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PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1885

A DESPATCH from Rome brings the gratifying
intelligence that the intrigues of Errington
& Co. against the appointment of Dr. Walsh

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL told an English
aristocrat last evening that Ireland was
marvellously free from crime, and that the
intention of the Government to renew the
Crimes Act was an admission of the failure

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, President of the Board
of Trade, is strangely advised by the Tory
organs not to quarrel with Mr. Gladstone, as
the result would be the downfall of the
Liberal party.

THE drink bill of Great Britain for the year
1884 is formidable beyond expression. It
represents a larger expenditure than what
seventeen States of Europe actually have to
expend for the support of their standing
armies.

A letter from Lord Dufferin to the Home
Government has caused great uneasiness in
political circles. The Viceroy gives an
alarming account of the effect produced upon
the native Indian subjects by the yielding of
the English ministry to Russia's demands

Tax visit of the Irish bishops to Rome has
attracted general attention, and has given
rise to very considerable speculation. In an
account of the bishops, which has appeared
in the "Unita Cattolica," we find some significant
allusions made to the standing and to
the views of several of the Irish
prelates.

because, having been sent to Parliament
on a promise of always voting for
Home Rule, he has not ceased to vote
on every occasion against Irish interests.

THE Irish National party are carrying the
war right into the heart of Africa. Ulster,
the stronghold of so-called loyalty, has been
invaded, and there is every promise of it being
ultimately captured and redeemed.

THERE is but little doubt that Cunningham
and Burton, who were charged with the crime
of the late London dynamite explosions, were
convicted on false and manufactured evidence,

THE mounted police under Col. Irvine are
coming in for a round share of severe
criticism, and from all accounts they highly
deserve it. They locked themselves up in
the snug and comfortable barracks and
awellings in Prince Albert and for the past
two months led an idle life.

THERE is in certain quarters and in certain
sections of the press a strong expression of
regret that General Middleton did not put a
bullet through Riel after the latter had
surrendered. This short way out of the
difficulty, says the New York Sun, "would have
been brutal and iniquitous."

THE criticisms of the House and of the
Press upon the Franchise Bill have not been
altogether unproductive of satisfactory results.
Sir John Macdonald has been induced
to give his measure a much more liberal complexion
than it originally possessed. He has

ALMOST MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

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proposed to introduce amendments which
will broaden the franchise in a very marked
manner. By these amendments the
property qualification in towns, both as
regards occupancy and ownership, is reduced
from \$300 to \$200; the income
franchise is brought down to \$300 a year, and
earnings are declared to constitute an income
qualification; sons of owners of real
property are allowed to qualify on the father's
property if not absent from the parent's residence
for a period longer than six months in
the year, the bill, as first introduced, limiting
absence to four months; and the time
spent by mariners in pursuit of their calling,
and by students at colleges or schools, is to
be considered as time spent at home.

Having come so close to it, it is a pity that
Sir John does not take the remaining half
step and adopt the principle of manhood
suffrage all along the line. It is the franchise
that is most in harmony with democratic
and constitutional institutions. Its ultimate
adoption is only a question of time.

THE FAILURE OF FALSEHOODS.

Day after day the most absurd and silly
stories about the doings of the Irish Bishops
in Rome and about their relations with the
Vatican are set afloat and industriously
circulated. It is indeed a pitiful task which
is imposed upon English newspaper and cable
correspondents to give effect to a policy of
malicious representation and to blind the
world to the truth.

LONDON, May 21.—The Irish bishops have
concluded the conference with the cardinals
at Rome. The Pope will receive the bishops
in a body some time during the present week.

Anybody reading between the lines of that
production will observe that not one statement
is made on its merits. The writer of it
knew that he had to evade the truth, and he
dangles his false information on such
unbaited hooks as "There is hardly a doubt,"
"it is understood," and "It is said."

