# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY ...... SEPTEMBER 29, 1986

THE "loyalist" delegation have received rather a set back. They bare been studiously propagating the idea in the West that Mr. C. S. Parnell is a tyrannical landlord and has exacted his pound of flesh in an determined a { in dealing with the Cathoric Church generally, manner as any other person. But everyone but particularly in Quebec. It seems the in Canada is not as dul! in the delegates seem to suppose, and now Mr Smith has been. forced into a corner and been compelled to confess that the land ord who has exhibited something of the usual landlord spirit is Mr. John Howard Painel The reisconception was, of course, designeoly fo tered, and the delegates stand convicted of a wilful attempt | the liquor traffic in alcoholic drinks is o spread abroad untrut-

THE delegates who have come to this country to demolish Paraell and knock the theory of Home Rule into a cocked hat, must have met with rather a surprise last to appear at all as a Church within the field night at Kingston. They had doubless heard of civil polity or secular administration. She of that hot-bed of rampant Crangeism, and is entitled, like every other religious body, expected the bumper meeting of their tour to the widest freedom of conscience and would be witnessed trere. But what can worship, but beyond that her claims are have been their feelings when Mr. Robinson, mere usurpations which must be met and some time member of the Local Legislature | overthrown, even though an alteration of the and now holding a pusite office, moved a resolution to the effect that Ireland should be | yet it may be seen that it is evidently a granted the same extent of bome government matter of duty only which the Church

THE PARNELL BILL.

Irish grievances and permitted himself and The defeat of the Parnell land bill seemed the Conservative party to rest under the a foregone conclusion after the speech of the shadow of misrepresentation. But it must be confessed that they are themselves alone to member for Liverpool. The majority against It has been evidently on a straight party vote, blame for this. According to the cable desnatches Lord Salisbury is reported without any consideration of justice or right. to have yesterday made the following The course of the Government is inexplicable. They had a splendid opportuvery significant and very plain statement : "The proposal to multiply small freeholds in nity by accepting the principle of the Ireland orignated with Mr. John Bright, who bill of showing that they are at least sincere parted from Mr. Gladstone this year, but the in their desire to do good to Ireland and proposal was never a party question. I, myameliorate the condition of her people. They self, and many other Conservatives, have seemed, indeed, at first to be working on such supported it for twenty years. It is the true lines as would enable them to do something policy of statesmen. In a sound system of in this direction. But they have sullenly let pessant propriety lies the future so. the friends of Ireland have their say, cial salvation of Ireland. The change have curtly replied by the month may be slow and gradual but our of the Chief Secretary, and had the policy is to establish it." It must measure voted down. But we have hope he confessed that this is news indeced. that the tide of public opinion is too strongly But we fear people will be apt to wonder in favor of the suffering Irish to permit uny of the horrors which may, by process of law, why Lord Saliabury has never endeavored to put the "true policy of statesmen" in pracnow be vented on the heads of the unhappy tice ; and why, if the "secial salvation of tenants, who may be unable to pay their rent, being witnessed during the coming Ireland" depends on it, he, as one of the forcmost and most influential of British winter. The English people are becoming fully sensible of the great and disastrous statesmen, has not insisted on the prin ciple being pushed to the front of effect the fall in values has had on the tendomettic legislation. This confersion of ints in Ireland, and a ruthless course of policy will, we think, be like a flash action will, we hope, he prevented by the ferce of public sentiment. Another favor c: lightning cut of a blue cky, so far as while sign is that, according to some of the the landlords are concerned. But Lord -alisbury has proved both himself and Irish journals of the National Farty, General his party to be criminally lethargic if they Bulier is doing good work for the cause and reporting that the condition of the West really have so long been convinced that the landlord system in Ireland should be upof Ireland is such as demands speedy remedy. pressed as a matter of Irish "social salva-The "lawlessness" written of by interested tion " and yet done nothing to provide that persons he finds only "demoralization." end In view also of the fact that the proneturally consequent on the suffering of the esitions in the direction of land reform have people The sweeping rejection of the bill in ce: tainly not met with the cordial support of the House has a dark aspect, but we do not the Conservative party in Parliament, the think it necessary to feel over depressed. Eather does it appear as a pledge of better confession seems little short of astounling. things, which must arise from the reaction which is now so rapidly setting iu. CHURCH AND STATE.

