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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. It is remarkable that a strange fatality seems to have attended the *Mail* ever since its first establishment. What ever it has touched seems to have turned to lead, iron, and ashes. As a Conservative organ, "it has managed," as a prominent member of the party once said, "to do more harm to its friends than half a dozen *Globes*."

While a roaring apostle of Orangemen is endeavoring to convince the people of Canada that his order is the model of perfection, and its aims and object nothing but peace, civility and good will to men, his friends in Great Britain and Ireland are to all appearance doing their very best to disprove his assertions. Yesterday it seems those firebrands were at their bloody work again in Belfast and Liverpool. At the former the result was a man and a woman killed and others injured. How much longer is this turbulent conspiracy to be permitted?

The British occupation of Tunis, the most northern island on the African coast, 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 Mediterranean. A glance at a map will show the importance of the island as a strategic position. The theory that the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway would be the signal for a gradual withdrawal of British forces from the coast of Europe seems not to be in the least of immediate events.

The Americans have no good reason to thank their advocates at Halifax, Mr. Meserve, 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 calculated to impress his own countrymen when attempted in a foreign country. The New York Herald and the N.Y. Post administer that gentleman some very appropriate snubs. His course seems to indicate that the American fishermen on trial do not come into court with clean hands, and have something they wish concealed and fear to permit the light shine on.

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. But there is a singular feature in connection with the state entry. The customary chariot was, it seems, dispensed with, and the Marquis and Marchioness rode on horseback, the lady, as reported, in white poplin, as a "tribute to the Irish people." A white poplin riding habit is certainly a novelty, but as to the tribute we fear it will be found that this is a kind of taffy which will not be very effective in the present temper of the Irish people.

The National party in the House of Commons 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 dictator. And the sooner the estimates are passed the sooner will Mr. Parnell's bill be reached. Now that Irish affairs are so well before the wind, the policy of asserting the rights of the majority, which was necessary before when it was being ridden over and trampled on by the minority, seems needless at present. The indications are that the principle involved in Mr. Parnell's bill commands itself to the public and a large portion of the House of Commons, and, as we have said, whether it passes or not, its principle will at least influ-

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 Socci 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 certainly a pleasing one, and the age of Land Leagues seems to come, according 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 Socci 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 patent. One of what Macaulay termed its "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 set 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 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 Sarcroft, the Anglican Primat, James II. running his pen through the name himself. "It will be a kindness to relieve 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, 263,759 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 general 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 leading paper in Boston to reason as follows:—"This, we believe, sustains us in the argument we advanced, that while Canadian, under the Halifax treaty, obtained advantages 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 reasonable 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 precisely 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 we regret 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 criticize 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 reputation.

THE GAZETTE AT FAULT.

The *Gazette* is apparently becoming desperate over the Costigan Home Rule resolution 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 amendment to the Blake resolution has had in England:—"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 matters 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 parliamentary 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—has 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 Macdonald 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-Generalship; 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 opposition. 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 indictment 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 misfortune 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. Thousands 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 straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel in laying the blame of the suffering of sick persons on the dog. The license of noise exists in so many forms, and death and sickness are 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 opinion of his own opinions. So have a great many in Canada. But it is not to be supposed that the people in England attach much weight to anything he may say. On the contrary, 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 statements concerning the Irish question are not likely to greatly influence the English. But he may indirectly mislead them, and so exercise 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. Gladstone'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 upholding the Union, is deserted by all her children. Once more, so far as Canada is concerned, he utters 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."

No better proof could be found of the evil hidden in the, practically, anti-Home Rule

resolution moved by Mr. Costigan. At a time when a strong resolution of the Canadian 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 frustrating 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 sees the fruits of his work he will himself acknowledge that our condemnation of his course of action was justified. The most deadly opponent of Home Rule for Ireland points triumphantly to his amendment as one which "any Unionist might have subscribed to," and regards 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 a force in Great Britain, and bears evil influence, 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 public 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 burned down the house of the present member's great grandfather, together with many others of evicted tenants. The parliamentary representative 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 opinion in that part of North Britain. 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' movement 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 expressed by Mr. Sutherland himself in a recent speech, as follows:—"I believe that the solution of the land question 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 campaign. A conference will be held in Scotland before the close of this month which will be attended 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 appeal 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 Mr. 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 possessions, 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 proposition, it is, as a rule, by clumsy methods. Else it should not take the average Englishman 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 Repellers in the British House of Commons and no organization in favor of Irish Home Rule, Canada was obtaining 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, as 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 already 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 approval of Mr. Gladstone's policy, it is, however, 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. Gladstone'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 Parliament 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 attention 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 endeavor 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 business of the farmers. The *Glasgow paper* quotes some statements made by Lord Randolph 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 necessary 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 circumstances, to be deceived by the manifesto published in yesterday's *Mail*. It is rather a peculiar time for the paper in question to "define its position," and when it gravely announces that "a mere organ—an instrument manipulated 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.

Concerning its outrageous attacks on the Catholic Church, the *Mail* glories in its iniquity, and practically announces that it intends to continue its present course. Of course, it is compelled to refer to Sir John Macdonald's re-son of its utter-

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:—

"Repetited the *Mail*! It is all humbug. Sir John without the *Mail* is nowhere in Ontario. He might as well repudiate his brain or his right hand! His might as well repudiate his party body. As the *Mail* writes the party think and vote. As the *Mail* advises, all the party can do is and electioneering agents and other small politicians, and the little newspapers all over Ontario think and say so. The force of repudiation is altogether local. The Government party in Ontario is permeated with the *Mail's* sentiments—don't forget that. These are the passions to office—the battle cry for the elections. The *Mail* means Sir John and the Government; 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 that that water running hot day, do you? You are not asked, in a wretched 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 Government, body and bones, and receives its inspiration and instructions direct from the Premier himself. Of all the hollow, shallow, flimsy bits of humbug the detestable Premier has ever attempted to impose upon the public, and with which to hoodwink his old and confiding supporters in Quebec, this pretended repudiation is the sickest."

THE PARNELL DEBATE.

It is stated on something like credible authority that Mr. Sexton has received information 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 has 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 proposition 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 to 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. Parnell's bill is doomed to rejection. The idea expressed by Mr. Parnell when he said that the "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 contains in its provisions. It is hard to see how the administration can allow the existing condition of affairs to remain until the reassembling 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 "absolutely 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 vastness of these consequences the Government, as Mr. Gladstone said, seems to be indifferent, 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—give to the 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.