

## THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 15, 1885

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, lively, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

The stealing of the Mansion House flag has led to an unexpected result. Instead of the British flag floating over the official quarters of the Lord Mayor of Dublin in the future, the national colors will be hoisted, and the green flag will wave over the Irish capital. The medical students of Trinity College are thus made welcome to the stolen goods.

ACCORDING to a Washington despatch, it would appear that the Canadian Government has asked permission of the American authorities to transport troops through United States territory to the scene of trouble in the North-West, and that such permission has been refused. President Cleveland directed Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to proceed with great caution and to be careful to avoid any entanglement which might possibly draw the American government into the controversy. Mr. Bayard's decision, it is said, embodies a refusal of the Canadian request and meets with the President's approval. Although the grounds of the refusal have not been made public it is given out on excellent authority that the request was considered to be an unusual course, that the United States Government did not feel called upon to aid Canada in suppressing its own internal disorders either directly or indirectly, that it would involve the committing of the United States to take the position that Riel is neither more or less than a common rioter, and finally, that the family quarrel in Canada is none of their business. It is added, however, that the most effective measures will be taken to prevent the invasion of American soil by either party, and to protect American citizens from the ravages of the contending forces.

The eastern war cloud, which has been gathering so long on the Afghan frontier, has burst at length. The Russian correspondent of the London Standard sent a despatch to that paper yesterday stating that a battle had been fought between the forces of the Czar and those of the Afghans, and that the Russians had suffered defeat. The despatch turns out to be true only in part; there was a battle, but the defeat was on the other side. The official report of the opening of the campaign says that General Komaroff was compelled to attack the Afghans in consequence of hostile manifestations. We do not suppose that it required any great display of hostility to give the Russian general an excuse to open fire. The Afghan force, which consisted of 4,000 men with eight guns, held fortified positions on the banks of the River Kush. The attack upon them was apparently sharp and decisive, for they were completely routed. Five hundred of them fell victims to Russian bullets, while their entire camp outfit, with all the provisions, all the artillery, and two standards fell into the hands of the Muscovites. The losses of the Russian forces were comparatively small. This first Russian victory will not be calculated to make the war party in St. Petersburg anxious to abandon their pretensions on Afghanistan.

THREE weeks ago, when the Russian forces were found to have steadily advanced to within 18 miles of Peshawar, notwithstanding the assurances of the diplomats that the Afghan frontier would be respected, England demanded a halt, and as an evidence that it meant business, and would enforce its demand, the militia and reserves were called out with a great flourish of trumpets. The St. Petersburg ministers made their bow, and positively assured their London confederates that the advance of the Russian troops into Afghanistan was a mistake, and that the required "halt" would be called. Apparently this call was never made, for in less than a month the world is suddenly informed that Peshawar, one of the keys to India, is stormed and captured by the Russians, after a stubborn and bloody conflict with the Afghans. The news of the engagement has naturally caused the greatest excitement throughout Great Britain. The people are in a ferment and the war fever is once more rampant. Russia's diplomatic duplicity in pretending to be anxious for peace, while her object was merely for the purpose of gaining more time, adds to the bitterness of the situation. According to Mr. Gladstone's statements in the House, it appears that the attack by the Russians upon Peshawar was altogether unprovoked, as up to March 30th, the date of the engagement, the Afghans had made no forward movement or made hostile manifestations of any kind. The British Government accordingly wired at once for explanations from St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Thornton, the English minister, has telegraphed back that he had an interview with the Russian premier, who expressed for himself and for the Czar an earnest hope that this unhappy incident might not prevent the continuation of negotiations for peace. In the face of events as they have transpired, a more exasperating and even a more insulting answer could not have been made. It is incomprehensible how British ministers can accept such an answer as satisfactory and respectful of the honor and power of the British Empire. When the answer was made known to the House of Commons it was greeted with "derivative laughter;" there was a time when it would have been greeted with a yell of rage and a fearless cry for satisfaction. But times have changed.