### DANGEROUS PROPHESY.

The New York Snu does not seem to stand in the slightest awe of our own Wiggins. With apparent rashness it says : "A fool in Ottawa, known as Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, has made a prediction that on the 29th of the month there will be an earthquake unequalied in violence by any that has been known on this continent." It goes on to note that since the art of weather propheaying has sunk in o disrepute owing to its almost constant failures, Wiggins, like several other cranks, has begun to prophecy earthquakes. The Sun's apparent levity and disregard of so serious and solemn a matter as an earthquake is evidently not levity, for it seriously says :---'Now, we will bet Wiggins \$5 that there will be no earthquake on the 29th of September. If that is not good enough, we will bet him \$5 to \$2.50. And it is to be hoped that if Wiggins refuses this he will let us know as soon as possible, for the yet he is quite as unsparing in his exnews that he really considers his prophecy but an unsubstantial product of rambling idiocy will be welcomed by a great many people in the South who have the memory of the Cnarleston earth-

on the whole satisfactory." . This the traveller to the following conclusions :were information is not much more than has been known for some time, though the additional details are correct all to be said is that they afford matter for cordial congratulation. It was no secret that Lord Lansdowne went to England in connection with the subject, after a visit of some days from Sir Sackville West ; and as a treaty is in course of negociation there is no reason why the statement should not be true. But we note a tendency in perhaps not incxplicable, but we doubt or the people of Canada generally, will thank these hide-bound partizans for acting in this manner. There are local matters enough for vigorous party warfare, but in such a matter as this proposed treaty the politicians and their press should become patriotic and dignified. A reverse course is not likely to elevate Canada in the eyes of the United States.

### IRELAND IN 1796.

The issue of a Royal Commission to enquire into the condition of Iceland seems, as we have said before, to indicate that there is a great lack of knowledge on the part of the English concerning the condition of Ireland. While there is undoubted ignorance in the average English mind as to the economic and other conditions of Ireland, there is not enough to justify the existing order of things. Books old and modern have been issued by the score from all sorts of presses and places, and if the English do not know what is passing in Ireland it must be because they won't know. Have they not Dean Swift's works as a sort of classic? And the want of knowledge, if it exists, cannot be attributed to want of books or other literature on the subject. A very curious contribution to literature on the subject of Ireland appears in the current Macmillan, from the pen of Rev. H. S. Hagan, and is a sketch of

a book written by a M. Latocnaye, a French Ireland. He gives a graphic and unprejudiced description of the condition of the island, and, while allowing that certain improvement has been made, the narrative might almost have been written as well to. day. Father Hagan, in his introduction, says that while M. Latocnaye is not quite as severe in his criticism as Mr. A. Young, the Berkshire gentleman who, in 1776, said :---

"Let the little country gentlemen, or rather vermin, of the kingdom change their conduct entirely and the poor will not long riot. The real cause of the disease lies in the gentry, not in the wretches whom they send to the gallows"-

