

THE TRUE WITNESS

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 Craig Street, Montreal.

TO ADVERTISERS.

United number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (single), first insertion, 10c per line subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

SIR JOHN DAVID SPARROW THOMPSON sounds nice.

And now Balfour is doing Dillon to death as he did Mandeville.

WHAT ROT is telegraphed from Ottawa. The other day it was Sir John Macdonald who was going to be made a peer.

It is a significant fact that the whole Irish press of the United States, with three exceptions, which it would, perhaps, be invidious for us to particularize, are solidly against the re-election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency.

A MICHIGAN MAN has patented a ballot box which he claims is absolutely fraud-proof.

AN American exchange talks about the people of the United States "contemplating war with England."

THE platform of James Lang Curtis, says the Providence, R.I., Visitor, the presidential nominee of the American party, in a nutshell is: "No foreigner shall be allowed to vote who has not been a citizen for twenty-one years."

SIR SPARROW THOMPSON finds the honor of being permitted to put a handle in front of his name considerably cheapened by the announcement which comes by cable that two civil service clerks, who accompanied Mr. Chamberlain, have received a similar decoration, while Mr. West, British Minister, has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Not without good reason did the Académie Recorder rise to remark that "the obivario manner in which Sir John A. Macdonald was left alone" by the Liberal press while in New Brunswick, was in marked contrast to the course of the Tory organs when Mackenzie and Cartwright visited Nova Scotia as members of the Government.

THE BISHOP of Salisbury is a son of the late Bishop of Lincoln, who wrote a book to prove that reunion with the Church of Rome is forbidden by the Bible.

The Lambeth Conference did not approach the Roman Catholic Christians in this country with a greater amount of hopefulness than it did. No doubt," he added, "to approach Roman Catholics is impossible in any formal way. We cannot expect them to receive us as a body; but we can, I think, by showing our own catholic position, by affirming our own right to the full heritage of the Church, by openness, and frankness, and perfect truthfulness, and confidence, and by expecting such openness and frankness from them in return—from individuals, I mean, not from the whole body—we can make great impression upon individuals; and I very much wish that the Lambeth Conference had said something hopeful in that direction.

Ms. WILLIAM BRITTON, says the Catholic Times, has written a most amusing article in the Rook bearing the title, "Facts about the Jesuits." The most prominent "fact" seems to be that "before the end of fifty years one million one hundred thousand are said to have perished through their instrumentality." And the writer gives us to understand that they "are still worse, more despicable and detestable." Yet we are glad to observe that after Mr. Britton had accumulated evidence" or rather opinions, to show that the sons of Loyola were about as unprincipled a set of scoundrels as the world has ever seen, he found it hard to believe that a body of men numbering 22,000 could be solely composed of such worthless creatures.

OLD JUDGE THURMAN on the stamp is not to be sneezed at. Here are some of his utterances: "It is a curious fact and one of the worst things about this tariff tax that while the Government gets \$1 resulting from the tax, the domestic manufacturers get \$5, as it is best estimated, that never goes into the Treasury at all."

Thence the masses are made to understand that it is a class, the manufacturer, that profits by the tax and not the country. And again: "I would like to know how taxing a laboring man on everything from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet is going to enrich him."

"We have had for nearly twenty-seven years the heaviest tariff that this country ever knew, fully on an average twice as high as it was before the war."

SOME very refreshing reproductions are cropping up in the American press just now. General B. F. Butler, who has bloomed out in this morning's papers as a howling Retaliatorist, is quoted from a speech he made in 1882, "under a spell of frankness," as follows:—

"I am one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the United States. I do not say this boastfully, but to show that I am not selfish in the views I hold. The cloth I wear"—placing his hand on his coat-sleeve—"is one of my own manufacture, and I notice several gentlemen around me who wear the same. On these goods there is a tariff of 40 per cent. Republican orators and newspapers tell you this tariff is to protect the mill laborer. Twenty per cent. will pay our entire labor expenses. What do you suppose becomes of the other 40 per cent? These same Republican orators and newspapers tell you it goes into the United States treasury. Not a dollar reaches there. Every cent goes into my pocket" (Slapping his hand on his pocket vigorously to give emphasis to his words.) "And every one of you is paying this bounty to the woolen manufacturers. The whole tariff scheme is an imposition and a fraud on the American people."

