THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891

THOSE who object to what they are pleased to term the "interference of pricets in politics," may, in their narrow minded way, take exception to the following noble words of Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax. But those who have aspirations regarding the future of Canada will thank him for uttering them. They cannot fail to have a beneficial effect wherever they are read:

"The interests of the country and the fond promitional lowe of his country find a place in the heart and engage the attention of the true priest. Were he attraitor to his country and to his social interests he would be unit to minister at God's attar. Hence, should a candidate for Parliament advocate, say unrostricted reciprocity, and should a preinte conscientiously believe that to be the first step toward annexation—should he have good reason to believe that its promoters had finat result in view, viz., to destroy our fair Canadian mationality, and to make of this country the building ground of carpet baggers and traitors—should not he advise, short, catrest, ayo, command hispeope, who naturally could not see as far as he, to vote against such candidate."

Montreal Centre.

Mr. Edmund Guerin has been chosen by the Liberals to oppose Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., in Montreal Centre, and has accepted the nomination. That he will be defeated in a signal manner is a foregone conclusion if the friends of Mr. Curran work with their accustomed alacrity and zeal. A vast amount of labor and considerable expense will have to be borne by the late member who has served the city and country so well and whose much credit upon the Irish Catholics of Canada. This we very much regret, and after the battle is over Mr. Guerin will also regret it. His attempt to oust a gentleman who has now the respect and recover.

Hon. Mr. Flynn.

We learn with satisfaction that the Hon. E. J. Flynn has consented to be the Conservative standard bearer in Quebec County. His election ought to be a foregone conclusion and his presence in the House of Commons will add lustre to that assembly and be of benefit to the country. Mr. Flynn is an Irishman, and that alone should ensure him the active support of all our race, but he is more especially deserving of that support for the reason that his learning, statesmanike grasp of public affairs and brilliant genius places him in the very front rank of our countrymen. The Irish in the province owe him a debt of gratitude for the stand he took in the Legislature when the question of Home Rule for Ireland was under discussion. His masterly speech on that occasion was one of the noblest arguments ever heard on the floor of any parliament. The present local administration, which fears such opponents as Mr. Flynn, concentrated all the force and resources at its command to defeat him in Gaspe and substitute for him a political back and creature of their own. They succeeded, but Mr. Flynn is a public man whose career is not to be stopped by such paltry opposition, and at Ottawa there lies before him a wider field of usefulness.

Hon. Edward Blake.

Hon. Edward Blake, ex-M.P., bas retired from publiclife. This is very much United States. Many papers of great to be regretted. On many occasions our high appreciation of the hon, gentleman has been recorded in these columns. We need only repeat to-day what we have so often written with pleasure, that he is one of Canada's noblest sons. His loss will be keenly felt, but evidently he could not remain longer in parliament without coming into conflict with Sir Richard Cartwright, who appears to have thrown off all restraint. Mr. Blake in his great Malvern speech set forch his views on the trade policy of Canada. Sir Richard Cartwright, although the battle was at that moment at its highest, gave his leader a fatal blow by promulgating a doctrine in conflict with that gentle man's, and no doubt did much to bring about the defeat of Mr. Blake at the last general elections. Since then matters do not appear to have mended between the two statesmen, and Mr. Blake, no doubt, prefers to retire rather than openly quarrol with his late political friend. Sir John A. Macdonald will again carry the country and he will have to thank blundering Sir Richard Cartwright for the total population his success. Let us hope that many thereof. This would give eight times as a changes that are uncalled for and dauger commenced on the building in May.

years may not pass ere we shall see Mr. same.

The Political Struggle.

