

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY... JUNE 29, 1887 The Jubilee of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. will be celebrated on the last day of the present year at Rome and all over the world.

HON. MR. MERCIER has been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honor by the President of the Republic of France.

KING OTHO of Bavaria has followed the fate of his unhappy brother and predecessor and gone hopelessly insane. When will the people learn to dispense with government by hereditary madmen?

RUSSIA is still advancing on Afghanistan. Soon her armies will be looking down from the mountains with longing eyes on the rich plains of India. A report, however, comes from a British source to-day that the Afghan rebellion will soon collapse.

HERE'S a Jubilee verse:— When the great sun sets in glory furled; 'Tis grand to think, as we watch his face, If he never sets on the English world, He never can set on the Irish race.

THE Washington Government, Sir John said in the House the other day, is favorable to an extension of reciprocal trade relations with Canada. If this be so why has this Government not moved in the matter? And why did Sir John so recently declare his disbelief in, and opposition to, unrestricted reciprocity?

LANDSDOWNE is going to the Bay Chaleur after which he is announced to take up his residence at the Citadel of Quebec. That will be a safe retreat for His Ex., so long as he keeps within the walls. From that lofty elevation he may gaze eastward along the St. Lawrence and reflect on that— "Demonic exploiting of dying tenants, whence Arose the frightful Landsdowne pestilence."

SOME half dozen mossback Tories met in the Tower room at Ottawa yesterday to settle the fate of the British Empire on Imperial Federation lines. Dalton McDermott filled the chair, and J. Burr Plumb did most of the talking. No more important meeting has been held since the famous assembly of the three tailors of Tooley street.

SENDING the Queen's grandsons to Ireland to give eclat to the Jubilee of Evictoria was in keeping with the execrable bad taste of English Toryism. There were flunkies enough from the Castle to give 'em boys a show of welcome. But just imagine what slaves they must have been who addressed the princelings of Vatter in these terms:—"We welcome the grandsons of Her Majesty the Queen under whom Ireland has enjoyed the blessings of just laws, true liberty and constitutional government."

"Then who's the wretch that basely spurns The lot of country, kindred, friends— That barters every noble aim For sordid views, for private ends? One slave alone on earth you'll find, Through Nature's universal span, So lost to virtue, dead to shame, The Anti-Irish Irishman."

THE cable informs us that Davitt, Dillon, O'Brien, Sexton and Parnell are all marked for arrest as soon as the Bloody Balfour Bill passes its final stages. And so the Tory Government are preparing to imitate a procedure which has invariably led to the downfall of all previous ministries who attempted it. To arrest the chosen, trusted leaders of the Irish nation for being true to the people who elected them, is British freedom, is it?

JUST as we expected, Landsdowne's chromo on the Court House was badly wrecked on the night of the illuminations. It looked woful enough as the artist left it, but, after other artists had added a few ground tints and torn the nether garments, it was a sad though not unappropria picture of what the evictor of Luggacouran would be if he got his deserts.

THE Quebec Telegraph suggests, if Landsdowne be given a dual title, that it ought to be Duke of Luggacouran, and adds—"It would serve to perpetuate the outrages which perhaps more than anything else have gained him this high

distinction at Court. May it please your Grace His Grace the Duke of Luggacouran would sound well! But then of course it wouldn't be English, you know." A FAMILIAR figure in the House of Commons has been removed by the death of Mr. S. X. Cimon, M.P., for Charlevoix. Nominally a Conservative, he had long ceased to act with the party led by Sir John Macdonald. Never a loud politician, but always in his place, his independence was ever to be relied on. He was a representative French Canadian of the old school, whose place will not easily be filled.

HON. WILFRED LAURIER has accepted the leadership of the Liberal party, which was tendered him by the representatives of the party in Parliament. Mr. Laurier is respected and esteemed by both parties in the House, and is generally recognized as a born leader of men. He possesses the energy, tact and foresight necessary to a leader, and will find in Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. David Mills, Hon. A. G. Jones and Hon. L. Davies, lieutenants who are eminently calculated to assist him in carrying the Reform banner to victory.

