

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1886

The prospects of a Liberal Home Rule triumph in Great Britain are brightening. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., states, on authority, that according to the reports from the constituencies Gladstone will have a majority of 57 in the new parliament.

"We want to hold Ireland by love," exclaimed the Grand Old Man in his Liverpool speech, which is described as a magnificent effort, and the dense masses of people who listened cheered the generous sentiment to the echo. Michael Davitt was evidently right when he said years ago that Ireland's enemies were not among the British democracy, but among the aristocracy and titled classes.

The Young Men's Liberal Convention was opened this morning in Nordheimer's Hall. Delegates from all parts of the Dominion and from all the Provinces were present. The proceedings so far have been characterized by the utmost enthusiasm and unanimity, which speak and augur well for the triumph of the cause of Reform in the coming general elections. Their platform is comprehensive and adapted to the country. They have a great work before them in turning the rascals out and purifying the administration of public affairs. The "Boodle" men must go.

The Montreal Gazette is making desperate efforts to outstrip the Toronto Mail in its hostility to Home Rule and its Orange-Tory hate of Mr. Gladstone. In this morning's issue the Gazette manages to apply to the Grand Old Man a choice selection of its vile vocabulary; it mixes him up with the "demagogues," charges him with telling the "blackest of lies." Just as if Mr. Gladstone ever studied the white code of "political exigencies."

The rancor and the rabidness of the Gazette towards the veteran statesman drove it so far as to compare him to the chief of the Assassins and bomb throwers. Says the Gazette: "The tactics adopted by Mr. Gladstone in his Liverpool speech 'would be more in harmony with the aims of Herr Most than with those of an ex-Premier of Great Britain.' Further comment is unnecessary.

The indecency of the Tory organ could not reach a much lower depth.

CENSURED FOR ITS LIES.

It was natural to expect that the Montreal Gazette would not show any impartiality or fairness in its reports and criticisms of the proceedings of the Young Men's Liberal convention, that has been held for the past two days in the Nordheimer's Hall. And the expectation was more than amply realized.

The Gazette was not only partial and unfair in its reports, but it was deliberately untruthful. The falsity of the Gazette was so glaring and shocking that the convention was compelled to give it the lie direct.

The Herald of this morning also enters a protest against the degrading conduct of the Tory sheet which yields so shamefully to "party and political exigencies," and thus writes of its contemporary:—"A review of the proceedings of the Young Men's Liberal convention increases our respect for the intelligence and the patriotism of its members, and it is much to be regretted that our contemporary, the Gazette, should abuse its position and bring discredit on the profession of journalism by a stupid attempt to misrepresent and ridicule a fine body of promising young men who have met to discuss public affairs, and who are willing to devote part of their time to the service of their country."

THE HOME RULE FUND.

Even at the eleventh hour aid will be most gratefully received by Mr. Parnell to help him bring the great electoral battle that is now being waged to a successful issue. We have urged upon the Irish citizens of Montreal to be up and doing, and not allow the name of the Canadian metropolis

to be found wanting on the list of honor of those who would tender Ireland a helping hand in this the greatest crisis in her history. It was, as usual, hard to get the ball rolling, but now that committees have been struck, with Mr. Edward Murphy as general treasurer, to canvass the city for collections, we hope that public generosity will be equal to the occasion, and that there will be no hesitation in giving speedily and heartily. It would be well if all monies collected for the Home Rule Election Fund were made to reach Mr. Murphy, as a central point, so that they could form a respectable amount. The money that has been, or will be, subscribed through our columns will be handed over to Mr. Murphy. There is no time to lose. The treasurer ought to be able to cable between three and five thousand dollars to Mr. Parnell by Wednesday evening next.

A DECEIVER.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD attended an Irish Catholic picnic the other day at Carleton Place, where he delivered a political speech of a very low type, and in which he had the face to solemnly aver that he, Sir John, the Premier of Canada, was in favor of Home Rule for Ireland.

No wonder that he is called the Prince of Tricksters.

He declares before a large assemblage of people that he is in favor of Home Rule and he keeps in his cabinet a man, McKenzie Bowell, who pledged himself by formal resolutions at the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of North America in Toronto to send men and means to oppose Home Rule in Ireland.

Sir John says he is in favor of Home Rule, and the memory of his black hearted hostility to Blake's resolutions in the House is not yet dead.

