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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

TUESDAY 1.—Circumcision of our Lord. Holiday of Obligation. Epist. Tit. 1, 11-15; Gosp. Luke 11, 21.
WEDNESDAY 2.—Octave of St. Stephen. Epist. Acts 6, 1-7; Gosp. Matt. 23, 1-12.
THURSDAY 3.—Octave of St. John. Epist. 1st John 1, 1-7; Gosp. Matt. 23, 1-12.
FRIDAY 4.—Octave of the Holy Innocents. Epist. Matt. 23, 1-12; Gosp. Matt. 23, 1-12.
SATURDAY 5.—Vigil of the Epiphany. Epist. Matt. 23, 1-12; Gosp. Matt. 23, 1-12.
SUNDAY 6.—Epiphany. Epist. 1st John 1, 1-7; Gosp. Matt. 23, 1-12.
MONDAY 7.—Of the Octave of the Epiphany. Epist. 1st John 1, 1-7; Gosp. Matt. 23, 1-12.
TUESDAY 8.—Of the Octave of the Epiphany. Epist. 1st John 1, 1-7; Gosp. Matt. 23, 1-12.
WEDNESDAY 9.—Of the Octave of the Epiphany. Epist. 1st John 1, 1-7; Gosp. Matt. 23, 1-12.

Another year passes away like a dream. To all, the transition of a year, or the entrance of a new one, is of deep import. We have reached another milestone, from which we may start anew upon our journey through life. The records of former years are closed, for what is past cannot be recast, whereas the future is in our own power to shape and fill. The New Year affords many chances for a change of life, or, if we are to the path of moral rectitude, to continue therein firmly and resolutely to the end. That the New Year may be replete with happiness and blessings, is the wish which THE TRUE WITNESS heartily sends to all.

MARY ANDERSON has authorized a contradiction of the report which had her engaged to the Duke of Portland. This is so much the worse for the enamored party, but so much the better for the Duke's art. It would be a pity to have a part of this bright particular star so confined to a dukedom.

The Liberal party in the House of Commons has been strengthened by the acquisition of Sir Richard Cartwright to their ranks. The ex-Minister has been returned for South Huron by acclamation, no Conservative feeling inclined to enter the field to contest the election. The Opposition were somewhat in need of a man whose financial knowledge and debating power would constitute a source of strength, and make up, in some fashion, for their very small numbers.

The Toronto World seems to be the only sensible journal in the Queen City. It alone mounted the Buffalo dynamite farce, and refused to waste its space on the ravings of Buffalo saloon keepers and drunkards. The World says: "It is not possible that our most timid citizens have been frightened by Mr. McBride's fulminations, but it is strange that papers like the Globe and Mail, glad as they are to fill their gaping columns, should give them serious attention not only by publishing them but by actually paying for them, as telegraphic matter."

It is now almost certain that the British Parliament will again be opened by Commission at the next session, as the Queen has intimated that her arrangements will not permit of her coming to London to open the Houses in person. Queen Victoria has not yet thought fit to grace the legislative halls with her presence since the inauguration of the Gladstonian regime. Her Majesty visited Westminster for the last time in February, 1880, when she consented to attend to please the man who flattered her by adding to her titles that of "Empress of India."

The Orangemen in the North of Ireland are getting real angry. The popular cause is making such headway in Ulster that the poor devils stand aghast. They are shouting for ball and bayonet and a little army all to themselves. A circular has just been issued advising the enrollment of an Orange militia in order to strengthen the Orange society as a fighting force. Internecine strife and civil war are the peculiar weaknesses of these supporters of peace and order. How and why is it that Earl Spencer makes no attempt to punish the fanatic who are engaged in these projects of violence and rebellion?

According to the emigration returns for the United Kingdom during the past month, Ireland seems to be still losing a large share of the bone and sinew of her population. No less than 3,000 persons left Irish ports for foreign lands during the month, this number being more than double that from Scotland. During the past eleven months 385,127 were exported against 400,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 176,061 were English, 29,690 Scotch, 103,988 Irish, 73,369 foreigners, and 3,818 whose nationality is not given. No fewer than 247,370 of the total sailed for the United States.