Notice the difference in the straightforwardness
and simplicity of statement made by
correspondents and other newspaper writers
who are not under the thumb of British
influence. The Roman correspondent of the
Boston Pilot, writing on the same subject
says: "The fears that have been expressed
in various quarters that the authorities in
Rome had lent an attentive ear to the insinuations
of persons assuming to represent the
English Government, and that influence of a
nature prejudicial to the proper pursuit of
Irish liberty would be brought to bear upon
the bishops, are equally devoid of foundation.

THE LAW VS. HUMANITY.

Mr. Gladstone, in a memorable speech
some years ago on the unhappy results of
landlordism in Ireland, said that an Irish
eviction was nothing less than a death
sentence passed upon the unfortunate tenant.

was required in the discharge of the priest's
sacred functions. While Father O'Donnell
was administering the sacrament of the
dying to the poor patient the officers of the law
set to work to tear off the leaky roof and batter
down the miserable walls. The priest begged
the executors of the will of a fiendish landlord
and of the commands of a still more
fiendish law to desist for a while, but they
were inexorable; they were not authorized
to show mercy and they did not. The
prayers of God's minister were said amid the
crash of falling timber and stones and the
piteous cries of the little ones.

At last it came to the removal of the poor
woman herself. The law said she must go;
the landlord had ordered it, and the officers of
Her Majesty were not to be deterred by the
terrors of suffering humanity or by a
priest's protest from carrying out the death
sentence. It takes a stronger argument
than the lamentations of children, the sufferings
of the dying or the protest of a man to prevent
the commission of such barbarous atrocities.

Rev. Father O'Donnell thus describes the
closing scene of this cruel and brutal proceeding:
"It was extremely distressing. The poor creature, with a look of indescribable
anguish, and with tears falling from her
eyes, put out her wasted hand to cover her
head from the biting north-east wind, blowing
at the time. The little children flocked
round their grandmother's bed, bewildered
and crying loudly. Alas! it was truly
pitiable. It was a scene I shall never forget,
and I trust in God the like of which I shall
never again witness."

And remember, all this transpires under
the so-called benevolent provisions of Mr.
Gladstone's Land Act. It is not an exceptional
instance of what is authorized and carried
out under English rule. Evictions, as
terrible in every aspect, are common occurrences
throughout the land, for landlord
exactions and heartlessness are the same, and
the cruelty of the officials is the same, and the
law is the same in the North as in the South,
in the East as in the West of Ireland.

And in the face of these horrors, perpetrated
in the name of the law, they tell us
that the grievances of the Irish people are
purely sentimental, that their demands for
Reform and Home Government are preposterous,
and that their protests against English
rule are but the echo of disloyalty and
turbulence. How much longer will the cry of
the nation for justice and right remain
unheeded. Will the English Government force
the Irish people to await England's difficulty
for their opportunity? This would manifestly
be an unwise course to follow.

FOR ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS ARE HONORABLE MEN.

The "Grand Lodge of Orange Young
Britons of British North America" have just
held their fourth annual convention in the
capital of the Dominion. It will be interesting
to the Canadian people and to our government
to know what sentiments animate that
"honorable" body of loyal citizens. The
gathering was apparently a respectable
one, as several prominent members
of Parliament were present, such as
White of Hastings, Wallace of York and
Cochrane. But this outward respectability of
the assemblage was no guarantee that the
interests of truth and justice, that the harmony
and peace of the community would not be
foully violated in the dark and unholy
precincts of the Lodge. Grand Master Bro. J. H.
Smith, of Hamilton, after prayers had been
piously read, rose from the chair and delivered
the opening address. He crowded into his
very first statements as much infamy, malice
and falsehood as would paralyze any decent
and truthful tongue, but Brother Smith seemed
to speak with the tongue of a reprobate
whose privilege it is to curse and spit fire for
all eternity. And this is what he said:—