posure of wrong doing when it struck him. He sees at once the neglect that had wrought such avils for the island. He says : "At Tramore & little embanking would save a tract of rich flood land. \* \* \* At Bel. quake fresh in their minds." There leet, by changing the course of the river, is a serious side to this matter. Some years lower Lough Earn would be completely ago there was a fanatical crank known as drained. \* \* \* Strangford Lough was so shallow that it was simply disgraceful not to turn one-half of these arms of the ses into meadow." At Sligo and Galway he Papacy with the beast and scarlet woman demands canals. At the latter place he of the Apocalypse. Having done this to incidentally mentions that he had many his own satisfaction he proceeded to adventures with pretty girls, and that it was there said "he must be a great gentleman, Scripture, and by a tortuous process managed | for he swears like the best of them." M. De Latocnaye's observations are very varied. He visits lord and peasant. As to the latter, he shows that their condition was at the time of his visit simply an infamous reproach to those and expired in the "sixties." But his who were responsible for placing them in the position they occupied. He tells a terrible tale of the Catholics driven out of their homes by the newly-formed Orange Order, and describes the acts of violence and outrage which resulted and the mutual deeds of violence. "Men," he says, "would burn down their own houses to secure the punishment of their private enemies. Magistrates would fire shots into their own sitting rooms to get their districts preclaimed. A man cut off his own ear (the surgeon showed how it was done) and accused a neighbor of biting it off." And so he goes on. Much of M. De Lanoctaye's descriptive writing reade like the despatches concerning Ireland which appear week by week in the New York mated. It is to be hoped Mr. Wiggins will papers, and the distressing scenes they show his disbelief in his own theory by acting describe differ only in degree and time from those described by the French traveller. He appears to have been specially horrified with the condition of Cork, which seems at the time to have been a perfect paradise of Scotch jobbers and absentees. To this exacting and odiuous class M. De Lanoctaye addresses himself in the following plain language :---Clean your filtby town, sirs, pull down those two hideous prisons, which, blocking up the bridge ends, keep out the fresh air and become fever nests; build a decent corn market in a suitable place ; open schools and institutions where the people will be sure that their children are brought up in the religion which they desire for them, and not in that which they object to; put your lunatics in a hospital instead of leaving them to roam your streets as you do your pigs; set up public fountains; clear away the wretched hovels that disfigure the quays; encourage manufactures of all kinds, start public works, where every one who wants bread may find the means of getting it; above all, open a workhouse to: rid the streets of the beggars who are a dis-grace to them. \* \* You say the noor Ottawa, and is simply a political dodge. are idle ; you say they love dirt. They don't love it any more than you do. Grinding poverty-sixpence a day when the man is grounds, the offensive courso of the Mail well and in work, nothing at all when he is ill or unemployed—has broken his spirit. They know nothing better; teach them, you who are making your fortunes out of them.'

But I must again remark how very easy it is to make these Irish submissive. In the hands of atle men, actuated by true public epirit, they would be more casily kept in the right path than any people in the world. Their constant seditions are a 'proof of sensitiveness; don't try then to make them something else, but work on what is good in them and you'll be able to mould them as you please. them as you please. You

reproach the pessant with being lawy and thriftless. How do you expect anything else from a man who never can earn enough to live on ? When he comes over to England the certain party organs to try, if anything, to Irish laborer works like a horse and is as

italics are Latoonaye's) share in the beneficent laws that she has made for herself. Thus whether the people of the Maritime Provinces, will she gain the love of four millions of subjects whom her arms have conquered, but whom nothing but justice can make contented.

> rong to-day-existing in the English breast concerning the Irish strikes the traveller, and he says : - "It is not so with us. A Provencal is proud of being the fellowaubject of a Norman, a native of Old France papers are just received, he mentions nothing has no antipathy to a Erston. Why is there inter are just received, he mentions nothing but these delegates, except that he gives twoor three lines about the Manitoba harvest. Yet such a different feeling between Irish and English ?"

The revival of this old book is opportune. So far as the observations in it are concerned they are as applicable to-day as they were a century ago, and Macmillans' have done service at this juncture in publishing this very interesting article. The author was by no means a revolutionary .- quite the reversehe was a Loyalist exile from France. It is to be regretted that he did not, like some of his countrymen, take service under the British Crown, and that the service was not that of ruling Ireland. Had he done so the work of Mr. Parnell would have been enticipated.

