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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY	MAY	27, 1885

A DESPATCH from Rome brings the gratifying intelligence that the intrigues of Errington & Co. against the appointment of Dr. Walsh to the vacant archbishopric of Dublin ave been of no avail, and that Pope Leo III, has been pleased to confer the dignity pon him whom the clergy and people of celand had considered and pointed out as ae most fit and proper person to become the archbishop of the Irish capital.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL told an English audience 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 of the cabinet's Irish policy. His lordship warned them that the renewal of the act would drive Irish votes throughout the kingdom to support Parnell, and that the boasted bolicy of coercion had failed. Lord Randolph is about right.

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. Coming from Conservative sources this advice is rather singular, but there is r eason to believe that it is inspired by the fear of a split in the liberal victory for the radical or democratic ticket. berlain should abandon the premier on the question of renewing the infamous Coercion Act, he will in all probability be followed by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the postmaster general.

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. Mgr. MacCormack, Bishop of Achonry, is regards occupancy and ownership, is redescribed as wise and prudent, beloved by his clergy and people, an enemy of emigration, and rightly too, as detrimental to the Catholic faith. The other bishops are described in brief sketches, and those who are Whigs in politics or friends of Dublin Castle, that is to property if not absent from the parent's resisay of the Government, are marked as such.

THE Irish National party are earrying 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. The national sentiment, which was so long and ruthlessly stiffed by the ascendancy and Orange faction, is again asserting itself with its old time vigor and exuberance in the North. Mr. Healy's election two years ago in Monaghan was the first emphatic sign of Ulster's return to the national fold. In the coming parliamentary elections all the constituencies in the North will be wooed by Nationalists. Many of the constituencies will answer " yes," others may say "wait," and a few will still decline to come under the national banner. It is said that Mr. Parnell himself, with the most prominent members of the party, will seek re-election at the hands of the sturdy men of the North.

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, and through the prejudices of the jury, who betrayed not the slightest intention to deal impartially and fairly by the accused. There was not enough of evidence produced upon which to convict or sentence a dog; but there was quite sufficient to prove a flagrant conspiracy on the part of the detectives and the other Crown officers to secure a verdict and victims by hook or crook. The skill and ingenuity of Scotland Yard had to be protected and vindicated, and the popular vengeance had to be satisfied. The sending of Cuuniogham and Burton to penal servitude served that purpose as equally well as if the bona hde calprits had been caught and sentenced.

THE mounted police under Col. Irvine are coming in tor a round share of severe criticism, and from all accounts they highly deserve it. They locked themselves up in the spug and comfortable barracks and awellings in Prince Albert and for the past two months led an idle life. While our young volunteers were shedding their blood to go to the rescue of the police residents of Prince Albert, who and were supposed to be in danger of annihilation at the hands of the Indians and halfbreeds, these 'same police were having a high time of it, and holding all kinds of games and sports. This conduct naturally created party, which would altimately result in a great indignation amongst the men and officers of General Middleton's column which reached Prince Albert. Col. Irvine and his mounted police should get a ticket of leave for the rest of the season.

proposed to introduce amendments which will broaden the franchise in a very marked manner. By these amendments the property qualification in towns, both as duced from \$300 to \$200; the income franchise is brought down to \$300 a year, and carnings are declared to constitute an income qualification; sons of owners of real property are allowed to qualify on the father's dence 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 With these reductions of property and of income gualification, and with the low yearly as extended a franchise as with manhood suffrage. We shall have the substance with out the name; for there is not one man in fifty who does not pay at least a monthly rental of \$2 or a yearly rental of \$20, or earn in some way or other \$300 a year, or own property to the extent of \$200. The measure, as it now stands, is practically universal suffrage under another name.

