dare to add to the infamy of the manœuvring of the Orange masters by suppressing the National meeting at Dromore. The Orange faction is fast becoming an Orange fiction.

A HIGH SALARIED PEERAGE. THE Financial Reform Almanac, an English publication of recognized authority in Great Britain, contains a most valuable and instructive statistical paper on the relations of the British aristocracy to the public service. Englishmen make a great boast of the disinterestedness of their Lords and Commons, who perform the duties of legislation without any sordid recompense. The honor of a seat in either House is reward sufficient for their services to their country. How false a boast this is may be judged from the current number of the Financial Reformer, which shows how deep down in the public treasury these hereditary legislators and their relatives Talk about the spoils of office in the United States, and about the spoilers. Why, they bring as leeble an appetite to the public crib as the English Lords bring a vorsclous one! Dealing with the three upper grades of the Peerage only—dukes, marquises and earls -the Financial Keformer shows that during the past thirty years these noblemen and rat- their relatives have gobbled up no less than \$331,236,210.00. Taking the totals, we find that 28 dukes, with 519 relatives of ducal families, occupy 1,013 offices, or about two "doubts as to the genuineness of his lordship's offices apiece, and that they have drawn sala. | " conversion to the Land League doctrine as to tants, seven Catholics, and a Catholic Mayor. from being sound and encouraging, if the their own discomfiture. And, in face of all vance the interests either of his own class or ries amounting to \$48,800,000.00. Then "land when his speech to the Canadian far-The total population of Ottawa is 27,412, of Premier of the Province is to be believed, these facts, the Canadian turned around and of the Imperial Government. That there are the marquises, who number 33, and " mers came under our notice. Now, there

about two offices to every office-holder; ment of the Home Government's designs of to work gratuitously pocket the handsome The United may be change, but the nandsome tainly is not truthful. Perhaps we expect depopulating any portion of the United sum of \$41,529,750.00. Finally, the earls who are more numerous and who number 200, have secured 5,963 offices for 3,391 of their relatives, for filling which they have drawn upon the exchequer to the extent ment wants any help in its work of exter- of \$240,906,010.00. These are pretty fair minating its subjects, it cannot have it from evidence of the grasping greed of the much lauded "old nobility." The Financial Re-Marquis of Lanedowne cease his apologies former does not give the list of viscounts and barons and lower orders of the aristocracy. nor of those of the commoners who draw salaries; it promises to have the facts and figures regarding their connection with the public purse, ready for the edition of 1885. Going into particulars, which are highly interesting, the Reformer shows that the dukes are the most fortunate of the three upper orders of this avaricious nobility. The Duke of Athol and his 37 relatives have cleared \$2,087,500.00; the Duke of Beaufort and his 49 relatives, \$2,-700,000.00; the Duke of Mariborough and and we had no hesitation in declaring that his 31 relatives carried off no less than \$3,166,250. Even the House of Russell whose wealth knows no end, swallowed up to make the Orange faction figure before the \$2,771,000. But these are altogether cast into public eye as "Unter," and to make the shade by the enormous grabbing of the the people of the North appear as Duke of Grafton, who takes \$5,559,250; and the family of the Duke of Wellington, who take \$7,127,500.

The families of the Marquises are somewhat less exacting in their demands upon the National purse. The Beresfords only reach the million limit, and this is mainly due to the position of two members of the ismily in the Irish Established Church. The sixty-two members of the family of the Marquis of Waterford have, however, shared between them no less than \$6.541,000,00 in numerical strength the Loftus clan is the strongest, the family of the Marquis of Ely dividing \$2,227,500 among fifty. seven persons, though the Vane-Tempests follow hard after with \$2,560,000 divided among fifty-three persons. The Paget clan, however, though numerically smaller by two than the Vane-Tempests, divide a far larger amount, the total receipts being \$3,851,750. There are four Earls whose families have derived over a million each from public funds during the last thirty years. The family of the Earl of Kimberley has drawn \$6,480,500; that of the Earl of Minto \$6,104,710 : that of Earl Grey \$5,347,-500; and that of the Earl of Hopetoun \$5,-199,000. How hollow then is the boast of those Englishmen who assert that their legislators serve for honor and not for pay? It has often been asked, " What is the use of a Horse of Lords?" Is not the answer contained in the foregoing figures? To quarter Peers on the public purse and to give the right to their "poor" relations to live on the toil and sweat of the na ion.

The London Echo, commenting on the paltry peculations of the order, which proclaims so ostentatiously, noblesse oblige, says "It would be a partial set-off, at any rate, if the great landed families contributed their fair quota to the revenue, but it is notorious that they do not. Every year the cry grows louder and louder against the inequalities of lucal taxation, the palatial mausions and barks of great landlords being assessed far below the amount charged for ordinary farms. The same thing obtains in the chief cities, where the great landiords obtain almost entire immunity for local taxation." Thus, while these bloated aristocrats squeeze all they can out of the public treasury, they take good care to furnish little or nothing to either municipal or national support.

THE GLOBE, LORD LANSDOWNE AND HIS IRISH ESTATES.

The Toronto Globe has, in its issue of Tuesday, made a few statements concerning Lord Lansdowne's "rent" relations with his Irish estates, which are founded more on fancy than on fact, and which are meant to create the erroneous impression that the many Canadian journals which had made disclosures damaging to his Excellency's character as an Irish landlord and legislator, did him an injustice, and were in the wrong by so doing. Our esteemed and usually well informed contemporary says :---

"Much has been said of the manner in which his (the Marquis of Lansdowne) Irish estates were managed in his father's time and in his own earlier years. It is gratifying to learn that to-day the rents on those estates are lower than what is known as Griffith's valuation, and the tenantry are so contented that no application has been made to the Courts to fix a judicial rent."

We would wish, both for the sake of the Globe and of His Excellency, that the above was true, but, unfortunately for both, the reverse is the case. The Globe's statements are untrue, and we cannot allow any organ of public opinion to bolster up any public man's character at the expense of truth and justice-not even that of a Governor-General. After perusing the Globe's article we picked up an Irish exchange which had just come to hand by the latest mail, and in which we found the subjoined leading article, that is far from being a corroboration of the Globe's fanciful statement "that Lord Lansdowne's tenantry are so contented that noapplication has been made to the Courts tofix a judicial rent." We will allow our Irish contemporary to put the case in its own words, and then the public may judge of the amount of reliance to be placed upon the Globe's utterances. It says: "While the "Marquis of Lansdowne has been posing as the farmers' friend in Canada, the farmers tribunal in Ireland have been clipping his own wings. We confessed to having our own which 15,901 are Catholics, and 11,511 be. At a banquet given Dr. Orton, M.P., in Win. had the baseness to assert that all "the wan. is a point that must be clearly under. who, with 621 relatives, hold 1,250 offices, or | " is proof that His Lordship's theories and