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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

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.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay.

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.

Few Canadians are aware that, at the outset, the career of Sir John A. Macdonald was marked and influenced by an unusual amount of romance. A biographical sketch of the Canadian Premier is going the rounds of the American press, and among other interesting and fishy things related of the absent statesman, is the fact that "Sir John Macdonald, the present Premier of Canada, began life as a bootblack."

It will be remembered 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 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 troublesome and that greater protection against them is required.

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 which Conservative meetings were broken up with much damage to persons and property, was up for discussion last week in the House.

Randolph helped to swell his minority to the respectable figure of 178, only giving the Ministerialists the small majority of 36 in the total vote. This result was more than was expected and was received with cheers from the 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.

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 faith of the English people in free trade seems to lose some of its strength. The question of Fair Trade vs. Free Trade has already been broached in the House since the opening of Parliament. The merits of the question were entered into and freely discussed.

THE BEAUCE AND MEGANTIC ELECTIONS.

Of the two by-elections held in the counties 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.

THE MAAMTRASNA ENQUIRY REFUSED.

THE demand for an official investigation into the Maamtrasna murder scandal was formally made in the House of Commons by Mr. Parnell, in the shape of an amendment to the address. The Irish leader was expected to deliver one of those speeches which sets the House ablaze and the country a thinking.

admitted that Mr. Parnell's speech was the finest he has ever made since his entry into Parliament. In his arraignment of the misrule of the Castle in Ireland, he touched briefly upon the revolting scandals that had been brought home to certain officials of the government and sneered at the Ministry's anxiety to retain in his exalted position that "dear good man Earl Spencer, who had winked at or condoned these outrages by his subordinates."

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 berths for certain folks from the old country.

RAILROAD PROGRESS AND NATIONAL 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 are being won from the barren wilderness, and that the resources of old settlements have been favourably developed.

capital issued by the several companies up to the close of their respective fiscal years was \$3,708,060,563, an increase from the previous year of \$207,024,759. The gross earnings of the roads for their several fiscal years of 1883 were \$823,772,294, an increase from the previous year of \$53,663,025.

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.

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 baggage left for the Democratic camp to support Grover Cleveland, a man after his own heart and ways.

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.

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 Kiltilla 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.

to them he says that they were so drunk that they could not see whom they were bumping with. How did Mr. Beecher know this to be true? Ask Gen. Butler. Has he been around with these men? That, of course, is not possible. Then why state it as a truth coming from the lips of a minister of Christ and a writer of his life? Mr. Beecher appears to be very careless of his language. I heartily wish I could say of him as Felix said unto Paul, "Much learning hath made the mad."

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 progressive sort of body for itself, but pettishly near-sighted, jealous and narrow-minded towards others. That august body has petitioned the Ottawa Government against any 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.

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 traveling in Ireland after a visit to Rome. During his tour His Lordship was welcomed by 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 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.

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 was not the paper by me. If I remember rightly, you thought my denials were not sufficiently explicit. I will endeavor 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'Enfer, 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 her charge. This accusation is in its several counts, and in toto, I deny. I denounce it as a base fabrication—an atrocious lie. Miss Richardson has never had an audience 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 your correspondent to make me believe that 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. I have never, on any occasion, taken down, nor caused to be taken down, the evidence of any

Irish National League, to consider the most constitutional means of bringing public opinion to bear on the infamous practice of land-grabbing, have been prevented from holding a lawful and constitutional meeting by a so-called Liberal Government, we indignantly protest against this despotic action of the Government of the 'Even Keel,' which allows Englishmen to assemble to break each other's heads, as recently at Birmingham, but will not allow us to exercise the first right of citizens to assemble in public meeting. The English Government cannot take surer means of having itself thoroughly detested and routed by the Irish people. It is really incomprehensible how a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's calibre and enlightenment can encourage and assume the responsibility of such intolerable misrule and despotism.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE ARGENTINE 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 between the Republic and the Dominion, and showing Canadian manufacturers the splendid opportunity that offered to develop commercial 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 manufacturers do not introduce their wares, such as cotton cloth, edge tools, agricultural implements, 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 agricultural implements and cotton cloths should get rich and prosperous very fast, 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 prevail. Neither we nor the United States can take advantage of such a market except for slaughter purposes."