

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company, 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum, \$1.50. If paid strictly in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1883. THURSDAY 23.—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr. FRIDAY 24.—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. St. Felicitas, Martyr.

Lord Dufferin, in writing to Sir John Macdonald, pays our new Governor-General a meaningless and limited compliment by stating that Lord Lansdowne was the cleverest among the young men in the House of Lords.

The Central News must have been writing the biography of the Marquis Tseng, the celebrated Chinese diplomatist and Minister to France, for we are now told that His Excellency was admitted as a member of the Jesuit order.

The Law Student's Debating Society of Dublin, have blackballed T. M. Healy, Member of Parliament for Monaghan. This exclusion signifies nothing; for in cases of this kind, it suffices to have but one or two members out of the entire society to cast a black ball, to secure the refusal of a candidate for admission.

The Right Hon. Mr. Dawson, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has gone to Limerick to speak in support of Mr. McMahon, the Parnellite candidate for Parliament. Ten thousand people met Mr. Dawson at the depot and escorted him to his hotel. That is about nine thousand more than would go to see the Prince of Wales.

The heads of the United States Government and of the army are two Irish-Americans. President Arthur is of Irish descent and General Phil Sheridan, who has just succeeded General Sherman in command of the American forces, comes from the same stock. Sheridan once said: "An American by birth, I love liberty; an Irishman by descent, I hate oppression. If I were in Ireland I would be a Fenian."

The American press are asking if there is any significance in the fact that Americans were conspicuous by their absence from the Lord Mayor's banquet. No invitation was sent to the Legation of the United States, and the omission of the United States Minister from the number of guests is the more remarkable that the representatives of other countries were heartily welcomed.

Andrew McDaniel, a farmer, of South Carolina, is probably the liveliest centennarian that has been seen since the days of the patriots. He has just had a matrimonial knot tied with a gay young widow. Their combined ages make one hundred and forty-three years, the bride claiming twenty-seven of the number, while the bridegroom is just finishing his one hundred and sixteenth year. The pair didn't stop at home to celebrate the honeymoon, but went to New York on a regular bridal tour.

The cable is beginning to send us some more funny news. The latest is that the Pope has expressed much satisfaction over the recent proclamation of Orange meetings in Ireland by the British Government, and that His Holiness has attributed this action to the efforts of Mr. Errington, and has personally thanked that gentleman. It would be difficult to fabricate more ridiculous stories than the foregoing. The idea of the Holy Father going into ecstasies over an Orange proclamation or coming down to shake hands with Errington, is rather comical.

Mr. Parnell has secured the co-operation of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Chairman of the Board of Trade, and of his Liberal colleagues in the Cabinet, in his efforts to bring about a relaxation of the repressive policy of the Dublin Castle government towards the National League.

One of the most remarkable and significant political changes which we have had to chronicle for some time, is, undoubtedly, that which has come over the Marquis of Lansdowne since he has set foot on Canadian soil.

Now that Edward MacMahon, the Parnellite and Nationalist candidate for Parliament, has carried the Limerick election by an overwhelming majority against the candidate of the Whigs and Tories combined, our Canadian contemporaries, who are in the habit of asserting that Mr. Parnell has not the mass of the people to his back, will, of course, find in the fact another "indication" and another "proof" that their assertion is "strictly true."

During the Lord Mayor's banquet in London a bold attempt was made by a large number of Socialists to surround Guild Hall and howl their disapproval of the patriotic festivities going on within.

A man who was convicted of theft and sentenced to the State prison in Philadelphia, the other day, astonished the Judge and the audience in the Court by making these pointed remarks from the dock:—"I worked three years in your State prison making shoes, and I know as much about making shoes as I do about watches. They taught me to be dishonest. My principal work was to paste leather and paste-board together to make a thick sole to impose on the public. The man who had the contract was a Christian, a member of the Church, and at the time I called his attention to the paste-board business he was foreman of the Grand Jury."