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. Sir John is losing a spleudid opportunity of identifying his name with the granting of the greatest privilege of free and popular Government, the inherent right of every citizen to vote. Besides, were manhood suffrage adopted, the duties of Revisors of the electoral lists would be much simplified, and these officers would be rendered almost harmless. Let Sir John think over it

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 alloat 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. Notwithstanding the fact that Errington is discredited and disowned, the public are asked to swallow the following cable absurdities :---

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. The bishops depart for home during Whitsuntide. There is hardly a doubt they have created an unfavorable impression at the Vatican by open opposition to Mr E rington's being officially accredited to represent England at the Vatican. Mr. Gladstone is understood to be very anxious to establish friendly relations with the Vatican on some such basis as that established in Germany. It is also understood that the Pope is in full accord with the British Premier on the subject. As Mr. Errington has proved eminently agreeable to both parties the Holy See, it is said, looked upon the action of the Irish bishops as not only unreasonable, but imperwas required in the discharge of the pricest's young princess and almost succeeded in sacred functions. While Father O'Donnell | depriving England of a Queen and the Prince was administering the sacrament of the of a mother ?

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 the Boyne ? Again, Bro. Smith venprayers of God's minister were said amid the crash of failing timber and stones and the piteous cries of the little ones.

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 North to place before the loyal brethren of sentence. It takes a stronger argument Journal says :than the lamentations of children, the sufferings

of the dying or the protest of a man to prevent the commission of such barbarous atrocities. That strong argument was wanting in the present case, and the officers, with much boldness and triumph, carried the bed containing the nonagenarian into the open air and deposited her in the yard.

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 inexpressible anguish, and with tears falling from her eyes, put out her wasted hand to cover her head from the biting north-east wind, blow round their grandmother's bed, bewildered streets. That is the test. and crying loudly. Alas! it was truly nitiable. It was a scene I shall never forget, and I trust in God the like of which I shall never again witness."

Gladstone's Land Act. It is not an exceptional instance of what is authorized and carried out under English rule. Evictions, as rences throughout the land, for landlord exactions and heartlessness are the same, 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, perpepurely sentimental, that their demands for Reform and Home Government are prepos terous, 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 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 septiments 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 Brsther Smith seem. ed 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 list I met with you, events of great and grave importance have transpired, blood. shed and outlawry still rampant run in 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 Soudan, fighting for their hearths and in the Protestant North he was received with that respect that has always characterized that loyal portion of the country, and in hamlet, as in castle, in highway as in byway 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 : there 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 evi-dent by her dastardly attempt to re-suscitate 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 deling to take from them the land they mands for free lands for nunneries, etc., and be it remembered that some two years ago our Federal Government gave consent, recognized, and incorporated the present distur bers of our country's tranquillity 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.

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 ? in modern military tactics, but they are, like Was it not Orangemen who threatened to

"eat up" the Queen's troops, and even to kick the Prince's mother's crown into tures to charge the Catholic Church with being the arch enemy of civil and religious liberty, and the cause of the At last it came to the removal of the poor | popular dissatisfaction in the South of Ireland woman herself. The law said she must go; | while the Protestant North was undivided in its enthusiasm and loyalty to the Prince. We will allow one of the loyal organs of the

rental of \$20, Canada will practically have priest's protest from carrying out the death Canada the exact situation. The Derry

"Now that royalty has departed from Derry there is one controversy-whether the groaning did not preponderate over the cheers. Be it creditable or be it designated a disgrace. royalty has been groaned in Derry ; emphatically and unmistakably groaned through the streets of Darry. It is the merest folly to disguise or gloss it. The prince's own ears took in the booming sounds of dis-satisfaction. The royal procession passed, at points, through a storm of and groan. Cheering, too, of course there was, much cheering, if somewhat thin and straggling for so great a crowd. The 'loval. made the royal visitor their own, and they failed to have accorded him what he could have likened unto one good British cheer. Rulers never learn the true story of the governed from the stilted phrasing of ing at the time. The little children flocked | formal addresses. Put the people into the Rich and poor, let them gather along the path of royalty. Don't mind the dragoons and their glitter ing display. That is hired at so much a day. Here comes the procession in which is the king that is to be. Here is a mighty crowd. How dumb they are, and royalty coming on And remember, all this transpires under The king that is to be is in the midst of the the so-called benevolent provisions of Mr. people. Groans again ; and they startle and confuse his highness. He is visibly disconcerted. The cheers-and there is now considerable cheering-do not drown the sullen signs of disapproval. It is a painful, intensely terrible in every aspect, are common occur. painful situation. The prince was introduced in association with the foes of popular liberay; and even as they in other years groaned the name of his mother, they have exasperated cruelty of the officials is the same, and the the populace to groan her son now. The prince will be the dullest of mortals if the esson read in the streets of Derry does not set him pondering seriously. Here in ' loyal Ulster, the heart's core of the English protrated in the name of the law, they tell us vince, his procession is assailed with hiss and that the grievances of the Irish people are groan, and manifestations more striking and lisagreeable still.

