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MONTBEAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAY.....JULY 13, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JULY, 1883.

TEURSDAY, 19-St. Vincent of Paul, Confes-FRIDAY, 20-St Jerome Emilian, Confessor,

St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Grace St. Paul, 1859. SATURDAY, 21-St. Henry Emp. of Germany,

Conf. (July 15). St. Praxades, V. BURDAY, 22-Tenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Mary Magdalen. Less. Cant. iii. 2 5 and viti. 6.7 Gosp. Luke vii. 36 50; Last. Gosp. Luke xviii. 9.14. Bp. Egar, Philadelphia, died, 1814. Bp.

Chanche, Natchez, died, 1862. MONDAY, 23-bt. Apoliinaris, Bishop and M. St. Labrious, Bishop and Conf.

Tuesday, 24-Vigil of St. James. Christins, Virgin and Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 25-St. James the Greater, Apostle. St. Christopher, Martyr. Cons. Abp. Blanchet, Oregon, 1843; Bp. Mc-Mullen, Davenport, 1881.

WE are astounded to find the Kingston Wews advocating a most sanguinary line of action. It says that if the Marquis of Lansdowne "knew his duty he would remain in Ireland and be shot from behind a hedge." What does the News mean by suggesting such a murderous idea? If it has no love for Lansdowne, that is no reason why it should like to see him killed. Our Kingston contemporary surely does not mean what it says.

THE usefulness of pull-back dresses has just received a rather severe blow by the decision of a Court of Justice in a neighboring State. A St. Faul lady, while going from one badly injured. In time she brought an action for damages against the railway, and she seemed to have a good case. The company, however, was equal to the occasion. They plaimed in deience that the woman wore a pull-back dress, which hampered her move- should not have been hanged, and if step as would have enabled her to cover the ce between the two cars, and which she could have taken only for the pull-back. The presiding Judge held the point to be well taken, and dismissed the action.

THE unpopularity of Lansdowne's appointment to the Governor Generalship of Canada is by no means decreasing, and he is destined to enjoy but a limited share of public favor. The Catholic Record of London, says: "There can be no doubt that in a strict constitutional mense Mr. Gladstone has a perfect right to recommend to the Queen any one whom he sees fit to fill the Governorship of Canada. But while it is within his strict constitutional right to do so, he has, we contend, not any actual right to inflict on us a Governor obnoxious to a large class of the Canadian people. In the case of the Marquis of Lansdowne he has plainly done so. If that nobleman come to Canada he will be the representative of a palpable injustice done the Irish monalation of the Dominion and through them to the whole people of Canada. Strict constitutional right cannot be invoked to justify such wrong-doing."

Ir is only a short time ago that the Executive of the Irish National League in Dublin announced that the Irishmen of Australia had, since My. Redmond's arrival in their midst, in January last contributed \$30,000 to the national treasury. Yesterday the League acknowledged a further receipt of \$10,-000. Besides this, the Australians are preparing to add a handsome sum to the Parnell Testimonial Fund. This generosity does them honor, and is a conclusive proof of the genuineness of their patriotism and of their love of the Old Land. Prosperity in ealle has not made them forgetful of the mattery at home, or unwilling to lend assistance to remedy the condition ed those they have left behind. What n contrast is offered to their generous and spirited conduct by the apathy and selfishmess of too many wealthy Irisnmen in Canada. It too eften happens that the accumulation of wealth by once poor Irish emigrants in Canada destroys all feelings of patriotism and all devotion to the country and race from which they sprang. It would have been petter for their own respect and honor if fortune had never smiled upon them.

Hos. Ma. Morsesar's Government is resolved to earry out the reforms as recommended by the Civit Service Commission. The expenditure has been further reduced to the extent of \$35,000 during the past tew weeks. The reduction is to be permanent, and the Premier denies the truth of the statements made in certain opposition organs cathat, after his election in Jacques Cartler, the dismissed employees will be reinstated. Mr. Monsseau intends to make his policy of zetrenchment operate in

quarters besides the Civil Service. There are at present in this Province a large number of corporations that draw annual grants of money from the Treasury, and that are in no way in need of help from the Government. The Premier says that the statutes which order these unnecessary subsidies to these rich corporations will receive his special attention at the next session of the Legislature, and that he will endeavor to have them amended in such a manner as to save from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to the Provincial treasury. This with the other savings will reduce the expenditure about a quarter of a million, and will help to keep it within the limits of the revenue.