Here is a specimen dynamite found by the English detectives:—"A loaded shell was found this morning in Lambeth near the residence of an Irishman. The police are investigating the matter. The shell weighs twelve pounds and has been taken to Woolwich Arsenal for examination." The incident of course caused quite a little panic. But there was a big dropping of chins when the following telegram was sent forth:—"The supposed loaded shell found on the wharf at Lambeth, proves to be merely an iron weight which had been thrown away as useless." This is but another illustration of how dynamite scares are manufactured for the purpose of throwing the odium upon the Irish, for did you not notice how neatly it was pointed out that the "loaded shell was found near the residence of an Irishman."

The friends of Ireland will be more than rejoiced at the intelligence that the sudden illness, which had overtaken Mr. A. M. Sullivan towards the close of the Central News libel suit, and from which it was for a time considered that he would not recover, did not result fatally as was at first dreaded. Since his boyhood, A. M. Sullivan has been a prominent figure in the contemporary history of his country, but in the present Home Rule movement for Ireland, he has been a bright beacon light. He has served his country well and faithfully, on the platform and in the press; in the courts of justice and in the halls of legislation. English gold has never been able to buy him, and the gifts of office have never been able to tempt him to abandon the cause of his countrymen. His pen and his tongue, both robust and eloquent, have ever been at their service. The writer, the orator, the statesman and the nationalist, all go to make of A. M. Sullivan the distinguished son and the true patriot, that he is, and whose loss Ireland would indeed deeply mourn.

ward the National League. Earl Spencer, the Irish Viceroy, has been given plain hints that the Cabinet cannot approve of any continuance of his proclaiming league meetings upon mere assumptions that Orange roughs may be tempted to create a disturbance.

Sir John A. Macdonald addressed a meeting of the Councillors of the County of Carleton in reference to the Lennox case, in which he was recently unseated for wholesale bribery and corruption practised by his bosom friends and agents. The Premier avowed that it was the only election he ever ran in his lifetime in which he was put to no expense, and that he did not even spend a sixpence. Then what must have been the amount of corruption and bribery practised in the elections in which he spent money lavishly, when there was so much of both in an election which cost him nothing?

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A New York paper received and published a most stupid special despatch bearing on the Papal conclave with the American Bishops in Rome. The correspondent starts out by saying that "the utmost secrecy is maintained by all the prelates in attendance as to what transpired;" and, in the same breath he idiotically continues to write up a quarter of a column of information about what were the objects and results of the discussion. He tells us how the American bishops are unitedly opposed to the majority of the Sacred College; how a crisis was reached; how the nature of the difficulty was most serious; how the question of Irish agitation in America was not taken up; how the entire discussion was confined to the question of the best means for the diffusion of the Catholic religion among the American people; how the American bishops wanted full domestic control; how the Vatican was opposed to it, and finally how the Pope had

taken their demand into consideration. The coolness and effrontery with which the special correspondent volunteers this information are simply astounding, especially in view of the fact that he admitted from the beginning that the utmost secrecy was maintained by all as to what transpired at the conference.

LANSDOWNE A LAND LEAGUER.