## INDIAN MASSACRES.

The massacre at Frog Lake gives a new aspect to the insurrection in the North-West. It introduces into the conflict a new and terrible element—Indian savagery and treachery. No greater calamity could threaten the country; for, as bad as a revolt may be, the horrors of Indian warfare are infinitely worse. When the red-skin takes to the war path he becomes ruthless and knows no mercy. His slaughter of human beings is indiscriminate, respecting neither age nor sex, nor condition. This is more than evidenced in the fierce onslaught of the Crees on the white inhabitants at Frog Lake. A despatch says that fourteen persons in all are known to have been killed, while others are supposed to have shared the same fate. Among these victims were two priests and a number of women. This cruel sacrifice of life is a sufficient indication that the Cree tribe are in arms against the white settlers, and that isolated settlements, which have not the protection of the militia or the police are in danger from Indian incursions and massacres. It is to be hoped and prayed for that there will be no general Indian uprising, for then the safety and peace of the white inhabitants could only be secured by an extermination of the savage tribes. The *Catholic* suggests that the Blackfeet and Blood Indians be set up against the Crees and other savages that are bent on the destruction of human life. Our contemporary says that these friendly tribes "are ready to take the war path and would like nothing better than to be pitted against their traditional enemies, and while there are ordinarily grave objections to the employment of the red-skins against their fellowmen, these objections disappear to a great extent in the face of the danger of further massacres, such as now presents itself. The Crees are known to be endeavoring to enlist the Blackfeet and Bloods against the white population, and it is manifestly better to have the former for us than against us." It is an awful situation to face; but the interests of the country demand that it be met squarely and fearlessly. Those savages must be met on their own ground and with their own arms.

## A DUKEDOM FOR SPENCER.

A Quebec correspondent sends us the following extract taken from the editorial columns of the *Morning Chronicle* of that city. It reads:—  
 "Apropos of the royal visit to Ireland, we hear that there is a possibility of the Lord Lieutenant, the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, being created a Duke. Promotion in the peerage is certainly due Earl Spencer, who has twice occupied the high position of Lord Lieutenant with great acceptance to the majority of the Irish people. He has been exposed to indignities and insults such as no other British statesman, in our time, has ever been subjected to. He has, unmindful of these atrocities, conducted the high affairs of his office with conspicuous zeal, courage and ability. He has administered the government in Ireland in a manner which must live in history, and we much mistake the temper of the times if the name of Spencer does not take a first rank among the great Viceroy, and hold a place second to none among the long line of conspicuous and brilliant Governors-General of the old land. He has earned a Dukedom whether he gets the prize or not. All right thinking men will say that he ought to have it."

This is a striking illustration of the rot which some Canadian editors palm off on their readers, as a correct and faithful relation of facts concerning Irish affairs. There is nothing but falsification in it. In the first place, it is not the truth that the Red Earl has filled the office with great acceptance to the majority of the Irish people.

The friend and protector of such criminals and degraded wretches as French, Cornwall, Bolton & Co., is not the man to command the respect and esteem of a virtuous people. Spencer does not know the meaning of indignity or insult or he would have sneaked into obscurity long ago. He no doubt conducted the high affairs of his office with conspicuous zeal, in fact he made his zeal so conspicuous that it brought innocent men to prison and to the gallows. His administration will, we admit, live in history, but it will be written in blood and will be covered with scorn and shame. We have no objection that a Dukedom be tendered to such a man.

