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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886

It appears that the Mail is renounced as
the Government party organ. No wonder.
After its outrageous and infamous articles on
his Province, no Government would dare to
acknowledge it.

While a roaring apostle of Orangemen is
endeavouring to convince the people of Canada
that his order is the model of perfection, and
its aims and object nothing but peace,
order and good will to men, his friends in
Great Britain and Ireland are to all appear-
ance doing their very best to disprove his
assertions.

The British occupation of Texas, the most
northern island on the Egean Sea, and not far
from the Turkish coast, seems to indicate a
determination on the part of that power not
to weaken her hold in the Eastern Mediter-
ranean.

The Americans have no great reason to
thank their advocates at Halifax, Mr.
Mason, for his conduct in connection with
the fishery matter. His tactics in connection
with the investigation in the Admiralty Court
may be suited to a certain type of court in
the United States, but they are not calcu-
lated to impress his own countrymen when
attempted in a foreign country.

The reception of the Lord Lieutenant of
Ireland seems from the cable dispatches to
have been a very mixed affair. The cheers
and groans seem to have been about equally
divided, though neither one nor the other
have any special significance.

The National party in the House of Com-
mons has acted wisely in determining to cease
obstructing business. Such a course can
serve no purpose, as it is only productive of
irritation, and the Government is strong
enough to vote down anything proposed, to
suspend, eject and generally play the dicta-
tor.

ence, if it does not govern, the course which
will be adopted with reference to the tenantry
in Ireland during the winter.

We fear that those poor people who may
be trusting to the "discovery" of Signor
Succi for relief from their occasional hunger
will find they are trusting to a broken reed.
The prospect of maintaining a hungry family
for a week on a quarter of a dollar is cer-
tainly a pleasing one, and the age of
Land Leagues seems to cease, accord-
ing to the telegraphic dispatches, "dukes,
princes, senators, deputies and hosts of
foreign doctors" to look to the Signor's
salon, all, no doubt, tempted by the treasure
promised by the discoverer. But, as a matter
of fact, it is no discovery at all. There has
long been known a plant giving out a fluid
that has a marvellously sustaining power
when taken internally. It is well known in
South America. At the time Dr. Tanner
made his noted fast it was suspected that
what was called water, and which he drank
so much of, was this liquid. Very likely
Succi has something of the same order, and is
going to make a little cheap notoriety on the
strength of it.

There is a clamor raised in Great Britain
at present for the summary removal of the
name of Sir Charles Dilke from the roll of the
Privy Council and the cancellation of his
privilege. One of what Macaulay termed it
"periodical fits of morality" is at present
passing over the island, and the outraged
virtue of the people is not to be satisfied with
any mere resignation. This the errant baronet
sent in after his trial in order to avoid
the other contingency. But it may be pointed
out that Dilke, sady as he has fallen from
decency, is not a convicted felon, and, if
offences of morality are to be so punished by
the Crown, who cannot cancel hereditary
honors without parliamentary power, it is
hard to say what disastrous havoc would be
played among the ranks of the nobility. It
may be worthy of note that the last instance
of a Privy Councillor being struck from the
roll was that of Sanroft, the Anglican Pri-
mate, James II. running his pen through the
name himself. "It will be a kindness to re-
lieve him of attendance if he is sick," said the
angry King, and shortly after the incident of
the "seven bishops" occurred.

The American Fish Bureau has reported
that the take up to the 9th inst. was 42,805
barrels, as compared with last year up to the
same period of 252,696 barrels; in 1884,
263,739 barrels; in 1883, 102,203 barrels,
and in 1882, 275,882 barrels. This result
will go far to open the eyes of
the people of the Eastern States in
particular and the American people in gen-
eral to the fact that the Canadian fisheries
are of greater importance to them than they
thus far found it convenient to acknowledge.
The view that we have maintained, that a
rigid enforcement of our rights would be the
best provocative of reciprocity, seems to
be proved correct as time goes on, and the
figures quoted above have caused one lead-
ing paper in Boston to reason as follows:—
" This, we believe, sustains us in the argu-
ment we advanced, that while Canada,
under the Halifax treaty, obtained advan-
tages altogether disproportionate to those
which we secured, the government of that
country did possess certain rights, which we
could well afford to obtain at the price of
reascuable concessions. That the Canadians
should insist upon a maintenance of the three
mile limit rule is not at all strange, when it
is taken into account that our government on
the coast of the United States insists upon
the maintenance and the enforcement of pre-
cisely the same regulation."

