FINE TRUE WITNESS'

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rough any responsible news agent, when there is one of our local agents in their locality. Address all

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 5, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. NOVEMBER.

THURSDAY, 6 .-- Of the Octave. See of Baltimore founded, 1791. FRIDAY, 7 .- Of the Octave.

SATURDAY, 8 .- Octave of All Saints. The Four Coronati, Martyrs.
SUNDAY, 9.—Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost. Patronage of the B. V. M. Less.

Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 27, 28; Last Gosp. Matt. ix. 18-26. MONDAY, 10.-St. Andrew Avellino, Confes-SS. Tryphon and Companions, Mar-

TURSDAY, 11 .- St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor. St. Mennas. Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 12 .- St. Martin, Pope and Mar-

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

MR. T. M. HEALY, who is the wittiest and most vivacious member in the House of Commons and the Premier's most formidable opponent in debate, will take the late A. M. Sullivan's place at the Irish bar, to which he is to be called on the 10th inst. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. for Westmeath, will sign his tion were entered into and freely certificate and Sergt. Hemphill, the Crown prosecutor in the Castle scandal cases, will become his legal godfather, by proposing him to the Benchers. Mr. Healy will, no doubt, soon become a conspicuous figure in the Four Courts.

Few Canadians are aware that, at the outset, the career of Sir John A. Macdonald was American press, and among other interesting and fishy things related of the absent statesman, is the fact that "Sir John Macdonald, depression of the country. The Government "as a bootblack. He persuaded a wealthy "Canadian girl to elope with him when he Mr. Gladstone seems to be favored, so far, " was only 18, and the influence of her for- with but very modest victories in the lobby. " giving father ushered him into his career."

Ir will be rememberd that James Ellis French, one of the head officials of Dublin Castle, pleaded "softening of the brain," to escape being tried for participation in the unnatural offences which disgraced the headquarters of the English Government in Ireland. The days of the ex-Inspector's insanity have been numbered, for he has just been judically declared sane, and will have to stand his trial before the Commission Court. The decision is said to be a surprise to his friends, who believed that the jury of experts would at least disagree.

THE owners of ranches in the North-West are urging the Dominion Government to increase the mounted police from 500 to 800 men, on the ground that the Indians are against them is required. The real object, however, is to find an increased market for looking after the job of supplying the additional number of horses that will be required for the proposed increase in the police force. Winnipeg despatches say that with the exception of an occasional protest against unjust land regulations the country is very quiet, and there is really no necessity for increasing the mounted police.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S amendment to the address, censuring Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, for having justified the riots which occurred at Birmingham, and or which Conservative meetings were brok in up with much damage to persons and property, was up for discussion last week in the House. The debate was extremely bitter between the Government and the opposition, and was much enjoyed by the Irish members as furnishing an example of how British statesmen can fling ugly epithets and charges at one another's heads. The sympathy of the Irish members on the point at issue was naturally with the under dog, as they have had ample experience in the way

Ministerialists the small majority of 36 in the since this entry into Parliament total vote. This result was more than was his arraignment of the misrole of th Conservatives

BRITISH INDIA continues to be overrun with wild beasts and venomous reptiles in numbers that never seem to diminish. The statistics for 1882, which have just been issued, show the list of their victims is greater than ever, having gradually risen in seven years from 19,279 to 22,125. Of this number no fewer than 19,519 were killed by snakes. Tigers claimed 895 victims; wolves, 278; leopards, 207, and elephants, 60. Wolves seem to be the only wild animals in India that are in a fair way to become extirpated. The number of cattle killed in 1882 was 46,710. Tigers and leopards were the greatest sinners, the former being responsible for 16,517 and the latter for 15,970; while 8,661 were killed by wolves and 2,167 by snakes. The contra account shows that the total number of wild beasts killed in the Indian provinces was 18,591, considerably less than any year from 1875-1879. The crusade against snakes was more successful, the list of killed having risen in six years from 117,-958 to 312,422.