## THE CANADIAN "EXODUS."

The Deputy Registrar of the Province of Quebec has just issued an interesting report bearing the title of "Municipal Statistics for the year ending the 31st of December, 1883." It has been asserted on more than one occasion that the population of the Dominion of Canada was more at a standstill than on the increase. The report alluded to would appear to bear out the assertion, or at least to show that the census of 1881 taken by the Dominion Government is very unreliable, and is grossly exaggerated. It was found that great discrepancies exist, with regard to population, between the figures contained in the municipal reports and those of the census. The Deputy Registrar closely investigated these discrepancies, and came to the conclusion that the municipal figures, which are much lower than the federal statistics, were the correct ones. This difference is accounted for by the fact that the census gives the population on the *de jure* system, by which those who are out of the country are counted as if they were actual residents, while, on the other hand, the municipal reports give the population according to the *de facto* system, that is, only the number of persons actually residing in the country. The Deputy-Registrar vouches for the accuracy of his report, and says that on the whole the municipal statistics are as exact as official statistics can be and that the information they contain can be relied on. According to his figures, the total number of residents in the different counties of the Province, exclusive of the three cities of Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers, was 1,113,582 at the beginning of 1884. Of these only 260,053 were taxpayers. The number of acres of land valued was 15,591,333; the value of taxable real estate was \$195,026,758; the value of the non-taxable, or exemptions, \$19,817,645; the receipts of the different municipalities amounted to \$1,137,153 42, and the expenses to \$932,125 12, with assets estimated at \$2,869,077 53 and liabilities at \$2,412,604 86. Another unfavorable feature is the decrease in the value of taxable real estate in this Province. The decrease amounted to no less than \$2,203,412, or 1.13 per cent.; that is to say, that the value of real estate has decreased from \$197,230,170 in 1882 to \$195,026,758 in 1883. There was also a decrease of 34,468 acres in the number of acres of land subject to assessment in 1883 as compared with 1882. These decreases are attributed in the first place to the abandonment of Crown lands occupied by settlers, and secondly to the steady flow of our inhabitants into the United States.

## THE WAR FEELING IN RUSSIA.

We are daily informed that the war feeling in England against Russia is intense, and that the British press only voices the sentiment of the nation in adopting a warlike tone and manifesting an eagerness for a tilt with the Muscovite. But we must not imagine because the cable keeps silent on the views of the Russians in the matter that all the martial ardor is on the side of John Bull, and that he alone is ready and willing to fight. If the pronouncements of the Russian press mean anything, there is a fiercer and deeper hatred of England in the Muscovite breast than the world is aware of. The *Norve Vremia*, of St. Petersburg, thinks it high time that Russia should do her work at home without minding the opinions and objections of other powers. That paper says "it is now incumbent upon Russia to properly regulate the affairs of her new subjects, the Turcomans, and she has a perfect right to do it without asking whether England likes it or not. The Turcomans and their lands are no ours, and if Englishmen dare to object, let them go to war. Certainly we can stand war if England can. Thank God, we have no Ireland and no Soudan business." The *Moscow Vedomosti*, the organ of Mr.

Katkov, on hearing of the war preparations in England, remarked that "English diplomats are playing a ridiculous role in relation to Russia. Taking her for a child, they make frightful faces, expecting to scare her. This is not a new one. In 1883, during the Polish insurrection, they thought to frighten Russia by their Parliamentary farce. During the recent Russo-Turkish war they meant to frighten us when they ordered from India to Malta 7,000 Indian soldiers. And now they want to frighten us away from Afghanistan. How ridiculous it is for them to shout war when they have at present neither men nor money."

The *Svet* is the organ of the military party in St. Petersburg. It does not beat about the bush, but openly and earnestly advocates war. It says:—"At any rate we have some important points to settle with England in middle Asia, and it is to our advantage to do it now. In order to secure our Turcoman possessions we must gain, on the Afghan frontier, strong strategic points, English interest to the contrary notwithstanding. Whoever owns Herat owns the new route to India. We must certainly not yield it to Englishmen, as it is a fruit of our conquests."

To judge by recent events, especially by the attack on and capture of Peshawar, the Russians mean what they say. One of their prominent journals, the *St. Petersburg Vedomosti*, already sings victory over English arms. It says:—"The English have hotly come against us with their war cries and ultimatums, and have got a Sedan defeat. Our victory is complete. British impudence has been duly snubbed."

It is clear that the British Press do not hold a monopoly of bluster and jingoism. The *Minuta* settles the question as follows:—"England is badly in need of a pretext to honorably withdraw her army from the Soudan, which has proved too hot for her, and so she has found a plausible excuse in the Afghanistan question. If we want to punish England we must keep quiet for a while. Let her first settle the Soudan business. They talk of whipping Russia. How absurd! They English cannot beat a handful of Arabs, and yet they boast of whipping Russia, which counts over a hundred million souls!"