HON. THOMAS WHITE.
In our Ottawa correspondence it will be
seen that "Rideau" explains and qualifies
his previous statements concerning the
Hon. Thomas White. We hope the
hon. gentleman will accept this
explanation. We may, however, supplement
this by saying that any
construction of a nature reflecting upon his
personal integrity could have been placed upon
the statements made in the letter of "Rideau."
We certainly, though we differ from the
Hon. Mr. White in some of his public acts
and criticise them freely, must add that we are
well aware his reputation as a citizen of
Montreal is too well known to permit of any
suspicion reflecting on his personal reputa-
tion.

THE GAZETTE AT FAULT.
The Gazette is apparently becoming desper-
ate over the Costigan Home Rule resolu-
tion matter. With much ingenuity, but with
a total lack of ingenuousness, it quotes the
following lines from an article in THE POST
referring to the effect Mr. Costigan's amend-
ment to the Blake resolution has had in Eng-
land:—"But much is being made just now
(in England) of Mr. Costigan's amendment
and the erroneous construction that
is placed on the unfortunate parliamentary
episode is doing great harm. The harmful
influence has received impetus in consequence
of the recent letter of Mr. Goldwin Smith."
The friends of Mr. Costigan, it may be seen,
are evidently at their wits' end to find a line
of defence when these words have to be
twisted into a vindication. The Gazette
adds:—"If an erroneous construction is being
placed upon the Costigan amendment by the
enemies of Home Rule to the detriment of the
cause, the proper construction would set mat-
ters right in the minds of all intelligent men."
This is certainly a very profound conclusion,
and no one can fail to be struck by it. But,
unfortunately, the "erroneous construction"
has obtained force in Great Britain, and is to
all appearance being fostered more and more
by interested persons. The "erroneous con-

struction" put on the unfortunate parlia-
mentary episode—namely, that Canada was
not in favor of the principle exposed in Mr.
Blake's resolution, but was in favor of Mr.
Costigan's diluted amendment—had done, we
repeat, incalculable harm in a moral sense,
and will probably do much more before the
lie is caught.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE PREMIER.
It is again rumored that Sir John Mac-
donald proposes to retire from public life and
that the Imperial Government proposes to
treat him as they treated the late Sir Francis
Hincks, and shelve him into a governorship.
This statement is made on what is alleged to
be "good authority," though the Globe does
not say what it is. The fact is that Sir John
Macdonald has long looked to be called "up higher"
to some office in which he could spend the
evening of his days in quiet and comparative
peace. Any time during the last ten years
the public has heard rumors of his accepting
the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court,
a position on the Judicial Committee of the
Privy Council, the ministry at Washington—
not a bad suggestion by the way—and
even the Governor-Generals'hip; all these
rumors have been based on "good authority,"
and if a recorded remark of Mr. Fish is
trustworthy there appears to have been some
foundation for the Washington story. But
the rumor at present gains weight from the
fact that the ministry is doomed, and that it
knows it. Naturally, the Prime Minister
would prefer to take his office, whatever it
may be, before the elections so that he would
not be in the position of a defeated minister.
But to this there are evident reasons for op-
position. His retirement would precipitate
defeat and make it, when it came, a rout.
There is consequently strong pressure being
brought to bear on Sir John not to leave his
trembling friends at this crisis.

DOGS.
It seems that "man's faithful friend" is
falling into bad odor in certain quarters, and
we are confronted with the question, "What
is the good of a dog?" A terrible bill of in-
dignity is brought against "poor Tray,"
the ever faithful, ever kind creature of song.
A captious critic asks in a contemporary:—
" What do nine dogs out of ten do for their
living? They do not act as scavengers, as a
protection they are the rottenest of reeds, and
they produce nothing but more dogs. On the
other hand, they are successful disseminators
of vermin and cutaneous disease, and are the
occasion of the most intense anxiety to those
who, or whose children, have had the misfor-
tune to be bitten by them. But it is
chiefly as disturbers of rest that dogs
are nuisances. In thousands of cases the
question of life or death depends upon whether the critical sleep of
the patient is lengthened or cut short. Thou-
sands of valuable lives have been lost because
at the supreme moment when quiet was
necessary the yelping of some worthless cur
has caused the patients to start in fright from
the sleep which would have enabled nature
to repair damages. Not a night passes but
the sleep of infants and of their parents is
broken by the howling and barking of some
whelp, even the selfish owner of which
could not give any reason why it should
be permitted to live. Why should not
the taxes on dogs be made ten times
their present amount and enforced?"