EVERY effort has been made in the present campaign to conceal or disguise the fact that Governor Cleveland is a believer in free trade, and that if elected he would do all in his power to force that policy upon the country. The Democratic managers and speakers have kept clear of all discussions on the tariff, and have declined to regard it as an issue in the election. The workingmen of the country, however, refuse to be hoodwinked or charmed into a false sense of security. The New York Sun says that since 1884 there has not been such excitement on the tariff issue as prevailed during the past week, and still prevails in the manufacturing districts. And yet the free-traders who nominated Governor Cleveland proclaim that there is no question of the tariff in this contest! For a dead and unimportant issue it shows just now a very singular degree of vitality, when hundreds of thousands of men of all pursuits in every part of the country have awakened to its insidious existence in this canvass with much the same feelings with which they would awake in the night to find a burglar in the house.

THE faith of the English people in free trade seems to lose some of its strength. The question of Fair Tradevs Free Trade has already been broached in the House since the opening of Parliament. The merits of the ques-Kingdom, that capital was leaving England and was invested in countries with a protective tariff, and that England's trade was In fact, the feeling of dissatisfaction with the Canadian Premier is going the rounds of the sion by moving an amendment to the address regretting that the Queen's speech contained no reference to the agricultural and commercial "the present Premier of Canada, began life fought the amendment, but only succeeded in averting defeat by the slight majority of 19. He can scarcely run the session through on such close shaves and narrow majorities.

THE BEAUCE AND MEGANTIC ELECTIONS.

Of the two by-elections held in the county ties of Beauce and Megantic, for the local House, the Conservatives carried one and the Liberals carried the other. In Megantic the contest was close, as usual. Mr. Irvine, its former representative, was returned at the general elections by a majority of 38 votes. His successor, Mr. Whyte, retained the seat for the Opposition by polling 31 votes of a majority over the Conservative candidate. In county Beance the two candidates were Messrs. Poirier, Liberal, and Taschereau, Conservative. The full returns show the latter gentleman to have won the election by a majority of 321 votes. Although this constituency has troublesome and that greater protection been saved to the Government, the result of the polls is far from favorable when compared with the issue of the contest at the general the horses raised upon their ranchers. It is elections. In 1882Mr. Bolduc, the Conservative alleged that certain horse ranches have got candidate, carried the election by the hand wind of the Government's intention from some majority of 1264, or nearly four times that private sources, and are busily engaged in of Mr. Taschereau. This indicates a serious falling off in ministerial support in the county as well as an almost radical change in political opinion. La Minerve sees in this result a lesson for profound meditation and enjoins upon the party to organize and be ready for any other contest that may offer. Our contemporary attributes the marked diminution in the Conservative majority to the divisions in the party, and says that instead of a prajority of 321 votes, the party would have had at least 800 if its forces had been

THE MAAMTRASNA ENQUIRY

REFUSED.

THE demand for an official investigation into the Maamtrasna murder scandal was formally made in the House of Commons by it is instructive, supplies an unlimited Mr. Parnell, in the shape of an amendment to amount of statistical facts and figures the address. The Irish leader was expected | concerning the railroads as factors in the to deliver one of those speeches which sets the House ablaze and the country a thinking, nation. It shows that during the calendar He did not disappoint his brilliant and atten tive audience. He had to deal with a question of national justice and right which gave within the year. Since 1880 there have been of being deprived of freedom of speech at their him all the necessary inspiration for an clo- opened in the United States no less than

া In the tain in his exalted position that "dear good man Earl Spencer, who had winked at or condoned these outrages by his subordinates." The allusion touched the Ministerialists to the quick and prompted them to a display of unusual bitterness and bad feeling. Mr. Gladstone, who knew that Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan had distinctly threatened to resign and abandon the government if an inquiry into their administration was granted. resolved to refuse all concession. The Premier, being afraid of having an Irish crisis in addition to all his other troubles, was deterred from doing a simple act of justice, and in his fear he called upon the House to refuse to grant the proposed enquiry into one of the most abominable outrages in the present century. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his speech, said that if the charges the Irish members made could be proved nothing less than the impeachment of the Lord-Lieutenant would be necessary. But the Premier, blinded by partizanship, would afford no opportunity to prove the truth of the charges, although Mr. Parnell assured the House that there was sufficient evidence at his command to show beyond a doubt that four of the victims of Castle tyranny in the Maamtrasna case alone were made to suffer for crimes they never committed. The discussion finally ended in a refusal to grant an enquiry. By this action the Government assumes the responsibility of the crimes of its subordinates, and all the odium | under which they live while here, are such borne by it. The Irish members will now be justified in throwing their weight and influence against the Ministry on the question of the franchise. If they do, it is more than possible that Mr. Gladstone's majority would be so slight as to prevent him from facing the

Lords, and to ultimately force him to resign.