THE cattle men in the United States are somewhat excited and disgusted at the action of the British House of Commons in passing the bill which prohibits the importation of live cattle from all countries with the exception of Canada, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This prohibition is looked upon as having been prompted by political feeling and as being a retaliatory movement against the United States for the exclusion of pauper immigrants from American territory. And this view of the case does not seem to be altogether unwarranted. The avowed object of the British Parliament in excluding foreign cattle was simply to prevent the introduction or spread of the foot and mouth diseases in the United Kingdom. But there is no proof that such diseases afflict American cattle and that their importation into England would produce the evils against which the new bill provides. The only conclusion. then, that the American dealers can arrive at is, that it is not so much the sanitary condition of the cattle which troubles the English legislators, but that it is a spirit of retaliation which is at the bottom of the probibitory measure. The Yankees, however, are not altogether discouraged; they seem to see their way out of the difficulty and to be able to evade the law by shipping their cattle to England via Canada, just as the pauper immigrants are shipped to the United States by the same route.

Lu Minerve, in commenting on the news received from Madagascar anent the conduct of the French admiral towards the British Consul, charges Mr. Gladstone with attempting to create a scene in the House of Commons about nothing, and with getting a little too excited. It says :-- One would imagine that Mr. Gladstone desires a rupture with France. He has, anyhow, been always but little guarded in his utterances. The last proof of his intemperance of language is found in the public eulogy of Garibaldi, which he recently delivered, while at the same time he was hanging the lrish imitators of the car to another, fell between the two, and was Italian hero !". This view of the case does not please its contemporary the Montreal Herald, which wants to know "where the resemblance between Garibaldi and the Phonix Park assassins comes in;" and whether "La Mineres means to say those murderers ments and prevented her taking as lengthy a not, why does it condemn Mr. Gladstone for their execution?" We thought that the Herald would have known better than to ask such questions? Does it not know that Gar baldi was the foremost apostle laws of the country, instead of half of assassination in the present age; that he was the head of a most desperate gang of revolutionists and murderers, and that his associates were assassins. The Phonix Park assassins could not hold a candle to Garibaldi, Mazzini, and other knights of the dagger. Surely the Herald ought to see where the resemblance comes in, if it is not completely blind. As to the next question, we do not for a moment entertain the idea that La Minerve meant to say that the Phoenix Park murderers should not have been hung, but said what it did mean, and that is, that it ill-became Gladetone to enlogiza an assassin, while he was hanging another who was simply an imitator of the sulogized hero. Consequently, La Minerve has not, as the Herald would have it, condemned Mr. Gladstone for the execution of the Phonix Park murderers, but for his adoration of a man who was infinitely more deserving of the

A WARLIKE ADMIRAL.

THE announcement made by Mr. Gladstone last evening in the House of Commons that the Admiral in command of the French fleet at Madagascar had proplaimed a state of slege, and had subjected British subjects to rough handling, is a startling and disquieting plece of news. France seems to think that she has not enough on hand with the Tonquin difficulty, but must get embrolled with England over the Madagascar question. The British Consul was given twenty-four hours by the French Admiral to quit the Island and the Consul's secretary was arbitrarily placed under arrest. There was a British man-of-war in port, but positive orders were given not to allow any communication between the ship and land. The strangest feature of this alarming news was that the British Consul became so excited over these high-handed proceedings, that he was immediately stricken down and expired. If this news be corroborated, the relations between France and England will at once become strained, and both will be on their dignity. It will be England's duty to demand an apology and reparation for the insult offered her flig, and it will be France's duty to apologize and make the amende honorable, if her admiral had no instructions from the seat of Government or had no reason to conduct himself in the warlike tashion he is. reported to have done. Of course, if the Admiral's action was directed by the French Government, or necessitated by circumstances to serve his country, then France will have to stand by her officer and be ready to accept the consequences. On the other hand a continental war is scarcely a desirable occupation other for England at the present moment.