This is news indeed. So far as the subject
of noise is concerned the complaint is strain-
ing at a gnat and swallowing a camel in lay-
ing the blame of the suffering of sick persons
on the dog. The license of noise exists in so
many forms, and death and sickness is caused
by it in our cities with such impunity, that
it seems absurd to lay the blame on the
canine race. In fact, in this respect they are
not nearly such offenders as cats. But
the why and the wherefore which the writer
seeks suggests other questions. What is the
use of a man? he might have asked, and
reasoned quite as accurately as in the case of
dogs. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her recent
novel, speaks of "Chinese, newspaper
writers, and other unfortunate works of God."
She, we presume, would argue concerning
those creations in the manner doggie is
treated in the quotation above. And man
himself is said by a German philosopher
to be a superfluity, as is proved by
his gradual abolition of himself by machinery.
Better perhaps to leave these things in the
course nature has placed them. Though, no
doubt, many people think they could greatly
have improved on creation if they had been
consulted.

MR. COSTIGAN'S HOME RULE
AMENDMENT.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has a very high opin-
ion of his own opinions. So have a great
many in Canada. But it is not to be sup-
posed that the people in England attach much
weight to anything he may say. On the con-
trary, the reverse is rather the case, and it is
tolerably notorious that it was the very great
indifference with which his peculiar views
were received by his own countrymen that
caused him to shake off the dust from his
shoes and seek the shores of America. Hence
his distorted argument and venomous state-
ments concerning the Irish question are not
likely to greatly influence the English. But
he may indirectly mislead them, and so ex-
ercise an evil influence, and this is shown by
a letter he has recently addressed to the
Times concerning the unfortunate Home
Rule resolution moved by Mr. Costigan. In
the course of a violent attack on Mr. Glad-
stone's pamphlet, Mr. Smith says:—
" Mr. Gladstone, in his pamphlet on 'The
Irish Question,' once more asserts that he has
the British race in the colonies on his side, and
he exalts in the belief that England, in uphold-
ing the Union, is deserted by all her children.
Once more, so far as Canada is concerned, I
reverse his assertion. A resolution in favor of
his policy, moved in the Canadian Parliament
by his friend Mr. Blake, was thrown out by an
overwhelming majority, and an amendment
which any Unionist might have subscribed was
carried in its room."

resolution moved by Mr. Costigan. At a
time when a strong resolution of the Cana-
dian Parliament would have been a great
source of comfort and strength to those
struggling for Home Rule, the Minister
of Inland Revenue who, of all others, ought
to have gone hand in hand with the movers
of the resolution, deliberately added in frus-
trating the object at issue. It is hardly
necessary to repeat what we have again and
again said in as strong language as we could
find concerning the conduct of Mr. Costigan
in that matter. We hope that now he
will himself acknowledge that our con-
demnation of his course of action was just-
ified. The most deadly opponent of Home
Rule for Ireland points triumphantly to his
amendment as one which "any Unionist
might have subscribed to," and re-
gards it as an assertion of Canada,
represented in her Parliament, that she is no
Home Ruler and is opposed to the principle.
This, it is hardly necessary to say, is not the
case, but if the impression that it is obtained
force in Great Britain, and bears evil in-
fluence, we know who is entitled to be
blamed for the unfortunate fact.

HOME RULE AND SCOTLAND.

