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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

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WEDNESDAY... AUGUST 18, 1886

VERY naturally the wild schemes of Henry George find no support from Archbishop Walsh. It is remarkable how they could ever have commended themselves to anyone...

It may be interesting to know that the Courts in England have just decided that a "home for lost dogs" is a charitable institution...

It is sad to think what has happened to the poor Orangemen of Derry. Their peaceful instincts and brotherly feeling towards those who happen to differ from them in religion or political belief has been abundantly demonstrated during the past week or two...

The Springfield Union tells a good story of the notorious Rev. Dr. Burchard, who by three words, uttered at the close of the late Presidential campaign, kept Blaine out of the White House.

The Montreal Daily Star mendaciously informed its readers in yesterday's issue that La Patrie had unearthed the Chapleau and Tupper boodle fee scandals...

The death of Mr. Thiden has been the sequel for a number of jeremiads in the American papers as to the decadence of public men, and one journal says that "the saddest part of all is that no big men seem to be growing up in either party to take the vacant places."

ably with those of any country. No better example of this fact could be found than the present President and Cabinet, and the spirit of reform is so strong in the United States just at present that better things will be seen yet, and certainly no decadence. The press or sections of it in the republic should not despair of their country.

WHAT a sickening memory is not that which reminds us that Sir John Macdonald and his Orange followers, in and out of the Cabinet, compelled the Canadian Parliament to reject Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions to please the Orange brutes in Ulster, who are to day filling the civilized world with the echoes of their abominations.

And it was for them that an Irish Catholic Minister proposed, and Irish Catholic members supported, a resolution in the Canadian House of Commons, calling upon the Imperial authorities to see that the rights and privileges of these Orange demons were fully protected in case Home Rule was granted to Ireland.

Read the Belfast despatches to see how this "loyal and law-abiding and tolerant minority" appreciate Canadian solicitude and show themselves worthy of it.

THE Customs authorities at Boston are not acting justly in connection with duties on canned mackerel. It can scarcely be argued that they are acting wisely, and their present course is merely suggestive of the saddest person of tradition—name unknown—who cut off his nose to spite his face.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S denial at a recent Catholic picnic in Carleton that he had ever set a foot inside of an Orange lodge, meaning thereby that he was never an Orangeman, has set a good many people to raking up old documents and recalling old facts.

The other day it was the Kingston Whip that brought a forty-two year old speech of Sir John to light, in which the mendacious Premier gave his reasons for becoming an Orangeman.

To-day it is the Quebec Record, which publishes the following challenge on this interesting subject. It says:—"In 1867 there was a General Assembly, or Conclave, of the Royal Black Degree of Orangeism held in Ireland. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg was in the chair. Canada sent a special delegate to that assembly and that delegate was Sir Knight John A. Macdonald. We challenge a denial to this, for the proof can be furnished in Quebec any day in the week."

ARCHBISHOP MACEVILLY, of Tuam, in subscribing to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, wrote:—"If I am thus slow in expressing my approval of this patriotic movement, it was from a feeling that my doing so might be construed into indifference in regard to local crying wants which should naturally have the first claim to practical consideration. But if the husbandman is often obliged to undergo present privations in committing seed to the earth in patiently awaiting the early and latter rain, while looking forward to the coming harvest, surely we who are painfully obliged to witness the ever-recurring distress of our people, which a course of wise and patriotic legislation could avert, in developing the resources of our country, in securing, without ultimate loss to the public purse, the treasures of land and sea with which a bountiful Providence has blessed us, should not shrink from making some sacrifice. What other but an assembly of Irishmen deeply conversant with the condition of our people and legislating on Irish wants could accomplish their ends? The men laboring in securing this long-denied boon are, in my opinion, entitled, especially at the present moment, to public support."