## HON. JOHN COSTIGAN ON THE HALF-BREDS.

WHILE Hon. John Costigan was at Levis during the nomination of candidates for that constituency in the House of Commons, he was presented with a complimentary address by the inhabitants of that town. In his reply, the Minister of Inland Revenue alluded to the disturbances in the North-West and discussed the claims of the half-breeds. The hon. gentleman frankly admitted that there was foundation for their complaints, and that they had grievances which the Government did not want to ignore, but which would meet with ample and fair consideration. The reporters of the French papers in Quebec evidently made a mess of Mr. Costigan's speech, and put in his mouth words that he never uttered, and sentiments that he could not and does not entertain. They have represented him as saying that "the half-breed claims were unjust and should not be recognized." Upon this false and misleading report of his remarks, Mr. Costigan has been brought severely to task by some of our contemporaries. We hope that when they read the following authentic statement of the Hon. Minister's views on the matter, these papers will hasten to make amends for the wrong and injustice which they have been unwittingly led to do against the hon. gentleman. Mr. Costigan, in a special despatch to THE POST, says:—

"OTTAWA, April 9th.  
 "I regret to say that the report is incorrect in so far as regards my allusions to the 'half-breeds.' Those who were present will 'no doubt remember that I stated that it was not fair to the half-breeds, as a whole, to call it a half-breed rebellion; that there were six or seven parishes in Manitoba 'peopled by half-breeds, who were quietly pursuing their usual avocations; that at Q. Appelle the half-breeds were quiet and orderly; that the difficulty with the half-breeds was confined to those settled in the Valley of the Saskatchewan; that the government had made enquiries into the claims of the latter, and in most cases admitted their force; that the great cause of delay was that some of the half-breeds from the Red River valley, who sold the lands given them there by the government in recognition of their claims, had removed to the Saskatchewan and attempted to claim another allotment of land, as if they had not been included in the settlement of the claims of the half-breeds of the Red River valley. Such claims were dishonest, and the Government could not give away the territory without sufficient evidence that the claimants had not already received what they were entitled to. In alluding to the military force sent to the North-West, I said our opponents tried to excite the people against the Government by reporting that the half-breeds were driven to rebellion by bad treatment, and that we were now sending troops to shoot them down. I stated that there was no reason to fear any serious conflict with the half-breeds under Riel; that the troops were sent to establish order and protect the settlers of that part of the country from the possible rising of the Indians, and that, if that force had not been sent, the Government would be condemned from one end of the Dominion to the other for having left the settlers of the North-west exposed to the consequences of an Indian rising. The report in the *Canadian* was entirely incorrect, and I fear my remarks have been misconstrued with a view to injure the Conservative candidate in the Levis election. Will you kindly give this a place in your valuable paper."  
 "Yours truly,  
 "JOHN COSTIGAN."

## THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

One of our French contemporaries was ill-advised enough to pass some mean strictures upon the Hon. Mr. Caron's method of meeting the exigencies of the campaign in the North-West. Our contemporary's sarcastic utterances were entirely unwarranted, and we fail to see what object it wished to attain or what purpose it wished to serve in disparaging the efforts of the Minister of Militia in the organization of our military forces. In a crisis such as the country is passing through, and in the face of impending calamity, there should be no room for carping criticism of an official upon whose shoulders mainly rests the responsibility of being adequately prepared to meet the situation, and much less should there be room for sneers and spiteful remarks, as indulged in by our contemporary. The Hon. Minister of Militia has not been doing "drawing-room" work nor has he merely proved himself "a handsome cadet with a smirking face" at the head of our army in the present crisis. Hon. Mr. Caron has brought to the performance of his duties an intelligence, vigor and a promptitude which have excited general admiration and upon which the country will heartily congratulate him. Our Minister of Militia in equipping and sending out four or five thousand troops on a two and three thousand mile march into a wilderness, and for a campaign of indefinite length, in the short space of a few days, has eclipsed the best achievements on record of the war departments of old military powers. This proud result could not have been reached if the head of our Militia Department did not possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualifications necessary to make a successful administrator. Nothing has been over-looked in the organization of the army; attention has been paid to the minutest detail. And besides this Hon. Mr. Caron is engaged receiving deputations, dictating answers to hundreds of telegrams and letters from all parts of the country, attending council meetings, and answering questions in Parliament. This is evidently more than a "cadet" could stand, and is not exactly "drawing-room work."