It is a shame that a country like Canada should have such a low trickster and deceiver at the head of its affairs. With such a political air it was only natural that there should be an over-production of boodlemen and rascals in Parliament and in the administration.

CUSTOMS FRAUD AND BRIBERY.

A most serious charge has been made against the Customs Department in connection with the settlement of a recent seizure of goods of a well known fancy goods firm in this city. It was the Trade Bulletin that unearthed the scandal and took the responsibility of publishing it. Two ministers and two members of Parliament are said to be implicated and to have shared the "swag" that was levied on the offending merchant to hush up his violation of the customs laws.

Four thousand dollars is the amount named as having been divided up among the "Boodlemen." The system of conniving offences committed against the Customs laws is supremely unjust and injurious to honest traders, whose interests are thus seriously imperilled, but when it is accompanied by corrupt practices and unflinching bribery it is time for the people to awaken to the gravity of the situation and demand that the criminals be brought to justice.

In the present instance the charge of corruption and bribery should be investigated to establish either its truth or untruth and clear the Ministers and members of Parliament who are said to have been parties to the transaction. The Trade Bulletin returns to the subject in its last issue and avers:—

"That the sum of four thousand dollars was paid by a partner of a certain firm in this city, not very long since, to a second party, for the purpose of settling, or hushing up, a case of fraud upon Her Majesty's Customs, we have no more doubt about than we have of our own existence. That the case was at once settled, hushed up, or, as Mr. Wolf would put it, held in abeyance until there was 'sufficient evidence to convict,' we are equally certain. But how the whole of the \$4,000 was appropriated we admit plainly, as we did in the previous issue of the Trade Bulletin, that we are not so certain. We are nevertheless in a position to refute the assumption of the Gazette that the \$4,000 was misappropriated by the 'ambassador.'"

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND HOME RULE.

The Ottawa Government's hostility to Home Rule for Ireland was well manifested during the late session of Parliament, but no one supposed that that hostility was to be erected into a system and that it should be forced upon Canadians whether they liked it or not. Still that is what is happening.

The Civil Service Board of Examiners, which is under the immediate control of the Ministry, has taken its cue on the Home Rule question from its masters. Wishing to be in harmony with the sentiments of the Orange-Tory ministers, the officers of the board selected as one of the papers to be used in the Civil Service examinations an extract from a rabid Orange article that appeared in a foreign paper. It will be instructive to quote the specimen of literature which the Board of Examiners lay before the young men of this country for study and appreciation. It reads as follows:—

"The British press is justly incensed over the recent very injudicious and unstatesmanlike speech of Vice-President Hendricks in laudation of Parnell and Home Rule for Ireland. Few people would have believed that a Vice-President of the United States could so far forget himself as to utter such indiscreet sentiments. Very much less has often given serious offence and caused war between nations. If Mr. Hendricks had not well settled down in the Vice-President's chair before he satisfied all that he was entirely unfitted for his high position, and the speech referred to only more clearly demonstrated what was already too apparent."

This is a most unworthy attack on the memory of the dead Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Hendricks had nobly stood up for the cause of Home Rule for Ire-

land, and delivered an oration on the question, which evoked applause and admiration on all sides except in the Orange ranks. That an Orange expression of opinion on that great effort should be made an official subject of study for young Canadians is more than can be tolerated. As the Ottawa Free Press very justly remarks: There surely are paragraphs enough in the realm of literature for analysis, without the Civil Service examiners thrusting before the Irish and Liberal supporters of Home Rule who are candidates a paragraph which reflects not only on that cause, but on the deceased vice-president of the United States. The extract is particularly unwise and offensive.

But, as a correspondent of the Irish Canadian says, it is not the only page of the Civil Service Blue Book to which just exception might be taken, which would appear to justify the conclusion that systematic attempts are being made to inculcate through official sources an anti-Irish opinion and feeling. On this score we are pleased to see the Irish Canadian protesting energetically against such a policy obtaining any further footing at Ottawa. We quote its protest with pleasure. It says:—

"We beg to say that no more flagrant insult than this could be offered the Irish people of Canada; and that the official who is responsible for it, be he whom he may, is unworthy any position under the Government of this country. As head of the Board, we look to Mr. Chapleau for an explanation of this outrage. We know he is not guilty of it—he may, indeed, never have heard of the outrage—but one or other of his subordinates must know all about it; and his name we demand, so that the Irish-Canadian public may learn who it is that we pay for defaming us and our friends. We fancy Mr. Chapleau—true son of Lower Canada that he is—would not tamely submit to abuse of la belle France—and that by one whose salary he helped to pay—and we hope that the honorable gentleman will not permit the individual capable of such wanton insult to his Irish fellow-citizens to escape the chastisement that he deserves. The Department of State should not be contaminated by a skin so full of venom, and the evil spirit should be exorcised with all possible despatch. Mr. Chapleau must chant the incantation, or share the odium with his slimy subordinates."