> We hope that Bro. Smith will find some wholesome 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 honorthe Irish people to await England's difficulty able men as White, Wallace and Cochrane, British House of Commons. Of course when his hearers applauded the sentiment it was only out of couriesy 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 less it be assumed that the possession of pro 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 !!!

expedition ; who understands one people with whom he has to deal, knows their fighting capacity, and, above all, is ac. quainted with every inch of the ground he has chosen to fight the Canadians on. His men, the half-breeds, may not be disciplined 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."

MAY 27, 1885

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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 easentially 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 hiss 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 frap. chise. 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 tendency of our represantative men and of many organs of public opinion is in the direction of manhood sufirage. 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 atterances of the Opposition organ as showing the progress and development of opinion on this question. The Clobe 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 basig 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. for their opportunity? This would manifestly M.P.'s., that Pope Leo XIII. played the role The Dominion raises its revenue by of dynamiter in attempting to blow up the 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 Pan liament regulates the trade and commerce of the country. In those every man is interested. The Dominion Parliament enacts all the criminal laws, defining what are crimes, and determining how crimes shall be panished. These laws affect all alike. The Dominion

THE drink bill of Great Britain for the wear 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, which number 2,599,532 mcn. The total of the war budgets of these seventeen States is \$508,363,910. The heer portion o John Bull's drink bill alone amounts to £74,483,620, or \$382,418,100. With the wine and spirits list, the total mounts up to £126,-349.250-more than six hundred millions of dollars ! This astounding amount, which represents billions of gallons, is about four millions and a quarter dollars above the bill for 1883. This increase in the use of strong drink has taken place notwithstanding the rd times and a decrease in the population.

A letter from Lord Dufferin to the Home vernment has caused great uneasiness in vitical 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 in regard to the Afghan frontier. Yakonb Khan is said to consider the cession of Pendjeh to Russia a fatal error on the part of England, and the Ameer. The Hindoo Patriot, published at Calcutta, describes the Pendjeh affair as an insult England would never have tolerated from any Germany or America. Other English and native Indian papers deplore England's surrender to Russia. Altogether, the situation the native population of India is losing much of its meekness and patience.

THE 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 signifijant allusions made to the standing and to the staves of several of the Irish predetes. The Unita Cattolica, which enjoys the confidence of the VB4and Bishop Nulty, of Meath, are the two hands." Bishops most calumniated by the English press, for the reason that their power and popularity are well known. Of Mgr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, it is said that he was once a great triend of Mr. Errington and was the means of bringing him to Parliament.

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." Our esteemed contemporary takes an exceedingly charitable view of the fanatical cries for blood when it remarks that the cry that went up for his instant execution by drum head court-martial, or even without that ceremony, arose from thoughtlessness. The Sun says :-" Had Riel's revolt spread and lasted for years, and cost Canada thousands of lives and vast sums of money, a voluntary surrender would probably have procured him a fair trial if not the still more liberal treatment given to a leader conquered in the field. But his prompt acceptance of defeat is no more discreditable to him than a prolonging of hostilities in order to extort terms It would now be a gross breach of faith to treat Riel as if General Middleton's letter, inviting him to surrender, had never been written. He voluntarily gave himself up, trusting to Middleton's offer and promise. Riel turned back to accept these inducements, after having already, so far as the accounts show, made good his escape ; accordingly it would be strange to find the Dominion Government treating him precisely as if he had been caught in spite of himself other power than Russia, except, perhaps, while seeking to continue the struggle, more especially if the lives of other insurgents hereafter captured with arms in their hands should be spared. The Dominion Governis far from being bright, and the attitude of ment will also keep in mind the outspoken sympathy of many French Canadians in Quebec and other provinces with the cause