## THE MAIL'S OFFENCE.

No one has been deceived by the recent hysterical assertion of independence by the Teronto Mail. And after all its dependence, or independence, is, perhaps, so far as politics are concerned, not a great matter of mcgentleman, in 1796, describing his travels in mont, and judging from much of its past, and certainly its present course, any party would be well rid of it. But at present that course has so peculiarly dark, repulsive and evil a side to it, and is so wicked and minhievous, its declaration of pretended independence cannot be permitted to pass by with indifference by the public. No one, he he of what party he may, can do his duty as a citizen and not protest against the outrageous propositions of the Mail, and conduct himself politically accordingly. As a fact, it is gratifying to see that its conduct has been received with expressions of disgust by all parties, excepting, of course, that band of fanatics who, under the banner of Orangeism, are too invincibly ignorant to look cut of the narrow groove in which they run their evil course. Conservative and Liberal alike have the common sense to see that if the conclusions of the Mail be pushed to their full conclusion, nothing but strife, fully equalling, if not excelling, that which disgraces Belfast, would physically on arm of the taw can be relied on to repress their. sue, while politically the Dominion But this is a great mistake. would be hopelessly ruined. But apar; from this the Mail seems to overlook the fact, no doubt without knowing what it is doing, that it is cutting at its own Protestant friends, and not a line which it has published is not a two-edged sword. For example, in its manifesto it states with reference to the Church: "She has no right to appear at all powerful as law is, it may for a time be resisted and transmed y destroy the peace and order of second their foundations in certain divinely constituted relations and principles. But, nevertheles, powerful as law is, it may for a time be resisted and transmed under fort, and time has been as a Church within the field of civil polity or The fact that society cannot be remaining the internation of the secular administration. She is entitled, like dissolved and replaced by chaos, and that law every other religious body, to the widest freedom of conscience and worship, but beyond that her claims are more usurpations which must be met and overthrown, even though in the case of Quebec an alteration of the constitution should be found necessary." The Mail seems to think that constitutions can be safely twisted and tinkered with in the interest of 10 gan its crusade he took the ear inst opietunity of dissenting from it. Not only did he condent higher a cause than bigotry. But it the articles, but he thinks that they did me to have the bar be be great in jority of seems to forget how very strongly the bishops and clergy of the Anglican communion have asserted their rights to direct and influence public affairs when they have deemed it in the interest of the majority. Has it forgotten the potent name of he "Honorable and Right Reverend John Strachan, Lord Bishop of Toronto ?' Is it not aware that it was the prelates of the Anglican Church who obtained the rejection of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister when first before parliament? Is it notaware that so far as civil polity and secular administration are concerned, the Methodists and Presbyterians have, in their respective assemblies again and again taken upon themselves he task of interfering in political matters, and have passed very stringent resolutions on public matters such as the Scott Act, prohibition, and other political points? If it is ignorant of the interference religious denom. inations exercise in the affairs of state, we would advise it to read the various organs of those bodies. The Mail has taken a fatal step ; fatal for itself, as it is one which will withdraw from it the support and friendship of a large portion of the party it is supposed to represent. Fatal for its party, because that party will not believe that its

course is not inspired by the authorities at

Therefore, it will lose the respectable portion

of that vote which will hold the prime movers of

the subterfuge responsible. On general

calls for the condemnation of all honest and

respectable citizens.

### SPIRIT OF THE FRESS. .INTOLEBANCE.

Those of our worthy Protestant fellow-citizen who are fond of helding up Catholics as bigots by nature are invited to scramine the following words of Mayor Grace, of New York:-"All this talk to the effect that I am scheming to run for governor of this State in 1888 is absurd. After the fata of Kieraan, I do not believe a Roman Catholic candidate would stand any chance in a race for the governorship in New Roman Catholic candidate would stand any chance in a race for the governorship in New York State." What do they think of that? How can they pluck up beart to parade the Spanish Inquisition and the other choice flowers of a stern and bloody age? That was long ago, stictlin Protestants were as switt to personner. Catholics as Catholics to burnering Protestants. But here and your

certain party organs to try, if anything, to strengthes rather than weaken the hands of those in Washington who have already blocked the way to a reasonable settlement of the relations between This is judices and let her make Ireland really (the statement of the relations between the set of the relations between the set of the relations of the relations of the relations between the set of the relations to the set of the relations between the set of the relations between the set of the relations between the set of the relations to the set of the relations to the set of the relations between the set of the relations to the set of the N. Y. Freiman.