HOW INFORMERS ARE SECURED. Ar a recent meeting of the Board of Guarstrange revelations of police officiousness and Earl Spencer's mode of obtaining informers, had been evicted from her little hut and thrown on the roadside after her husband's death. Her whole family happened, at the time of the eviction, to be stricken down with fever. The unfortunate and helpless widow found it impossible to obtain food, care or shelter except in the poorhouse. She was not long there before the began to be visited by a member of the Boyal Irish Constabulary. The object of this police constable's visit was simply to get this unprotected woman's consent to become an informer and give evidence against accused parties whom she never knew or seen. The most wicked influence was exercised and tempting baits of money were offered, in fact she and her family were, to use her own words, to be taken out of poverty, if she would only become an informer. But the woman spurned the proposal, and to escape the indignity, she finally fled from the poorhouse and sought out the Guardian of her district, to whom she related the disgraceful occurrence, and who afterwards ventilated it at the meeting of the Board. This is a fair illustration of the means which law and socalled justice in Ireland take to deprive subjects of their life and liberty. Handfuls of silver and a comfortable living are inducements strong enough. in many cases, to secure the co operation of ignorant and helpless mothers of young families with the Government in seeking the punishment of objectionable parties. But, in this instance, the poor Irish woman rose above all unworthy considerations and gave her tempter nothing but scorn and contempt; she preferred to take her departure from the workhouse and face the world with her family than to secure comfort and abundance by filling the infamous role of an informer, as dictated by one of the minions of the Castle.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND ACT. THE Committee of Lords from the Upper House, who have had the Irish Land Act under their consideration for some time, have presented a report, remarkable in many respects. One would scarcely believe it, but the Lords have declared it to be their settled opinion that the emigration clause of the Act has proved a complete failure; they moreover, show that its principles are entirely opposed to the theory and practice of constitutional government, and any attempt to enforce them can only end in dieaster and deep discontent. By what circuitous road the Lords have arrived at this conclusion, we do not know; but the fact is there, that they consider and declare the principles of Mr. Gladstone's Irish emigration policy "to be opposed to the theory and practice of constitutional Government." The committee of Lords further state that land in Ireland under the operation of the Land Act has become, as a matter of fact, unsalable, and that no capital is coming into the market. This is exactly what Mr. Parnell predicted three years ago. He pointed out that if there were not sweeping and radical changes in the land measures, land would become a drug in the market, and its would become considerably lessened. The Lords are also convinced that to look for any improvement in the condition of the tenant from any efforts of the Land Commission is hopeless. Summing up their appreciation of the working of the Act, they say the result of the whole measure has been to foster fresh agitation, intensity if possible the already bitter feeling against England, and accomplish exactly the opposite to what is intended. If the signatures of the noble Lords were not attached to this report, one would instinctively conclude that it was the production of T. M. Healy, M.P. for Monaghan, or some other Irish "extremist," although the motives of the one in drawing it up would not be the same as those of the others. It must be a source of great annoyance to Mr. Gladstone to hear the very legislators who in the beginning crippled his land act, now declare it to be an utter failure. It serves him right; if the Premier had at first taken the advice of Mr. Parnell and his party and not servilely executed the orders and wishes of Lord Salisbury & Co, he would not have the taunt thrown in his face to-day by those same Lords that the greatest effort of his life at remedial legislation was a miserable fiasco.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER $BILLL_{\bullet}$ The royal family is much vexed at the reection, by the House of Lords, of the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The failure of the measure puts the intended marriage of the Princees Beatrice to her widowed brother-in-law as far off as ever, and it Bishops, who ex-officio hold seats in the in full force against its passage. Their opposition to the measure has evoked a storm of adverse criticism, and a movement has been set on foot to secure their expulsion from the Upper House, and the movement seems to be popular. In connection with this Deceased Wife's Sister Bill it may be said that no bill has ever been presented to Parliament with such persist. ence and has been so regularly rejected Since 1841, when the question was first brought into prominence, the bill has been rejected by seven different Parliaments. The House of Commons elected in 1841 re-

elected in 1852 read is a second time once, and once rejected it: that elected in 1859 dians at Castlebar, Ireland, some rather twice rejected it; that elected in 1866 once rejected it; that elected in 1868 four times read it a second time, but the mejority was came to light. It seems that a poor woman reduced from 100 to a little over 30; the House elected in 1874 rejected it the only time it was presented to its notice. Another remarkable thing is the close vote which has usually characterized the divisions. On the present occasion the vote was 145 against and 146 for its passage. Last year the difference between pros and cons was almost the same, although the total vote was much smaller; it stood 128 for and 132 against. The Pall Mall Gazette in analyz. ing the vote on the first reading of the present bill, points out that the Roman Catholic vote was equally divided, 7 peers voting for it and seven against it. Of Lord Beaconsfield's creations, one voted for and two against; of Mr. Gladstone's one voted against. There are twenty-six Catholic peers in the House of Lords—seventeen voted or paired; of the converts three voted for the bill and three against. The Conservative papers were very bitter on the occasion of its passing the first reading, one of them styling the measure " A bill removing legal restrictions on incest."

> PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE FALK LAWS.

Blamarck has at last been forced to lift his iron heel from off the neck of the Catholic people in Germany, whom he so doggedly pursued and oppressed during the past thirteen years. Like all others persecutors of the past, he fondly imagined that his hand and will could effect the destruction of the Church, but like them, the "man of blood and iron" has been taught by experience that the game is not so easily played nor so easily won. The Falk Laws which had been imposed on the Catholic subjects and dignitaries of Germany, were almost as infamous as the Penal Laws enforced so long and mercilessly in Ireland. They formed a piece of legislation which no conscientious ecclesiascould possibly respect or observe. years Bismarck never deviated For lota from the line of policy one which he had drawn. He imprisoned, punished and exiled all those who refused to yield to his measures of oppression. But the persecution failed to stamp out the faith of the people, and the imperious Chancellor bedestruction of something that was really indestructible. He accordingly abandoned his harsh policy and declared himself ready for negotiations, which would bring the conflict to an end. Belations were resumed between the German Government and the Vatican, and the past few years have been spent amount of concessions that should be made. Bismarck keenly feeling the sting of defeat and fallure, naturally did not want to repudiate at one stroke his whole policy of the Ohurch Bill last month in the Prussian Parliament. The Bill provided for a considertained six clauses which embodied concesdeemed ample enough by the Catholic Condraught of the Bill the first clause proposed to enact that Catholic Bishops should no longer be compelled to give to the Government authorities the names of those candiments can be unconditionally cancelled, or who are only appointed as substitutes or delegates. By this concession the Bishops would be enabled to fill vacant parishes with chaplains Government. The second clause stipulates however, that this concession should not extend to the cases of parish priests who are entrusted with parochial administration. According to the third clause the Catholic clergy can appeal from the Ecclesiastical Council or Court to the Minister of Public Worship. An objectionable clause to the Catholics was the fourth, in which it was provided that the Government authorities appointment of any candidate who should appear unfit for an ecclesiastical office fifth clause missionary priests could administer sacraments, not only in vacant parishes, but in parishes where priests certainly offered advantageous concessions, is pursued in our colleges leadership of Herr Windhorst the Catholic | than to make him immediate master of any party forced Bismarck and his old Conservafirst three clauses, as well as the sixth, as whole lifetime. quoted above, were found satisfactory, opposition on the part of the Liberals. They

ecclesiastical office on civil, religious or educational grounds; they carried their point and ing from the central Government to the by a vote of 224 to 107.

Blemarck has thus been forced to learn that the safety of a government and the pub. | for the best mastery of any specific calling he lic peace lie rather in the respect of all the may choose, an education that shall give him rights, religious as well as political, of the people, rather than in unreasonable and specific calling, there has yet been found no spasmodic efforts of suppression or persecution. After years of combat the Church has wrenched from the hand of the most self-willed and powerful statesman in Europe the instrument expressly forged for Latin and Greek, as the beneficial results to her defeat and humiliation. The triumph is not the least noteworthy in the annals of the | taste and capacity of the student. It is clear, Church, and is but another filustration of her indestructible force and life.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR. ON "CLASSICAL CULTURE."