The efforts of the Scottish Home Rulers have
hardly received that attention from the pub-
lic which they deserve. This is no doubt due
to the overshadowing presence and the greater
preponderance and more imposing agitation
for the same principles in Ireland. But the
movement is in progress, and will, doubtless,
continue to gain in force. The very presence
of Mr. Angus Sutherland in Parliament
proves this. There is something like
retributive justice in his election. We are
told that at the commencement of the
century the then Marquis of Stafford buried
down the house of the present member's great
grandfather, together with many others of
evicted tenants. The parliamentary repre-
sentative of that part of Sutherlandshire has
been regarded as almost the personal right of
Lord Stafford, but the extended suffrage
has shown the drift of public opin-
ion in that part of North Brit-
ain. This action is due to the awakening
of the people to the fact that they have rights
in the soil in accordance with the ancient
customs of the country, which rights have
been wrested from them. The hardy toilers
of that rugged region have been reminded of
certain historical, economical and political
phases of their condition, and the crofters'
agitation has assumed its present shape.
They are reminded of the historical fact that
the system under which they live is the
feudal system of England and the result of
military conquest, which gradually swept
away the ancient tribal rights of Scotland.
Gradually, because as a matter of fact it was
not until after the '45 that the legal craft, by
means of deeds which the people did not
fully understand, took from the clansmen
their rights in the public lands and vested
them in private individuals, and the old
"chieftains," previously vested by the
clans with certain administrative functions
only, became proprietors of the lands. From
that moment the clans commenced to perish
in all but name and sentiment, the latter
weakening, naturally, with time, and as the
members were compelled to scatter, making
way for the deer and sheep of their chiefs.
From that time difficulty and poverty have
been afflicting the poor Scottish tenant until
at last what is known as the Crofters' move-
ment has been forced into existence. This has
assumed such proportions that last year a
bill having for its object the advantage of
the Crofters, so far as enlarging their holdings
were concerned, was passed; but as the lands
are generally held on long leases this act is
not of much avail. The bill, however, has
been set rolling, and will certainly not be
easily stopped in its progress. The logical
conclusion of the agitation is fairly ex-
pressed by Mr. Sutherland himself in a
recent speech, as follows:—
" I believe that the solution of the land ques-
tion in Scotland will be found in Home Rule
for Scotland. When Scotchmen are allowed to
manage their own affairs, deer parks will go
and the workers will get the land. We intend
to work and agitate both for Home Rule and a
settlement of the land question. The Irish have
shown us what energy and determination can
accomplish. We are planning an active, an
aggressive, but, of course, a perfectly legal cam-
paign. A conference will be held in Scotland
before the close of the month which will be at-
tended by delegates from all parts of the United
Kingdom. Hitherto no assistance of any kind
has been lent from expatriated Highlanders.
The work has been carried on mainly by a few
people at a considerable loss of time and means,
but it is now thought that the movement has
assumed such proportions as to justify an ap-
peal to Scotchmen all over the world to assist in
undoing the wrongs of the past."

THE COSTIGAN AMENDMENT.

The more the comments of the English
press upon the subject of that disastrous
amendment of Mr. Costigan to Blake's
Home Rule resolutions are read, the more
does the evil it has wrought become apparent.
It is clear that it has conveyed the idea
that Canada, at least of the Imperial pos-
sessions, is not in favor of Home Rule.
The Englishman is not a reasoning
animal, or if he reasons at all it is sluggishly,
and if he reaches the truthful end of a propo-
sition, it is, as a rule, by clumsy methods.
Elas it should not take the average English-
man two minutes to arrive at the conclusion
that, logically, Canada must of necessity be
strongly in favor of Home Rule. She must
support it on principle, for she
not only possesses, it herself
but cherishes it, and, more than that,
went into rebellion to obtain it. When there
were only forty Repealers in the British
House of Commons and no organization in
favor of Irish Home Rule, Canada was ob-
taining it for herself. It ought, therefore, to
be plain enough to England that the principle
of Home Rule cannot be opposed by Canada.
But much is being made just now of Mr.
Costigan's amendment, at the opinion of

Canada is at present thought a great deal
of, owing to the prominence the Dominion
has recently been brought into in the mother
country, and the erroneous construction that
is placed on the unfortunate parliamentary
episode is doing great harm. The harmful
influence in question has received additional
impetus in consequence of the recent letter of
Mr. Goldwin Smith, to which reference has al-
ready been made. This is made very clear
by the comment in the columns of the vari-
ous leading organs of public opinion. The
Spectator, for example, says:—"So far as the
letter is confined to the evidence that
Canada is by no means committed to the ap-
proval of Mr. Gladstone's policy, it is, how-
ever, very valuable. A resolution in favor
of Mr. Gladstone's policy, moved in the
Canadian Parliament by his friend Mr.
Blake, was thrown out by an overwhelming
majority, and an amendment which any
Unionist might have subscribed was
carried in its room." The Graphic says:—"Mr.
Goldwin Smith contradicts, so far as at
least as Canada is concerned, Mr. Gladstone's
reiterated assertion, repeated once more in
his recent pamphlet, that in his advocacy of
Home Rule he had the British race in the
Colonies on his side. Mr. Goldwin Smith
states that a resolution in favor of Mr. Glad-
stone's Irish policy, moved in the Canadian
Parliament by his friend Mr. Blake, was
thrown out by an overwhelming majority,
and an amendment which any Unionist might
have subscribed was carried in its room."
The Chronicle says:—"As a rule, the citizens
of the Colonial possessions are more
British than the British, and it is
satisfactory to learn that Canadians,
notwithstanding their unfortunate contiguity
to the mischievous influences and unsettled
political working of the American republic,
are still true to their traditions. Mr. Parnell
receives no support from them and their Par-
liament did itself credit by rejecting by an
overwhelming majority a motion moved in
favor of Irish Home Rule." Such examples
could be quoted at great length if our space
permitted. But the three given are enough
to prove the evil line of thought
into which British opinion has been driven by
the course pursued by the Minister of Inland
Revenue. As was anticipated at the time,
the mischief done by the amendment in the
direction of fostering misconception has
proved incalculable.