CANADA'S INTERESTS.

It appears to be a moving fact in Canadian politics that so long as the Tory party exists, and especially so long as Sir John Macdonald leads it, a Reform party is a necessity. The unholy alliance which brought about Confederation wrecked the old Reform party of the two Canadas. But those who condemned the methods by which that measure was brought about and subsequently opposed the manner in which the new federal system was carried on until in forming what has since been known as the Liberal party. The events connected with the Pacific scandal demonstrated the correctness of the attitude assumed by the Liberals.

Unfortunately, however, the Government which then came into existence was not led by a composed, men imbued with Canadian ideas. Perhaps the best explanation of the weakness and final overthrow of the Liberal ministry was given by Mr. Mackenzie in his reply to the address presented to him by the passengers aboard the steamship Oregon on his recent voyage to England. He said:—

"His Administration had fallen in an attempt to harmonize Canadian commercial policy with that of the Mother Country, where it had been most successful. The issue was plain and the result of the electoral contest was that the projected policy failed, and of course he and his colleagues retired. He might, however, say that that policy would triumph yet. He trusted it would, especially as he believed it was, if not essential to the unity of the Empire, at least most important that Britain and her great colonies should follow the same policy in regard to commercial legislation. No doubt could be entertained that Canadians should, as a general rule, do what was best for Canada; but it was also desirable that in the general interest of all portions of the Empire the Mother Country and the great colonies should act together, while as a great civilizing power Britain should pursue such a policy as would foster and promote and protect liberty of action in buying and selling, and our patriotism should not be supposed to be subject to any strain in following such a course, especially if the course is abstractly the right one."

By this it will be seen that Mr. Mackenzie fails to understand still, as he did when he was at the head of affairs, that Canada must have a policy of her own. The conditions of commerce are so widely diverse between the Dominion and England that the mere sentimental tie of loyalty will not bear the strain of material and business necessities one moment. While some Canadians are proud of being British and profuse in expressions of loyalty to England, they do not consider that to be British and loyal to British institutions involves the sacrifice of their commercial welfare. They are loyal to the Queen, not to the manufactures of England. That is a very different thing.

Had the trade policy of Great Britain been as beneficial to Canada as to herself, the colonies would all be in accord with it.

That we have adopted a fiscal system of our own proves a diversity of interest between Great Britain and the Dominion, the true meaning of which Mr. Mackenzie has not grasped. Nor is it probable that the diversity will ever be removed so long as existing economic conditions continue. While admiring the honest simplicity of Mr. Mackenzie, we must look out for ourselves. He would be an impracticable statesman who should seek to harmonize interests so opposed, in a commercial sense, as those of England and Canada—interests which can only be harmonized by the sacrifice of everything by the colony.

The people of this country are realizing every day that their position in the world, in the comity of nations, is a false one. How they can change that position to their advantage is the idea working at the bottom of

the constitutional alterations through which they have passed. And it will go on working until Canadians can go to the capitals and on the markets of the world and make terms for themselves. In proportion as the men at the head of affairs in Canada are subservient to English ideas in politics and commerce, they are out of harmony with Canadian interests. In one thing only can we adopt the idea of the English economists, lately led by John Stuart Mill and now by Herbert Spencer. That is—"First make ourselves strong, and then we will be in a position to help others." The mistake Mr. Mackenzie makes, as it is a chief accusation against Sir John Macdonald, is that he looks too much to the old country for commendation instead of to Canada.

But the period of their domination is passing away. Canadians have not failed to observe that the settled policy of England has been to leave Canada to her own devices. Since British statesmen discovered that they could not govern Canada so as to make her tributary to English commerce they have taken care that they shall not be put to trouble or expense on her account. They withdrew their troops from Canada, dismantled their fortifications, told us plainly that we would have to take care of our own defences and followed up the policy of abandonment by the sacrifice of Canadian claims whenever they were opposed by the United States. We need not go back even so far as the Washington treaty for proof of this, for does not the recent action of the British Government, in refusing to sustain the Dominion in the present fisheries dispute show that we have nothing to hope for from England in cases of foreign aggression?