The battle has begun and the political

parties are putting forth all their energies

on the one side for unrestricted reciprocity, equitable for both countries and not ruinous to our native industries. The contest will be short and sharp, but the most vital interests of Canada are at stake. Leaving aside the loyalty cry it cannot be denied that the consequences of adopting unrestricted receiprocity with he United States would be fraught with consequences disastrous to Canada. A straight demand for annexation would be at least consistent. Our lot would be thrown in with that of our neighbors; we would then become part and parcel of their territory, and have our voices heard and rights given through our representation in the Senate and Congresss of the United States. Whatever advantage or disadvantage the situation might present, there would be a permanancy about such an arrangement that would be to that extent a guarantee of security. Unrestricted reciprocity could never be carried out in the first place, because it is unworkable, and the only free trade we could possibly have with the Republie must be on the basis of commercial union which, without political union, vould place Canada in a most humiliating position, literally depriving her of her autonomy. Granting, for argument sake, that unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union would benefit Canada, which we doubt very much, should a treaty be concluded between the countries, what guarantee have we that such an arrangement would be renewed at the expiration of the time limited for its duration. The history of the past is all against such an assumption. In very instance the United States have declined to renew their treaties with Canada and it is not at all likely that any change will take place in their policy toward us. The first effect of an uncestricted reciprocity treaty would inevitably be to killmany of our most important industries and to make Canada a shaughter market for the surplus manu factures of the United States. Our career in parliament has reflected so monetary institutions are largely interested in Canadian industries, the failure of the latter would bring hard times to the financial concerns which, in order to maintain themselves, would be obliged to full back upon their borrowers, not only esteem of all who know him will result in the cities but in the farming districts in a defeat from which he shall never as well, and disaster would be widespread in the cities and rural parts of Canada. We do not refer at present to the thousands of men and women who would be thrown out of employment from the mill, the foundry and the factory, that does not seem to be worthy of a moments consideration by those who are seeking to make the farming classes believe that a moderately protective tariff is all in favor of the cities and against the rural districts. The farmers of Canada cannot underate the value of their home market. if they do, then, perhaps, they may be sufficiently verdant to accept the gospet of the commercial unionists, but should they do so, they will find to then sorrow that they have sacrificed the substance for the shadow. Unrestricted reciprocity would entail direct taxation to the extent of at least \$12,000,000 yearly, that of itself would be unbearable, especially to the agriculturists who have already the burden of the local government and municipal taxation to carry. It would deprive us of rights for which Canadians struggled in days not so long gone by, and at the expiration of the treaty should our people have suited themselves to the new state of affairs, they musiface the almost certain refusal of the United States to renew the relations entered into.

Some Social Problems. Of all the conventions held within the last year none possessed more interest to students of human nature than that or the National Prison Association of the ability and some of singularly pathetic interest were read, and addresses delivered which showed how greatly opinion has changed of late years regarding crime and its causes. Among the latter the observations of Warden Brush, of Sing Sing, were particularly noteworthy. His fundamental idea was that crime originates in the lack of proper home training of the young. Over-indulgence by parents and trunney from school, small matters in the estimation of some people, he regarded as the first steps taken in the downward path that led many boys and men to the penitentiary. This should contain a solemn warning to parents, for it was shown that the prison population is recruited from all ranks of society, and

formative influences of home, which may be supposed to go with education, seeks to preserve it to future generations on crime is thus clearly indicated. An-as well as maintain it for his own day. other gratifying fact brought out was That the Liberal party has been disgracsons. A curious peculiarity as regards Empire. the prevalence of crime in different localities was pointed out by one gentleman, who showed that some of the most orderly communities appeared very bad, in comparison with others' really much worse. Taking the State of Massachuthat its criminals in prisons and gaols have increased out of all proportion to: was attributed to the enforcement of laws founded on local ideas of public was blamed for this had showing, for it was found that crimes against person and property had decreased forty-four per cent, in 25 years, while arrests for intemperance in the same period increased from four thousand to eighteen thousand. The conclusion arrived at therefore, was that the alarm about the increase of crime with the increase of education means person and property much safer than twenty-five years

ago, but that intemperance is not nearly The great fact of recent years is the extraordinary increase of cities in number and size, presenting the most important factor in our social problems. At while at present it is assumed that onecities or large villages so connected by railways that they are practically suburbs of cities. So radical a change in ; its effects "in the increase of individual responsibility and the effects that flow from this extra strain upon the individual," as one speaker expressed it. To insanity, because the morally and intelfrom the country. Considering this tendency, it was well said that the good men were apt to be repellant towards this class of the community. They have no sympathy with the moral weakling, though they are willing to help the honest struggler. Hence they crush the individual of immoral proclivity, and drive him out to seek the recognition of wayward and criminal companions. This is the rationale of the increase of urban life, and it is a very serious matter to consider, because it brings up the question as to the proper limits to be set to tical world of Canada has witnessed for a our doctrines of local self-government long time. Why is it that they dare not Those doctrines take for granted that Because the letter contains Edward citizens of moral aims and purposes, with minds educated enough not to mistake for the wise, the well-inclined and the charitable to seek out the remedy and may as well make up their minds, howapply it.

MALIGNED.

A Protest From a Liberal Paper Against Sir John's Manifesto.