DR. JAMES A. GRANT, of Ottawa, has had a Sir affixed to his name—ostensibly for services rendered to medical science. We have no appreciation of such distinctions. We believe there is no mark of honor—but if Her Majesty or her representatives had really desired to point out ability and skill in medical science and devoted labor and intelligence in the interests of humanity, instead of recognizing lead-ear and tuft-hunting, they would not have passed over such noble sons of Esculapius as our distinguished fellow citizens, Drs. Fenwick, Hingston and Howard. Dr. Grant, like McSycophant, knows how to "boon."

HERE is a tabulated statement of the most conspicuous "benefits" derived by Ireland from the reign of Queen Victoria:— Died of famine... 1,500,000 Evicted... 8,668,000 Expatriated... 4,200,000 Emigrants who died of ship fever... 57,000 Imprisoned under coercion acts, over... 8,000 Butchered in suppressing public meetings... 3,000 Coercion acts... 53 Executed for resisting tyranny... 75 Died in English dungeons... 87 Newspapers suppressed... 12

LANDSDOWNE will, it is said, leave Ottawa immediately for New Brunswick, on a fishing excursion. He ought to take Moore's poems with him, if he is not, as he should be, familiar with that poet's writings. Any way here are a couple of verses for him to get by heart:— To work a country's ruin, to behold The strong, the weak, the fat and the old, Perish beneath the legal parchment's scroll, Their lurid homes heating his loathsome soul; This is his triumph, this his joy accrues, That ranks him among demons, all but first.

A PARLIAMENTARY return just published shows that Intercolonial Railway management has been anything but a success. The working expenses of the road for the ten months ending on the 1st of May, 1887, amounted to \$2,471,418, while the receipts only reached \$2,135,422, leaving a deficit of \$337,996. In the same months last year the deficit was \$196,099. Mr. J. H. Pope is the minister responsible for this management. The road, of course, was never a paying concern, and probably never will be, since this same gentleman is building, with the aid of Government subsidies, a road across the State of Maine, which will practically kill the traffic now enjoyed by the Intercolonial.

THE whole hierarchy of Ireland, assembled at Maynooth, have added their solemn protest against the Crimes Bill to the protest of Ireland, America and Canada. This bill, justly regarded as the crowning infamy of the century, will go into operation. The singular calmness with which the people, whose liberties it is designed to destroy, regard its application, is a bad sign for the coercionists. Beyond doubt there are hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who have set their teeth hard, and when the instruments of the life law enforce its provisions we may expect what always happens under tyranny. Secret societies will take the place of the open proceedings of the National League, and tribunals beyond the reach of British law will decide the fate of those who enforce it. Ireland, now crimeless, will be filled with funeral processions. Landlords, agents and bailiffs will again be in season.

ABOUT the grossest piece of vanity and vandalism yet perpetrated on that much belated country, the Canadian Northwest, is the proposition to "extinguish the Indian titles" to the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and substitute for them the names of Sir John's cabinet ministers. Thus for the antique and appropriate designations bestowed by the Indians we are to have Mount Macdonald! Mount Langevin! Mount Pope! Mount Thompson! (with a p, ye rods), and O, horror of horrors! Mount Tupper. With these preposterous names painted on their fronts the mountains will be truly sublime, and a wonder that will attract admiring travellers from every land under the sun.

A RETURN has been presented to Parliament showing the number of peerages, steps in the peerage and baronetcies which have been conferred by the several Governments who have held office in England from 1830 to the present year. When one remembers the opposition which most Liberal measures have met in the House of Lords, it is strange to find that the Liberal Governments have added to the Upper Chamber a far greater number of members than the Conservative. Yet such is the case. During the fifty-seven years with which the little summary referred to deals, Liberal Premiers have added 261 votes to the House of Lords, while the Conservatives have only added 92. It was Mr. Gladstone who changed Lord Ripon's title from that of Earl to that of Marquis, and curiously enough Mr.