The sooner Canadians understand and apply the logic of these facts the better for themselves. Mr. Blake, by his outspoken demand for the right to make our own treaties, is fully in accord with popular sentiment. It is suicidal policy to trust the management of matters affecting our most vital interests to another party, and that party predetermined to make them subservient to her own.

TORY TACTICS EXPOSED.

For some time past a well known member of Parliament has been boasting around town and elsewhere that he would "smash the Post" and that he did not give a rap for the strictures passed upon his public acts or those of the Tory party. When asked how he intended to do the "smashing" and what means he had to kill the Post, the well known member of Parliament would look wise, wink significantly and shake his head and say "it's all right;" "he had in his possession letters from J. P. Whelan that would accomplish the purpose." Finally a letter, written or inspired by him, was published in the Ottawa Daily Citizen, asking for the production of the mysterious documents. Considering that this game of back yard politics had gone on long enough, and wishing to know what and how much was in it, we wrote to Mr. J. P. Whelan, who was absent in Quebec, to ascertain the facts and lay them before our readers.

We give below the letter we wrote to Mr. Whelan, the communication that was published in the Citizen, and Mr. Whelan's reply.

Montreal, June 23rd, 1886.

J. P. WHELAN, Esq., Quebec.
Dear Sir,—I notice that an anonymous communication has been published in the Daily Citizen of Ottawa, charging you with having written letters to a well known member of Parliament offering to surrender the independence and control of the paper into his hands in consideration of Government patronage. As I am unaware, and have never been informed of any such transaction between you and the alleged M.P., I would respectfully request that you acquaint me with the particulars, because if any such surrender of the paper's independence existed or was contemplated, I would have, reluctantly, and with regret, to sever my connection with the editorship. I enclose to you the clipping from the Citizen containing the communication above referred to.

Yours truly,

H. J. CLOHAN,

Editor Post.

The following is the anonymous letter that appeared in the Ottawa Citizen:—

INDEPENDENCE OF THE MONTREAL POST.

Editor of the Citizen:—

Sir,—I have good reason to believe in the truth of some ugly rumors which are now floating in the air regarding certain letters bearing the signature of John P. Whelan, and addressed to a well-known member of Parliament, in which the immediate surrender, unqualified and unreserved, of the independence of the Montreal Post, in consideration of such rights, gifts, grants, privileges, immunities or other advantages as are offered by the general run of the Government, is tendered, agreed to, bargained away, bartered, sold, conveyed, and surrendered forever to the independence and opposition to Toryism of which he is now or may hereafter become possessed.

Concurrent with or immediately following in the wake of the startling disclosures involved in the "Cabinet secret," which the industrious J. P. W., through the belated provision for a guide, published and bare in all their hideous atrocity, we should like to see, have these letters. What say you, Mr. Editor? What say all gentlemen?

Yours at all of cordiality,

A Catholic Who is Not For Sale.

June 15, 1886.

The following is Mr. J. P. Whelan's reply to the above letter:—

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, Quebec, June 25th.

H. J. CLOHAN, Esq., Editor of the Post:—

DEAR SIR,—I have received your favor of the 23rd inst., with the clipping of the Ottawa Citizen. In answer to your enquiry, whether such letters as therein referred to were ever written by me or anyone connected with the office, pledging the support of the paper to the Ottawa Government, I beg to say that early in the summer of 1885, I met Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, and asked him how it was that the paper received but little of the general advertisements from the departments at Ottawa, notwithstanding that the paper for several years had supported the general policy of the Government. I wanted to know the reason why we were differently treated from other papers. Mr. Curran replied that it was true that the Post gave a general support to the Government, but at the same time it frequently passed some very severe strictures on Ministerialism and their measures, especially the C.P.R. policy, the Franchise and other acts. The articles against Sir John A. Macdonald, "The Grand

Old Chief" were particularly objected to. That this being the case, it would be a delicate and difficult matter for him (Mr. Curran) to secure from the Government a fair share of official advertising, as they did not know when they had us, attacking them one day and supporting them the next. He went on to show how the Conservative party voted justly towards the Irish Catholics in the matter of public offices, that as the C.P.R. was an accomplished fact and the Franchise Act passed, and as there was then no probability of any question or issues of importance to arise on which the paper might differ with the Government, "why not," Mr. Curran said, "give him a letter that would strengthen his hands, and by which he could insist upon obtaining for the paper an equal share of the advertising."