The Huntingdon Gleaner says:-Why Liberals should submit to be maligned as Sir John maligns them, we see no reason. He holds up the Liberal party to decision. as one that has sought to injure instead of benefit the country, that has opposed effort to advance it; a party vacillating in its policy, and consistent alone in obstinately opposing whatever he proposed. At present, he says, the Liberals seek to bring about direct tax-ation and subervision of the constitution. Sufficient refutation of these calumnies is to state what the true Liberal believes. He holds that government should be by the people and for the people; that every branch of the executive should rest upon the popular will and be responsive to it. All monopolies, all exclusive privileges are repugnant to the true Liberal, who contends that it is the duty of government to give to all equal rights and coneede to no classor combination privilege which are not shared by all. Holding the view that governments exist solely to perform those duties which the people as individual cannot discharge, Liberals resent as an abuse of the people's mandate the government taxing any section to enefit another section, or the shaping of the tarith or laws to favor any class. In what manner revenue should be raised is a matter of expediency, and when Sir John implies that direct taxation is a Liberal doctrine he asserts what a long line of eminent Reform statesmen, from that eximes which can only be committed Sir Robert Peel downwards, have, disby the educated are on the increase, avowed, and who all tayored such a Nevertheless a close analysis of prison customs tariff as would produce the statistics in a given state showed that hecessary revenue and no more. The true Liberal believers in reforming all seventy per cent. of the gaol population abuses, no matter how ancient, that may was furnished by ninety-five per cent, have become attached to the administraof the whole population of the state, tion of governments, and in that he shows

many criminals from each thousand of lows. Indesiring to cut off cotten branches The Province of Quebec Lottery have which implies the wisest loyalty, for he auspices. other grathying fact brought out was ed of late by Edgars who would peddle that prison discipline conducted accord-principles for the support of men whose ing to modern ideas really works for the objects are abhorrent to true Liberlas, reformation of criminals. "It is a mis- and by leaders like Cartwright subject to taken idea," said Mr. Brush. "that he mislead by erratic projects, does not aff of the fact that the Liberal party is criminals are mostly old offenders. Of sound to day on its great traditional the 1383 men now in Sing Sing 1056 are principles, and that its members will not there for the first time." Similar state | yield to Sir John Macdonald in their dements were made concerning other pri-

Church Door Meetings. Offiawa, February 16.-At a mass or Gatineau Point, Osawa county, Mesterday. Rev. Father Champagne forbade the holding of a political meeting at the *Consequently the meetchurch doors. setts, for example, it was pointed out ing did not take place although the two candidates, Messrs. McDougall and Devlin, were present. In his sermon Father Champagne said it was his duty as a its increase of population. Inquiry, priest and as a guardian of the religious however, established the fact that the interests of his parishioners to advise increase of criminals was not owing to them not to give their vote in favor of a offences against person or property, but party whose principles would lead to annexation with the United States. In that country, continued the speaker, the worship of the mighty dollar was driving decency. The zeal of the Prohibitionists away the worship of God, and there would be danger of these principles invading Canada if annexation was coming. A young man in the caurch interrupted the priest and was expelled. Hon, J. A. Chaplean arrived here yesterday to confer with the Premier. He returns to Montraal this evening.

Mr. Blake's Withdrawai.

Totosto, February 14.—The Empire says:-"There is a great mystery surrounding the letter in which Hon, Edward Blake announced to the electors of West Durham his intention of retiring from public life. All the reporters say the representatives of the Globe were excluded from the convention while the letter was being read, and when read it disappeared. The Globe reporter heard it read; the Globe amounces that it was a short letter, simply amounting Mr. Blake's intention to retire. the beginning of this century only three The Empire correspondent did not per cent, of the people dwelt in cities, get sight of the letter but was told that it was a long letter. The World rethird of the whole population live in porter was refused sight of the letier and was told a story something like that which appeared in the Globe. Hon. Edward Blake was asked for a copy of the letter by the Empire and refused the habits of a people could not but have point bank. Now if it was a short little ats effects "in the increase of individual letter simply declining the nomination and announcing an intention of retiring from public life on account of ill-health. why all this mystery? Why any neces-sity for concetement? The plain fact of this was traced the increase of crime and | the matter is that the story told by the Globe and told to the other reporters is insanity, because the morary and intellinot true. The letter was a lengthy docu-lectually weak gravitate into association ment and Hon. Edward Blake in it exwith criminals when they enter the cities pressly stated that he was retiring from public life because he could not support the present policy and follow the present leaders of the Reform party. This the Empire is informed by a gent eman who was a delegate to the convention