STRANGERS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE

Under the Civil Service Act it is ordained that no person can be appointed to office who has not passed the necessary examinations. But we regret to see that some of the Ministers at the Capital entertain nothing but supreme contempt for this parliamentary injunction, when it becomes a question of finding snug and convenient ber:hs for certain folks from the old country. When instances of this unjust discrimination in favor of strangers have come under our notice, we have not failed to denounce their Ministerial author and to condemn his infraction of the law of the country. To-day we discussed. It was shown and proved find our esteemed contemporary, the Ottawa that rents were diminishing throughout the Daily Sun, asserting on the best of authority that within the last few weeks a number of recent importations from England have been quietly placed in good positions suffering from foreign bounties and restrictive in the Civil Service without examination duties. These points formed the basis of as to qualification, though probably not withloud and serious complaints by many speakers. out a tinge of damnation on the part of old and tired officials. The Sun relates how one marked and influenced by an unusual amount present state of affairs was so strong that it of these foreigners was, immediately after his arrival in the Capital, trotted up to the public buildings and politely requested to do the Canadian Government and the Canadian people the honor of going through the form of working for them. Our contemporary asks if this is fair to the scores of young Canadians who have specially prepared themselves for the Civil Service, who have passed the requisite examinations, and who are anxiously awaiting their turn to be placed behind a public desk? Of course it is not, and we fully agree with the Sun, when it holds that it is "neither fair to their parents nor to the people of Canada, who have to pay the piper, that recently imported Englishmen with letters of introduction from my Lord Tomnoddy or my Lady Fitzpoodle should be shoved into a warm berth, while qualified Canadians are compelled to kick their heels out in the cold." That is a plain square way of looking at the nuisance; but the nuisance becomes more offensive, and the cause for complaint and protest becomes greater, when the fact is taken into consideration that most of the foreigners who thus find their way into office from the stool of favoritism, spend their leisure time, which great, in sneering at Canada and everything Canadian. This is the return the country gets for feeding them. As the Sun forcibly remarks, "we do not want paupers of any sort from abroad. We have more than enough of the native article. Least of all do we want the siry pauper of aristo. cratic pretensions who takes the bread from

> PROSPERITY. National prosperity in the United States has been closely identified with railroad progress and development throughout the country. The extension of railroad enterprise is the clearest proof that new tracts | against the whole people, General Butler said are being won from the barren wilderness, and that the resources of old settlements have been favourably developed. Commercial relations expand, the population spreads and increases, while new cities and towns spring up fairy-like in regions but yesterday almost unknown. Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1884, which is as ponderous as year 1883 the railroad mileage had reached 121,592 miles, 6,753 having been constructed

the mouths of our own children, and then

despises and abuses the benevolence on which

Randolph and helped to swell his minority to admitted that Mr. Parnell's speech capital issued by the several companies up to them he says that they were so drunk that Irish National League, to consider the most the respectable figure of 178, only giving the was the minority to has every made to the close of their respective fiscal years they could not see whom they were bumming constitutional means of bringing public principles. expected and was received with cheers from Castle in Ireland, he touched briefly upon ings of the roads for their geveral fiscal years around with these men? That, of course, is from holding a lawful and constitutional the revolting scandals that had been brought of 1883 were \$823,772,294, an increase from not possible. Then why state it as a truth home to certain officials of the government the previous year of \$53,563,025. The coming from the lips of a minister of Christ we indignantly protest against this despotie and sneered at the Ministry's surjecty to re- net earnings for the past year were and a writer of his life? Mr. Beecher appears action of the Government of the 'Even Keel' \$336,911,884, or a sum equal to about 9 per to be very careless of his language. I heartily which allows Englishmen to assemble to rage of \$25 the ton, the value of this freight, would represent the enormous sum of \$10,-000,000,000. Penetrating every portion of the men may get themselves by their vices, which thoroughly detested and routed by the Irish vast area of the United States the railroads have created the condition of a firm and compact nationality, while at the same time adding to the inexhaustible treasures of the country.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