The United States House of Representatives is composed of 325 members. Of these 221 are lawyers, 19 manufacturers, 18 farmers, 10 editors, 8 merchants, 7 bankers, 5 doctors, 2 lumbermen, 2 railroad presidents, 2 railroad operators, one minister, druggist, zoologist, hatter, railroad ticket agent, cooper, printer and capitalist—with 22 not classified as to occupation. Of these men 119 served in the army or navy during the war, 65 on the Union side and 54 on the rebel; all of the latter are Democrats, while of the Union veterans 50 are Republicans and 15 Democrats. Seven-eighths of the Southern representatives are lawyers.

There has been a considerable falling off in the amount of Customs duties received during the past half year. The net decrease for the five months of the present fiscal year ending December 31st, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882, reaches the sum of \$1,209,793. The value of the exports during the five months is \$54,174,616, while the value of the goods entered for consumption in the same period is \$50,056,469. During the same period of 1882 the value of imported goods was \$56,218,346, or over six million more than last year. These figures would indicate that there has been no excessive importation during the fall of 1883.

LORD BIRON, the Viceroy of India, who was lately hissed and insulted by the English mob for having recognized the right of the natives to some share in the administration of their own country, has, on the other hand, gained the good will of the native population to an unprecedented degree. On entering Calcutta, Lord Biron was most enthusiastically received by the natives. According to the Indian papers the streets were crowded with people of all classes. Flowers were showered on the Viceroy's carriage the whole way. Native music was played, and the native quarter illuminated in honor of the Viceroy. His reception was unprecedented. The leading native newspapers were printed in golden ink in honor of the occasion.

The most eloquent advocate of the phalanx who represent Ireland in the English Parliament, is, without doubt, Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P. He is looked upon as the Demagogue of the Irish party, and no audience ever listened to him that was not spell-bound. His speech at the Parnell banquet created a perfect furore. When he thundered out the declaration that "hated of oppressor is holy," the historic building rang with echoes that became a perfect hurricane of applause when these words filled the spacious Round Room. "Oppression in Ireland was a crime, grasping, avaricious, hypocritical, and ruthless. They came here professing a sincere desire to improve our civilization and our morals, and the gentle weapons of those modern civilisers have been the false pretence, the perjured oath, the partisan tribunal, the manacle and the gag, the incendiary torch, the emigrant ship, the bayonet, the gibbet, and the halter."

The superior education of the colored race in the Southern States seems to be well supported by the various State Governments. If we are to judge by the following statistics regarding the higher grades of instruction provided for the benefit of the negroes. There are 47 normal schools, with 258 instructors and 7,621 students; 34 institutions for secondary instruction with 126 instructors and 5,284 students; 17 universities and colleges with 126 instructors and 2,203 students; 22 schools of theology with 69 instructors and 694 students; 3 schools of law with 12 instructors and 45 students; 2 schools of medicine with 18 instructors and 116 students, and 2 schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind with 19 instructors and 120 students. These figures show that considerable progress has been made in affording to the colored race the advantages of superior instruction, and that, when the opportunity offers, the negro is not slow to avail himself of them and to reap the benefits which spring from higher education.

The Catholic Church has always and everywhere condemned all secret oath-bound societies, and any one who joins any such society thereupon ceases to be a Catholic. The condemnation and penalties imposed by the Church are not withheld from these secret societies even when their professed object is benevolence and charity. Secrecy under obligation of an oath is never necessary to enable a society to carry out any benevolent purpose. When the light of day is dreaded and even shut out by organizations it can be readily concluded that all is not well, for nothing but evil loves darkness. We now learn that, apart from the action of the Catholic Church, steps are being taken in the neighboring Republic to counteract the pernicious influence of secret societies. The first anti-secret society league composed of non-Catholics has been formed in Philadelphia, and among the resolutions which were adopted denouncing all secret societies, there is one which declares that the Masonic Lodge, "which is in active operation in every city and considerable villages in every country, file our officers, secular and divine, with its partisans, shapes our political destinies, teaches corrupting morality, subversive both of the Christian religion and of free institutions." The resolutions also declare the Grand Army of the Republic an invidious, dangerous and useless form of secret organization.