Rev. Dr. Kane said in so many words that if Parliamant grants Home Rule to Ireland the Orangemen will rise in rebellion. We rather think that is just about as treasonable as any-thing said in the Chicago convention. Will the London Times demand that the tev, docor be The ignorance and prejudice - just is placed on trial for ecdition ?- London Adversion

ROARING KANE. It is worthy of notice that Renter's Canadian agent is in his despatches giving more promi-nence to the doings of the anti-Gladstone delegates than to anything else that occurs in Canada. In fact during a whole week, for which we were under the impression that two or three important events have occurred lately, and as tor the anti-Gladstone delegates the general im-pression here is that they and their mission have fallen as flat as a flounder.—Globe.

### GOOD ADVICE.

We cannot understand what newspapers in Canada expect to gain by abuse of their con-temporaries and of public men. Surely, the average newspaper reader does not approve ( the low and vicious language which is to b found in most of the extreme party journals. If he does approve of it, then the journalists would be only performing a great moral act, if he would quit pandering to a taste so depraved But we have reason to believe that the oposite is the case and that the general public of Can-ada do not like to read the vituperative rubbish which is daily strived up to them red-hot and hissing from the vulgar furnace of abuse. The depraved journalist who imagines that forcille writing consists of calling names, and that abusive epithets are stronger weapons than ar-gument and reason, is to blame for the conse writing which we find in the press. Just before the elections, the powerless public have to sub-mit, usually, to many columns of disgraceful language. And there seems to be no help for it The coarse gaug of rowdy journalists is in full feather to-day, and we may expect the torent of filth to flow until declaration day. This is to be deplored, and decent journalists do der tore it, the world over. In England we do not find this state of things existing. In that lard men reasor, and the press reflects public op men in a maily and intelligent way. The newspapers do not stoop to low abuse. With us it is different and billingsgate, rather them the English of Goldsmith, prevails.—Quelec Chronicle, SECRET SOCIETIES AT WORK.

The British Good Templars are quartelling with a recent decision of their Grand Lodge. Woman was the root of all the trouble. The younger brethren at the order's public gather ngs have manifested such a partiality for kising games in which the good looking sisters participated, that the puritan disapproval wa-aroused of the elder brethnen, who may possibly have lost favor in the eyes of the fair sex. But did not the Grand Lodge really carry its pro-hibitory ideas too far? What harm can three be in the exhibarating intoxication of a kiss ?-Officia Free Press, THE TROUBLES THAT THERATEN CIVIL SOUTET.

The growing ant-gonism of what are called the working classes to capitalists who employ which grow ont of this fact, and the strength which it gives to destructive Socialism are not so generally pe ceived. Of those, toe, who do perceive them, many are of the opinion that these dargers, after all, are not formidable, and We must not suppose that because in Chicago polica succeeded in promptly quelling the Socialistic outbreak in that city, like success will always attend the action of our civil athorities when like outbreaks occur elsewhere and trampled under foot, and siten has been and order will always eventually re-assert themselves, is no reason why we should regard without concern and apprehension the rapid spread of atheistic destructive socialism in our midst .- Catholic Standard. BAD COMPANY. Mr. Curran, of Montreal, feels lamself in the trem-ly uncomfortable company along with the Toronto Mait and Mr. Dalton McCarthy. Mr. Curran says that he does not at all spirove et the course taken by the Mail : that when it be the Tory party. Mr. Curren is mistaken. Whether the Tory party in Quebes may or nor Toronto Mail they are the views of the party in this Province, and they have been inspired by the Prime Minister himself. It is the that political exigencies forced Sir John A. Macdonald to repudiate the Tory press and to declare that he would not be held re-monochly for the company, which is conversed sponsible for the opinions which it expressed But what say the readers of the Mail? They approve of the centiments it contains, and they accept them as those of the Prime Minister. Sir John Macdonald no doubt knows that the people of this Province are not likely to be led away by cries of roligious rancor. They are ready to express their own views on religious questions, but they have elected a majority to support Sir John Macdonald, not for the purof framing for them a system of theology but to honestly administer the secular affairs the country within the limits appointed to the Federal Government and Parliament by the constitution. That duty Sir John has failed to discharge in an honest or satisfactory manner. and were he even more orthodox than he is it would not in the smallest degree condone his offences as Minister of the Crown and member

as Canada now possession. The telegrams briefly say that "a scene followed." We can casily imagine it. Mr. Robinson is or was a great luminary of the Orange Order himself, so the delegates will see that even in the ranks of that pestilential body differences of opinion on the subject exist.