and heard the letter read. Toronto, February 16.—The Empire says concerning the Blake letter: refusal of the Grit leaders to let the public know the contents of the letter in which the Hon, Edward Blake intimated his refusal to be a candidate in the Libretirement for the present from public. each citizen possesses the power of intel Blake's condemnation of the unpatriotic figent self-direction. They presuppose policy torced on the party by the present the best means to secure them. Viewed from mining them politically by insisting in this way we see more clearly the on the publication of his letter, but is it ; causes of social evils, and it only remains just to the men, who have looked up to for the wise, the well-inclined and the him as a leader to withold his views at

ike isome of the mest extra-climary well as significant things which the political world of Canado has witnessed to a significant things which the political political threat of the material and a significant things which the political political threat of the unparticular political threat of the unparticular political threat of the unparticular political political

French Canadlan Monument.

Lawrence street. Mentreal, comprising didn't obtain these and they still refuse 18,000 feet in superacies, for \$14,000, on to give up the money.

years may not pass ere we shall see Mr. I many criminates from each thousand not illiterates as from a thousand not illiterates as from a thousand not illiterate and tear away fungi and sap its strength. Signed an agreement with the Society to and tear away fungi and sap its strength. Signed an agreement with the Society to the Liberal shows an enlightened care pay it \$80,000 for the privilege of runate. The bearing of education and the for the oak of the British constitution using the lottery for ten years under its

The Quebec District.

the candidates selected so far in the Quebec district : Ministerial.

GESDE	Joneas	
Ponaventure.	Clapperton[in]	Fauvel
52 imentalei	Sir A. Caron	D. Mant
Temiscouala.	Dr. Grandbois,	G H Deschanes
Kamouraska.	Thos Chapsis,	.J. G. Carroll
L'Isiet	L. Desjardins	.P. R. Casgrain .
Montmagny	E. P. Bender.	P. A. Choquette
Bellechase	Faucher de S	t.
	Maurice	G. Amyot
Levis		
Beauce		. Dr. Godbout
Megantle	Frechette	Dr. Turcot
Lathiniere		Dr. Rinfret
. Chicoutimi at	nd	
Saguenay	Sir A Caron	.P. V. Savard
	S X Simon	
Montmorency	E. Boulliard	J. I. Tarte
	y Honorable E.,	
, - (messa rosana	Flynn	Mayor Fremont
Olivelana Bank		M. Lander

Quebec, East W. Laurier
Quebec, West T. McGreevy M. H. Hearn
Quebec, Centre F. Loranger
Portneuf Vallec Arthur DeLisle In the last Parliament the Conservaives only held seven out of twenty-one seats in this district, and one of these Montmorency) was only carried by the overnment last summer. Mr. Desjardins, after going through two elections within three months, has not had a chance to take his sent. The other six seats hold by the Conservatives were Gaspe (Jones). Bonaventure (Riopel), Temiscouata (Grandbois), Charlevoix (Cimon), Quobec county (Caron), Quebec west (McGreevy). Two seats, Kamourof whom had been Liberals. The remain-L'Electeur claims that the Liberals will

The Great Political Quack.

GALT, February 16.-Sir Richard Cattwright's meeting here on Saturday night was very largely attended. Many prominent Liberals were on the platform. Hon, James Young who wrote an antiommercial union pamphlet, was publicy invited by the chairman to a seat on he platform, but declined to go. Sir Richard made a lengthy address, carefully emphasizing the fact that the destitution of which he spoke did not exist here but was very prevalent in remote

The Bhering Sea Dispute.

Washington, February 16.—The cable despatch from London announcing that a favorable conclusion of the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, as to the Behring Sea, is expected, contained no news that has not always been anticipated at the State Department. There has never been any stable ground for the blustering talk that has been heard in some quarters. But as far as this cablegram would seem to indicate that these negotiations have entered into new phases, it is incorrect. real interest in West Durham and his The officials of the State Department state that nothing has recently happened life, is one of the most extraordinary as in relation to this matter, and nothing well as significant things which the political world of Canada has witnessed for a Court shall have taken that action in

late wrote not long ago:—

"It will not be Canada that will be annexed to the United States, but rather a portion of the United States, which will be annexed to Canada.