The Montreal Herald is again showing itself to be dishonest and a coward. In the editorial columns of this morning's issue it reproduces a vile and slanderous attack upon Mr. Parnell by the Belfast News Letter. The Herald endorses the calumnies contained in the News Letter, and calls them "heavy blows dealt at the agitator." The Belfast News Letter is no more a representative organ of public opinion in Ireland than the Toronto Mail is the organ of the Liberal party in Canada, and the Herald must know with what disrespect, venom and hatred the Toronto sheet can assail and vilify an honest and upright Liberal. One might as well look for justice and fairness in the Mail's estimate of a Grit, or for an absence of prejudice and bigotry in the Daily Witness when it discusses the Jesuits or the Pope, as to try and discover a particle of truth in the Belfast journal when it undertakes to criticize Mr. Parnell or any other national representative. The Herald must certainly know that the Belfast News Letter is the organ of the Landlord party and of a few Orange fanatics, and that to palm off the views of that paper on its readers as being an honest and representative expression of Irish opinion of Mr. Parnell and his policy, is to reach at one bound the height of journalistic unfairness and cowardice. If the Herald had the courage of its convictions it would have assailed the Irish leader from its own mouth, but it has not, and it gets its dirty work done by quoting from the columns of a rabid sheet.

The Montreal Herald is not pleased with the Post for having balked at its mean attempt to blacken Mr. Parnell's character by throwing the dirt of an Orange and landlord sheet at the Irish leader. Of course, we did not expect our contemporary would be pleased, for no man likes to be caught and exposed in a dishonest or cowardly act, and when he happens to be so caught, he tries to make out that his action was quite correct and even laudable. And that is just the course the Herald pursues. It can not see nor be persuaded that it is unworthy of fair and honorable journalism to reproduce opinions which are notoriously partisan and statements which are equally false and calumnious, and pass them off as honest representative opinions and true statements. The Belfast News Letter states that Mr. Parnell has done nothing for any one except himself; that he has kept capital out of Ireland and the artisans in three provinces unemployed; that he has been the means of disturbing Ireland, promoting crime, bringing "hundreds to poverty and many to extreme punishment." Such statements as these, originated by a fanatic journal about the Irish leader, are taken hold of by the Herald and reproduced with a flourish, for our contemporary in giving the Belfast ravings and slanders to its readers, says that they are "heavy blows dealt at the agitator." Will the Herald please tell us how falsehood and misrepresentation can be characterized as "heavy blows" dealt at the character of any man, and will it further intimate by what principle of right or fairness does it endorse statements which are notoriously false and slanderous? If our contemporary will answer these questions in a straightforward and unequivocal manner, it will, we hope, understand why we characterized its action as "dishonest and cowardly."

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES. The discussion on the American tariff waxed warmer every day, and is rapidly assuming the importance of a national issue in the neighboring Republic, which can only be settled by a vote of the whole people. The time is fast coming when Republicans and Democrats will have to toe the line either as Protectionists or Free Traders. Protection in the United States seems to have reached that point when it can no longer be considered the friendly assestard of labor. Protection today is a heavy burden on the consumer and a powerful ally of the capitalist. In a recent article on the question Mr. David A. Wells furnishes a statement in clear form of just how many persons there are in the United States whose earnings could possibly be lessened by a total wiping out of the tariff.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1880.	
Agriculture.....	7,670,498
Professional and personal service.....	4,474,228
Trade and transportation.....	1,810,358
Manufacturing and mining.....	3,837,112
Industries.....	17,892,000
Total.....	400,000
Proportion engaged in agriculture who may possibly be subjected to foreign competition in some manner.....	400,000
Proportion engaged in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries who can be in part but not wholly subjected to foreign competition.....	538,112
Total.....	1,237,112
Proportion that are heavily taxed and placed at a disadvantage in agriculture, manufacturing, mechanical pursuits and in mining by the protective system.....	16,154,789

This table thus shows that, of every seventeen persons employed in the United States, sixteen, who receive no protection whatever from the tariff, are compelled to purchase, at heavy extra cost, nearly every article they consume and wear, in order that the seventeenth person may be protected against foreign competition to which the sixteen others are exposed. Such protection as that can, at a glance, be seen to be nothing short of a pure imposition on the people at large. The wages of the general workingman are not kept up by the tariff; for as a matter of fact the capitalists alone have been enabled by the tariff to accumulate enormous fortunes, while the men and women employed by them actually receive smaller wages, and are more subject to hard times than the other working classes who are not protected by the tariff against the principle of outside

competition. These are facts which must inevitably work and force a reform in the policy of protection which now obtains in the United States. No party or government can any longer enforce a tariff which benefits the few to the detriment and at the expense of the many.

A CONTRAST.