Canada having ably instituted a war tariff without the war, may hold exactly the same opinion that Gen. Butler expressed "under a spell of frankness."

LISTEN to what the Chicago Herald has to say on the Irish people in American politics and draw your own conclusion. The Herald is Democratic and says:—

"Many Irishmen in America have been swept into the Republican party by reason of prejudice against England and 'English free trade'."

"Without pausing to explain that 'free trade' is no more an English institution than free speech or a free press or free government, The Herald cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that if Irish nationalism is to have a place in our politics at all it might well concern itself with a tariff which does much to depress the principal manufacturing industry of the green isle."

"The American Government levies an import tax of from 35 to 40 per cent on all linens. This is not only a tax on a household, but it is a tax laid by a great and a wealthy people on the one industry of a weak and impoverished nation. The tax increases the cost of every yard of linen that is sold in America. It stimulates the production of imitations and inferior goods, so that the average cheap 'linen' towns in America sheds cotton as freely as a cotton-wood tree in May. It brings to the United States Treasury a large revenue when no revenue is needed, and it hampers trade which would be mutually beneficial between the people of the United States and the people of Ireland, who are friends and always will be."

In 1880 Sir John Macdonald said: "One great cause of the prosperity of the farmer in Upper Canada is the Reciprocity Treaty and the consequent interchange of agricultural commodities and raw materials. He has found a market where there was none at all

before for him." At Caledonia in the same year Sir John reiterated his faith in Reciprocity: "If there is one measure of late date which benefits the country more than another it is the Reciprocity Treaty negotiated indeed by the Hicks Government, but perfected under Sir Allan's. Whereas wheat used to pay 20 cents a bushel to enter the frontiers of the United States, it now goes in free, and every farmer here is 20 cents a bushel richer for that measure. Instead of being kept out of the United States, and being obliged to go to Montreal to sell his produce, he has now the choice of two markets—he has two strings to his bow—no collector of customs stands between him and the New England manufacturer, or between him and the British consumer." And again at Hamilton, October 17th, 1887, the Premier said: "I want the Canadians to say to the Americans, 'We will have Free Trade, Fair Trade, or Reciprocal Trade, if you like; but if you will not have any of these, we will have a reciprocity of tariffs.'" At Yorkville, in 1878, at Owen Sound in July, '77, and in March, 1876, in the House of Commons, Sir John gave expressions to similar statements. Thus we see that the present opposition of the Premier and his party to the Liberal policy of Free Trade with our neighbors is only a factious opposition, and that in their heart of hearts the Tories are as anxious for Reciprocity as the Liberals. Owing, however, to "political exigencies" the Tory party has to go against its own reason and conscience.

THE FARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

As will be seen by report elsewhere, the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League of America held a meeting yesterday, when it was unanimously resolved to hold a public meeting next Saturday, in aid of the Farnell defence fund. It was also unanimously resolved to invite THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS to open subscription lists, and the country agents of these papers were appointed collectors.

We need hardly say how glad we will be to comply with the request of the local branch of the League, and we are sure our agents everywhere will respond in a similar spirit.

There never was a time in the history of the long struggle for the recognition of Irish national rights when financial help was more urgently required than at the present moment.

Mr. Farnell and the other leaders have to face a series of exceedingly costly law suits simultaneously in the three kingdoms. Whilst they have to defend themselves against the packed commission in England, they must carry on their counter prosecution in Scotland, and at the same time conduct their numerous cases in defence of the tenants and for the protection of the evicted in Ireland.

Never was there such a spectacle in the history of the world.

