6 FITHE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY..... FEBRUARY 25, 1885

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be sun on an empty treasury, we carnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when raid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these triding sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such so THE TRUE WITNESS is to day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readem will readily admit we are not very largely given. The True Withess stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal Daily Post, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

THE London Echo, Eng., referring to Mr. Parnell's statement in which he asserted that it would be impossible for Parliament to resist the demand for Home Rule when his party is largely augmented, says that it is unnecessary for him to make such a statement as the people of Great Britain are beginning to see that in the main the Irish demands are reasonable and should be conceded. It asks what insuperable objection is there to allowing the Irish representatives to meet in Col. lege Green.

PROF. WIGGINE, of Ottawa, who steals his weather predictions from Mr. Walter H. Smith, of this city, said in an interview with a reporter anent the storm of Monday week, that "he could have predict. ed this storm 500 years ago if necessary." We now ask why he did not? We wonder how old the Professor may be! It is time for a man who could have predicted a storm 500 years ago to retire and make room for younger blood.

Some of our contemporaries have copied into their columns a statement by a Lowell paper that "Mr. Boyle O'Reilly was in Canada in the Fenian rebellion and that he did not ask protection then." Considering that Mr. O'Reilly was enjoying the hospitality of Her Majesty at the Antipodes during the Ferian invasions of Canada, it was quite unnecessary for him to ask for protection as it was quite impossible for him to be in Canada at the time referred to.

GURNANT seems to take a deep interest in the location of the citizens who abandon their fatherland for foreign parts. The German where these people are situated. According a to an official statement there are 95,262 are 5,221; in Norway, 1,471; in Sweden, Greece 314; in Chili, 4,033; in Egypt, 879; berland 56, and Durham 42, while more than the many independence and the universal rightsof man. liberty either, of a subject of Can. much to Berland, Monmouthshire and Middlesex have desirable legacy for any government that may independence and the universal rightsof man. liberty either, of a subject of Can. much to Berland, Monmouthshire and Middlesex have desirable legacy for any government that may independence and the universal rightsof man. liberty either, of a subject of Can. much to Berland, Monmouthshire and Middlesex have desirable legacy for any government that may independence and the universal rightsof man. liberty either, of a subject of Can. much to Berland, Monmouthshire and Middlesex have desirable legacy for any government that may independence and the universal rightsof man. liberty either, of a subject of Can. much to Berland, Monmouthshire and Middlesex have desirable legacy for any government that may independence and the universal rightsof man. liberty either, of a subject of Can. much to Canadian French follow. There can be very little doubt it was becoming a very serious question, ada or of a guest of the Canadian French follow. There can be very little doubt it was becoming a very serious question, ada or of a guest of the Canadian French follow.

England, 40,371, and in Russia, 394,299. Spain has only 952. Germans in 128 Irish born residents to every istry from the treesury benches, by a the United States number 1,966,-742. In Queensland there are 11,638 Germans; in South Australia, 8,798; in Victoria, 8,571; in New South Wales, 7,521; in New Zealand, 4,819; in Tasmania, 782; in Algeria, 4.201; in the Argentine Republic, 4,997; in Uruguay, 2,225; in Peru, 898; and in Guatemala, 221. Altogether there are about 3,000,000 Germans recognized in official statistics as established abroad.

THERE is considerable speculation regard ing the choice of a successor to the late Cardinal McCabe, in the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin. The name of the Rev. Dr. Walsh. President of Maynooth College, is very prominently and favorably mentioned in connection with the high dignity. Dr. Walsh is an ecclesiastic of national renown. His ability as a theologien and a writer is of the first order. He is also in hearty sympathy with the people and the national cause, and his elevation to the rank of the Irish episcopate would give universal

IT is not yet certain whether Mr. Gladstone can defeat the motion of censure made against his Soudan policy without the aid of Mr. Parnell. The government is said to be secretly negotiating with the Irish party as of drugs, 12 were adulterated and 3 returned ment. to the terms on which the national members of parliament will support the government in 19 were adulterated, being an increase the present emergency. It is asserted that the Government agents have offered, as a return for such support, a modification of the Crimes Act. This half measure will certainly not satisfy the Irish leader and his followers. The Crimes Act is an outrage on the freedom of the people, and nothing but a complete abolition of it will give satisfaction. The price of Mr. Parnell's support will be that there shall be no renewal of a single provision of that act.

ARCHDISHOP CROKE, of Cashel, is a great and noble and sympathetic figure in Ireland's | dangers, which attend the adulteration of food. struggle for her rights. He furnishes an illustrious example of patriotism to the entire world. His devotion to his country and his fellow-countrymen graws stronger from day to day. In a recent address at Kildare His Grace gave the following counsel and encouragement to the people of Ireland :-He said :- "The outrages in London or in Kerry are not the work of the patriots or the friends of Ireland. They are the deeds of her worst enemies. They are done to the inestimable detriment of the national cause. But all these things only go to demonstrate the absolute and most urgent necessity for the Irish Episcopacy and priesthood at home and abroad to be like the strands of the electric cable from continent to continent. so united, so firmly bound together that through the very core of their being only one mighty life current flows of devotion to one purpose—the making Ireland a great and the keeping her a Christian only to the church, which claims our first a passive drifting away of Canada from love and allegiance, but to the land in which we were born. It is a rare and fair land, this island of ours. We are waging a constitutional warfare for its advancement. We shall never lay down our arms until we have won or prepared the way to certain victory."