The financial condition of the Province of Quebec is by no means a favorable one, especially when contrasted with that of Ontario. At the time of Confederation, sixteen years ago, Quebec and Ontario started on even terms. There is now quite a difference in their standing as respects indebtedness. While Ontario has a surplus of \$4,225,586 earning annual interest for the taxpayers, Quebec has a debt of \$15,763,853 on which the people have to pay a heavy interest. This result is produced by the extravagance of the administration, for the annual expenditures, which was about the same for Ontario and Quebec, namely \$1,180,000 at the time of Confederation, is now \$600,000 more for the Lower Province than for the Upper, or \$2,896,302 spent annually by Quebec to \$2,281,036 by Ontario. In the mean time the population of the two Provinces has increased as follows: in 1867 the population of Ontario numbered 1,620,851; to-day it numbers 1,923,228, or an increase of 18 per cent. In Quebec the population was 1,191,516 in the year 1867, and to-day it only reaches the figure of 1,359,027, or an increase of 15 per cent. Thus, while the expenditure in the one province increased but slightly with a large augmentation in the population, it increased largely in the other province which had added but a small number to its inhabitants. The result is that the annual expenditure per head of the population is \$1.18 per head in Ontario and \$2.13 per head in Quebec.

There is much food for thought in the following table, showing the comparative expenditures of the two Provinces under the heads mentioned:

	Ontario.	Quebec.
Civil Government.....	\$174,803	\$178,406
Legislation.....	178,954	202,100
Administration of Justice.....	251,119	375,791
Crown Lands.....	67,592	140,519
Education.....	522,824	350,560

While outspending Ontario under each of the first four heads in the above table, it will be seen that Quebec spends barely two-thirds of what Ontario spends on education. During the years 1874-81 the two Provinces have had this experience in the matter of receipt of interest and payment of debt charges:—Quebec has been obliged to pay the sum of \$3,500,567 on account of the debt charges, when the treasury of Ontario has been enriched to the extent of \$1,086,386 in the shape of interest on investments. And in addition to all this it must be remembered that Ontario spends more than half of its income in the relief of municipal taxation. This contrast of the financial positions of the two provinces is full of significance. It tells in an unmistakable manner that the administrations of the past in this Province have been too extravagant and not honest enough with the public funds.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Since his arrival in America some of the movements of these-called apostles of "sweetness and light" have been of a nature not to impress the American people with a very high idea of his ability as a lecturer or of his culture as a gentleman. His first appearance on a platform on this side of the water was a comparative failure and a flat disappointment to his audience. With a personal appearance everything but prepossessing, and a countenance upon which no "light" ever seems to shine, with a voice possessing every note except that of "sweetness," reading his lectures from manuscript in an indistinct and imperfect manner, and apparently careless as to whether he made himself heard or not—he had no difficulty in convincing the people of the Empire City that, as a lecturer, he was a dead failure. His Boston audiences drew the conclusion that he was a speculative theorist, and that most of his views were visionary, unsound, and impracticable. In Washington his lectures were looked upon as those of a fossil book-worm, a dilettante and a bore, and were listened to by about a score of people who generally talked all through the performance. Like English celebrities generally, and especially like his long-haired predecessor of "sunflower" notoriety, Mr. Arnold's chief object in coming to America seems to be to extract the greatest possible amount of money out of it, and then return to England and laugh at the folly and gullibility of the people who patronized him.

This view of the man and his motives is confirmed by his crack-brained conduct the other day in Washington at the residence of his hostess, Mrs. Lester. This lady had thoughtfully invited the essayist to visit the Capital during the social season (which begins New Year's Day), see some of its fashionable life, and make his sojourn at her house. Mr. Arnold, knowing how much cheaper it is to visit than pay hotel bills, not only accepted the invitation, but came before he was wanted or expected, and in Christmas week planted himself, his wife, daughter, nurse and poodle dog, right down in the midst of Mrs. Lester's family—thus upsetting all the lady's plans. Mrs. Lester, of course, expressed her pleasure at seeing them, received them cordially and did her best to entertain them. The other day she gave a grand reception in honor of the Arnolds, and invited some of the best society in Washington to meet the celebrated English litterateur. Meantime Mr. Arnold received an offer of a considerable sum of money to deliver a lecture that same evening and the temptation proved too strong for him. Shylock-like, he fondly grasped at the offer, left Mrs. Lester to