Here is a nation oppressed and persecuted as no other nation has ever been. After trying everything to obtain justice from open armed rebellion to parliamentary intrigue, and finding all efforts in vain, she, by awakening the conscience of England, has at last got her enemy into court.

This is the greatest lawsuit on record. You may style it Farnell versus The Times, or The Times versus Farnell, but in reality it is Ireland versus British Toryism, Ireland versus English tyranny. Both mean the same thing, for Home Rule is now the great leading plank in the platform of the great Liberal party led by Mr. Gladstone.

These law suits must have a powerful influence on the final settlement of the Irish question. If the Irish cause is on trial before the great Courts of the nation, with the British people as jurors, whose decision will be rendered at the next general election, so also is the policy and conduct of the Salisbury Government, with its Balfourism, secret prison assassination, by exposure and starvation, and the whole Cromwellian system of abominations revived in, and meretriciously practiced under, the Crimes Act.

Friends of the cause will therefore see that now is the time to pour out their subscriptions. Every dollar given now is a blow that goes straight to the heart of the tyrant.

In this culminating conflict every man, woman and child who loves freedom and justice, and who desires to see the Irish question settled peacefully and for ever in our own day should give what they can and all they can as soon as they can.

Even those who are not Irish have an interest almost as deep as the Irish themselves and should lend a hand to secure the triumph of right and the abolition of a wrong which is a constant menace to the peace, order and good government of every community on the earth where the English language is spoken.

Till this question is settled there will be no peace.

All true men desire to see it settled on sound, just principles of law and order. Now is the opportunity of securing that settlement.

Subscriptions sent to the Editor of THE POST, this office, will be published, names

and amounts in full, in THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS. We hope to see a prompt liberal response.

PLAIN TALK.

Some there are who believe that even yet, after all that has been said and done, the Tory party will go one better than the Liberals and bring to pass a free interchange of all commodities whatsoever between Canada and the States. But this is extremely problematical. Sir John is bound over hand and foot to the manufacturers, and beyond their wishes he has not the courage to go. The farmer, Sir John has repeatedly said, would profit immensely by Reciprocity. A few manufacturers might, however, go to the wall, and it is for these upstart industries that the prosperity of all Canada is to be sacrificed. Compare this slystering policy of sacrificing the millions for the benefits of the scores with the Liberal policy as laid down by Mr. Laurier: "If a choice has to be made between the manufacturers on the one hand and the farmer on the other, my choice is made, and I stand with the more numerous class, with the farmers—with that class which numbers at least 75 per cent. of our own people." At the same time Mr. Laurier does not at all admit that the Liberal policy would be injurious to the manufacturers. "We have some manufacturers to-day," he says. "Why have we not more? The reason is obvious. We have not a market for those which already exist. You are told that it would be injurious to the manufacturer that the policy of expansion which we recommend should be adopted. I am not a manufacturer, but I can see, as any man of common sense can see, that the greatest possible obstacle to the success of manufacturers is the lack of markets. You have some manufacturers in Canada to-day. How many of them are working at their full capacity?"

A more foolhardy policy than that of creating manufacturing industries when there is no outlet for the goods produced would be impossible to conceive. And yet it is this very thing, senseless as it is, that the N.P. has been striving to do. On the one hand it has been feeding the manufacturers with all sorts of subsidies in order to encourage and stimulate production, whilst on the other it has been doing everything that could be done to narrow the demand for the manufactured commodities! What would be thought of the nurseryman who tried by a constant application of fertilizers to raise vigorous plants and shrubs and trees in egg-cups? Yet the Government has been guilty of a no less folly. And when the Liberals point out that the only salvation of our manufacturing as well as our farming interests is to enter on an even footing into continental competition, they are told by the Tory wirepullers to pocket their policy and be wroth. When the people learn the whole truth of this Reciprocity question they will not leave the Tory party a peg on which to hang the shadow of a hope. The return of Mr. Waldie for Halton was the endorsement of Mr. Laurier by the people.

THE MISERY OF ITALY.