Mr. Bisson is a "mind reader." That is, he can divine thoughts, make discoveries of hidden things, and exhibit a species of knowledge superior to mortal men in general. He made some exhibitions at Rideau Hall which were deemed little short of marvellous, and greatly astonished the Governor-General, the Ministers and others. It is true that he failed in reading the number of a Bank of England note hidden from him in England, but that was accounted for on the ground that the person who offered it, rolled up in tea-chest lead, did not know the number himself, and had no note at all. Otherwise Mr. Bisson is champion mind reader. We see it announced that Mr. Bisson is now at Ottawa "on business with the Government." This is significant, and it may be inferred that he is being consulted as to the fate of the ministry at the forthcoming elections: It is a great thing to be able to understand the present by studying the past according to the Confucian maxim, but to be able to cast an eye into the future is certainly a rare gift, and the Government is evidently consulting Mr. Bisson as to the best way out of their present awkward fix. But we fear a forty-horse

immigrant of a few years standing—has been writing a series of letters to the Toronto Mail on the subject of the French in Quebec. The picture shown is a scandalous libel on the people, and it is by no means creditable to the Mail that it should have inserted such a tirade of insolence and untruth in its columns. Probably after its double punishment in two cases of libel it has itself no love for the Province. But Quebec has no need of champions, and under the well known signature of J. L. a letter has recently appeared containing a dignified and unanswerable refutation of the coarse attacks of the Mail correspondent. Perhaps the writer was hardly worth the castigation he has received; at the same time it is not desirable that such false slanders should go uncontradicted. J. L. gives the following sensible exhortation to the Mail: "It is very questionable policy—to say the least—this periodical nagging at the province of Quebec, this quiet assumption of superiority and lecturing a people who are just as good as the people who criticize them. Let the French-Canadians alone. They do not trouble you nor go about meddling in your affairs. They are doing very well, or certainly doing better, and no more can in reason be demanded of them. They are as loyal as you are; as devoted to our common country; as deeply interested in its material welfare; as proud of its natural destiny."

PROTECT THE POOR MANUFACTURERS: We observe that the cotton manufacturers of the country have been holding solemn convocations, and that a bond of agreement is to be signed and observed, under heavy penalties, by each signatory. The bond has for its purpose the establishment of a system of mutual protection. It is known that some agreement has already been for some time in force, but it appears that the conditions imposed have not been wholly effective, and the true intent and meaning of the rules have been evaded by the "making allowances or drawbacks or extra discounts off sales made, and by otherwise offering inducements contrary to the letter and spirit of the agreement." The present meeting is, it seems, to make the rules governing the manufacturers of a cast iron character, and to place such rigid restrictions upon the merchants as will effectually prevent any one of them obtaining an advantage over the other by underselling or otherwise. This is all very proper, no doubt, and mutual protection is, we presume, a necessity. But, while these

when taken by other people. It would be interesting to see whether an organized attempt on the part of the laborers employed in the various mills to keep their wages at a certain standard, or to regulate their hours of labor would be regarded with favor by these manufacturers. But the principle is the same though the strength of the two sides is not equal. The laborer, however, has now found his power to protect himself, and the tyranny of capital over labor will soon be a thing of the past. That this system of mutual protection is a correct principle may be assumed to be proved by the action of the manufacturers in question, though very likely they would not be ready or willing to confess this to be the case if their employers were to combine and make demands with reference to wages, hours, etc., in accordance with their programme. But the cotton mill magnates, it seems, must be protected from an exacting competition.

THE "NO-POPERY" CRY IN ENGLAND.

The appointment of Mr. Matthews to the office of Home Secretary in Salisbury's Cabinet has caused a large section of the English people to utter a cry of indignation and displeasure. Mr. Matthews happens to be a Catholic, and what in the eyes of the intelligent, liberal and tolerant people, should be sufficient to prevent him from holding office.

RIFLES IN SELF-DEFENSE.