entertain her guests as best she could when she would arrive, delivered his lecture and pocketed the proceeds. He returned when all was over, congratulating himself, no doubt, that he had cleared a handsome sum for that evening without incurring any expense whatever. It is said that Mrs. Lester feels much mortified and deeply pained at this gross insult deliberately offered to herself and friends without the shadow of an excuse to justify it. Mr. Arnold affects a lofty disdain for what he considers the plebeian people of America, and hesitates not to insult them, because they fail to see the "light" or appreciate the "sweetness" of his lectures. He is acting more like a crazy, half-brained crank than like a gentleman of true culture and refinement; and if he persists in lecturing any more, he will find himself wasting his sweetness on the desert air of empty benches, if not boycotted altogether by the keen and intelligent people whom he affects to despise, but who can distinguish between genuine merit and the assumed pretence of it.

"CLEAN TEACHERS WANTED."

It is a curious commentary on our civilization when the Council of Public Instruction finds it necessary to insist that Boards of School Commissioners, when engaging teachers, male or female, shall obligate them to sign a contract "always to keep themselves properly clothed, and, on this point, to set a good example of cleanliness and propriety." The Council does not define what it means by "properly clothed," nor say who is to be the judge when a teacher is or is not "properly clothed." Whether the Council of Public Instruction itself is to be the judge, or the Boards of School Commissioners, we are not informed. Some rustic Boards of School Commissioners would, doubtless, consider a teacher proud, presumptuous, and as giving a bad example, if he or she were clothed in sought but frugal or some homespun material. A teacher who kept himself or herself neat and tidy and wore fashionable clothes would have a poor chance of being engaged by a backward community. If there really exists a necessity for such an order, it betrays a lamentable condition of affairs in our educational system, and shows that the Council of Public Instruction has been sadly remiss in its duty in the past. What have our Normal Schools, which cost the Province nearly \$50,000 a year, been doing all this time? What have our examining boards been doing? What has the Superintendent of Public Instruction been doing, who is paid a salary of about \$5,000 a year, if at this late period it has been found necessary to issue an order obliging, by solemn contract, the educators of the youth of this country to wash their faces and to wear untorn clothes? Just fancy those who are to mould the manners, instruct and enlighten the minds of our future citizens, being obliged by solemn contract to keep themselves clean and wear decent garments! For this is what the order means, if it means anything, as we shall see by a glance at the schedule of salaries paid our teachers.

According to the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1877, we find there are in this Province 115 male teachers and 1,722 female teachers who labor for the annual stipend of less than \$100! There are 374 males and 2,544 females who receive less than \$200. There are 480 males and 345 female teachers who receive from \$200 to \$400. Since 1877 salaries, we understand, have been diminished all round, and have been lately still further reduced by the operation of a Pension Fund Act which exacts two per cent. from the salary of every male and female teacher. So that the figures given above are larger than the salaries actually paid at present. We venture to state that no where else on this continent are such shameless, starvation salaries paid to any class of people worthy of the name of teachers. These instructors are either incompetent or competent. If the former, why, in the name of Heaven, are they retained in the profession? If the latter, why not pay them salaries that will enable them to keep out of body together, before insisting that they shall look tidy and wear decent clothes? The order about washing and being clean is an insult to the advanced teachers of the office, and, in their regard, is but arbitrary and unnecessary.

MR. PARNELL'S ROTUNDO SPEECH.

Our readers will find on another page of this issue, Mr. Parnell's speech as it fell from the lips of the Irish leader within the historic walls of the Rotundo on the memorable occasion of the presentation of the National Tribute. All the leading and representative organs of public opinion in Ireland, even those of the Orange and West Briton persuasion, contain the most glowing and elaborate descriptions of the demonstration in honor of the chief, a demonstration that has been justly termed to be worth more than all the golden coins of the tribute put together, and that has never been surpassed for brilliancy and enthusiasm by any similar event in Irish history. The speech delivered by the Irish leader will mark an epoch in the annals of the national movement for the political and social emancipation of the Celtic race. Friend and foe alike waited for its delivery, and neither have been disappointed in its courageous expression, its patriotic sentiment, and its unclouded wisdom. Its importance and its gravity were shown by the fact that the day following its pronouncement, the entire British press made it the subject of leading articles of every hue and color. The speech electrified the audience, composed as it was of the genius, talent, and beauty of the nation, grouped in