One of the most remarkable and significant political changes which we have had to chronicle for some time, is, undoubtedly, that which has come over the Marquis of Lansdowne since he has set foot on Canadian soil. From being the landlord whom Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., was reluctantly forced to place in the category of the "bad," and from being the statesman who was frightened out of Gladstone's Cabinet by the Land Act Lansdowne, mirabile dictu, has become a Land Leaguer, and has publicly expressed his endorsement of the principles of the Land League platform. The Marquis has disowned his record of the past. His old convictions and prejudices have been swept away; other views and other convictions more in harmony with the spirit of the age, and more regardful of the interests and rights of the many, instead of the few, have forced themselves upon the new Governor-General, and have met with his approval and his acceptance. When the duty of the hour demanded it, and when motives of national policy and national honor and self-respect urged it, The Post did not hesitate to hold up the mirror to Lord Lansdowne and show the Canadian people what manner of man had been selected by Mr. Gladstone to rule over them. His political career was against him; his hard dealings and relations with the Irish people had lost to him that respect which should be paid to the head of a government. For these and other reasons The Post disapproved of and denounced his appointment to the Governorship of Canada. But His Excellency has been scarcely four weeks in the country, when he gracefully gives us gain de cause, and courageously acknowledges that the severe judgments passed upon him for his doings of the past were not undeserved. He has now recited a public act of contrition and has turned over a new leaf. In reply to an address presented by the County Council of Carleton, Lord Lansdowne, after referring to the pleasure it afforded him to accept such a hearty county welcome, the more especially so, seeing it came from the farmers, said:—"Perhaps I am prejudiced in their favor, for I have been some years a farmer myself, not always a very successful one, I am afraid, but that is to be explained by the fact that I have not attended as closely to my business as I might. But if I am interested in farmers generally, I have a special interest in the farmers of Canada. There is, to begin with, one matter about them which is remarkable in my eyes as a new comer here. In the old country it is very rare to find a farmer owning the land which he farms. In this country it is very rare to find one who does not own it. This is of course not the moment for enquiring into the circumstances which have led to this difference; BUT I MAY AT ANY RATE EXPRESS MY CONVICTON THAT THE LARGE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO ARE ABSOLUTE OWNERS OF CANADIAN SOIL HAS GIVEN STRENGTH AND SOLIDITY TO THE BASIS OF CANADIAN SOCIETY, AND MY REGRET IS THAT IN THE OLD COUNTRY WE HAVE NOT NOBLE FARMERS WHO, LIKE YOU FARM LAND WHICH IS THEIR OWN PROPERTY. It is the cultivators of the soil who have been and are still carrying civilization and order into the waste places of the dominion and building up the foundation of that national greatness which it has acquired and will yet acquire in a still greater degree."

The essence of the whole doctrine of the Land League is contained in these few sentences. The conversion of His Excellency to the popular platform will perhaps be looked upon by some with more or less suspicion, but we can see no reason why the sincerity of his new convictions should be doubted. His utterances seem to have been well weighed, and their importance and significance fully considered before they were given to the world. The Marquis has too much at stake to talk glibly on the land question. Sincere in his convictions, he must also be sincere in his regret that in the old country there are not more farmers who farm land which is their own property, for he would never have thus convicted himself unnecessarily out of his own mouth, and stand self-condemned for a state of things for which he is as much responsible as any other man in Great Britain. Having had the courage to make this profession, it is to be hoped that Lord Lansdowne will equally have the courage to give it practical effect by aiding the introduction of reforms in the land system which would give to the old country that solidity and general prosperity which are enjoyed by the Canadian people, owning their own land and governing themselves.

ENGLISHMEN ENDORSING DAVITT.

The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe sends some very interesting and significant details about Davitt's great address, which the latter delivered before the Land Reform Union of England, on the subject of "The Land for the People." The audience, which filled the St. James Hall to overflowing, was as miscellaneous as it was immense. Every class seemed to be interested in what Davitt had to say, and all had their representatives present to hear him. His supporters on the platform

were of every complexion. The chairman was the Rev. S. D. Headlam, a Church of England minister. Nonconformity was represented by the Rev. J. E. Byles, of Nottingham; Radicalism by Mr. Passmore Edwards, M.P., and Mr. Storey, M.P., proprietor of the Echo; the Irish party by Mr. Callan, M.P., and the softer sex by Miss Helen Taylor. Notwithstanding the fact that the audience was of a very composite character, it was "wonderfully enthusiastic," and heartily applauded Mr. Davitt's speech, which was listened to with the greatest attention. In fact, says the correspondent, it is not an unimportant sign of the times to find so large a meeting so thoroughly unanimous in favor of "land nationalization" and in its condemnation of the system under which Ireland is governed. Not less noticeable was the reception accorded to Mr. Davitt's remarks about emigration. Of course he denounced in the strongest terms all schemes of this kind, and his denunciation was backed up by his hearers.

A JUDGE ON STRIKE.