Signor L. P. Martini, an ex-Garibaldian, now residing at Genoa, has just caused to be published a pamphlet entitled "Cruel Truths Revealed to the Italian Nation." In his preface he states that he considers it his duty to denounce the serious evils and the unspeakable infamies which overshadow Italy's future. He complains that several of Italy's leading papers have refused to allow the subject matter of his pamphlet to appear in their columns. Hence he publishes it on his own responsibility.

The author then proceeds to deplore the days of Mazzini, Cavour, Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, when rich and poor alike were united in Italy by the common feeling of patriotism. But this lasted not! It was a mere beautiful illusion that has faded away. The upper classes, who were called to sovereignty by the people in those memorable days, to-day display in lieu of gratitude the cynicism of a barefaced ingratitude. The Austrian regime of those days has been replaced by the corruption of the masses and a slavery without parallel. Austria, although looked upon as Italy's traditional foe, was never as unjust or as tyrannical to the people as is the government of to-day. True it is that national aspirations were crushed; but, commercially, things were in a better state and justice was not inaccessible. Emigration there was, but it was methodical, for all could then live on the resources of the Empire. The educational system of those days was preferable to to-day's; it had the benefit of long experience.

No sooner had the Austrians taken their departure than Italy's pretended liberators set to work to make a clean sweep of all the best institutions founded on experience, and instead of improving on Austria's good work they destroyed it from its very foundation. A fever of corruption as shown by court records, spread over the administrations of the prefectures and communes, and a crowd of thieves and plunderers sprang up. The school system was destroyed by a gentry unfit to teach. The records of the Ministry of War for 1887, on the intellectual state of the military levies, show a great and serious difference between the Piedmontese and Venetian provinces. The former showed that eighty per cent. of their men were educated while the latter could only show forty per cent. And yet Piedmont was always under a government which promised more liberty and more progress than the Austrian government. These are incontrovertible proofs.

I come to Italian diplomacy. Since Cavour's death it has been naught but the fifth wheel of a coach in all political combinations. At the time of the treaty of Berlin Corti and De Lesauy never thought of protesting against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Austrian Empire, the result being the diminution of Italian prestige on the Adriatic, Cairo, or rather the policy inaugurated by him, allowed France to take Tunis, and now Italy takes its revenge by appropriating the Bay of Azeab and a part of Abyssinia! What a splendid policy! One that gives Italy eleven thousand kilometers of a coast line to

defend, which swallows up its savings, and which imposes on it a colossal migration, to the detriment of its agriculture and of its future industries!

What strides has Italy made from 1866 to 1888? She has been compelled to imitate neighboring nations, and therefore she has built new roads, new railways; she has organized her army and navy; she has built prisons, reformed disorderly houses—all to show that she was in the van of progress. All this would be very fine if the other nations could but perceive the progress; but Italy's lack of education prevents it from playing the part of a civilized people.

As soon as spring appears troops of poor Italians leave for foreign ports, heart broken at leaving Italy's magnificent fields; they leave by hundreds, eye, by thousands. The French, on seeing them cross the frontier, exclaim:—"What a lot of unfortunate people! Poor Italians from the country of islanders!" The Germans re-echo this with "Poor fellows! They are starving in Italy!" They are derided wherever they go, and even inn keepers refuse them hospitality on account of their wretched appearance. It is a common belief in Germany that Italians are not in the habit of washing themselves, hence hospitality is denied them.

Their passports, which should be a guarantee of their personality, are for the most part all scrawled documents, with fictitious names and wrong data. And when the owner of the passport returns to his country he sells the document without scruple, and thus many become possessors of such passports, a great many of which are used for dishonest purposes.

The reasons for Italians emigrating are not to be disputed. The average daily pay of a peasant does not exceed eighty-five centesimi (seventeen cents) for thirteen hours' work. During the winter months, when misery and cold reign supreme on the countryside and when the miserable savings of the summer have to be spent, emigration looms up as necessary.