The Gazette says that the "introduction of rifles into the fiction fight at Belfast is a dangerous sign." And then goes on to minimize the matter as much as possible by saying that the damage done was very small. The "riflemen" we are told, "who in the time stated did only this amount of execution (one man killed and wounded not numerous), could not have been very numerous, or else their experience has been only in the minds of the observers." The "riflemen" we are told, suggests the story of the young lady, lady ally of the most serious sort—she is, however, capable of, who excused herself on the ground that the baby was only a "very small one." "Fiction fight" is good, also. So little to be told that the "riflemen" of the people must be with the breakers of the law. It is perhaps natural that the Gazette should sympathize with Orangemen; but it need not be so. The "fiction" fight is all on one side, and if the fiction attacks the "mass" of the people it must expect some rough treatment. "Let the Gazette plainly condemn the Orangemen as the ignorant violent bigots they are in Ireland or wherever they place their evil foot and not apologize for them, and then there may be some reason in its course. But this it dare not do.

THAT \$10,000 BOODLE "DEAL."

All the papers of the country are holding their breath at the revelations made by THE POST, regarding the \$10,000 boodle fee given Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, by the railway contractors, Messrs. Smith & Ripley, for his influential services in obtaining a settlement of an \$80,000 claim against the Government.

Not a single Tory organ has mentioned or even hinted at the scandalous transaction either to admit or deny the truth of the charge. The Opposition papers, although pretty well accustomed to Ministerial delinquencies, can scarcely credit the present charge laid against the Secretary of State.

La Patrie says it will refrain from commenting on the revelations until Mr. Chapleau has had ample time to deny that he is guilty of the crime. The Herald calls it a serious matter, and an extraordinary story affecting the integrity of a Minister of the Crown. Our contemporary trusts, for the credit of the country, that our Ottawa correspondent, who exposed the scandal, has been misinformed.

We are afraid the hopes of our confreres cannot be realized, for Mr. Chapleau is not in a position to refute the charge, nor has our correspondent retained misinformation. There is, however, a slight correction or explanation to be made regarding one of the details of the transaction as originally published. It was stated that the cheque for \$10,000 was given by Messrs. Smith & Ripley to Mrs. Chapleau, the wife of the Secretary of State. This is an error. The cheque was given to Mrs. Chapleau, not the minister's wife, but to the wife of Major Chapleau, the minister's brother, by whom the negotiations relative to the settlement were conducted.

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has been playing the alarmist game and asserts that the "United States" is not in any position to undertake a campaign with its southern neighbors. We are of the opinion that the New York Herald either cannot be sincere, or else is playing a part with an object in view. Mexico could no more maintain a war with the States than it could with armed Europe. It is mighty army, so graphically described in a paper by the Herald, his about as solid an existence as the vast army of Canadians which, as Sir John told his English friends, is always ready to spring to arms. It is true that the Mexicans have one or two good iron-clad but current rumors say that they are not good seamen, and that the officers are prone to go below when they leave the smooth waters of their harbors. The naval officers are also, strangely enough, military commanders as well. But the Mexicans are certainly acting in a manner that seems little short of fatuous. The seizure of Captain Lawton and his men in Sonora is so flagrant an act that it seems hard to see how war can well be avoided. One thing is very certain—that a war between the two nations will not end as the former one did when General Scott took the City of Mexico "with ten thousand men." After the war, if it comes, is terminated, it will be found that the United States will have obtained a great and lasting influence over Mexico which it will retain, and we think so much the better for that country.

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Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Daily Witness has seized upon the publication of a private or official letter addressed by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau to the bishops of this Province, regarding the much disputed condemnation of the Order of the Knights of Labor, to give its readers a very superficial view and erroneous appreciation of the situation. This is how the Witness puts it:—

The fiat of the Vatican has gone forth against the Knights of Labor. The Knights of Labor, for a reversal, or rather modification of the condemnation of the Society was sent to him to assist him in coming to a more favorable opinion of the body. Cardinal Tachereau, who issued the mandement against the Knights of Labor last May, did not believe that their appeal would result in any modification of the views of the Vatican, and so it has proved. The English-speaking Bishops of this continent were in favor of the Knights of Labor. The Pope maintains his former decision "unaltered in the same terms." The struggle between the spirit of the medieval ages and the spirit of the nineteenth century, as embodied in the Society of the Knights of Labor, will be watched with interest. Will the Roman Catholics give up their Church or their Society? The decision of the Vatican should have an immense effect: one way or another upon the future of the Church on this continent.