It is a novel thing for a judge to go on strike, but yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Ramsey gave the Government and the Montreal Bar fair warning that he was not going to do any work that would injure either his health or his reputation. It is a notorious fact that, in the Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side), the present method of conducting business has led to an accumulation of cases which no effort seems to lessen, and which has become a source of perpetual annoyance and inconvenience to all interested parties. It was announced some time ago that two extra sessions of the Court would be held—one in December and the other in February—so as to decrease the block in some fashion. The effect of this would be to compel the Judges of the Queen's Bench to sit continuously either in Montreal or at Quebec from now until the end of March next. To this Judge Ramsey, speaking from the Bench, entered a most explicit objection, and said he would decidedly refuse to obey the order of the Government, let the consequences be what they may. He was ready to accept the responsibility. Judge Ramsey informed the Bar that before the arrears of business had reached their present large dimensions, he had made strong appeals to the Government, through the proper channels, urging them to bring about a reform and amend the grievance in some way, but his appeals remained unheeded. He charged the Government with being the cause of the block in the business, and said it was due to their "supineness." The system of extra terms, he admitted, might work if the court would sit four days in the week, taking the other two to deliberate and render judgments. He had tried to have this system adopted, but did not succeed. He was consequently not going to attempt impossibilities, as he had some regard for his head and reputation, and he was not going to attempt to sit continuously from now until March, without any opportunity of looking up and deliberating on cases or rendering judgments. This public declaration by His Honor will, more than any other proceeding, compel the attention of the Government to the state of blockade in which the Court of Appeal finds itself. Besides, the Minister of Justice will have to consider to what category of offence belongs the emphatic and public refusal of a judge to fulfill the orders contained in a Government proclamation. So far Judge Ramsey seems to be justified in having adopted the course he has taken, which was apparently the only one left him.

A MONSTROUS BREEDING CAPACITY.

The Montreal Daily Witness undertakes very frequently to say very uncomplimentary things of the French-Canadians, but in its last issue our contemporary overshoot the mark, and showed itself to be quite inconsistent. While describing the conflict which has arisen between the French and English-speaking Aldermen of this city, it says:—"When the French became masters of the Quebec city government, that moment Quebec began to run down. The English were driven away, and now the French themselves can hardly live there. All their great men, all their party leaders, all their oligue managers live in Montreal. Montreal is the French-Canadian headquarters, simply because it is the chief English city of the Province, and now that the French, by reason alone of their monstrous capacity for breeding, have asserted their majority here they will play the same game."

When they (the French) shall have freed themselves from fetters which destroy self-reliance, and when they shall have accepted a higher code of Christian morals than that which now rules them, so that they will be better able to confide in each other, they will be able to enter the race of progress with other Protestants. Meantime they are by this anti-English movement only riveting in the name of nationality, fetters which have long prevented their progress."

What does the Witness mean by finding fault with the "breeding capacity" of our French fellow citizens? Has it become an advocate of the Malthusian theory? Our contemporary outrages nature in applying the term "monstrous" to what all ages and all races have been taught to call "blessings." To be blessed with a large family is now in the eyes of the Witness something "monstrous." To give numerous children to the country is a crime against the State. Truly religious prejudice and bigotry are the foundation of many errors!

If the Witness did not entertain so much hatred for the Catholic side of the French Canadian character, it would never have been

led into expressing such a vulgar and shocking impropriety, for it says, "when the French shall have accepted a higher code of Christian morals they will be better able to enter the race of progress with other Protestants." From whom would our contemporary have the French take this "higher code of morals?" From Chiniquy or the Salvation Army? Does the Witness want to give them a code of morals by which their progeny can be reduced. Does it strike our religious contemporary that "the capacity for breeding" is dependent upon health and morality, and that, if we are to judge of the morals of a people by the blessings which attach to them in the shape of children, the code of morals followed by the French Canadians is much superior to the one it professes. It is really a pity to see an otherwise respectable journal like the Daily Witness commit such grave errors, all for the want of a little liberality and enlightenment in its views on questions affecting the Catholic religion and Church. Bigotry and prejudice are equally despicable and insufferable characteristics in an organ of public opinion, and the Witness would enlarge its sphere of usefulness by getting rid of both.

A MISGUIDED JOURNAL.