THE question of introducing Chinese cheap labor into the country will have to be discussed and given some sort of settlement at the next session of Parliament. The heathen is not to be objected to solely on moral grounds. His presence is a continual menace to the working man, and as such the Government will assume a great responsibility if it decides to tolerate and encourage the nuisance. Canada cannot afford to have its white labor undersold and driven out of the market Chinese can afford to work for wages that would mean misery and starvation to white men with families. The Chinese may be very good fellows in their own Celestial empire, but the conditions on which the lower classes of them immigrate to America and the conditions people and very poor citizens for the country. The Toronto World does not hesitate to accept atonce the straight and square issue of expelling for people of our own flesh and blood is not to be rested on stories of leprosy, or opiumsmoking, or rat-eating, or any of these argument holds good without any such incidental props. Canadian workingmen object to Chinese immigration on the broad ground that all the work the country affords they want for themselves. Suppose that the Mongolian intruders were to quit opium entirely, and solemnly agree that they would never touch dog-pie or rat-stew any more. That would not settle the question, by any means. All the work that the country affords is wanted for our own people : positively we have not a day's work or wages to spare for the invaders. This is the straight and square issue before us, and it must be

A MAJORITY OF 200,000 SINNERS.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been a most conspicuous figure in the Presidential campaign which is now drawing to a close. He had been a long-life Republican, but when Mr. Blaine secured the nomination the Plymouth orator hauled down his colors, and with bag and Łaggage left for the Democrati camp to support Grover Cleveland, a man after his own heart and ways. Between the Christian pulpit and the political stump his eloquence has had no rest. Mr. Beecher has put forth a vigorous and determined advocacy of Cleveland's claim to the White House. He has defended with pen and tongue the moral lapses and the inco npotency of the Democratic candidate. But at a great Cleveland demonstration in Jersey City the other evening the Christian minister shot past the mark, and startled the nation by a statement of unparalleled infamy. Speaking of Cleveland's private character from a public platform and in the presence of thousands of men, women and children, Mr. Beccher said : "If every man in New York State to night "who has broken the Seventh Command-"ment once, twice or thrice, would vote for "Mr. Cleveland he would be elected by 200,-"000 majority. There are many men in 'Brooklyn who will say, 'I have been bum-'ming with Cleveland at night.' I say to every such man, 'You were bumming on your own hook, and were so drunk that you couldn't see who was bumming with ' you.'" It is scarcely credible that any man, much

less a Christian minister, could give utterance to such language in a public speech, delivered on behalf of a candidate for the Presidency of a civilized nation. Instead of being a judicious defence of Governor Cleveland, it is an atterly unjustifiable attack on the morals of three-fourths of the voters in the largest State in the Union. It constitutes an accusation worse than that brought against Cleve. land, for the latter has not been accused of RAILROAD PROGRESS AND NATIONAL | the heinous offences of destroying the honor and peace of families. It has become quite evident that Mr. Beecher's hostility would be more helpful than his spurious friendship to the Democratic National ticket. Questioned as to his shameful accusation made he could not have believed it possible, but he sarcastically added : "As an expert in such matters, Mr. Beecher must know much better than I. And is this the result of his teachings and of the teachings of the ministers of the Gospel all over the State who have been associated with him, and who have been spreading abroad the truths of our holy religion? Is this the State of New York, or is it the Territory of Utah? I trust that a President elected by the votes of such men as Mormons, because their conduct is at least more decent than that of the 200,000 disciples of Mr. Beecher."

Again, Mr. Beecher says that there are men own I ublic meetings. They voted with Lord quent and powerful pronouncement. It is 28,405 miles of railroad. The amount of share bumming at night with Mr. Oleveland, and Holyford and Cappawhite branches of the caused to be taken down, the evidence of any

to the close of their respective fiscal years they could not see whom they were humming constitutional means of bringing public opin was \$3,708,060,583, an increase from the pred with. How did Mr. Beecher know this to be dear on the infamous practice vious year of \$207,024,759. The gross earn- true? asks Gen. Butler Has he been of land grabbing, have been prevented cent. on the cost. The American railroads wish I could say of him as Felix said unto during 1883 transported 400,000,000 tons of Paul, 'Much learning bath made the mad.' freight, and Mr. Poor calculates that an ave- I have failed to discover the evidence of that the first right of citizens to assemble in pubsurplus of learning in Beecher's case; but I lie meeting." The English Government can have evidence of other conditions into which tend toward madness."