In his address recently delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, ir., attacked the study of classics. His effort to fulness and importance of classical culture disparage the usefulness and importance of a The wisdom and experience of antiquity are classical education was both inconsiderate and unsuccessful. From the tenor of his ad- ness and versatility, or to contemporary dress, one is inevitably forced to the conclu- know-nothingism. sion, notwithsisnding the literary reputation of the critic, that Mr. Adams was eminently unqualified to speak on the subject, and to express an opinion that could have any weighty influence with educated men. An opinion to be weighty, or a judgment to be cound, must be based on knowledge bearing on both sides of the question under discussion. Otherwise our judgment runs greatrisk of being blassed, and and responsible government. Of course, the accordingly deprived of all efficacy. Now, for any one to level a telling and effective criticism against the study of Greek and preme Court of the country, a high judi-Letin, it is evident that a simply negative cial body, and not a partizan knowledge whereof he speaks will not form a body, but sixteen years' experience has solid groundwork from which to direct the attack; he must have a positive acquain. tance with the merits as well as the demerits | co-ordinate branch of the Legislature repreof the question, and it is this which Mr. Adams lacks in the most open fashion, for the First Minister of the Government of the he confessed he came to the discussion of the subject without the slightest knowgan to perceive that he was attempting the ledge of the language. "I am obliged," he said, "to admit I have now forgotten the Greek alphabet: I cannot read all the Greek characters if I open my Homer." And this is the aunouncement of his qualification to lecture Harvard on the study of Greek and Latin! With such an admission hanging from his lips, no in coming to an understanding as to the intelligent man would attempt to enter a Liberals. field of discussion for which he was so confessedly incompetent and so poorly equipped-Mr. Adams considers the study of Greek s positive educational wrong, but fortunately past by adopting a directly opposite course he speaks only from his own sad experienceof action. He was, moreover, stubbornly that is, we suppose, his utter failure in acopposed by the Liberal party in his policy of quiring the rudiments of the language, not to concession and conciliation. It was under say, in mastering it. Because he has failed nomination to its body is only the reward of these circumstances that he introduced his or has been unable to drink deep of classic partisan services and is made only after an to shut out the rich mines of ancient thought | Premier who nominated them wishes the able modification of the Falk Laws, and con- and learning to our present and future generations. Mr. Adams, to keep up with the material. | mur. sions that were on the one hand denounced istic progress of the age, would substitute by the Liberals as involving a grave sacrifice German for Greek and French for Latin; that unblushingly manifested that even one of the of principle and dignity on the part of the is, he would sacrifice the immortal for the Conservative members, Senator Alexander. Government, but were on the other hand not ephemeral, the substance for the shadow. Of course Homer and Virgil are quite unnecessary servative party. According to the original to a man who is engaged in cornering lard. butter or wheat, or in deluging stock companies with water, or in prospecting for a railroad. But to a man who aspires to rule the destinies of his country, a little know. dates for the priestly office whose appoint. | ledge of Olcero or Demosthenes, derived pure and fresh from the fountain source, will be of incalculable advantage to him. To converse with St. Augustine and St. John Chrysostome in the original text, is to give confidence to their own selfish ends, are the most ignoble of or curates without previously notifying the theologian and solidity and profundity to his learning. The professional man whose education has brought him in close and constant contact with the customs and laws of the Greeks and Romans has a decided advantage over one whose educational out-fit is exclusively modern. The latter generally makes up for his inferiority by what has come to be forcibly termed "consummate cheek." But in all great questions of jurisprudence and statesmanship, the should continue to be entitled to oppose the superlo-ity of classical culture asserts itself The views or opinions of a classically educated man are distinguished for their comon account of his civil or politi. prehensiveness and profundity, while those cal position, or because his education of a man who is possessed of no element of had not been completed in compliance ancient thought and learning will with the statutory prescriptions. Under the | be inclined to narrow-mindedness and superficialness. It is against the evidence of ages to hold that German or French, or any other living language, has in it had been expressly forbidden by the the capability of fine culture which the Greek is this project which is said to explain the authorities to officiate. Finally, the or Latin has, or that any modern literature has warm advocacy of the bill by the Prince of sixth clause repealed all former legislation the power of developing and chastening a Wales and his brothers. The defeat of the inconsistent with the new bill. Such was the young intellect which ancient literature bill was mainly the work of the Anglican bill laid before the Prussian Parliament; it possesses. A liberal course of study House of Lords, and who mustered but there were also in it stipulations and re. universities more with a view of servations which rendered it unacceptable to training a student's faculties and developing the Catholic members. Under the able his mental powers and forming his character,