Mr. Caron has demonstrated that under his administration the militia are efficient and patriotic. The country demands nothing more.

## THE POSITION OF IRISH CANADIANS.

Perhaps the most amusing feature in the productions of our young special war correspondents and of some of our sage military editors, regarding the unfortunate insurrection of the half-breeds in the North-West, is the very large amount of loud and empty talk of a Fenian invasion from across the borders. Many of our American contemporaries are working the field of sensationalism in this respect for all it is worth, and we regret to find intelligent Canadian journalists, public men, and even clergymen, endorsing themselves to the foolish, if not criminal, work of spreading alarm and fear through the community, and of falsely appearing to give credence to the wild and imaginary stories of Irish-American interference in our little family quarrel. Canadian journals publish as serious and truthful relations of occurrences the fanciful incubations of such papers as the *New York Morning Journal* and the *World*, whose reporters and correspondents will not allow any consideration of mischief to stand in the way of a spicy item or an exciting interview.

If people were to read between the lines of this alleged news, regarding Fenian movements, they would easily see that there is nothing reliable or authentic in it. All statements of alleged facts are made on the strength of an "it is said," "it is rumored," "it is expected," "it is understood or supposed," etc. And still Canadian editors will make use of such silliness to fan the flame of popular passion and excitement. A wild rumor was set afloat in Toronto that 2,000 Fenians had landed at Prescott. A minister of the Queen City straightaway ascends his pulpit and announces it as a fact. What was the consequence? The despatches inform us that he "thereby set his congregation nearly crazy." Now, against this we protest with the utmost emphasis. We protest against this coupling of the Irish name with any demonstration of ill-will towards this Dominion of Canada. We protest against it, because there is no foundation for such stories. The Irish American population of the United States to-day are too intelligent, they are too respectful of freedom to recklessly and for no beneficial purpose strive to interfere with the rights and liberty of any people, and much less of the Canadian people, which is largely made up of Irish flesh and blood. Irish Americans understand that under our present constitution a blow struck at Canada would not only be of no avail to Ireland, but would be a grave and unpardonable injury to a large and prosperous portion of the Irish race. It is consequently the height of absurdity—to say nothing stronger—to attribute to the Irish people of the United States any desire to harm this Canada of ours. None but idiots would think them capable of the crime, as none but madmen would attempt it. And even if madmen did attempt it, there would be enough of Irish-Canadians to form a bulwark in defence of their country, they would ask no aid from their fellow citizens to smite the ungrateful invader. In any such emergency Irish Canadians could count on the restraining influence of the Irish-Americans as a whole; for we know whereof we speak when we say that the great national organizations of the Irish people in the United States look favorably on and think kindly of Canada. They see that in this Dominion the Irishman stands on a level with the foremost of the representatives of other races; they see that

his political rights and usefulness are as unlimited as any other; they see that throughout the confederation, whether it be in Federal, provincial, or municipal agencies, his worth and his influence command recognition and respect; they see that in the race for wealth, fame and aggrandizement he is unfettered, and is given equal chances with all other competitors; they see on all sides that his position is an enviable one and worth cultivating, and in fact that altogether he is as well, if not much better off in Canada than he would be in the United States. In view of all this, we ask if it is possible, if it is imaginable that Canadians have anything to fear from the Irish people in the Union? Certainly not! Then let our Fenian ranters shut up!