"Since I met with you, events of great
and grave importance have transpired, blood
shed and outlawry still rampant in Ireland,
Ireland, Isle of the green, and no better
opportunity could be offered for the ventilation
of their disloyalty than the visit of
peace to that unhappy land, of the heir
apparent, the Prince of Wales. Everywhere
in the Protestant North he has received
with that respect that has always characterized
that loyal portion of the country, and in
hamlet, as in castle, in highway as in by-way
the voice of welcoming and rejoicing
winged its way upward, proclaiming in
deed as in word the feeling and sentiments
of her liberty-loving, free and happy people.
Would that such could be said of the south;
where the emissaries of Rome show their
true form as the manacled slaves of a foreign
tyrannical power, and the arch enemies
of civil and religious liberty. Rome is
ever active, as was evident
by her dastardly attempt to resurrect
the devilish deed of Guy Fawkes in
demolishing the British House of Commons;
her activity, aggrandisement and
tyranny in the North West are the fruits
of the present rebellion, by her arrogant
demands for free lands for nunneries, etc., and
it is remembered that some two years ago
our Federal Government gave consent, recognized,
and incorporated the present disturbers
of our country's tranquility in the persons
of the Oblate Fathers, but better known
as Jesuits, who in 1872 were expelled from
Catholic France, and at the same time refusing
a like act of courtesy, and justice to our
present society, &c., &c., &c.

And Bro. Smith with his Orange Britons
all honorable men!
First, he says that bloodshed and outlawry
still were rampant in Ireland. And this
gentle charge he makes in face of the admission
of a Tory leader, that "Ireland is
marvellously free from crime." Oh! Bro. Smith,
we are ashamed of you in thus slandering the
land you so patriotically style the "Isle of
the green." But, Bro. Smith, and all ye
Orangemen, who are honorable men, are you
the proper persons or body to talk of loyalty
to the Prince of Wales? Was it not you in
our own generation who plotted against a

young prince and almost succeeded in
depriving England of a Queen and the Prince
of a mother?

Was it not you who wanted to set up a
Royal Duke, who happened to be the Orange
Grand Master at the time, on the throne of
England instead of the youthful Victoria?
Was it not Orangemen who threatened to
"eat up" the Queen's troops, and even to
"kick the Prince's mother's crown into the
Boyne"? Again, Bro. Smith ventures
to charge the Catholic Church with being
the arch enemy of civil and religious
liberty, and the cause of the popular
dissatisfaction in the South of Ireland
while the Protestant North was undivided in its
enthusiasm and loyalty to the Prince. We
will allow one of the loyal organs of the
Canada the exact situation. The Derry
Journal says:—

"Now that royalty has departed from Derry
there is one controversy—whether the growing
credit of the Prince's mother, or the disgrace,
royalty has been granted in Derry, emphatically
and unmistakably granted through the
streets of Derry. It is the merest folly to
dispute or gloss it. The Prince's own ears
took in the booming sounds of dissatisfaction.
The royal procession passed, at
points, through a storm of hiss and
groan. Cheering, too, of course there
was, much cheering, if somewhat thin and
straggling for so great a crowd. The 'loyalists'
made the royal visitor their own, and
they failed to have accorded him what he
could have likened to one good British
cheer. Rulers never learn the true story of
the governed from the stilted phrasing of
formal addresses. Put the people into the
streets. That is the test. Rich and poor,
let them gather along the path of royalty.
Don't mind the dragons and their glittering
display. That is hired at so much a day.
Here comes the procession in which is the
king to be. Here is a mighty crowd. How
dumb they are, and royalty coming on.
The king that is to be in the midst of the
people. Groans again; and they scattle and
confuse his highness. He is visibly disconcerted.
The cheers—and not drawn the
sullen signs of disapproval. It is a painful,
intensely painful situation. The Prince was introduced
in association with the foes of popular liberty;
and even as they in other years granted the
name of his mother, they have exasperated
the populace to groan her son now. The
Prince will be the dullist of mortals if the
lesson read in the streets of Derry does not
set him pondering seriously. Here in 'loyal'
Ulster, the heart's core of the English
provinces, his procession is assailed with hiss and
groan, and manifestations more striking and
disagreeable still."