That moribund sheet, the Irish Canadian, in its issue of the 15th inst. flounders through two columns of silly bravado and false assertion in a hopeless effort to justify its erratic and mercenary course. Speaking of itself, it says:—"Its policy has undergone no change, nor is any such change in contemplation. In the future, as in the past, it will be the Champion of Faith and Fatherland."

Will the Canadian enlighten its readers as to the manner in which it proposes to fulfill its promises? The gentleman who writes the editorials which are printed in the Evening Canadian and reprinted in the weekly issue, mis-called the Irish Canadian, is not an Irishman or a Catholic. He is reputed to be an Agnostic. He cannot champion a faith that he does not believe in or respect. The Catholic Church has no need of such a champion. He is bitterly anti-Irish, and in his published writings has grossly libelled the Irishmen of at least one city in the Dominion. Is it not, therefore, a stupid falsehood, and an insult to Irish Catholics, to assert that his articles, printed secondhand in the Irish Canadian, will be of service to Faith or Fatherland? The Canadian must surely regard its readers as the most gullible people on earth if it expects them to be deceived by such trash. It makes a charge against the managing director of this paper, on what it styles "credible authority." Let it produce its authority or stand convicted as a deliberate slanderer. It asserts that its columns were never prostituted for pay or gain. Has it forgotten the sworn evidence to the contrary in the Dawson-Macdonald case and the scandalous revelations contained therein? The Canadian boasts of what it did for the Catholic Church in the past. Its pretensions in this respect can be disposed of by a simple reference to the fact that its utterances have been repeatedly denounced by the head of the Church in its own Province. It concludes its screed with a reference to some individual whom it dubs "the Carey of the Canadian Press." This person it apparently locates in Toronto. We know of no pressman, not even among the attaches of the Canadian, deserving of such an odious name. The Canadian counterpart of the infamous Carey is not a pressman, but we have heard it asserted that he is interested in the Irish Canadian. Perhaps he is its "credible authority."

MANITOBA ON THE WAR-PATH.

There seems to be trouble ahead in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. The Manitobans were never very loyal—we do not mean to Downing street, but even to the Canadian Confederation. Not later than last year they threatened to go over to Uncle Sam if their local railway bills were disallowed by the Federal Government. Let them have a grievance, and right away they ask to have it redressed or to give them their ticket of leave. In all this business was observed but childish sulks and tricks or infantile threats; but it now appears that a spirit of revolt has been underlying all, and that it is ready to take shape and form of disquieting proportions. The Winnipeg Free Press, in discussing the situation in a temperate and logical manner, says:—"There are growing indications that the time is near at hand when the future position of Manitoba and the north-western territories toward the rest of the Dominion, and possibly toward the empire at large, will have to be considered. Many things are contributing to force the matter to an issue. The tide of immigration has not flowed in as freely as had been anticipated. Settlers in many localities have been prevented, in consequence of a want of railroad communication, from reaping much, if any, benefit from the recent abundant harvest. These and similar disabilities have called attention more directly to the manner in which this country has been misgoverned from Ottawa. The state policies adopted with regard to the mills and southern Manitoba reservations, to the locking up of valuable lands by colonization companies, and to the gross impositions placed upon settlers during their pioneering days, for the purpose of hampering the already over-indulged manufacturers of eastern Canada, there is a feeling of discontent which it would be useless to deny. That more has not been heard is because of an absence of leaders to voice and give intelligent direction to those who would be inclined to join in the agitation. From Prince Albert, Brandon, Nelson and other places come news of the formation of settlers' unions or anti-monopoly leagues, while in Winnipeg some are already crying out for the secession of this country from the Confederation."