If Grover Cleveland obtains a majority in New York State after that, it is to be presumed it will be because the Seventh Commandment is not held in respect by the masses of the people, and that their sympathy lies with him who breaks it. Beecher has put his hoof in it, and none will suffer more from the unpardonable accusation than the Governor for whose benefit it was made.

QUEBEC'S POLICY OF BLOCKADE. The Quebec Board of Trade appears to be a generous, whole-souled, go-ahead and pro- opportunity that offered to develop comgressive sort of body for itself, but pettishly near-sighted, jealous and narrow-minded to. wards others. That august body has petitioned the Ottawa Government against any to satisfy the greed of capitalists. The further expenditure of public money upon the deepening of the Lake St. Peter channel. The Board of Trade imagines that if the channel was blocked, Montreal would be done for, and that Quebec, which lies like a corpse on the Canadian seaboard, would be granted a new lease of life. Fond, but foolish dreams! If the resurrection of the Ancient Capital depends on the decapitation and discredit which spring therefrom must be as to make them very bad company for our of Montreal as the head of navigation, we can assure our aged sister city that the day will be a long time coming. By the way, would not the village authorities of Gaspe or them on these grounds. It says: "the case | Father Point or Tadousac be justified in imitating the unselfish and generous conduct of the Quebec Board of Trade by imploring and petitioning the Government against fixthings. These are incidentals merely, ing up any more light-houses below Quebec, and, though they do tell pretty by discharging the coastguards that are now heavily against the Chinese, the main employed, and by generally leaving the channel to take care of itself? It is quite possible that if these undeveloped seaports, which are so much nearer the ocean, had half the chances and opportunities Quebec has had to permanently become the leading maritime port of the Dominion, they would be able to show more for their time and labor than the Ancient Capital can at the present day. Dear old Quebec would like exceedingly to see the Canadian metropolis nothing but the headquarters of barges and schooners, and even then it might petition the Government against further expenditure of public money in repair-

ing the canals and keeping enough water in

them to float a bark cance.

WHAT BISHOP O'FARRELL DID SAY. Some six or seven weeks ago Mgr. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, N.J., and formerly a member of the Montreal clergy, was travel. former or increase the prices against ling in Ireland after a visit to Rome. Dur- the latter. Consequently the Winess ing his tour His Lordship was welcomed by is quite wrong when it asserts that the Irish people, and had occasion to deliver a series of lectures and sermons on the leading and burning questions of the day. In an interview with a reporter of the Dublin Freeman Mgr. O'Farrell related his Roman experiences, and specially dwelt upon | take advantage of such a market except the feelings of affection and sympathy which Pope Leo XIII. entertains towards the people of Ireland, and to which His Holiness gave expression in an audience with the Bishop of Trenton. Mgr. O'Farrell was not slow in making known to the world the exact thoughts and feelings of the Pope on the Irish question. To destroy the effect of His Lordship's announcements, the English newspaper correspondents exaggerated their nature and misrepresented their meaning, which was the next best thing to denying His Lordship's statements. These correspondents represented Mgr. O'Farrell as stating that the Pope favored the Irish movement to cut free from England. The meanest tyro in diplomacy would not be guilty of such an avowal. The Pope never uttered the sentiment and Mgr. O'Farrell never said he did, but the object of the misrepresentaton has been attained by forcing the organ of the Vatican to make a denial of the statement fabricated by the English newspaper correspondents. Bishop O'Farrell, speaking on the subject. has also denied he had made use of the statement imputed to him, and explained what he said was "that the Pope declared Ireland had rights and was justified in maintaining and aserting them."

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING IN IRELAND. Mr. Gladstone's Liberal Government continues to ignore the right of public meeting and to refuse freedom of speech to the people of Ireland. Last week two public meetings were called at Kiltulla and Doon to give the people a chance of discussing certain questions which affected their interests; but strong squads of police were sent to both places by Earl Spencer to intimidate and prevent the people from assembling and expressing their opinions in open day. There was not the shadow of an excuse for such brutal interference with constitutional rights. This policy of repression is eminently calculated to exasperate the people and to drive them into secret societies. The parish priest of Doon, Canon O'Donnell, see | your correspondent to make me believe that ing the turn affairs had taken, invited a nummaterial development and prosperity of the Mr. Beecher refers to will not disturb the ber of delegates to his own house, where the following protest against the action of the Government was adopted :- "Whereas, we, the priests and laymen delegated by the Tipperary, Pallasgreen, Sologhead, Cappamore, in Brooklyn who will say that they have been Kilteely, Murroe, Newport, Kilcommin, have never, on any occasion, taken down, nor

meeting by a so-called Liberal Government. break each other's heads, as recently at Birmingham, but will not allow us to exercise not take surer means of having itself people. It is really incomprehensible how a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's calibre and en. lightenment can encourage and assume the responsibility of such intolerable misrule and

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE AR. GENTINE REPUBLIC.