We hope that Bro. Smith will find some
wholesale confusion in this testimony from
one of his honorable colleagues who happens
to be on the spot.

Few will believe the worthy Grand Master
was serious in trying to persuade such honorable
men as White, Wallace and Cochrane,
M.P.'s, that Pope Leo XIII. played the role
of dynamiter in attempting to blow up the
British House of Commons. Of course when
his hearers applauded the sentiment it was
only out of courtesy to the eloquent and in
genious speaker, for Orangemen, whether
they be M.P.'s, or not, are all honorable men.

Canadians will be glad to know that the
rebellion in the North-West was not altogether
an unprofitable and bootless job all around,
and that far distant Rome was shrewd and
enterprising enough to gather in all the fruits
of it. It is Brother Smith who affirms it and
he is an honorable man. We would, however,
submit that the Grand Master is astray in,
confounding the identity of the Oblate
Fathers with the Jesuits. They are two distinct
and separate religious bodies. It is
needless to assure Bro. Smith that he has our
deepest sympathy in having to go without an
act of incorporation, while the Oblate Fathers
are enjoying official recognition. Our sympathy
has increased tenfold after having
analysed and digested his spirited harangue,
for the Grand Lodge of British North
America is indeed an honorable body!!!

WHAT A LONDON PAPER SAYS.

Some of the English papers have been
enabled to grasp the situation in the North-
West and to consider it in its true light. A
London paper, which has perhaps the largest
circulation in the Kingdom, likens the
campaign on the Saskatchewan to the one on the
Nile, and says that "Canadian half-breeds,
as they are called, are like the native tribes
in the Soudan, fighting for their hearths and
homes." Our contemporary has exhibited
in its treatment of the rebellion
an intelligence and an insight which are not
generally characteristic of English utterances
on colonial affairs. The cause of the rebellion
is plainly and truthfully put down to
land-grabbing and mal-administration. The
observations of our contemporary on this
point will be read with interest. It says:—"These half-breeds have
been settled on reservations and homesteads
on the Saskatchewan for years, but of late
the pale-faces—that is, English, Scotch
and German emigrants—have been pressing
in upon them, and been attempting
to take from them the land they had
in some cases cleared, and in others cultivated
for years, without compensation,
without warrant in law, and without having
any right to it whatever except that of night
over right. Within the last five or six years
hundreds of these half-breeds have thus been
driven from their log-cabins and homesteads,
and been compelled to move forward
into the wilderness, only as they knew,
to be driven out of their homes once
more as soon as the land was ready and
uncorruptible white settlers again came
upon them. But the half-breeds have
at last turned upon their persecutors,
and so far they have been able to give a
good account of themselves. In the person of
Louis Riel—to whom our "only general"
is in no small degree indebted for his military
reputation—the half-breeds have a
bold and daring leader; a man full of
resource, of no mean capacity—as Colonel
Wolsley found out in his Red River

expedition; one who understands the
people with whom he has to deal, knows
their fighting capacity, and, above all, is acquainted
with every inch of the ground he
has chosen to fight the Canadians on. His
men, the half-breeds, may not be disciplined
in modern military tactics, but they are, like
the Boers, splendid marksmen, which
in their case is far better. The
Canadians have no more right to put
down Louis Riel than our Government had to
crush Arabi Pasha. He represents a feeling
in the country, as the Egyptian leader did in
Egypt, and that feeling, on every principle of
right and justice, ought to be respected."