THE Canadian voyageurs sailed from Quebee for Egypt in a state of intoxication; they now sail from Queenstown for home in a state of insubordination. It looks as if the British war authorities were glad to get rid of them. Competent officers and judges pronounced a large percentage of them to be worse than useless on the Nile, while many of them imagined they were on a picnic, and refused to obey orders. The mutinous spirit broke out in all its fury when their transport ship " Poonah" reached Queenstown. The officers of the ship had to signal for assistance to quell the disturbance and put down the outbreak among the intractable voyageurs. It was with the greatest difficulty that they were transferred to the "Hanoverian," which had been chartered to bring them back to Canada. It appears the Canadians wanted to disembark and take a view of the old country before crossing the ocean, but the authorities. for some unknown reason, thought it better to keep them off British soil altogether, and pack them off home without gratifying their curiosity. Perhaps the voyageurs know too much about the Nile expedition, and that if they were allowed to land the home reporters and enterprising interviewers might extract from them what the war correspondents in the Soudan were not allowed to telegraph to their respective journals.

A STATICTICAL table in the Liverpool Mercury throws considerable light on the migration movement from Ireland into England. In 1841, according to the English census, the number of Irish born residents of England was 290,891. Ten years afterwards, in 1851, the number had increased 5 519,969. Daring these two dates the famine period of Ireland intervened. During the next ten years there was a still further increase, the number in 1861 being 601,634. During the next period of ten years the number declined, being 566,640 in 1871. Between 1871 and 1881 there was a still further decline, the number in the last authorities are able to tell almost to a man | mentioned year being 562,384. The Irish / population is very unequally distributed over England. In the purely agricultural persons of German nationality residing counties their number is very small. there are 98,510; in Italy there mining and manufacturing districts. Thus

1,000 of population. Birkenhead has taken gives no account of the number of children born in England of Irish parents that were the number of these added to the Irish born residents, the total Irish population in England would be close on two millions.

MR. MIALL'S report for 1883 on the adulteration of food in the Dominion contains some interesting statistics. There is evidence of much fraudulent adulteration, especially in drugs, milk and liquor. Adulteration of these articles, upon which the sick and young have to rely so much, is both dangerous and criminal. Of the 1,243 samples of food and liquors analyzed, 302 were adulterated, and 30 returned as doubtful. The percentage of adulteration, however, is steadily decreasing, having dropped from 51.66 per cent. in 1876 to 24.21 per cent. in 1883. All of the 79 samples of breadstuffs examined were found to be pure, except two samples of baking powder which contained 30 per cent. of flou -. Of 157 samples of milk, 29 were adulterated and 14 classed as doubtful, water being the principal foreign ingredient. Of 98 samples as doubtful. Of the 163 samples of butter, of 10 per cent. over the previous year. The largest percentage was reported from Montreal and Quebec, the latter reaching as high as 80 per cent. Of 95 samples of coffee, 42 were adulterated and 3 returned as doubtful. This shows an increase in the purity of this article over previous years. Of 74 samples of tea 26 were adulterated and 3 returned as doubtful, Of 89 samples of canned fruit and vegetables 7 were adulterated and traces of tin and iron found in a number. The report, on the whole, shows that the enforcement of the act is lessening the evil and removing the

THE Ottawa Free Press has had a very severe attack of the Jingo fever. Our esseemed contemporary undertakes to scare every Canadian that seeks to raise this Dominion to the level of a free and independent nation. It threatens the direct vengeance on all those who would have Canada shake off its colonial title, but neither the threats nor the angry stamping of the Free Press will, in military parlance, scare worth a cent. Our contemporary has hastily taken the offers of a few ex-army officers and of other mercenaries to go to the Soudan and to "smash the Mohdi" as an indication of the common sentiment of Canadians. The Free Press is about as ludicrous as it is bilious when it says :-- " The British sentiment of Canada has asserted itself within the past few months, and it must have been a revelation to those political philosophers who have been counting upon phers have in the spontaneous and popuar outburst of feeling for the Mother Land in her present troubles, but seen the faintest manifestation of the might of which that sentiment is capable. The Britishsenti ment of the Canadian people has been latent for some years past-there has been no occasion for its outward manifestation-the nonasserting of this feeling, born of self-confidence in its supremacy, coupled with the somewhat noisy independence talk of a few novelty seeking journalists, have been mistaken by some as proof that the feeling was dying out. But no greater mistake was ever made. Let the supporters of British connection once understand that the talk about separation or annexation is a serious movement likely to be attempted by force or legislation; and that moment the agitation will be crushed. The statesmen or politicians who act contrary to this, will find out the terrible character of their blunder when too late."