The fact of the matter is, that the people of Manitoba see nothing but an enemy in the Government at Ottawa. Their cry is: If it don't help us, we will help ourselves. They find it opposed to the opening of the Hudson Bay route, which, they contend, would bring immense benefits to the Province; they find it more or less subservient to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which wants no other railroads but its own built in the Province, a policy which leaves the settlers at the mercy of a monopoly; they find their country made the plunder ground for the political hacks of the Dominion Government; they find their best lands, their mines and their timber limits handed over to companies and individuals who do not belong to the country, and whose object is to enrich themselves at the expense of the settlers. It will not do to meet this bill with ridicule, as the Montreal Herald does this morning. The Herald treats the matter lightly and as if the Manitobans were more in fun than in earnest. Perhaps there is so much seriousness in the situation that our contemporary is afraid to look it in the face. If the people of Manitoba labor under the grievances and disadvantages which they say they do, then they are justified in taking the course that will prove the most effective in bringing the Federal Government to its senses, and that will compel it to treat them fairly and honestly.

THE "TORONTO WORLD" AND THE DOLLINGERITES.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Toronto World, ventured to state the other day that the anniversary of Luther was celebrated in Germany by Catholic and Protestant alike. A correspondent wrote to the World asking it to give its authority for the statement. Of course there was no authority to give, for the statement was based on pure supposition, and that without the slightest warrant. But the World, not to be altogether dumb, appended the following very illogical and ungrammatical observations in the form of an answer to its correspondent's query:—"Though we will not affirm that Catholics were as enthusiastic as Protestants in the celebration, we do not hold that the Dollinger Catholics are outside the pale of the Church." As is plainly seen, this sentence consists of two component parts; but there is not the slightest connection between them, either in thought or by logic. The latter part of the sentence, which naturally should be made to depend on the former, is no more dependent than a candle is on the moon for its flickering light. What has an affirmation or a negation that "Catholics were as enthusiastic as Protestants" got to do with a contention that the Dollinger Catholics are either inside or outside the pale of the Church? Absolutely nothing. Both ideas are foreign to each other and equally independent. The fact of Catholics being or not being as enthusiastic as Protestants, can possibly have no bearing upon the status of the Dollinger Catholics, nor can it affect their position towards the Church for better or worse. To show the absurdity and the want of logic in the World's utterance, we have but to paraphrase it as follows: "Though we will not affirm that Canadian newspapers were as enthusiastic as German newspapers in the celebration, we do not hold that the American newspapers are outside the ranks of the Fourth Estate." Such a sentence would be faulty as regards sense, connection and conclusion; and we are sorry to have to class the World's in that category. Our contemporary, however, erred more grievously when it added: "At least so long as they (the Dollingerites) are within it (the pale of the Church) we may truly hold that our assertion that the Catholics joined is strictly true. No, not exactly. The assertion is far from being "strictly true," and it is only by admitting the assumption of the World, that the Dollinger Catholics are within the pale of the Church, that the assertion can be considered even "partly true." The followers of Dollinger are insignificant in number, while the Catholics in Germany who are not Dollingerites, and who did not join in the celebration, number over fifteen millions. But on what grounds does our contemporary assume or pretend to say that the Dollingerites are recognized by the Church and are within her pale? The few followers of Dollinger are no more of the Church than are the followers of Hyacinthe, Chiniquy, or MacNamara of Brooklyn, and these are unquestionably outside of the pale of the Church.

A CANADIAN TEWKSBURY HOUSE.

There is an institution at Ottawa, known as the Bethlehem for the Friendless; but if figures mean anything, the institution is nothing short of being a human abattoir, and throws the infamous Tewksbury Almshouse completely in the shade as far as the slaughter of innocents is concerned. According to the official report of the Government Inspector there were one hundred and ninety-three infants admitted to this living tomb during the year of 1882, and out of that number only twenty-two of the little wails lived to see New Year's Day of 1883. Just think of it—one hundred and seventy-one out of one hundred and ninety-three have died during the space of one year!!! Such a death-rate even in a founding asylum is abnormal and is highly suggestive of crime aiding nature to do away with the little innocents. We see it stated by a contemporary that since January, 1880, no less than 500 (five hundred) infants have been hushed in the sleep of death. This mortality is alarm-

led into expressing such a vulgar and shocking impropriety, for it says, "when the French shall have accepted a higher code of Christian morals they will be better able to enter the race of progress with other Protestants." From whom would our contemporary have the French take this "higher code of morals?" From Chiniquy or the Salvation Army? Does the Witness want to give them a code of morals by which their progeny can be reduced. Does it strike our religious contemporary that "the capacity for breeding" is dependent upon health and morality, and that, if we are to judge of the morals of a people by the blessings which attach to them in the shape of children, the code of morals followed by the French Canadians is much superior to the one it professes. It is really a pity to see an otherwise respectable journal like the Daily Witness commit such grave errors, all for the want of a little liberality and enlightenment in its views on questions affecting the Catholic religion and Church. Bigotry and prejudice are equally despicable and insufferable characteristics in an organ of public opinion, and the Witness would enlarge its sphere of usefulness by getting rid of both.