fealty and admiration around a chief whose power was recognized to be mightier; and bolder than that of the hereditary potentate, for it is a power that rests on a nation's love and confidence. Mr. Parnell spoke in terms that none can make any mistake about. His pronouncement is, and was meant to be, a political manifesto of the first importance,—one for the future guidance of the Irish people. Numerous statements and insinuations have for some time past been industriously circulated that the Irish party was being turned into a tail of the English Liberal party, and for no appreciable advantage. Those statements were not credited by the Irish people, but to wipe out all suspicion in that direction Mr. Parnell gave his attention to the wild speculations as to possible alliances with the Whigs, and as a perusal of his speech will show, he shattered them with a superb mingling of contempt, humor and satire. The Irish national party, under his leadership, will never treat with English parties as a mercenary or a beggar, but as a master and a dictator. If England will persist in holding the reins of government in Ireland, then the Irish party will do their utmost to ride with stirrups the British Lion himself. "We shall hold no parley," said Mr. Parnell, "with coercionists or emigrationists. If we are to have coercion and emigration, it must be under a Tory and not a Whig government, and England, for the pleasure of torturing and exterminating the Irish race in its own home, must pay the penalty involved in the war policy, the reckless expenditure, and the increased taxes which usually mark the career of a Tory administration." This is plain language and it contains no uncertainty; it shows that Irish resolution is tougher than English coercion. Mr. Parnell's scathing denunciation of the red Earl, Trevelyan and the rest of the crew, were telling efforts of withering political satire, and dealt pointedly with the whole policy of Castle rule—the jury packing, judicial murders, police quarterings, suppression of public meetings, and its general vindictiveness against the people. Earl Spencer was ridiculed as one of Mr. Forster's "prontica hands and clumsy plagiarists in tyranny," while Trevelyan was held up to laughter and scorn for his goody-goody Pinch-of-Hungriness. In fact through the whole course of his speech Mr. Parnell handled the burning questions of the hour with consummate skill and efficacy. The line of action he marked out, is worthy of unequivocal adoption by the National Party; the policy he proposed commands itself to the people, and the path which he has pointed through the future must, notwithstanding all difficulties and obstacles, inevitably lead to victory and to the proud achievement of the nation's rights and liberties.

FOREIGN DYNAMITE PLOTS HATCHED AT HOME.

On Christmas Day and the day following, the two Toronto blanket sheets were dreadfully hard up for news. Everything was at a standstill. The reporters brought in but few items; there were no political speeches to record; the telegrams came in slowly; and the supply of clippings had been previously exhausted in the make-up of the Xmas number. What was to be done? Something must be got to fill up the columns of the blankets and give them an appearance of freshness. Connection is made with Buffalo instantly, and a penny-a-liner is engaged to "get up" something startling and sensational for the great Toronto dailies. The Buffalo scribe hires himself away to a couple of low dives and interviews a couple of drunkards or bar-keepers on the political relations between Ireland and England, with Canada thrown in. The correspondent then sits himself down in a back room, and under the influence of whiskey he starts to write up a piece of business that will not only startle the Toronto blankets, but will scare all the fools in Canada, if not in England also. He packs all the dynamite he possibly can into the alleged conversations and confessions of his whiskey-soaked informants. War-paint is no object to the Globe and Mail correspondent. He splashes it all over his sensational production for these papers. The correspondent starts out by saying that prominent Buffalo Irishmen are preparing to indulge in "invincible" tactics to be practised in Canada, and that the leader of the movement is a certain McBride.

In almost the same breath the correspondent describes McBride to be "an eccentric individual and a liar, as what he says is not always to be relied upon." Truly this is a fine specimen of human nature to be a leader among prominent Irishmen in Buffalo. But considerations such as these do not trouble either the correspondent or the Toronto sheets. A sensation is wanted, and it must be got at no matter what expense of truth and honesty. McBride's absurd lucubrations are published with an air of gravity and importance. After he had given the whole plot away to the correspondent and told how much dynamite was to be used, where and when it was to do effective work, etc., the scribe ventured to remark that McBride talked very much like O'Donovan Rossa, a remark which elicited the following denunciation of the N. Y. skirmisher from the Buffalo man:—"O'Donovan Rossa is no better than a 'British detective. He is always giving away our plans and talks too much with his mouth. He is a blatherer and I don't believe he has courage to harm a flea." We think the correspondent was correct in describing his man McBride as an "eccentric individual and one not to be relied upon." But why should two responsible journals and many others copy their despatches,