A POSSIBLE DEPARTURE.

This is a critical moment in the course of
meat exportation from this continent. The
agrarian controversy just now raging in
Ireland attracts the greater part of the atten-
tion of the public, and the latter is perhaps
not as generally aware as it might be
that the spirit of unrest is moving quite
as strongly, though less demonstratively,
in other parts of the British islands. There
appears to be, from certain remarks made in
the Glasgow Herald, a tendency on the part
of the present Conservative Government to
endeavour to counteract this agrarian feeling
by offering certain concessions in the direction
of such a protective policy as would tend to
keep foreign cattle out of the British isles,
and so rehabilitate the present falling busi-
ness of the farmers. The Glasgow paper
quotes some statements made by Lord Ran-
dolph Churchill, which seem to indicate that
in certain contingencies the administration is
prepared to go to this length and cast to the
winds the free trade policy, absolute and
simple, which has so long been an article of
faith in the British mind. There are many
objections to the plan, the principal one
being that it seems next to impossible to
raise enough cattle for domestic consumption.
But if the temper of the people falls in with
the offer of the Government, and the country
were to acquiesce in a return to a policy of
prohibiting foreign meat, it would be neces-
sary for our exporters to be on the
alert. The few remarks of Lord Randolph
shows clearly that foreign cattle only would
be prohibited, and by "foreign" he did not
refer to that raised in British possessions.
At present Spain, Holland and the United
States are heavy contributors to the meat
supply of Great Britain. The proposed
course would exclude the United States, and
Canada would be about the only field for
cattle trade with Great Britain left available.
Our exporters should be ready when the
opportunity comes.

THE "MAIL" AND ITS PARTY.

The course now being pursued by Sir John
Macdonald towards the Mail newspaper is
not likely to deceive anyone. An organ the
Conservative party must have, and there is
at present nothing to take the place of the
paper in question. To do what was done
once before—start another paper—is out of
the question, though the leaders of the party
would, it is said, not be very sorry to see
something of the sort done. It is an open
secret that there has been much tension of
late in the relations between the managers
of the paper and the Government. But no
one is likely, in the face of existing circum-
stances, to be deceived by the manifesto pub-
lished in yesterday's Mail. It is rather a pecu-
liar time for the paper in question to "define
its position;" and, when it gravely announces
that "a mere organ—an instrument manipu-
lated by a certain set of politicians—it has not
been; and we need scarcely add that at this
stage in its career, when it is enjoying an
unprecedented measure of public favor, it
does not intend to assume so unhappy, not to
say so unworthy a role—the public will
be inclined to laugh. An organ, it has been
from its start, and, as has been too often
proved, one by no means always a source of
strength or comfort to the party.

ances, but this is a matter easily
enough understood by those who read it. The
"enlightened conscience" appealed to may be
not so dull as the paper seems to think.
Senator O'Donoghue summed the position up
very effectively in the course of an interview
yesterday with a reporter of the Herald as
follows:—

" Repudiated the Mail! It is all humbug.
Sir John without the Mail is nowhere in On-
tario. He might as well repudiate his brain or
his right hand! He might as well repudiate
his party body. As the Mail writes the
party think and vote. As the Mail
advices, all the party can-
didates and electioneering agents and
other small politicians, and the little
newspapers all over Ontario think and say
and do. The force of repudiation is altogether
fatal. The Government party in Ontario is
permeated with the Mail's sentiments—don't
forget that. These are the passwords to
office—the battle cry for the election. The
Mail means Sir John and the Govern-
ment; and this everybody in Ontario—Home
Rule or anti-Home Rule, Irish, English or
French, Catholic or Protestant, knows to be the
fact. It needs no special demonstration. You
do not understand the power the water runs down
hill, do you? You are not asked, in a water-
ing hot day, to demonstrate that the sun shines.
And more silly is it to question the fact that the
Toronto Mail exists by the Government and for
the Government. It is devoted to the Govern-
ment, body and bones, and receives its inspira-
tion and instructions direct from the Premier
himself. Of all the hollow, shallow, flimsy his-
tory of humbug the dexterous Premier has ever at-
tempted to impose upon the public, and with
which to hoodwink his old and confiding sup-
porters in Quebec, this pretended repudiation
is the sickest."