Mr. J. A. Maguire, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic in Canada, published a letter in the Quebec Chronicle the other day commenting on the lack of trade relations be tween the Republic and the Dominion, and showing Canadian manufacturers the splendid mercial intercourse and to secure a profitable market for their goods. To score a point against the National Policy, the Daily Witness deals dishonestly with Mr. Maguire's letter.

In answer to his query why Canadian man. ufacturers do not introduce their wares, such as cotton cloth, edge tools, agricultural implements, etc., etc., into the Republic, our esteemed contemporary says: "There are several " reasons why they do not, but the principal " one is because our paternal government, in " order that the manufacturers of agricultur-" al implements and cotton cloths should get " rich and prosperous very fust, has created. " by means of Customs duties, an artificial " dearness in this country, which makes it "impossible for these manufacturers to sell "their goods where competitive prices pre-"vail. Neither we nor the United States " can take advantage of such a market ex-" cept for slaughter purposes." That is not the reason and much less the

"principal one" why our manufacturers have little or no business dealings with the Argen tine merchants. If the reason put forward by the Witness was an honest and correct one, how will our contemporary explain, and why did it pass over the fact stated in Mr. Ma. guire's letter that "the Argentine Republic took during the past year from the port of New York alone four million dollars worth of manufactured goods, nearly all of which are manufactured in this country (Canada). such as agricultural implements, edge tools, machinery, barb wire fencing, tacks, boots and shoes, prints, towellings, shirtings, preserves and canned goods?" What are we to conclude from this? If Canadian manufactured goods can be sold to New York merchants and then resold to Argentine consumers, it is clear that direct and immediate relations between the Canadian manufacturer and the Argentine consumer would not tend to diminish the profits in behalf of the the national policy makes it impossible for these manufacturers to sell their goods where competitive prices prevail, and the concluding statement of its misleading paragraph that "neither we nor the United States can for slaughter purposes," is altogether unwarranted. Mr. Magure concludes his timely letter as follows: - "It therefore behoves our Canadian manufacturers to at once take steps towards introducing their wares into the republic which in a very short time might be made a large and very valuable consumer. All information regarding the cost of transportation, duties, &c., could be obtained at any of the republic's consulates in the Dominioe, and I shall be more than pleased to give not only all information in my power, but will also personally assist by every possible means favorable introduction of any of Canada's products, and the development of a trade in manufactured goods be tween the two countries."

IMMIGRATION SCANDALS AT SOUTH QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

SIR.—I read your remarks in Saturday's Post hastily, and I have not the paper by me. If I remember rightly you thought my de-nials were not sufficiently explicit. I will en deavor to make them more so. You blamed me for my reticence. Doubtless I could say much, on many things, if I chose to make you my father confessor. What I am concerned in is the charge into which my name was dragged, made against Miss Richardson in l'Elec car, and re-echoed by you. That charge was that the lady was continually holding altercations with me in the agent's office and on the wharf, to the hindrance of public business and the annoyance or amusement of the bystanders that she called me, on such occasions, "cad," "blackguard," "hypocrite," &c.; that, in all this, she was taking her revenge, because I had given her "a piece of my mind" for her refusing to allow me to give religious instruction and to hold religious services with the servant girls under hercharge. This accusation in its several counts, and in toto, I deny. 1 denounce it as a base fabrication—as a Lis. Miss Richardson has never had an altercation with me, in the office or out of the office; on the wharf or off the wharf. She has never addressed to me such words as "cad" and the other choice selections from your correspondent's repertoire. I have never heard her use any such words of any person; and it would take far better evidence than that of she had used them. I have never intended to give, nor sought to give, religious instruction in the Home, nor to hold religious services with the servant girls placed therein. I have never received instructions from my superiors to do so. ... The Home is in the parish of Levis. and it would be the duty of the rector to hold such services, if they had been required.