

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY THE POST PRINTING & Publishing Co.

AT THEIR OFFICES

761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

Subscription per annum \$1.50

Paid strictly in advance.

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WEDNESDAY JULY 8, 1885

The nomination of T. D. Sullivan, by the Dublin Corporation, for Lord Mayor of the Irish capital in 1886 has given the utmost satisfaction to the Irish people. Mr. Sullivan is one of the foremost members of the Irish Parliamentary party; he is the national poet and is also the editor of the Dublin Nation. The honor could not be conferred upon a more worthy and deserving champion of the popular cause.

The Dominion Senate is evidently not a believer in total prohibition. The amendments to the Scott Act, which the House of Commons rejected by slight majorities, have been restored by the Senate. The wine and beer clause was re-introduced and adopted by a vote of 30 to 15, or two to one. The Rev. Dr. Lucas will have to look up some harder name than "bull-pups" to characterize the Senators for this reiteration of their opposition to the Scott Act.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Sir Charles Dilke have taken the advice tendered them not to try and capture the Irish vote by appealing to the people to support the Radical ticket. They will go to Ireland, but they will deliver no speeches in public nor will they attend banquets or public demonstrations of any kind. They intend to hold private conferences for the purpose of gathering practical knowledge of the condition of the country and of becoming personally acquainted with the people.

THE strong popularity of Mr. Walter Shanly in the constituency of South Grenville successfully deterred all opponents from entering the field to contest the seat. Mr. Shanly was, in consequence, elected to represent the county by acclamation. The honor could not have been conferred on a more worthy candidate, and the electors of South Grenville are to be congratulated upon having secured the services of a citizen who is favorably known to the country at large and who has been largely identified with its material growth and prosperity.

WHAT does it mean? Our Dominion Parliament had no time to honor the First of July, the national anniversary of the Canadian Confederation. Our parliamentary representatives grievously offended the national sentiment by sitting on that day. Now we learn that the Premier withdrew yesterday afternoon his notice of motion that the House should sit on the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the National Independence of the United States. It is strange that our Canadian Parliament can find time to recognize and honor a foreign national sentiment and has no time to lose in celebrating the Canadian anniversary.

La Minerve, a Ministerial organ, gives credit to the rumor that the next Lieutenant Governor for Ontario will be Sir Alexander Campbell. It also appears certain that Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir David Macpherson will send in their resignations. Our esteemed contemporary announces that Sir Leonard will leave London on the 9th inst. to return to Canada, and adds that his last loan may be considered his last official act of importance. With the departure of these three ministers from the Cabinet, added to that of Sir Charles Tupper last year, it is evident that an almost complete reconstruction of the Ministry must take place after the close of the session. *La Minerve* admits that the loss of Sir Leonard, Sir Alexander and Sir Charles will be a heavy one to the administration, and expresses the desire that the most worthy and active of the members of the party will be selected to fill their places; for upon the choice of the new colleagues that Sir John Macdonald will take in will largely depend the popularity and the efficiency of the new cabinet.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has admitted the principle of manhood suffrage in his Franchise Bill. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia are, however, the only two Provinces to benefit by it. Why this is so is not very easy to explain. It will strike

anybody as reasonable to hold that if the good will of Mr. Parnell and company, the right of manhood suffrage was to be enjoyed anywhere in the Dominion it should be enjoyed in the several provinces, but parliament in its thoughtless and inconsistent mood has not done otherwise. We fully agree with the *Montreal Herald* when it says that "both uniformity and justice require that the Dominion law should treat all parts of the Dominion alike. No good reason can be given why a man who is disqualified to vote in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia can become a duly qualified elector by merely crossing a narrow strait. It would have saved much time and a great deal of acrimonious and useless discussion if Sir John Macdonald, instead of incorporating manhood suffrage into his Franchise Bill, as it were incidentally, had based his election law on that broad and sound principle. To that complexion we must come at last, and Sir John and the party which he leads would have lost nothing by anticipating the march of events."