which Riel represented. They have regarded the revolt as the result of neglect to settle equitable claims, and, to use one of their expressions, as 'the outburst of momentary despair rather than of premedi. tated disloyalty.' The Government itself has practically admitted that it was in the wrong by making proposals of compromise since the first bloodshed. These facts cannot be oblitotated by sending Riel to the gallows, now can, remarks that Archbishop Croke that he has put himself in the Government's

ALMOST MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

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 Now that the Bishop has abandoned this to give his measure a much more liberal com- landlord. On the hearth there was scarcely to the Prince of Wales ? Was it not you in resource, of no mean capacity-as Colonel member, he will certainly lose his seat, plexion than it originally possessed. He has as much fire as would light the candle which 'our own generation who plotted against a 'Wolseloy found out in his Red River than any other State in the Union.

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." Of course the blind and the giddy are caught by such chaff, but the numbers of the intelligent who are able to see through such transparent trickery of utterance are becoming so large that it will soon be a thankless and bootless job to try and bolster up public opinion on such flimsy and meaningless grounds as "It is said," "It is understood," and "There is no doubt."

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. Even were such the case those prelates would show to the Holy Father the true nature of the Irish question ; and that they will do so in their individual or collective audiences with him is a fact. The attempts to prejudice the Holy See against Ireland by means of falsehoods and evil insinuations are known here, and are rendered a complete failure by such knowledge.

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. The dreadful truth of the Premier's words has remained unchanged up to the present day, for evictions still continue with all their inhuman surroundings. The Dublin Freeman publishes a letter from the Rev, Father O'Donnell giving a graphic and thrilling natrative of a scene at the eviction of a poor old woman and a family of young grandchildren from their farm in County Limerick, The reverend gentleman had been summoned to attend at the bedside of this woman, who was ninety years of age and an

invalid. He found her a perfect skeleton; and

And Bro. Smith with his Orange Britons all honorable men !

First, he says that bloodshed and outlawry still were rampant in Iceland. And this gentle charge he makes in face of the admiswe are ashamed of you in thus slandering the officers of the peace and the agent of the the proper persons or body to talk of loyalty bold and daring leader; a man full of

WHAT A LONDON PAPER SAYS.

Some of the English papers have been enbled 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 Kingdor, 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 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 attempthad 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 might 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 a bar trendy and onscrupulous white so there again came upon them. But the half-breeds have sion of a Tory leader, that "Ireland is mar. at last turned upon their persecutors, vellously free from crime." Oh ! Bro. Smith, and so far they have been able to give a good account of themselves. In the person of land you so patriotically style the "Isle of Louis Riel-to whom our "only general" in a helpless condition. In and around the the green." But, Bro. Smith, and all ye is in no small degree indebted for his milihumble cot were the bailiffs, Her Majesty's Orangemen, who are honorable men, are you tary reputation-the half-breeds have a

Government appoints Judges, and in these appointments all are interested.

" It is impossible, therefore, to conceive on 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, unperty is proof of intelligence and honesty."

Of course, this pronouncement of the Globe does not mean that every man in the Lineral 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 mav hood 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 he 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 REAPPEAR-ANCE.

This eminent lady has been electrifying the musical people of Chicago. At a recent public recital in Weber Hall, in that city, the enthu-siasm of her audience became a perfect ovation. The critics pronounce her playing the grandest exhibition of pure and powerful piano music ever instemed to in that city. She used a mag-nificent Weber Grand on the occasion. 122-2

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 in-tended to catch the votes of the Whigs of Ulster.

Iowa contains more persons who can read and write in proportion to her population