The restricted study of science or of the and were promptly adopted. The fourth French and German cannot, in the judgment clause gave rise to a bitter and determined of men whose mental calibre and poise and whose brilliant attainments are far superior wanted the clause to stand as was worded; to those of Mr. Adams, confer the benefits but the Catholic party wanted that part derived from the wise use of the dumping-ground for worn-out politicians fused to allow of its introduction; that elected of it stricken out which reserves to the Gov- ancient classics: President Bartlett, of and party backs who cannot find constituen-In 1847 read it a second time twice; that enment the power to reject candidates for Dartmouth University, in criticising cies. A very large number of those compos-

special branch of learning. A thorough

some of Mr. Adams' strictures, says:-"I have conversed with intelligent Bismarck grudgingly yielded to their demand. men of all professions on this subject, hered This clause was further amended by transfer. | and considered all the objections, and been a constant and careful observer of the effects of Governors of provinces, the right of object- | the two styles of education contrasted by Mr. jecting to ecclesiastical appointments by the Adame, and my conclusion is that for an Church. With this remodelling and these education broad, developing and elevating amendments the bill passed the Landtag an education that shall make a man thoroughly master of himself and all his faculties at their best, an education that shall fit him the highest and widest influence in whatever adequate substitute for the wise study of the two classic tongues."

Of course it is not desirable to compelals young men to go over the same amount of be derived from them depend largely upon the therefore, that Mr. Adams has overstated his case and has unwisely allowed himself to be governed by the illusion that what could do him no good, from either want of taste or capacity, can do good to no other student in the higher spheres of education. Mr. Adams has proved himself an incompetent critic, and an incapable judge as to the usetoo valuable to be sacrificed to modern flighti.

AN ELECTIVE FOR A NOMINATIVE SENATE.

A LARGE Section of the Canadian press is at present advocating a radical change in the legislative machinery of the country. The Senate, which is a puerile imitation of the House of Lords in England, is far from being adapted to the genius of free, independent framers of the Confederation Act meant the Senate of the Dominion to be like the Suproved the creation of a nominative Senate to be a grave mistake. The members of this sent nobody, but are simply the nominees of day. As originally constituted the Senate was composed of an equal number from both political parties, for the express purpose of elevating it above partisanship, but to-day the great majority, in fact the prospects are that the entire Chamber will be all of one political stripe or complexion. The Senate is composed of seventy-eight members; a ot this number sixty-two are Conservatives and only sixteen are These sixteen are divided as follows among the provinces: Five belong to Ontario; six to Quebec; two to Nova Sco. tia; two to New Brunswick and one to Prince Edward Island. A legislative body

The partisanship of the Senate had been so could not refrain from condemning the scandal. Last year when speaking in the debate on the Address, he said : "I implore of this honorable House to cast off from this day forward all partisanship. I do not believe in members of this body issuing at their own expense partisan pamphlets to influence elections. I do not believe in Senators acting as chairmen of partisan banquets merely to attain their own selfish ends. Senstors who use their high position in the chamber to attain our members and ought to be despised by this

thus nominated and constituted by the chief

of a political party can serve no good public

purpose. It is not an independent body, as a

act of political submission. Whatever the

senators to do, that they do without a mur-

But the fundamental objection to this legislative body as now constituted is, that it does not represent the people or any great public interest, and that it is wholly irresponsible to the people, as the majority act as if they owed responsibility to no one but the party chief whose creatures they are. The British House of Lords is by no means so heedless of public opinion or so irresponsible as the Dominion Senate. The Globe, in commenting upon the merits of these two bodies, remarks that "the experience of Canada shows that an Upper Chamber selected as our Senate is may be a much greater enemy to popular liberties, much more obstructive and much more ready to do wrong in the interests of party than a House of hereditary peers. The British peers are nearly all men of large landed property, who value highly the interests of their class, and generally perceive before it is too late when an obstinute persistence in opposing the public will may lead to the destruction of their privileges and to the lasting injury of their class; and therefore it is that the House of Lords, although the majority are Tories always yield to popular demands strongly and persistently pressed. The members of our Senate are influenced by no such considerations. They risk nothing by obstinately tive followers to seek their alliance and to classical education gives to the scholar a resisting the popular will in the interest of yield to all their demands for amondments to subtile and indescribable aneness of thought their party, because they have nothing to the objectionable clauses of the bill. The and diction, and fits him for study through a lose; and that they are seldom actuated by s sense of right, seldom influenced by patriotic motives, seldom free from the bonds of party. they have abundantly proved."

But the anomaly of the present Upper House becomes still more glaring and objectionable when we see the Senate made a