THE organ of the Irish National party, *United Ireland*, gave notice to Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke that their projected visit to Ireland would not be favorably viewed under the circumstances, and would be considered an electoral maneuver to misguide the Irish vote. It was pointed out to them that while in power they had voted for coercion, and the eleventh hour interest now manifested in the Irish people was not sufficient to counterbalance the injury that was done. At a mass meeting in Hyde Park, where 30,000 persons were present, Mr. Davitt delivered an address in which the cable despatches of yesterday represented him as taking a position antagonistic to the organ of the National Party on this question. The representation was misleading, for Mr. Davitt is in perfect accord with the party. A special despatch says that he adopted a similar tone of defiant confidence. He announced that the Nationalists would not prevent Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke from visiting Ireland, and addressing such Irishmen as might choose to listen to them, he bade both Radicals and Tories that the Nationalists would not tolerate any half-way measures of relief. "We demand," he said, "nothing less than the right to manage our own affairs, as Canada and Australia manage theirs. As long as that right is denied to us, or its exercise bridged, Ireland will remain an obstruction to British legislation, and a menace to the stability of English power." The despatch adds these utterances were vehemently cheered by the immense crowd, which was almost wholly composed of Englishmen.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAMS, M.P.

COL. WILLIAMS, M.P., who has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the ranks of the Canadian militia during the recent Northwest rebellion, has been prematurely removed from his sphere of usefulness by the hand of death. After passing through all the dangers and hardships of the campaign, the gallant colonel was attacked by a fall disease and died a victim of brain fever. The intelligence of the sad event will be received everywhere with feelings of the deepest regret, for the deceased gentleman was universally esteemed and respected as a citizen, a soldier, and as a representative of his country. He was in command of the Midland Battalion, which rendered effective and telling service at critical moments on the battlefield. Col. Williams was the hero of the bayonet charge which decided the now celebrated battle of Batoche, and in fact that cracked the neck of the rebellion. He led "his boys" into the rifle pits and cleared them out. The following brief sketch of his career will be found of interest:

Arthur Trefusis Heneage Williams was the son of Commander John Tucker Williams, R.N., (who at one time represented Durham in the old Canadian Assembly) and was born at Port Hope in 1837. He was a farmer, was chairman of Port Hope harbor commissioners, president of the Midland Loan and Savings company, and a director of the Midland railway. At the general elections, in 1867, he was elected to the Ontario Legislature for East Durham, and again in 1871. In 1878 he successfully contested the same constituency for the House of Commons, and has since continued to represent it at Ottawa. For many years he has been Lieutenant, colonel commanding the 46th Battalion, to the duties of which position he devoted much time and spent largely of his ample means, and when it was known that he was to take command of a battalion for active service fully five times the number required offered themselves. In 1880 Colonel Williams went to England in command of the Wimbledon team. He married the daughter of the late Senator Seymour, who died some years ago. He was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, finishing his course at the University of Edinburgh.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

THE department of the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, has issued a large volume containing abstracts of the returns of mortuary statistics for the year 1884. The volume deals with the returns of the principal cities in the several provinces of the Dominion. Out of the eleven cities invited to send their returns for the year 1884 ten have responded to the invitation. Victoria, in British Columbia, was the only city that failed to forward its report. The Minister of Agriculture, in introducing his report, remarks that of the returns which are compiled in this volume some come up to that standard of accuracy which it is possible to exact, others approximate more or less closely, and others again are more or less far below it.

It is also pointed out that the difficulties are very great in some localities, but unless they are surmounted the value of these statistics, so far as the places where the defects occur are concerned, will evidently remain lessened in ratio of the extent of these defects. The critical examination of the details, as shown by the ratios of deaths by ages, indicates very plainly that the omissions, where there are such, bear principally on the infantile mortality, which, as a matter of fact, is necessarily great in Canada, on account of a large natality and owing to other circumstances which are factors in its production.