Gladstone is the only living statesman who has conferred the title of Duke, the instance being the case of His Grace of Westminster. NEW YORK STATE, in spite of considerable extravagance, is fast getting rid of its public debt. On the 1st of July, a lot of State bonds; part of the canal debt, bearing six per cent interest, will fall due, to the amount of \$1,562,990; and another lot, issued in part payment for the awards for Niagara Park lands and bearing two and one-half per cent interest, to the amount of \$100,000. It is announced that these all will be paid at maturity, without seeking or permitting a renewal of any part of them. Their payment will reduce the State debt to less than eight million dollars. This is an excellent exhibit, but that part of Canada which has been governed by the Liberals can show a better. The Province of Ontario has no public debt whatever and rejoices in a surplus of seven millions of dollars.

ACCORDING to statements in the American press the anti-poverty movement is becoming a tremendous power. It appears to have gathered under its banners and welded into a common purpose hitherto most antagonistic elements, from Dr. McGlynn, who avows himself a unchangeable Catholic, to Atheistic Nihilists, who believe in nothing. The name of the movement explains all. A scheme which proposes to abolish poverty is the most attractive that poor humanity could contemplate. Of course it is evident that this is the object sought by all classes of social reformers, and we ought to be thankful to Dr. McGlynn for having taught the root and branch revolutionists that there is a pleasanter and safer way for reconstructing society than by dynamite and the destruction of all existing institutions. Anti-poverty is therefore far better than Nihilism and should not be too severely condemned.

A DESPATCH from Rome says:—"Mgr. Perico and Mgr. Guadri have left for Ireland on the mission entrusted to them by the Pope. They are instructed to make a personal observation and prepare a report on the political and social condition of the Irish people." This would seem to indicate that the pro-English party at Rome has succeeded in casting doubt on the credibility of the Irish hierarchy, and have secured a mission apart from the Nationalist clergy. This, if so, is a great, a profound mistake. What can two Italian gentlemen obtain in the way of information concerning Irish affairs more than the bishops and priests of Ireland can give the Vatican any day from the abundance of their knowledge and experience? A despatch this afternoon says the mission is only an indication of the Pope's good will towards England.

ENGLISH newspapers are quite outspoken with regard to the boasted loyalty of Canadians. The Overland Mail contrasts the fulsome address to the Queen, passed by the Dominion Parliament, with the resolution against the Crimes Bill, and the imposition of prohibitory duties on British iron goods. It then goes on to remark:—"The value of these fustian performances is correctly appreciated by the Home population. Probably no congratulations from any part of the empire will be received with less reciprocal sensibility than those of the Dominion Parliament. Its recent action has disgusted the English commercial classes, and thrown a damper on the enthusiasm of those who are agitating in favor of a United Empire. The Canadians will probably find when they come to press their demand for a subsidy to the Pacific steamship service that an English Ministry prefers despatch to words, and practical loyalty to gush, while it is by no means disposed to have both pockets picked by the same operator."

Canadian "loyalty" is beginning to be understood and estimated at its proper worth in England. DURING the Whitsuntide recess, we learn from Irish papers received by last mail, many public demonstrations were held throughout Ireland to protest against coercion. The Dublin Nation says:—"Mr. Clancy met his North Dublin constituents at Swords, and gave them the consoling results of his experience among the people of Great Britain. He was able to assure his audience of his belief that, no matter what may be the evil designs of the Irish landlords' allies in Great Britain, the hearts of the English people are on the side of justice. Mr. Davitt followed, reiterating the sentiments and declarations of his Bodyke speech; but pointing out that his references to England were not to the whole English people, but to the English aristocracy." This is the true position. Irishmen have no quarrel with Englishmen, but they are most determinedly hostile to that section or class which at present is leading the nation to ruin through paths of infamy. The Tory oligarchy are doing their best to imitate Pitt, "the bottomless Pitt," as O'Connell styled him, but they will find, as he found, that the Irish spirit is unconquerable.