Before disposing of and dispelling the many errors and misstatements in the above article, we beg to protest against the Witness' insidious effort to raise up strife or rebellion between the Catholics and the Church. There is no need for it, and there is no cause for it. We know nothing would please the "only religious daily," better than to see a rupture and to help it on, but we have every confidence that its malicious desire will not be gratified.

LORD SALISBURY BLUSTERS.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House would be rather amusing reading if it was not connected with such painful circumstances. He "regrets" that there is within the domain of British politics a subject for "painful meditation." That subject is the Irish question. "Every day news reminds us," says Lord Salisbury, "that Ireland is not yet inhabited by a concordant and homogenous people." This is certainly news, but whose fault is this? Certainly not that of the Irish. Lord Salisbury goes on to say that while it is too early to "enter into details," he feels it his duty to devote the whole energy of the Government to free the loyal people of Ireland from the constraint exercised upon them, whether in the form of riots or otherwise. Ireland must abandon all thought of Home Rule, according to the Imperial Prime Minister. In plain words, as the Daily News says, the course shadowed out by Lord Salisbury means nothing less than a good dose of drastic coercion for Ireland. If this really be so, the end is not difficult to foresee, and it is hard to understand how any one professing to be a statesman can imagine that the course indicated can possibly succeed. Coercion has been tried for centuries, with what result is well enough known. The loyal people of Ireland we may presume on the lips of Lord Salisbury to mean the Northern people, that choice collection of Orange fanatics who are even now giving earnest of their bloodthirsty and fanatical disposition. It is for this, happily small, section of the community that Lord Salisbury proposes to put the remaining four-fifths of the nation in chains. But it will not do. Ireland has had enough of this treatment, and, having reached the gates of freedom, is not likely to be coerced out of rights which the great voice of the electorate in England has practically declared to be hers. England will find that however much Lord Salisbury may discourse of "final decisions" Ireland has no intention of accepting anything as final short of that substantial measure of justice which Gladstone offered her and which has been by misfortune postponed, but nothing more.

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The obstinacy of the Mexican race is well enough known, and it is quite possible that the remnant of Spanish pride that has not yet

fatra whatever action might be taken in Quebec would have no effect in Ontario. Until His Grace returned matters would remain as they are, and the Vice-General hardly thought even then there would be any change. The bishops of the different dioceses had discretionary powers in such local matters.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

In the face of the great fluctuations in the value of silver, it seems impossible that the present scheme of bi-metallicism, so strongly commended for by certain persons in the United States and as strongly opposed by others, can be anything other than a theory for some time to come. Gold will hold its own as a standard of value for some time to come, but at the same time there has appeared in the financial houses a new danger, at present not very large, but large enough to cause some anxiety. The gold supply is going out and the production of that precious metal is falling, while the demand for it as specie and articles of luxury is on the increase. So far there does not appear to be any immediate expectations of the new mines occasionally read of being developed. Vast treasures of gold are said to be known to the Government in India, but if so, they are kept very quiet and the ore is not worked. This condition of affairs is commencing to cause a change of opinion on the subject among English financiers, and the great centre of gold dealers is beginning to have a strong silver faction in it. No less a high and financial authority than the Times, speaking of the present metallic stringency, says:—"The best theoretical arguments are a weak answer to the sharp cry of practical distress. Over and over again doctrines which have long been established to the satisfaction of the learned in the lecture room have had to descend into the market place to be heeded before they could get themselves generally recognized by the mass of the people. Monometallism may appear as convincing as ever to the majority of students, though even among theoretical economists there is a large and influential body of doubters. But the commercial and industrial world declines to be convinced by their demonstrations. It is beginning to sit, with no uncertain voice, on the reopining of the question, and on an appeal from the doctrinaires to the men of business."