The cities embraced in this return are Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Jax,

Ottawa, St. John, Winnipeg, Charlottetown and Fredericton. The death rate per 1,000 in each of these cities in 1884 was, according to these returns, as follows: Montreal, 33.05; Toronto, 20.30; Quebec, 26.63; Hamilton, 19.66; Halifax, 20.92; Ottawa, 23.11; St. John, 22.29; Winnipeg, 20.79; Charlottetown, 11.71; Fredericton, 19.74. From the report of the Registrar of Ontario, the death rate in London is about 13 per 1,000. The greatest mortality is, of course, among children. Out of every 1,000 deaths in these cities the following proportion were under 5 years of age: Montreal, 815.89; Toronto, 446.51; Quebec, 532.02; Hamilton, 343.30; Halifax, 364.20; Ottawa, 573.74; St. John, 301.94; Winnipeg, 434.98; Charlottetown, 213.79; Fredericton, 314.51. As a general rule, the highest rate is in the largest cities.

The tabulation of deaths according to nationality is interesting, but its usefulness is destroyed from the fact that in the classification Canadians are given no place as such, but are identified with the four leading foreign nationalities—the French, Irish, English and Scotch. It is about time that the Canadian nationality, that is all persons born in Canada, should figure in our statistics. The table giving the death rate according to nationalities contains the following general results for the ten cities:—Montreal, deaths, 3,293 French, 1,014 Irish, 390 English, 221 Scotch, 104 others; Toronto, deaths, 16 French, 708 Irish, 950 English, 206 Scotch, 102 others; Quebec, deaths, 1,222 French, 194 Irish, 80 English, 8 Scotch, 182 others; Hamilton, deaths, 3 French, 244 Irish, 276 English, 141 Scotch, 100 others; Halifax, deaths, 13 French, 305 Irish, 267 English, 123 Scotch, 91 others; Ottawa, deaths, 302 French, 189 English, 117 Irish, 29 Scotch, 41 others; St. John, N.B., deaths, 3 French, 358 Irish, 180 English, 59 Scotch, 16 others; Winnipeg, deaths, 16 French, 88 Irish, 165 English, 141 Scotch, 59 others; Charlottetown, P.E.I., deaths, 1 French, 61 Irish, 48 English, 30 Scotch, 5 others; Fredericton, N.B., deaths, 2 French, 53 Irish, 48 English, 10 Scotch, 11 others.

FINDING EXCUSES FOR ASSASSINATION.

Our peaceful and law-abiding community, at least that portion of it which seeks enlightenment in the columns of the "only religious daily," must have been somewhat shocked at the unequivocal plea made by the *Daily Witness* in defence and in advocacy of the terrible crime of assassination. In the name of morality and of the public safety, we protest against the dangerous and iniquitous teachings of our contemporary. Assassination under all circumstances and in all conditions, is unjustifiable, and should never be set up as an act worthy of admiration and of sympathy. When a female avenger emptied her revolver into the back of O'Donovan Rossa, exactly five months ago, the Montreal *Daily Witness* applauded the act, and in its frenzied delight at the news it wrote the following words:—"Should the assassin (Mrs. Dudley) prove to be the dynamiter she pretended, 'no one will have much cause for regret that her murderous hand was turned against one who as richly deserves death as ever might did'."

Here we had the doctrine of the Anarchist, the Communist, the Nihilist and the Invincible clearly and emphatically endorsed by the religious organ of a large section of the population. When assassination is so sympathetically considered and approved in quarters supposed to be respectable and to be under the influence of the Christian religion, it becomes a wonder why there are not more riots made in the social fabric. But that is not the end of the *Witness*'s plea in favor of assassination. The action of the New York jury in finding the woman Dudley "not guilty" has furnished the only religious daily with another opportunity and with another text upon which to discourse on the merits of assassination. In yesterday's issue it published an article which contains sentiments and views that are plainly subversive of all law and order and should meet with universal condemnation. A perusal of the article itself will satisfy the public that the judgment we pass upon it is far from being too severe or undeserved. It is headed "Assassination," and reads as follows:—