THE PARNELL DEBATE.

It is stated on something like credible
authority that Mr. Sexton has received infor-
mation to the effect that General Buller has
reported to the Imperial Government that
rents are too large in Kerry and Clare, and
that the people cannot pay. If this is the
case, the fact will be the source of much
strength to those now taking part in the
debate on Parnell's bill. It is certain
that General Buller has shown by his previous
report that he is convinced of the unhealthy
condition of affairs among the tenantry, and
it is therefore more than probable that Mr.
Sexton's information is correct. In view of
this circumstance it is difficult to see how
any decided opposition can be offered to the
bill by the Government. The proposition is
fair and simple. The first clause of the
measure proposes to enact that
any statutory tenant whose rent
as been fixed prior to Dec. 1884 may apply
for an abatement. The second proposes to
stop evictions. In view of the position of
affairs, with the Government Commissioner
himself proving the truth of the complaints
of the Irish party, the very moderate propo-
sition embodied in the bill ought to
receive the support of the administration.
But it seems very doubtful whether it is not
destined to receive the most uncompromising
opposition. So far only one member has
spoken against the bill; but that one member
is a Government supporter and professes a
speak on behalf of the ministry. If he fairly
indicates the Government intention, then it
seems that the very fair, reasonable and
honest proposition embodied in Mr. Par-
nell's bill is doomed to rejection. The
dea expressed by Mr. Parnell when
he said that "elections had conveyed a
mandate to the House of Commons that it
should show itself willing and able to provide
for the wants of Ireland equally as if it were
an Irish Parliament," does not seem to be a
happy one. It is true that the motion of
rejection is to be moved by a private member
and this leaves the Government free. So, at
the last moment, it may see the necessity
of doing something. If it does, it must
be in the direction of putting into force
the principle which Mr. Parnell's bill con-
tains in its provisions. It is hard to see how
the administration can allow the existing con-
dition of affairs to remain until the reassem-
bling of Parliament. The case was exposed
in all its hideousness by Mr. Gladstone when
he said that at present a "law existed
under which the penalties of eviction might
be inflicted on a large body of
men who the Government admitted were not
unwilling, but were unable, to pay their
rents." The leader of the Opposition, also
put the case in a nutshell when he stated that
the bill, apart from general policy, was "ab-
solutely necessary." There is, however, a
ray of light gleaming through the dark
cloud. The certainly not unfriendly action
of General Buller, added to the unanswerable
arguments of those supporting the bill, may
cause those who oppose it to see that its
passage is an absolute necessity, practically an
act of mercy and justice, else there will be
evictions and consequent suffering. The
consequences will be seen later, consequences
of the utmost magnitude. And of the vast-
ness of these consequences the Government,
as Mr. Gladstone said, seems to be indiffer-
ent, in fact it seems "not fully capable of
realizing."

UNBRIDGE.

Father Allain's bazaar is announced to take
place in the Market Hall, Unbridge, on the
14th, 15th and 16th prox. All who still hold
unsold tickets would do well to dispose of
them at once and make their returns at or
before the last of this month. Also, parties
who have promised prizes or something for
the tables are respectfully requested to send
them as soon as convenient to Rev. Father
Allain's address.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Catholicism for the first time in American
history has an organ conducted by colored men
in its behalf. The American Tribune, just
published at Cincinnati, O., has the following to
say in its salutatory:—"We will to what no other
newspaper published by colored men has ever
dared to do—organize a Catholic church a
hearing, and show that it is worthy of at least a
fair consideration at the hands of our race,
being, as it is, the only place on the continent
where rich and poor, black and white, must
drop prejudice at the threshold and go hand in
hand to the altar."—Indianapolis World.

A new gold field in the northern part of
Western Australia has been discovered,
which is estimated to extend over an area of
nearly 4,000 square miles. Already there is
a rush of diggers toward the place.