At the same time he stated that such letter would be of personal benefit to himself. On these representations I wrote a letter to him at Ottawa, in conformity with the views he expressed. Some time after he returned to Montreal and gave me back the letter, complaining that it was not precise enough, and contained too many previous and qualifications; that it was of little use to him.

I then said, "Well, then, what do you want? Write one yourself, and if it is any benefit to you I'll sign it."

Therupon Mr. Curran sat down and wrote a letter, which I signed personally and without consulting any person connected with the paper or the office. This is the letter that Mr. Curran is now hawking around the country, and, with many mysterious airs, boasting that he can and will ruin the Post as well as myself. As I looked upon the matter as of little importance to myself, and of no consequence or landing effect upon the policy or views of the paper, I did not even trouble myself to take a copy of it, and I am therefore not in a position to forward a copy for publication. I, however, call on Mr. Curran to cease his present hole-and-corner manipulation of the document and his attempts to place all manner of dishonest and malicious construction upon its contents, by leading the public to believe that it was written recently, and at my dictation, and trying to create the impression that we were prepared to change our attitude towards the Government on its North-West policy, and on its opposition to the defeat of Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions, if the paper was to receive patronage.

On both these questions the paper, in the performance of its duty, was not only forced to condemn the Government in severe terms, but also to criticize and deplore the stand taken by the Irish Canadian members in dealing with these grave issues. This explains Mr. Curran's desire for retaliation against myself, and his attempt to injure the Post on account of my action.

Since signing that letter to Mr. Curran I have learned on reliable authority that his principal object in writing it, and having it in his possession, was to secure a position in the Cabinet as an Irish Catholic representative. I now call upon him to publish it.

I have nothing but contempt for the personal charges and insinuations contained in the Citizen. It is evidently from the pen of an Orange Irish Catholic who has felt the lash which the Post has applied to them.

Yours truly,

J. P. WHELAN.

THE GLOBE ON HOME RULE.

MR. GLADSTONE, by dividing the British people into two parties on the question of Home Rule, has shown himself a master of political strategy, and has thereby laid the foundation of the ultimate success of the cause. On one side are those who believe that since England has utterly failed to govern Ireland she should be permitted to govern herself, and on the other those who advocate the policy of crushing out the national aspirations of the Irish people by repressive and coercive legislation.

The combination against Mr. Gladstone is formidable, because it appeals to every force of Conservatism, race hostility, prejudice and religious bigotry. Against that combination the Grand Old Man sets up an appeal to the justice and generosity of the English masses, and it is this appeal that will triumph in the end.

In view of the fact that all the Tory organs of Sir John Macdonald's Government, from the Mail and Globe up, are daily denouncing the struggle of the Irish people for Home Rule, as well as directing their vulgar attacks against the great English champion of the cause, Mr. Gladstone, we think it well to place before the Irish Canadian people the sentiments that are entertained by the Liberal press of Canada on the subject. Probably no paper inside Ireland, and certainly none outside of it, has for the past four or five years written with greater force and fearlessness in favor of granting legislative independence to the Irish people than the Toronto Globe. The Globe of to-day has nobly made up for the errors of the past. It is now a powerful advocate and true friend of Irish freedom. To give our readers an opportunity to judge for themselves, we quote one of its articles, which runs as follows:—

"Should Gladstone succeed, the victory will prove that the English masses are largely free from the intolerance, the passion for tyranny, the brutal contempt for the rights of the weak, that have always distinguished the bulk of the English upper classes. His success would be strong evidence to the Irish people that they have been ground down all these hundreds of years, not by the will of the people, but by that of the land-holding aristocracy of England. The Irish will feel that the heart of the greater country is with them, and understand that in Englishmen they have brethren in whose justice and good will they can forever trust. The demonstration of that would bind the two peoples together by ties stronger than all the written bonds that statesmen can devise. How glorious a triumph for democracy would it be, if on the first occasion of Ireland's appeal to the great masses of newly enfranchised English, they should bestow blessings on her with both hands. Then the English would have purged themselves from collusion with the oppressions of the long dominant 'upper class' that has cursed both nations; then a union of the heart would replace the disunion of long compulsion, and mercy once again be shown, indeed twice placed.