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Will the Canadian enlighten its readers as to the manner in which it proposes to fulfill its promises? The gentleman who writes the editorials which are printed in the Evening Canadian and reprinted in the weekly issue, mis-called the Irish Canadian, is not an Irishman or a Catholic. He is reputed to be an Agnostic. He cannot champion a faith that he does not believe in or respect. The Catholic Church has no need of such a champion. He is bitterly anti-Irish, and in his published writings has grossly libelled the Irishmen of at least one city in the Dominion. Is it not, therefore, a stupid falsehood, and an insult to Irish Catholics, to assert that his articles, printed secondhand in the Irish Canadian, will be of service to Faith or Fatherland? The Canadian must surely regard its readers as the most gullible people on earth if it expects them to be deceived by such trash. It makes a charge against the managing director of this paper, on what it styles "credible authority." Let it produce its authority or stand convicted as a deliberate slanderer. It asserts that its columns were never prostituted for pay or gain. Has it forgotten the sworn evidence to the contrary in the Dawson-Macdonald case and the scandalous revelations contained therein? The Canadian boasts of what it did for the Catholic Church in the past. Its pretensions in this respect can be disposed of by a simple reference to the fact that its utterances have been repeatedly denounced by the head of the Church in its own Province. It concludes its screed with a reference to some individual whom it dubs "the Carey of the Canadian Press." This person it apparently locates in Toronto. We know of no pressman, not even among the attaches of the Canadian, deserving of such an odious name. The Canadian counterpart of the infamous Carey is not a pressman, but we have heard it asserted that he is interested in the Irish Canadian. Perhaps he is its "credible authority."

MANITOBA ON THE WAR-PATH.

There seems to be trouble ahead in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. The Manitobans were never very loyal—we do not mean to Downing street, but even to the Canadian Confederation. Not later than last year they threatened to go over to Uncle Sam if their local railway bills were disallowed by the Federal Government. Let them have a grievance, and right away they ask to have it redressed or to give them their ticket of leave. In all this business was observed but childish sulks and tricks or infantile threats; but it now appears that a spirit of revolt has been underlying all, and that it is ready to take shape and form of disquieting proportions. The Winnipeg Free Press, in discussing the situation in a temperate and logical manner, says:—"There are growing indications that the time is near at hand when the future position of Manitoba and the north-western territories toward the rest of the Dominion, and possibly toward the empire at large, will have to be considered. Many things are contributing to force the matter to an issue. The tide of immigration has not flowed in as freely as had been anticipated. Settlers in many localities have been prevented, in consequence of a want of railroad communication, from reaping much, if any, benefit from the recent abundant harvest. These and similar disabilities have called attention more directly to the manner in which this country has been misgoverned from Ottawa. The state policies adopted with regard to the mills and southern Manitoba reservations, to the locking up of valuable lands by colonization companies, and to the gross impositions placed upon settlers during their pioneering days, for the purpose of hampering the already over-indulged manufacturers of eastern Canada, there is a feeling of discontent which it would be useless to deny. That more has not been heard is because of an absence of leaders to voice and give intelligent direction to those who would be inclined to join in the agitation. From Prince Albert, Brandon, Nelson and other places come news of the formation of settlers' unions or anti-monopoly leagues, while in Winnipeg some are already crying out for the secession of this country from the Confederation."