THE condition of Ireland, as produced by landlordiem, is atttacting the attention of certain economists in the United States, who fear that the trend of policy there is in a direction which will lead ultimately to similar results. In that country we see year by year the spectacle of vast tracts being deeded irrevocably away. A prominent writer says :- " Contrasted with the land policy of Great Britain that of the United States appears almost profligate in its generosity. An Ireland almost given away in a single year is a record which has no pacallel outside of this land of equal rights and privileges. No more imperative duty devolves upon the citizen than that of accing to it that the heritage docs not fall into the control of a corrupt and conscienceless gang like that which, in Great Britain, has brought woe to millions." That is the way matters are drifting. Perhaps the worthy of reflection.

IT is to be regretted that the principle of repudiation" should have found its way into practice in the North-West. It is a matter almost of history how odious a stigma attached itself to certain of the United States in consequence of their having put the principle of repudiation into force and shuffled out of the fulfilment of their just obligations. Yet it seems that the youthful settlement of Minneausa is ambitious of following in this had track. The debt is a comparatively small one, but the act is just as bad as if it was a large one. This case of Minnedosa makes the second time in which the word repudiation has been heard in the North-West in connection with corporation debts. It is certainly in the interest of the North-West that it should be the last, for if it once goes to the world that this tendency is in existence it will do more to retard the advance of the North-West than half a dozen insurrections or bad government. It will be the death knell of any hopes the new country may have of raising money abroad. It is a had beginning, and it will be well for the Propayment of the debt.

### AN ASTOUNDING STATEMENT.

It is much to be regretted that Lord Salisbury has for so long concealed his theories on | that the Herald " lies like truth."

is doing---a course imitated by the Methodist denomination. As custodians of morals, such a course is certainly a duty, and morality will be well served and real liberty promoted by the interference of the Church, which seems to act on the Mail like a red flag on a bull. In the interests of morality it may be seen that there is a unity of purpose animating all religious communities, and this is a gratifying proof that the real and thinly veiled purpose of the Mail will be utterly frustrated. The Church does not interfere in public matters save on grounds of gravest moral necessity, and, as other religious bodies do so also, the malignant attempt of the Mail to fan the spirit of bigotry into a

If the Mail were published in the United

states, it would now be in order for it to de-

denounce the Methodist body in the same

terms of unmeasured abuse which it has used

Mechodist denomination in the United States

has taken a decided stand on

Prohibition and embodied in the dis-

cipline of the Church, to which all mean-

bers must subscribe, a law as fixed and

immovable as any of the Medes and Persians,

to the effect that the complete prohibition of

the duty of civil government. We pre-

sume the Mail would in this case say of

the Methodist body, as when alluding to the

Church, "She has no right to interfere for the

curtailment of the liberties of others in

the public affairs. \* \* \* She has no right

constitution should be found necessary." And

THAT TREATY.

flame on this account will certainly fail and

recoil on its :wn head.

The New York Herald is either very correct or very much deceived, for it gives what purports to be the full text of the proposed treaty between Great Britain and the United States, to which reference has already been made in these columns, and which the local party organs are declaring to be merely the care of our own public domain is a subject baseless fabric of a vision. It is a peculiar coincidence because it was "whispered" that Sir Lionel Sackville-West when in Quebec a few weeks ago had the draft of a treaty in his pocket and that it was in connection

with it that he was at the Citadel with the Governor General for some days. The Herald text of the treaty provides that as to the fisheries the Americans shall enjoy free sea fishing on all the Canadian coasts. and Canadians the same on the United States coast as far south as the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude. As to commercial reciprocity, a long schedule of articles to which it is designed to apply is given. Free navigation of the St. Lawrence river and of Lake Michigan is also mutually guaranteed.