COMMENTING on the Ship Laborers' Bill the Ottawa Journal observes:—"Mr. Thompson's bill dealing with the ship laborers' difficulty in Quebec, which has resulted in ruining the business formerly transacted at that port, aims at labor organizations in general. What may be necessary to put down the Quebec troubles is possibly not required for the whole country. But Mr. Thompson, whose legal and judicial eminence make his opinion valuable, says that the labor order will not be affected by the bill as long as their operations are not unlawful. His willingness to alter the measure so as to make perfectly clear what the bill does and is quite reasonable and fair. What does look suspicious is that members like Mr. Curran, of Montreal, Mr. Wilson, of Elgin, and Mr. Denison, of Toronto, should have so violently attacked the bill, while the leaders on both sides did not interfere until Sir John moved the adjournment of the debate. The members alluded to have many Knights of Labor in their constituencies. There's the rub. The merits of the bill were not so much considered as the opinions of the labor voters. Any class, nationality, or religion, which combines to oppose a measure can bring Parliament to time in quicker order than any amount of argument or justice could do."

WHILE the British Parliament is forging coercion chains for virtuous Ireland, crime and vice run rampant in England. At the Manchester Assize Mr. Justice Will stated that life in parts of Manchester was as unsafe and as uncertain as among a race of savages. That city, like two others he could mention, enjoyed an enviable reputation for crime of this kind, and elsewhere he had met with nothing like it.

On the same day another English Judge, Mr. Justice Grantham, presided at the Leeds Assize. Referring to a wife-murder case, he said that it brought to light a state of existence among people that few even of those who have been accustomed to deal with them could have believed possible. That man after man could have stood up to confess to such disgusting conduct was almost incredible. They might search the records of our country or any other civilized State and find no parallel; indeed, he doubted whether barbarians would have been guilty of such conduct. Lord Salisbury and his associates can find enough to occupy the attention of the House of Commons in dealing with the internal affairs of England without asking it to make laws for Ireland. Let Ireland govern herself, and let England pay some attention to the state of society described by the English judge whom we have quoted.

JOHN DILLON's plan of resistance to the infamous Coercion Act has been published in outline as follows:— 1. That an indefinite organization, without meetings and without officers, be carried on in every parish, league, township, and county, accepting such funds as should be sent to him and transmitting them to Mr. Parnell by private letter.

2. That any person who should supply information, assist the working of the act, or yield to the pressure of the secret inquiry under it be regarded as "a virtual informer, unfit to associate with Irish Nationalists." 3. That imprisonment under the act be regarded as an honor, that those who suffer the same be elected to such positions of trust in the gift of the people as may become vacant, and that their neighbors "perform for their families whatever work their holdings may require during the term of incarceration, while out of any funds at the disposal of the parish, supplied from any source, the families of the imperverial be secured." 4. Where it can be done without technical violation of the law the people of each parish "shall assemble in mass-meetings as often as possible to vindicate whatever constitutional rights are left." 5. That "the young men of each parish" carry out the whole plan on the mere suggestion of the leaders of the people in the House of Commons or from the English platform.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL and his Orange friends, and the Unionist and Tories are losing their mental equilibrium, because they know that Home Rule must come and that the minority can no longer dominate the majority. In every civilized and rightly-governed land the majority rules, and the minority are content to accept a proportionate share of administration. In Ireland the bigots have, so far, reversed the condition under which Providence has ordained that civilized society should exist. They are fighting against natural justice and they cannot prevail. As sure as the sun shines in the heavens, Home Rule will, before many years, be an accomplished fact. The Catholic majority will rule, and it will rule with toleration and wisdom. The enthusiastic reception given to Professor Galbraith, a sound Protestant, at the meeting held in the new Leinster Hall, Dublin, was convincing testimony that an Irish Catholic audience is free from bigotry, and the well-chosen and sincere words in which the Archbishop of Dublin referred to the Professor, prove that, though a zealous prelate of the Catholic Church, His Grace is tolerant to his heart's core.

An evening contemporary, who has had jubilee on the brain for weeks past, enthused editorially recently in the following perfervid strain:—"No more magnificent pageant is recorded in the annals of Great Britain than was witnessed in London yesterday. But baster and more impressive than costly decorations and jeweled dresses and the presence of kings and nobles and notable men was the fervent loyalty of the people who crowded the streets and covered the houses along the line of the procession."