## A CONTEMPTIBLE ATTACK ON HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

The *Montreal Times* of recently published a mean and contemptible attack on the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of the Inland Revenue. There was nothing in it but coarse personal abuse. Our contemporary evidently forgot that it lived in a glass house, and could not very well afford to throw stones; and one would imagine that with its record it would be somewhat chary in indulging in such efforts. But it seems to take a positive delight in the unsavory work of endeavoring to cast discredit on everything that is Irish. The occasion of the present overflow of its bile was a little parliamentary spat which occurred about two weeks ago between the Hon. Ed. Blake and the Minister of Inland Revenue, Mr. Costigan had a bill before the House to amend the Weights and Measures Act, and one of its clauses provided that a barrel should no longer be a measure of capacity. The hon. leader of the opposition, in a moment of bitterness and evil inspiration, and forgetful of his self-respect, indulged in a piece of sarcasm, which was of very questionable taste, and which partook more of the character of an insult than anything else. Mr. Blake suggested that, if a barrel was no longer to be a measure of capacity, a seat in the cabinet should no longer be a measure of capacity. This ungracious utterance forthwith spirited and manly reply from Mr. Costigan, who, in his usual unassuming but firm manner, uncovered the sore and set spots in Mr. Blake's record, and peppered and salted them until the leader of the opposition found that he got a much stouter Roland than he expected in return for his puny Oliver. As to the question of personal fitness for a seat in the cabinet, Mr. Costigan had no difficulty in convincing the house that his title and claim to one were as great as any of the Ministers who ever sat with Mr. Blake on the Treasury Benches. In his reply on this point, the hon. Minister of Inland Revenue asked: "Why is it that Mr. Blake always makes a point of wounding my feelings? Is it because I am known to be of a quiet disposition, and am not likely to resent his sneers? It is better that we should understand one another, and although my capacities may not come up to his standard, still there is another standard by which a comparison may be made. My rights to a position in the cabinet, as a member of the House and as a representative of the people, are as constitutional and as well founded as the hon. gentleman's when he was in the cabinet. As to my capacity and qualifications, we all cannot be of such a calibre as the hon. gentleman, but I am willing to be measured by the capacity of his colleagues in the cabinet of which he was a member. If the hon. gentleman will look back to the colleagues with whom he was associated, and with whom he never found fault, I am sure that he will not consider that the humblest member of this cabinet is at all inferior in capacity to his colleagues of the then cabinet."

The effect of Mr. Costigan's reply to the opposition leader was marked, and the result of the tilt between the two was altogether in favor of the Minister. But now the *Times* turns up after the war is over and the hatchet buried, to tell us that Mr. Costigan "had been throwing mud," that he has "no individuality of his own," that he sought "cover as an Irishman" and he is "such by occupation." These charges, especially coming from such a source, are not very tremendous, and would look anything only for the scurrility in which they are dressed. The *Times* is welcome to all the mud thrown by Mr. Costigan; it would not build a swallow's nest. The *Times* is scarcely an authority upon the standing of a political opponent. It must have lots of marines for readers when it dare to tell them that Mr. Costigan has no individuality of his own. The champion of the New Brunswick School Question, and the champion of the Canadian Home Rule Resolutions, can well afford to laugh at such an empty imputation. Finally, the allusions of the *Times* to Mr. Costigan's nationality are impertinent. If our contemporary is wise it will keep any Irish antipathies that may be lurking around its sanctum out of its columns. In conclusion, we would remind the *Times* that coarse personal abuse of a man, especially of a political opponent, does no good, for it never convinces the reader, never pays the writer but always disgusts everybody.

## PRINCE, BAYONETS AND PEOPLE.

The reception to the Prince of Wales is not altogether what the cable correspondents have been describing in their despatches. Of course, in a large city like Dublin, it is always easy to gather a crowd, and it is much easier for the correspondent to tell us that the cheers were unanimous and enthusiastic and that the presence of the throngs was due to a feeling of loyalty and not to curiosity. That was really a pathetic incident to see the Irish people melting into tears of joy at beholding the Prince attired in a verdant costume. The thing is absurd. The loyalty of a people is not to be purchased by the display of gaudy colors and