The time of these arrangements is fixed absolutely for twenty years, and is subject to be determined thereafter on one year's notice by either party. There is no reason why some such basis of negotiations should not Governments relative to Canada and that be in existence, though, if it be true, we are inclined to think it would need much modification. So far as denials at Washington are concerned, that proves nothing. It is the duty of diplomatists to "deny" in such cases, vincial administration of Manitoba to compel and it will be a sorry day for diplomacy when international treaties of moment become subjects for the tender mercies of strolling reporters of newspapers. In view of the statement of the British Secretary of State in the House of Commons on Wednesday, it seems

Cumming, nicknamed "Great Tribula-Dr. tion Cumming," whose brain had become affected by constant attempts to identify the interpret the mystic numbers in the same to come to the conclusion that the figures meant that the world was to come to an end in 1859. Having written a book to prove this, he took a house for a considerable term ravings were followed by disastrous consequences to many weak minds, and it was sternly said by an unsympathizing judge trying an action arising out of a case of lunacy caused by his prophetic habblings that he ought to have been imprisoned as an impostor and his book burnt by the hangman. The greatest scientists, and notably Sir William Dawson the other day, are agreed that earthquakes are wholly due to causes which prevent them being anticipated. There are those whose temperament may permit such a statement as that of Wiggins to cause them to undergo a strain of anxiety, fear and unhappiness-a mental torture, in fact-that can hardly be over-estias suggested by the Sun.

### THE RUMORED TREATY.

The statements made in the Washington papers on the strength of telegrams from Ottawa, concerning the settlement of the fisheries and other trade matters between this country and the United States, may or may not be true. If not true, the telegrams at least lie very much like possible truth. That negociations are, and have been, afoot for some time is a matter of notoriety, and that they were recently in a fair way of settlement has also been officially declared in the Imperial House of Commons by one of the Cabinet. The telegrams in fact state very little more than this. All that is said is that "a commercial treaty has been drawn up between the English and the United States it is now being submitted to the Canadian Government for suggestions as to details. This treaty provides for an amicable settlement of the fishery dispute. and also reciprocal trade relations with the two countries. A Cabinet meeting was held here yesterday, when the new treaty was laid before the Ministers for consideration, The Hon. Mr. Thomson, Minister of Justice, said this evening that the treaty had not been definitely concluded. He tacitly ad-

Nothing so helps a paper as the imparting of useful information. "How shall I keep the flies out of the sugar bowl?" asks a cor Further observation, as we have said, some, times in the houses of the nobility, to whom he carries letters of introduction, and some. | respondent. "Fill the sugar-bowl with salt, mitted, however, that the provisions times in the cabin of the poorest peasant, lead promptly responds a friend.

## of Parliament.-London Advertiser. THE "LOYAL" DELEGATES.

One of the local gentlemen who spoke at the "Tory Loyalist" meeting in the Skating Rink on Tuesday evening, held in opposition to Irish Home Rule, ventured to say that the over-whelming sentiment of this city was hostile to the source of Irish Home Rule. The gentleman the cause of Irish Home Rule. The gentleman was probably sincere in his convictions, but his where provering sincere in this convictions, but has opportunities for observation and reflection must be limited. Let him take the press for example, and what is the result "The Free Press—a newspaper which has double the com-bined circulations of the other city papers—had the convictions and came out the courage of its convictions and came out boldly in opposition to the views of the anti-Home Rule delegates. A second local newspaper—*The Journal*—did vouchsate a few edi-torial romarks, but they were desidedly on the fence so far as the merits of the issue were concerned. Our third local newspaper—the Morning Citizen—has not had the courage to say a word in favor of the anti-Home Rule cause with which it sympathizes. Why is this? Because the Citizen dares not! Why does it dato not say a word in favor of the anti-Home Bull course? Rule cause? Because it has not the moral courage to brave the overwhelming sentiment of the city, which favors a measure of Hone Rule for Ireland: The delegates have reason to be pleased with their reception-for the

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