Turning to the telegraphic columns of the same paper, we read:—"The crowds were astonishing smaller than had been anticipated. Indeed, except in half a dozen central spots, where the crush was terrible for some time, and the police and soldiers were at their wit's end in the struggle with the people, it was possible to make one's way from point to point along the whole route. I had not once to use my police pass in order to get about. All the columns of accounts this morning about the continuous thunder of applause are purely imaginative. From a collation of accounts by people stationed at different points, the fact is clear that the applause was very infrequent and not very loud. The first half of the procession passed the end of Northumberland avenue, where I first saw it, without a single cheer."

Evidently our "loyal" friend had not read his own despatches before he wrote, or he would not have made himself ridiculous by contradicting so well known and reliable a correspondent as Mr. Norman who wrote of what he saw with his own eyes. This jubilee business has been overdone to a nauseating extent. But this exuberant veridicity of our city contemporary is the worst yet.

NEW YORK papers contain accounts of a feature in the jubilee celebration at that city which was as singular as it was appropriate. This extraordinary event was the celebration of a solemn requiem Mass in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, of which Rev. John Larkin is rector. This Mass, it was set forth, was celebrated "for the repose of the souls of the million and a half of people who lost their lives through eviction, hunger and British brutality during Queen Victoria's fifty years of misrule." The church was crowded, and the altar and candlesticks were draped in purple instead of the customary black, under a recent decree of the Propaganda. The catafalque in the centre aisle, however, was covered with a black pall. Father Larkin was celebrant of the Mass, which Father Dougherty deacon and Father Kenny sub-deacon. Schmidt's requiem Mass was chanted by the choir. At the conclusion of the Mass, Father Larkin delivered an address that brought tears to hundreds of his hearers, on the miseries and persecutions of the Irish people during the past half century. After the ceremonies Father Larkin stepped to the front of the altar, and in a firm voice said:—"While the English subjects of Queen Victoria are celebrating the fifth anniversary of her accession to the throne, it strikes me as peculiarly appropriate that we Irishmen and sons of Irishmen should honor the memory of those who have perished by the injustice and tyranny of the Queen and her government during the last half century. The terrible incidents of the events of Irish history under the reign of Queen Victoria, and of her indifference to the suffering of her people, and even her advocacy of the laws and

edicts that caused them, will be a bloody blot on this page—that will tell the story of his accepted away, which would otherwise be one of glory and great fame. "The bones of hundreds of thousands," the speaker concluded, "are now rotting on the ocean bed and in the Potter's fields of seaboard cities who were driven from their homes to fill nameless graves by the cruelties of the English Government."

By the death of Chief Justice Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron, the Dominion loses a Tory, in comparison with whom the antedeviations were parven upstairs yesterday. We're not unmindful of the Latin proverb which admonishes us to speak only good of the dead; but we believe the deceased Judge would take our remark as a well-deserved compliment to a career stubbornly consistent in opposition to every principle of modern freedom. All who were not Tories he would take sincere pleasure in sentencing to be hanged, if the law allowed him. In his estimation, a Reformer must be a criminal or a fool, and, in either case, the sooner he was put out of the way of doing mischief the better. His faith, however, was not in the right divine of the Crown, so much as in the right divine of the Tory party. His motto was not—"The King can do no wrong," but "The Tory party can do no wrong." This idea he exemplified through his political life, and carried with the obstinacy of his unconstructed nature to the bench. His decisions in election cases that came before him are monuments of partisan reasoning. As a private gentleman his character was unimpeachable, but so one-sided was his nature by hereditary instinct and prejudice of education, that his presence on the bench was a decided menace to popular liberty. Therefore, while regret at his death is a natural feeling among his friends and his party, there are many who do not mourn as if they were beyond the reach of consolation.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

When, as will be seen by our Quebec special, a journal so wedded to the Conservative cause as the Chronicle of that city, admits the ability and success of the Mercier Government and compliments Mr. McShane for his attention to the wishes of the Protestant minority, the public may rest assured that ministers must have deserved and well earned so marked a recognition of their efforts to administer the affairs of the province in a spirit of fair play to all classes. In Mr. Mercier the public recognize a statesman of great tact and determination, one who is not to be easily turned aside from the lines he has laid down, and whose generous impartiality in dealing with the various elements of our population is the best guarantee of the peaceful, orderly progress of the province under his management.