"If, on the other hand, the verdict should be against Ireland, the consequences would

be deplorable. The Irish would justly feel that the masses of England are their enemies, not to be softened by any appeals to generous instincts, not to be led to mercy even by their own greatest man, but inexorably hard of heart and unjust. Then there would be no corner open to the weaker nation but to employ every device of agitation and obstruction to force their necessary liberties from a Pharaoh-like people. And the whole civilized world in that case would exclaim, if it did not give distinct moral support to, even the wilder demonstrations to which the despairing Irish might resort.

"The situation is one in which, as Democrats of British extraction, Canadians cannot but have an intense interest. It is one which will eventuate in making our blood of England a byword and a reproach among the nations, or endowing them with the noblest fame to be reached by a powerful people—that of being merciful and generous to the weak. Will they be 'wise in time' when 'his madness to defer'? Will they unite the Irish to themselves by the enduring bonds of gratitude and affection? Or will they persist in a course which, some moment of England's utter peril will prompt the Irish, with the reluctant approval of the world, to throw their whole strength in with the foes of the Kingdom, and bring to ruin the great fabric of the Empire, whose one weakness is the long iniquity of Irish misrule?"

THE PRESS AND THE PANDER.

THE publication of Mr. J. J. Curran's correspondence in the Gazette has not done much to aid him in either "smashing the Post" or "killing a fellow shareholder." The Daily Witness, after reading it, published its impressions of the matter in terms far from unfavorable to the Post or complimentary to the member for Montreal Centre.

The Witness says:—"Mr. Curran, the member for Montreal Centre, tells an 'infamous story for the purpose of discrediting the Post newspaper.' It would puzzle 'a moral philosopher to determine whether the Dominion Government, the Post newspaper or Mr. Curran himself is 'the most discredited of the three parties' concerned. Mr. Curran now betrays all the parties for whom he acted as a go-between in guilt, and the Gazette blundered into 'publishing the mischievous revelations, apparently acting on its old rule that it is 'always best to publish anything, against an enemy of the Government.'"

Our contemporary La Presse holds that all through the business Mr. Curran has played a most unworthy role. It says:—"Let us remark in passing that the moral level of our 'political men has reached such a low depth that a member of Parliament imagines he does a laudable act by coming before the public to declare that he participated in an 'immoral bargain,' that he had 'acted as a pandorer between a joint stock company and a Government' for the purpose of corrupting an organ of public opinion; that as if he 'who holds the pocket is not as guilty as the one that fills it.' But the 'negotiations amounted to nothing, and still he displays with vulgar cynicism his own turpitude, so as to create a scandal, ruin an opponent and to take away public attention from the misdeeds and crimes of the Government."

THE GAZETTE AND MR. J. J. CURRAN.

THE personal dispute between Mr. J. J. Curran and Mr. J. P. Whelan has developed almost into a matter of public concern. The assailant, who was putting in his dirty work in dark corners, bar-room passages and other political sanctuaries, and who was making ungentlemanly use of private and confidential correspondence against his opponent, was compelled by a formal challenge to unmask and appear before the public in his true colors. For months he had been hawking around these confidential letters and whispering into everybody's ear (that with the aid of these documents he would at the opportune moment "smash the Post," and "kill J. P. Whelan, or compel Whelan to support him." It was about time to lure the enemy into the open and oblige him to show his hand.

This has been done, and now we, as well as the public, can look on the fight and watch its progress from a more favorable standpoint.

Our anti-Irish cryer, the Montreal Gazette, has cynically come to the assistance of its friend Mr. Curran, and as usual indulges in much abuse and mere misrepresentation and falsehoods.

The Gazette, with Mr. Curran, is ever anxious to make it appear that it is because Mr. Whelan did not obtain the Government printing that the Post and True Witness opposed Sir John's administration on their North-West policy and their execution of Louis Riel.

The fact is that it was because we condemned and continued to condemn the Government for their ill-treatment of the half-breeds and for its mal-administration of the North-West affairs that Mr. J. J. Curran found no favor in the Ottawa departments. Mr. Curran complained to Mr. Whelan that as long as the editor of the Post attacked Sir John and his friends he (Mr. Curran) was powerless to act.

This does not bear out the charge that the editorial columns and their influence were sold or could be bought.

We do not question the fact that efforts were made by the business manager to secure the share of printing and advertising that should have been given to this paper, even without soliciting it. But the capacious maw of the Gazette was always open and over in the road; it swallowed everything. The Post had supported the N. P. and general policy