The fact of the matter is, that the people of Manitoba see nothing but an enemy in the Government at Ottawa. Their cry is: If it don't help us, we will help ourselves. They find it opposed to the opening of the Hudson Bay route, which, they contend, would bring immense benefits to the Province; they find it more or less subservient to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which wants no other railroads but its own built in the Province, a policy which leaves the settlers at the mercy of a monopoly; they find their country made the plunder ground for the political hacks of the Dominion Government; they find their best lands, their mines and their timber limits handed over to companies and individuals who do not belong to the country, and whose object is to enrich themselves at the expense of the settlers. It will not do to meet this bill with ridicule, as the Montreal Herald does this morning. The Herald treats the matter lightly and as if the Manitobans were more in fun than in earnest. Perhaps there is so much seriousness in the situation that our contemporary is afraid to look it in the face. If the people of Manitoba labor under the grievances and disadvantages which they say they do, then they are justified in taking the course that will prove the most effective in bringing the Federal Government to its senses, and that will compel it to treat them fairly and honestly.

THE "TORONTO WORLD" AND THE DOLLINGERITES.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Toronto World, ventured to state the other day that the anniversary of Luther was celebrated in Germany by Catholic and Protestant alike. A correspondent wrote to the World asking it to give its authority for the statement. Of course there was no authority to give, for the statement was based on pure supposition, and that without the slightest warrant. But the World, not to be altogether dumb, appended the following very illogical and ungrammatical observations in the form of an answer to its correspondent's query:—"Though we will not affirm that Catholics were as enthusiastic as Protestants in the celebration, we do not hold that the Dollinger Catholics are outside the pale of the Church." As is plainly seen, this sentence consists of two component parts; but there is not the slightest connection between them, either in thought or by logic. The latter part of the sentence, which naturally should be made to depend on the former, is no more dependent than a candle is on the moon for its flickering light. What has an affirmation or a negation that "Catholics were as enthusiastic as Protestants" got to do with a contention that the Dollinger Catholics are either inside or outside the pale of the Church? Absolutely nothing. Both ideas are foreign to each other and equally independent. The fact of Catholics being or not being as enthusiastic as Protestants, can possibly have no bearing upon the status of the Dollinger Catholics, nor can it affect their position towards the Church for better or worse. To show the absurdity and the want of logic in the World's utterance, we have but to paraphrase it as follows: "Though we will not affirm that Canadian newspapers were as enthusiastic as German newspapers in the celebration, we do not hold that the American newspapers are outside the ranks of the Fourth Estate." Such a sentence would be faulty as regards sense, connection and conclusion; and we are sorry to have to class the World's in that category. Our contemporary, however, erred more grievously when it added: "At least so long as they (the Dollingerites) are within it (the pale of the Church) we may truly hold that our assertion that the Catholics joined is strictly true. No, not exactly. The assertion is far from being "strictly true," and it is only by admitting the assumption of the World, that the Dollinger Catholics are within the pale of the Church, that the assertion can be considered even "partly true." The followers of Dollinger are insignificant in number, while the Catholics in Germany who are not Dollingerites, and who did not join in the celebration, number over fifteen millions. But on what grounds does our contemporary assume or pretend to say that the Dollingerites are recognized by the Church and are within her pale? The few followers of Dollinger are no more of the Church than are the followers of Hyacinthe, Chiniquy, or MacNamara of Brooklyn, and these are unquestionably outside of the pale of the Church.

A CANADIAN TEWKSBURY HOUSE.

There is an institution at Ottawa, known as the Bethlehem for the Friendless; but if figures mean anything, the institution is nothing short of being a human abattoir, and throws the infamous Tewksbury Almshouse completely in the shade as far as the slaughter of innocents is concerned. According to the official report of the Government Inspector there were one hundred and ninety-three infants admitted to this living tomb during the year of 1882, and out of that number only twenty-two of the little wails lived to see New Year's Day of 1883. Just think of it—one hundred and seventy-one out of one hundred and ninety-three have died during the space of one year!!! Such a death-rate even in a founding asylum is abnormal and is highly suggestive of crime aiding nature to do away with the little innocents. We see it stated by a contemporary that since January, 1880, no less than 500 (five hundred) infants have been hushed in the sleep of death. This mortality is alarm-