The same may be said of his able colleague, Mr. McShane. Although he is supposed to more particularly represent the Irish Catholic element, he has made it a duty in the administration of the important departments over which he presides, to give every possible encouragement to the Protestant people. If he could be accused of partiality, it would be that he has stretched his prerogative in order to convince the community that those opposed to him in religion, and to a considerable extent in politics, need have no apprehension that their interests or claims would be neglected. While constant in his care that his own people shall have no cause of complaint, he has disarmed his opponents by a generous attention to all reasonable claims, come from where they may. Thus the Province may fairly be congratulated on having at last obtained a government that meets all the wants of the people, and, while zealously guarding the interests of the whole, is careful that no section shall have reason to suspect partiality or injustice. Under these auspices we look with confidence to the future.

THE BANE OF TORYISM.

It is not needed that Goldwin Smith or any other man should state in set phrases that the policy of the Canadian Government has broken down, and that, if commercial disaster is to be averted, a radical change must take place. It is well, however, that those who have the ear of the British public should disabuse it of the idea, so sedulously promoted by the rump of Tory funkiness in Canada, that this country has no aspirations above colonialism. It is well also that the Canadian press—the Canada First Canadian press—should persistently, voice the growing sentiment of our people in favor of closer friendship with our American neighbors and relations.

Whilst our farmers were reasonably prosperous, they were content to accept the order of things without complaint, but the time has come when they are called upon to sacrifice themselves to an idea which the men who are now loudest shouting loyalty taught them to repudiate and despise. If the dominant party in Canada found reason to object to an extension of their loyalty to the manufacturers of Great Britain, while prepared, as they hypocritically said, to spend their last shilling and shed their last drop of blood in defence of their Queen, how can they find fault with the great mass of Canadian producers when they refuse fealty to the rings and monopolists of the Dominion and proclaim with equal fervor their devotion to the empire.

Liberty and Property are the foundations of the Canadian state. In unrestricted reciprocity lies the only present hope of preserving the first and saving the second from destruction. An economical necessity has arisen which must be met. The resolutions adopted all over the country and published every day show how strong and deep is the movement for continental harmony in matters of trade. But the bane of Toryism displays itself in opposition to the will of the people in such organs as the *Kazoo* of this city and Toronto. The clique who have usurped the functions of Government by fraud and art, amassing millions out of the revenues and resources of the country are content with things as they are. Well they may. They care not for the masses who are struggling hand to mouth, nor for the vast agricultural interests decaying under an unnatural fiscal system. But the farmers of Canada are not a class to be trifled with, nor bamboozled by false oris-

No people have a more lively sense of their own interests, none are more tenacious of their rights, and when they move slowly, as they are moving now, all obstacles that go down before them. Toryism must give way to the current or be swamped. "Already old party barriers are giving way. New combinations, for the achievement of higher purposes than party has ever yet dared to contemplate, are forming. New men are coming to the front. The government of the country is clearly out of sympathy with the 'changed' order. Its leader belongs to the past, its members are the accidents of combinations which have ceased to regulate the popular will. These may resist what they cannot control for a brief space of time, but it is plain that men will not sit idle with folded hands and see their property fall into ruin, their labor grow every season less productive and their demands left unheeded, without making an effort to avert the calamities which these conditions are sure to bring about."

JUBILEE CANT.