DECLARING FOR MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

What sort of franchise shall be given to a
people is a question of supreme importance
to a Government. In our opinion the people
ought to exercise that franchise to which
they are entitled. Here in Canada, where
our institutions, political and social, are essentially
democratic, there can be no two
questions about the right of the people to the
enjoyment of the fullest measure of the
franchise. From the beginning of the
discussion on this question THE POST
has advocated the adoption of the
principle of manhood suffrage to be
limited only by registration, citizenship
and good behavior. Of course we readily
understand that there are circumstances
which do not permit of the immediate adoption
of this fundamental form of the franchise.
Prejudices have to be wiped out; the
old feudal idea of property ownership being
the test of responsible citizenship has to be
reverently buried before the inauguration of
the proposed system. That, however, will
not be long. Already we notice with much
gratification that the tenacity of our representative
men and of many organs of public
opinion is in the direction of manhood suffrage.
The two leading and official
organs of the two great political
parties of the Dominion, the Toronto Globe
and the Montreal Gazette, have been converted
to the views inculcated in these
columns, and they have expressed their
preference and their reasons for the eventual
adoption of manhood suffrage in no equivocal
manner. We shall first quote the utterances
of the Opposition organ as showing the progress
and development of opinion on this
question. The Globe says:—"It is evident
that the people of all the Provinces desire
that manhood suffrage, or something approaching
very close to it, should be the basis
of the franchise.

"The reasons for the adoption of manhood
suffrage in the Dominion, if indeed a uniform
suffrage be insisted upon, are much stronger.
The Dominion raises its revenue by
Customs and Excise duties, of which every
man must pay his share—the poor under
the present tariff paying proportionately
much more than the rich. The Dominion
Parliament regulates the trade and commerce
of the country. In those every man is interested.
The Dominion Parliament enacts all
the criminal laws, deciding what are crimes,
and determining how crimes shall be punished.
These laws affect all alike. The Dominion
Government appoints Judges, and in these
appointments all are interested.

"It is impossible, therefore, to conceive of
what grounds the right to vote at Dominion
elections should be confined to persons having
property, or occupying real estate, or in
receipt of an income above the average, unless
it be assumed that the possession of property
is proof of intelligence and honesty."

Of course, this pronouncement of the Globe
does not mean that every man in the Liberal
party is committed to the advocacy of manhood
suffrage, or is willing to adopt it, but
it shows that if they are not soon in line with
the idea, either their party or their supporters
in the country will have no more use for
them. On the other hand, we have
the Gazette, evidently speaking in the
name of the Conservative party now in
power, frankly pronouncing in favor of manhood
suffrage, and declaring its adoption to
be only a matter of very brief years. We
consider its conversion to our ranks a triumph
and an augury of speedy victory. It holds
that every man who contributes to the cost of
government ought to exercise a vote, and
says:—"Every citizen is a tax-payer
and contributes to the maintenance of
the central government, and may fairly
ask that he shall be given a voice in
the control of its administration. Manhood
suffrage, with registration, need not be
dreaded by any class of people. It will come
sooner or later, and judging by the liberality
of the bill now before Parliament, is already
well-nigh reached. The Conservative party
in two provinces is formally committed to
manhood suffrage, and in the direction thus
indicated the whole party must ere many
years follow. The Franchise Bill now before
Parliament is a long step towards it; as far
as, having regard to the recent expression of
opinion by the Provincial Legislatures, it
would be proper to go at this time. The discussion
will have an educational influence
which will bear fruit before many years."

MADAME CARRENO'S REAPPEARANCE.

This eminent lady has been electrifying the
musical people of Chicago. At a recent public
recital in Weber Hall, in that city, the
enthusiasm of her audience became a perfect ovation.
The critics pronounce her playing the grandest
exhibition of pure and powerful piano music
ever listened to in that city. She used a magnificent
Weber Grand on the occasion. 123-2

Mr. O'Brien, M.P., addressed a meeting of
Irish Nationalists at Caville, County Armagh,
recently. He denounced the Government
land purchase bill, which, he said, was intended
to catch the votes of the Whigs of
Ulster.

Iowa contains more persons who can read
and write in proportion to her population
than any other State in the Union.