The Bureau of Statistics, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, recently put some questions to the prefects of the kingdom regarding emigration. The first question asked was:—

"Does the misery which promises people to emigrate from this country spring from the advice of speculators interested in transportation or of rents paid by the governments of the countries to which the people emigrate, or from colonizing societies?"

"Above all," replies the prefect of Campobasso, "it is misery that drives the peasants to emigration in the hope of finding in a foreign country wages better proportioned to their work and sufficient to provide them with the necessaries of life."

The Prefect of Cosenza—"Misery is the principal motive power of their emigration."

The Prefect of Catanzaro—"The principal cause of emigration among the peasantry is the miserable wages they receive, and moreover, in this district, they cannot always get work."

The Prefects of Potenza, Salerno and Avellino all attribute the emigration to "misery and poor wages."

"Never," concludes Signor Martini, "has the Italian name excited so much derision, called forth so much censure and ridicule as nowadays!"

"While misery and hunger are playing havoc with our countryside the national savings are squandered in African ventures!"

"Our flag was not dishonored at Massowah! It is not our soldiers who have dragged it through the mud! Our flag is now being soiled by the filthiness of emigration!"

"Yes, by this forced emigration, which goes on ever increasing, and which, of sheer necessity, will bring about dishonorable and unbecoming deeds to insure the right of existence."

"To purify the Italian flag of this shame, all Italians should unite in an absolute spirit of self-abnegation and demand the radical reformation of the school system, to which Italy must especially look up to recover her dignity and to remedy the misery which afflicts her."

LABOR.

In a terse sentence, luminous with thought and pregnant with ideas, the immortal Lincoln declared his high appreciation of Labor by declaring its precedence of wealth. He uttered the glowing words when in the full fruition of his mental powers. He expressed the noble thought while holding the highest office on earth, the chief magistracy of the American nation. He voiced the honest sentiment while the country was torn by civil strife, and was obliged to lean heavily on capital that the republic might be extricated from its perils. True, he did not despise the legitimate accumulations of honest industry and enterprise. But the heart of the rail-splitter was with the masses and no man more clearly perceived the fact that "labor precedes all wealth."

And herein lies a great truth which cannot be too often drawn before the attention of the people. As Labor is the foundation, the cornerstone of national prosperity, so within itself lies its inviolable power if faithful to its own interests. Vast as is the aggregate of wealth in this country, powerful as are the resources of Capital, still before the might of manhood all must bow, if that might be directed in channels where the sunlight illumines the merit that for workmen "An injury to one is the concern of all." In the recognition of that great truth, and in its applicability whenever needed, exists the inviolability of labor against any and every foe.

Do workmen recognize this fact? Are they alive to all the good which it contains for themselves and their families? We fear the answers must be negative so far, and that, despite long years of organized and educational effort, it is still necessary to teach, and teach again, the power, the dignity, the

capacity of labor to right itself before the full power of labor's emancipation glides the home of the toilers of our land.