In Monday's *Herald* there appears a report of a special jubilee service held in the St. James Street Methodist Church, in which we read that the Rev. J. Philip, M.A., preached a powerful sermon on "The Queen: Fifty Years of Progress." He began by saying:—"The advancement of the past fifty years has so marvelous and strange that the history of its success and glory might be traced in the motto, 'Heaven's light has been our guide.'" This sort of cant is nauseating beyond endurance. The same sort of pulpitering was heard in the days of that "petticoated Archangel," Queen Elizabeth. The audacity of claiming special Providence as co-conspirator with Kings, Queens and Czars is a very old and blasphemous form of loyalty. Byron puts it in one of his best stanzas thus:—"Glory to God and to the Empress!" (Powers Eternal! Such names mingled! What a false-ooze.)

But if this period of fifty years has been one of such wonderful progress by the same process of reasoning which attributes all honor and glory to Queen Victoria, we must also attribute to her the wars, famines, pestilences, as well as the vice, misery and degradation of which Tennyson, the court poet, sings in his "Sixty Years After," where he describes:—"The incoastuous warrens of the (English) poor."

It may suit the purposes of sng adulators to glorify a system in which they have a recognized status; but the greatest lights of British politics and literature paint a different picture. The vast upheaval of social forces all over the world gives the lie to such sermons as that of Mr. Philip. Whatever progress England has achieved in this half century has been purely material; it has been owing to science and mechanism, with which royalty had as much to do as the man in the moon. Amid all the splendor which our Rev. friend discovers about the throne and person of the sovereign has no recollection of the people, or must we turn to a greater preacher than he, Canon Kingsley, and read:—"In the season of shame and sadness, In the dark and dreary day, When scrofula, gout and madness, Are sowing your race away; When the oily and meaty-mouthed rector Lets your souls rest asleep to grave, Then in God will you find a protector Of the freedom you fancied your slave."

While a sycophant pulpitan and a flunkey press are booming this jubilee business, there are many earnest minds busy in contemplating what must be the result of the clashing of the social forces represented at one extreme by an opulent, selfish, unsympathetic Crown, on the other by the hopelessly degraded, poverty-stricken masses of laboring poor. To the one is given the preaching of state-paid prelates in Westminster Abbey, to the other the evangel of Nihilism in the slums. While, between the two, we find the preachers to the respectables uniting together in chaotic muddle mystical moonshine with the cant of Darwinism and the annunciation of the Power and Potency of matter, as governed by the laws of Evolution. Such is the view we obtain of the Victorian era as presented to our gaze in the life and literature of the British people.

Is there much for congratulation here? Remember the picture is by no unfriendly hands. We can show from the leading periodicals and the works of the first, most patriotic Englishmen, that the England of Victoria is an awful study of human misery, full of danger in the present and certain of a fearful future. The cause is not difficult to find. The people have been neglected. The Crown, the aristocracy the Church, have been too busy looking after their several interests, privileges, enjoyments, to care or heed the movement which found utterance at last in "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London."

But now that this Jubilee intoxication has subsided, let us hope there will be a return to sobriety and reason. It is all very well to glorify the greatness of the Empire on which the sun never sets, but unless some effort is made to redeem the people from their miseries, those who with full stomachs and fine clothes are loudest in their adulations may find before Victoria ceases to reign that there are powers to be reckoned with which never heed the pulpitan and are not to be softened by flattery.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIY.

A few days before Parliament prorogued Dr. Platt, M.P. for Prince Edward County, Ont., placed a notice of motion on the Commons papers, which reads as follows:—

1. That the admission of all products and manufactures of the Dominion of Canada into the markets of the United States free of import duty, and the like concession by the Dominion of Canada to the products and manufactures of the United States, would afford an amicable settlement of the present controversy and existing commercial difficulties, benefit the most important industries of Canada, promote harmony and cement the friendly relations existing between the two countries. 2. That it is the duty of the Government of Canada to anticipate the result of the agitation now going on in both countries by preparing (by the appointment of a commission or otherwise) for the negotiation of a Treaty of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, based upon broad and comprehensive principles and without prejudice to the political relationship at present existing between Canada and the British Empire. In this motion, we have a pretty accurate reflection of the great popular movement now taking place throughout the country. Ontario farmers may rightly be considered