"The exculpation of the woman who attempted to assassinate O'Donovan Rossa is a freak of justice. There never was a case in which there was a better excuse for assassination. The assassin had no personal ends to gain, no private wrong to avenge. The proposed victim was a professed wholesale assassin, who as richly deserved death in that way as ever man did. Yet Mrs. Dudley's act was attempted assassination and nothing else. She utterly and satisfactorily repudiated the plea of insanity, which is so often invoked to save the consciences of juries who wish to act against law. She knew the exact meaning of her act when she committed it. If assassination was right in this case the reasoning can easily be carried to a hundred others. The poor Irish tenant whose soul has gnawed under what, to his reasoning, was nothing but oppression, and who had practically no legal recourse—his means being inadequate and the courts prejudiced—was, except that in his case the quarrel was personal and the method of his vengeance cowardly, exactly in Mrs. Dudley's position. There was the enemy of his country, the landlord's agent, carrying on his cruelties in open day under the protection of law. When other means of redress failed why should he and his friends not proclaim war against him and shoot him. This is the Nihilist's reasoning. He sees only a very remote hope of a better state of things, but he sees in the Czar the representative of generations of inhuman cruelty and oppression which is drawing his country downward in the scale of civilization, when it ought, like the rest, to be rising, and it is his duty in the name of his country to execute judgment against him."

It is also pointed out that the difficulties are very great in some localities, but unless they are surmounted the value of these statistics, so far as the places where the defects occur are concerned, will evidently remain lessened in ratio of the extent of these defects. The critical examination of the details, as shown by the ratios of deaths by ages, indicates very plainly that the omissions, where there are such, bear principally on the infantile mortality, which, as a matter of fact, is necessarily great in Canada, on account of a large natality and owing to other circumstances which are factors in its production.

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"Once palliate assassination in any case and anarchy immediately takes possession of the world. It is clear, therefore, that little as it will be condemned for it, the New York jury that found Mrs. Dudley not guilty, though not of the dastardly character of that jury that acquitted Short, has done a great wrong."

Where is the common sense or the sincerity of the *Daily Witness*? It first apologizes for the assassin, next justifies the crime, and concludes by saying that the jury has done a great wrong, although the jurors will be little condemned for it. It is to be regretted that admiration and sympathy for the woman Dudley have led our "only religious daily" into such an abandoned and discreditable position of finding excuses for assassination.

THE LIBERAL TORY AND TORY LIBERAL.

Liberal friendship to Ireland is perhaps the greatest political fallacy of the age. It has worked more mischief than almost any of the many false ideas that have constituted the most potent obstacles to Irish progress. The pretended friendship of the Liberal party has been a mockery, a delusion and a snare. The years of shame and betrayal, of wholesale eviction and forced emigration, stretching from 1855 to 1865, belong to the period of Liberal domination; the years of famine and buckshot, of the gallows and suppression of the popular liberties, dating from 1880 to 1885, also belong to another period of Liberal supremacy. In view of this record it is the height of sarcasm to call the Liberals the friends of Ireland. Anybody who has observed with intelligence the struggles and events of the last five years is forcibly impelled to the conclusion that a great majority on the Liberal is a greater danger to the Irish national cause than a great majority on the Conservative side. This does not mean that any greater confidence is to be placed in the good faith and good will of the Tory in preference to the Whig, for as far as the government of Ireland is concerned they constitute a distinction without a difference. Neither one nor the other is prepared to do, of their own free will and spontaneous action, for the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people. It is the balance of power which is and will be in the hands of the Irish Parliament that is winning and will win for Ireland due recognition of her rights. We have said that a Liberal majority is more dangerous to the Irish cause than a Conservative, and the reason is that a Liberal majority in its inimical legislation towards Ireland is not checked by the restraint of an Opposition. When the Liberals refuse remedial legislation or propose coercive measures for Ireland, the Tory opposition either make no objection or complain that the measures are not severe enough. Thus, instead of restraining, the Tory minority stimulate and encourage the Liberals in their onslaughts on the Irish people. But let there be a Tory administration and a Liberal opposition, and we will have quite a different state of things. The slightest study of Anglo-Irish politics will convince any one of the fact that the Liberals are tyrannical in power and liberal in opposition, while the Conservatives usually drop seventy-five per cent. of their Toryism when they manage to climb on to the Treasury benches. In the present juncture of affairs the Tories have sunk the whole 100 per cent. of their unprogressive creed on the Irish question, and not only that, they have gone the Liberals a considerable percentage better on their own chosen ground of reform. Even if a Conservative Government did not abandon coercion for love of office and its emoluments, the situation would not be half as prejudicial to Irish interests, for the Radicals and many of the Liberals, who represent constituencies where there is a large Irish vote, would attack the Tories and would join with the Irish party in every form of obstruction, and would soon bring the Tory administration to its senses. In proof of this cohesion, we have only to recall the notorious fact that in the last Conservative parliament, when Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar inaugurated the policy of obstruction, they received encouragement and assistance—often even advice and suggestions—from the Radical leaders. So much was this the case that Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain were nick-named the Attorney and Solicitor-General of the Obstructives. All experience thus goes to prove that the Irish may expect assistance from a Liberal Opposition in opposing coercive legislation that might be introduced by a Tory Ministry.