There will happen on the Sorth American continents sugar to had when cook place in Europe at the come of the dismostration and to causes already apparent, the American Republic will be distinct utune, and to causes already apparent, the American Republic will be distincted into several independent states, and it is not introdubble that a portion of this last republic will seek annexation to Canada in order to join a great independent state."—Cluzeth. The St. Jean Baptiste Society have him. This the executors refused to do Signed a promise of purchase from the unless they received the most ample Wartele estate of the vacant land op-guarantees that the money would be site the St. Lawrence marke on St. handed over to the tenants' fund. They

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Not at all Associated with Annexation-A New Intercommercial Link,

FAIRHAVEN, Wash., Feb. 15.—The last spikes in the track which unites the State of Washington and British Colum-Quenec. February 16.—Following are bia was driven at 11 o'clock yestenlay in the presence of about 3,000 persons from both sides of the line. The Fairhaven and Southern road forms the American line and the New Westminster Southern the British Columbia. Governor Laughlin, of Washington; Lt. Governor Nelson, of British Columbia; President Hendry, of the New Westminster Southern, and President C. X. Larrabee, of the Fairhaven and Southern, drove the spikes, and then Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Laughlin with small silver hammers drove them home. Governor Laughlin expressed the wish that no blow might be ever struck between the two countries, except in friendship, and three cheers went up from the crowd. Governor Laughlin delivered a speech and declared the line between the two countries was only imaginary. The following telegram was read from James G. Blaine, secretary of state:--

To the Mayor and Cilizens of Blaine:

"It is with the most kindly feeling that my thoughts turn towards you and your British brothers to-day while able to perform the ceremonles of connecting your wonderful countries in commercial union, and it is my most earnest wish and hope that the bonds formed to-day by you may not be only of commercial union, but of grander and nobler brotherly love that will in the end bring two nations into one. May success attend your undertaking, and good will and pence be with you all."

Responding the May Laby Laby Taley. Responding, the Hon. John Robson,

the Premier of British Columbia, said :aska and Portneuf, were vacant through the death of their representatives, both name. (Cheers.) You are Americans and you glory in your name. (Cheers.) ing twelve seats were held by Liberals. You have a perfect right to glory in your nationality and so have we. You are a carry every seat in this district and will great nation; we have the makings of a convert their minority of nine in the great nation in the near future. Now, I whole province into a majority of twenty, am one of those who do not believe in whole province into a majority of twenty. This is a sure sign that the Opposition do not expect to do more than hold their commercial free trade, but 1 do believe own in this province, and they will be in a reasonable restricted reciprocity. own in this provioce, and they will be in a reasonable restricted reciprocity, fortunate if they do that. They acknow-But don't try to bind the two nations infortunate if they do that. They acknowledge here that the Lower Provinces will to one. You cannot do it. We have as go against them and that British Columbia will measure the conservative. They should our people not be able to build up a nation alongside of you, equal to your hope, however, that the unrestricted reciprocity ery will carry Ontario, and that own. We have as free and happy institutions as you have, in fact, I venture to Manitoba and the Territories win sup-port whatever Government is returned say that perhaps they are more so some-times, and laving tried yours for a few Manitoba and the Territories will supyears longer I think you will be more in tayor of our more solid system. I speak now with feelings of the greatest friendliness. It is absurd to think that we cannot get along by ourselves. Discard any idea that some of you may have of taking Canada by force of arms, because you cannot do it. Some naughty foreigners tried to do it in the past, but they found the Canadians ready for them and they made them bite the dust. I know you won't try it, and I am sure a large majority of your people will cultivate feeling of an entirely opposite character. I believe that Canada has the area, Canada has the resources and Canada has the energy which justifies us in antici-pating that she will be a great nation in the near future. I believe that the political union of these two countries is not in the interest of either, but rather it is in the interest of both that they should grow up and go forward in enterprise and industry and achieve greatness separately, with the laudable ambition each to excel the other, and also with that friendly spirit which will enable them to join hands in all enterprises calculated to make both great.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Coming Elections.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Offinwa, July 9, 1891.

Not Afraid.

Not Mraid.

Not Mraid.

Not Mraid.

Not Mraid.

Not Mraid.

Not Mraid.

Vancouver, B. C., February 16.—Notwithstanding all the threats of Secretary Blaine, the prepartions of Secretary Blaine, the prepartion of the Rush and the talk of armed cruisers, there is no terror in the leart of the Bush and the talk of armed cruisers, there is no terror in the leart of the Sundary The prepartions of Secretary Blaine, the prepartion of the Rush and the talk of arme