But the fact is that in the present case of issue, namely, that of an inferior coin running with a superior one, is no matter of theoretical argument. It is one of practical experience, and has been tried over and over again, in one country or another directly, or the indirect working of the principle may be seen in any civilized nation every day in the week. Until the price of silver can be brought to something like steadiness it seems hopeless to remonetize silver. A royal commission is proposed by the Times, but it hardly need to tell what it can do in the matter. Certainly it must indulge largely in theory.

AN INVALUABLE PAPER. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,—I enclose you James Maguire's subscription and my own; also one for Mr. Andrew Rae, a new subscriber, Malton, P.O. Mr. Rae is a Liberal Protestant, who has taken such a fancy to your invaluable journal that he declares he would not be without it. I am exceedingly pleased to notice that through the medium of the TRUE WITNESS and other independent Catholic journals, Catholics of Canada are getting their eyes opened to see and know in whom to place their confidence. If we had such a noble and talented Irishman as the Hon. E. Blake at the head of our affairs we would not witness the humiliating spectacle of a man being hung for a crime for which he had previously been acquitted. Mr. Cameron, of Huron, undoubtedly gave the true reason for such a spectacle being witnessed. All honor to such men. DANIEL SULLIVAN, Malton, Ont.

WHAT THEY THINK OF "THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS." "When my country takes her place among nations of the earth, she will not be forgotten."—ROBERT EMERY. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,—Being a weekly reader of your truly patriotic and liberal paper, that is becoming a great power in the land, I put it, a letter by which Toryism will be moved from Canada like weeds from a garden—your paper is the more acceptable just now because of its manly advocacy of the Home Rule movement, as introduced and outlined by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the great Liberal Premier of England, who has laid the foundation of Robert Emery's monument in prospect. Your paper, to all the more valuable because of its frequent exposures of deception and corruption in the present Government of Canada. At no time in our past history could your paper be of such real value as at the present, because we are on this side the Atlantic a haughty government composed, as it is, of time servers, many of whom are base deceivers, false to their country, friends alike. Witness Brother James Blake's message to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau on November last, republished in your issue of the 14th inst. Yes, witness the many, I add, daily acts of treachery and ingratitude interspersed and sandwiched as they were with corrupt acts affecting the life of our Dominion. Go on in your good work; assist in the battles of the oppressed and down here and beyond the Atlantic, be cheered by the fact that your great predecessor who lived a century ago—advocating the day, as you are now, the people's freedom and privileges, without distinction and for the common good, are looking down on you following in their footsteps, and your stand as it is, and so ably maintained on the question. It is also worthy of note, that thousands of liberal minds are pleading for the freedom of fellow-countrymen in Europe, while your fellow-countrymen of misgovernmental home

has been playing the alarmist game and asserts that the "United States" is not in any position to undertake a campaign with its southern neighbors. We are of the opinion that the New York Herald either cannot be sincere, or else is playing a part with an object in view. Mexico could no more maintain a war with the States than it could with armed Europe. It is mighty army, so graphically described in a paper by the Herald, his about as solid an existence as the vast army of Canadians which, as Sir John told his English friends, is always ready to spring to arms. It is true that the Mexicans have one or two good iron-clad but current rumors say that they are not good seamen, and that the officers are prone to go below when they leave the smooth waters of their harbors. The naval officers are also, strangely enough, military commanders as well. But the Mexicans are certainly acting in a manner that seems little short of fatuous. The seizure of Captain Lawton and his men in Sonora is so flagrant an act that it seems hard to see how war can well be avoided. One thing is very certain—that a war between the two nations will not end as the former one did when General Scott took the City of Mexico "with ten thousand men." After the war, if it comes, is terminated, it will be found that the United States will have obtained a great and lasting influence over Mexico which it will retain, and we think so much the better for that country.

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