On the other hand, the strange fact cannot be ignored that a Conservative Government, although not more willing, is still more capable than a Liberal of passing remedial legislation. As a Liberal ministry is stimulated and not discouraged by a Tory opposition in passing coercion, so a Conservative ministry finds not discouragement but stimulus from a Liberal opposition in the work of reform. The difference between a Liberal and a Tory is, that the former may introduce but can never oppose reform without stultifying himself, while the latter may oppose reform up to the last and then introduce it without any body considering him a fool. Thus, a remedial measure brought in by a Conservative administration finds no hostility in the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords is equally certain of easy success, as the House of Lords is the obedient servant of the Tory leaders. In fact, measures of reform introduced by a Conservative government stand a chance of being more liberal and drastic in their passage through parliament—after the memorable example of the Reform Bill of Mr. Disraeli, which, beginning with narrow restrictions and grudging concessions of the franchises, ended in a Household Suffrage Bill. All things considered, and both records contrasted and balanced, there is but one conclusion to arrive at, and it is that there is less to be feared from the Tories in power than out of it, and more to be gained from the Liberals out of power than in it. There is deep political sagacity, philosophy and truth in the utterance of *United Ireland*, that as long as the House of Lords exists only a Tory Government can pass an effective Home Rule scheme.

COL. QUIMET VINDICATED.

ABOUT a week ago, a story, taken from the Edmonton *Bulletin* and published in the press throughout the country, related how a certain number of Protestant volunteers in the 65th Regiment were reprimanded and punished by Col. Quimet for refusing to attend Catholic ceremonies in celebration of Corpus Christi. We at the time gave a simple statement of the alleged facts and circumstances, reserving our right to pass judgment upon the conduct of the commanding officer until he was given time and opportunity to either deny or admit the truth of the charge. As the matter was of a very serious nature, involving as it did a violation of religious liberty, it was formally brought to the attention of Parliament. The Minister of Militia, who had no official information regarding the charge, promised to investigate the story and communicate the result of his enquiries to the House without delay. This the Hon. Mr. Caron has done. During last evening's session the Minister of Militia interrupted Mr. Blake in his arraignment of the Government's administration in the Northwest, to lay before the House a despatch just received in reply to his request for particulars regarding the alleged outrage and imprisonment of a volunteer. The despatch read:—"Conway, the private referred to, enlisted as a Catholic. He, for the first time, and just to cause mischief, pretended on the occasion to be a Protestant. However, he was punished, not for having refused to attend Catholic services, but for having incited his comrades to mutiny and having used insulting language to his captain."

We thought as much. We believed the story to be false when it was first published, but preferred to keep silent until the gallant colonel of the 65th had first given the lie to his calumniators. It is a shame and a disgrace that certain newspapers are