But it shall come. The day is not in the distant future when personal ambitions shall yield to the potent forces of honest understanding. It shall come, because thousands and tens of thousands of workmen are beginning to realize that the purposes of their enemies are best promoted by the petty squabbles of would-be leaders. The elements of discord have too long been permitted to sunder organizations in twain and make of labor a very laughing stock in the eyes of selfish "bosses." It shall come, and when it does, then labor will assume its rightful position, the head and front, the base and capital, the corner-stone and opus of the national edifice, in which its irresistible and invincible power shall be the best and only guardian of the public weal.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The September Magazine of American History is filled with substantial papers, evincing vast research, and covering a wide range of topics. Governor St. Clair's portrait appears as its frontispiece, incident to the romantic account of the foundation of civil government beyond the Ohio river, entitled "Marietta, Ohio, 1788-1888," written by the editor—whose notable descriptions are always delightful reading. Mrs. Lamb introduces us to many of those heroic people who figured in the wilderness, and traces the origin and early career of "the old college town" in a style as picturesque and fascinating as a story of the imagination. The second article is an informing and scholarly treatise on the "Indian Tribes in Prehistoric Times," by Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D. The third describes "The Declaration of Independence in Georgia," a welcome contribution from the eminent Georgia historian, Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr. One of the most valuable features of the number, however, is Dr. J. Harris Patton's "Reconstruction," an able and exhaustive study of a subject hitherto greatly misunderstood by the majority of intelligent Americans. Dr. Patton shows precisely what policy was adopted in bringing back into the nation the Southern States, in a clear, concise and thorough manner, and teachers of American history in our colleges and schools will find his article the best text book extant on that much vexed question. Then comes an excellent paper on "Canada's Financial and Business Condition," by Dr. Prosper Bender, who is familiar with every phase of Canadian life; and the "Relation of the Constitution and the Ordinance of 1787 to Education" is discussed most effectively by Lieutenant-Governor Robertson, of Indiana. One of the curiosities of the number is an English view of "The River Ohio," written in 1757, which will be read with great interest. Among the shorter articles is a graphic account of an "Escape from a Burning Prairie"; a history of "The Invention of the Ruling Machine," and "George Washington as a Dancer." It is a wonderfully rich and instructive number. This popular magazine leads in every important branch of history. Price, \$5 per year. New York City: 743 Broadway.

The October number of The Catholic World will contain the opening chapters of a new serial novel by Mr. Harold Dixon, entitled "Paul Ringwood: An Autobiography."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, A Monthly Magazine, September, 1888. New York: John J. Farrell, Business Manager, No. 5 Park Place. For sale by F. F. Cunningham, 817 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The following is the table of contents for the month of September:— How to Obtain Congregational Singing; A Country Negro Mission; Via Crucis; The Priest and the Public; At the Church Gate; A Catholic Account of Home Rule—III.; "History of the Bishops" in the Reign of Domitian; Mrs. Simkins's Instinctive Faith; "The Reason for a Compromise"; A Winter in the Latin Quarter; Jean Hides Himself; Dom Mueco; John Van Alstyne's Factory (Continued); Workmen should not only Act but Think; Talk about New Books; With Readers and Correspondents; New Publications.

THE PRACTICE OF HUMILITY. By His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Translated from the Italian by Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor, S.J. New York: Cincinnati and Chicago: Benziger Brothers.

These are two beautiful editions of the same little work by our present Holy Father, each gotten up in the best style and each containing a portrait of the illustrious author, the latter representing him as Pope and the former as he looked when Nuncio at Brussels (1848). Every one of our readers should have a copy of the work, and it makes no difference which of these translations is selected—they are both elegantly done and faithful to the original.

A PARNELL DEFENCE FUND

OPENED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Montreal branch was held Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, E. J. Cloran in the chair. After the transaction of a considerable routine business the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing term. The following were elected unanimously:—

H. J. Cloran, president (re-elected); M. Kelley, vice-president (re-elected); W. D. Barnes, secretary (re-elected); B. Connaught, treasurer (re-elected). Executive Committee—Messrs. M. Hart, P. J. Daroch, D. Kehoe, L. Noon, J. Donnelly, J. Rosoy, J. B. Lane.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, state delegate, presented his report of the business transacted at the last convention held in Ohio.

The Parnell defence fund, "appeal" issued by President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved to call a public meeting for Saturday next. The secretary was authorized to invite by circular the "Citizens' Reception Committee" and the other branches of the League. It was also resolved to invite THE POST and TRUE WITNESS to open a subscription list, and their country agents were appointed authorized collectors for the same.

A letter was read from Sir Thomas Gratton Esmonde, M.P., thanking the citizens of Montreal for their great kindness to him during his visit to their city.

Meeting adjourned to Sunday next.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DELIVERED BY GOVERNOR SCHULTZ.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 28.—The Legislature was opened this afternoon with the usual formalities by Governor Schultz. Mr. Wigram was elected speaker. Following is the speech from the throne:—