We were under the impression that what was wanted in Canada was a Canadian sontiment, but the Free Press is apparently opposed to the Canadian people having a mind and a soul that they can call their own. Our contemporary is losing its time in trying to circumscribe the growth of a national sentiment, and to make it a secondary consideration with the people of Canada. It might as well endoavor to prevent the rising of the tide as to stop this dominion from marching towards its natural destiny.

## GLADSTONE AND THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The English Parliament reassembled yesterday, and another session was inaugurated in the midst of quiet and mournful surroundings. There was no enthusiasm of spirit and no attendance of spectators. It has seldem fallen to the lot of a British Premier to face such an awkward and perplexing task as that right to come to the United States and do istor believed that the escaped prisoner could which Mr. Gladstone has to confront in the and act as he pleased, to the detriment of not and should not be delivered up to British present meeting of Parliament. The nature | those already in the country. of that task is well calculated to create despondency in the Ministerial ranks, while it and making the most of the Government discomfiture. It would be impossible to exaggerate the magnitude of the difficulty which the policy of the present ministry and the stress of circumstances have brought upon Great Britain. But, to judge from the tone of the opening remarks of the leaders in both houses, it is by no means certain that the ministry will be dismissed, for there appears to be a very Switzerland; in Austro-Hungary They are found principally in the strong and a very natural disinclination on the part of the Tory leaders to assume the in Lancashire there are 61 Irish born responsibility of the Soudan campaign at the 953; in Finland, 628; in Bosnia, 698; in residents to every 1,000 of population, Cum outset of their term of office. Besides, the Greece, 314; in Chili, 4,033; in Egypt, 879; berland 56, and Durham 42, while Northum tangled skein of Gladatone's policy is not a significance of the declaration of American State can step in and interfere with the say that the Triah people, Cho

tion is much larger. Thus Liverpool has but that the opposition could drive the mindetermined and united attack upon 88; Manchester 75, and Saiford 74." such vulnerable points as the loss of colonial The article from which these statistics are prestige, the prospect of Russian encroachments towards India, and, above all, the fall of Khartoum and the sacrific of General who reside there. It is, however, calculated Gordon. But Lord Salisbury and the other It would be rank injustice to subject native party managers do not appear to be ready for the fray, and under the circumstances they hesitate about precipitating a crisis. Predominant over every other feeling in the British mind is one of stern and sullen determination to go on with the war at all hazards and at any cost. This feeling will very probably save Mr. Gladstone for the moment, Since the news of Gordon's fate a great change has been effected in public opinion. Then the Ministry could not have withstood the shock of popular indignation and had Parliament been in session at the time a vote of censure would have been promptly passed, and Mr. Gladstone would have had to resign. But the passion of the moment has cooled and the people are willing to give the Government a chance to avenge Gordon's death and to save the army in the Soudan. Although the feeling of indignation over the original blunder has been overshadowed by the desire and determination to retrieve the disaster, Mr. Gladstone's Government stands already condemned. and sentence may be executed upon it at any mo-

THE IMPORTATION OF PAUPER

LABOR. The necessity of protecting home labor is receiving due recognition at the hands of the United States Congress. Two years ago the immigration of paupers from Europe to the Republic, which was pursued to a considerable extent, was quite effectually stopped by congressional legislation. Another evil, which threatened to work and which has worked for some time past much harm to the interests of American labor, has been discovered, and energetic steps have been taken portation of foreign laborers under contract. It is quite as objectionable as pauper immigration, and is destined to meet with asstrong an opposition.

ment's obligation to smash any system of importation of foreign labor to enter into competition with the home laborer. The instituthe people have always extended a hearty welcome to the working classes of Europe and of Canada who voluntarily settled in the country, and who were desirous of enjoying the blessings of a free country and of seeking employment in the wide fields of American industry. But when monopolists and corporations without souls undertake, through their agents, to go into foreign cities to opick up and bargain for the labor of underpaid and half-starved workmen. ready to enter into any arrangement which is clear that a grievous wrong is done to the rights and interests of American industry. To remedy this state of affairs a labor bill was introduced into Congress to protect the American workingman from this cheap and crushing competition. It has already passed the House of Representatives, and from all appearances will receive the sanction of the Senate. It is entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agree ment to perform labor in the United States, its territories and the District of Columbia." This bill prohibits any person or company from prepaying the transportation or encouraging the importation of foreigners under agreement to perform labor in the United States, and make void all contracts of that | character, whether express or implied, parol or special. A penalty of \$1000 is fixed for infraction of that provision. Shipmasters are forbidden under penalty of \$500 to bring emigrants who have made such agreements. Reasonable exceptions are made in the case of domestic servants of foreigners temporarily residing in the Union, actors, professional this arrest amount to? To abso'utely nothsingers and of skilled laborers, when these latter cannot be otherwise obtained. The bill also provides that it shall not be so construed as to prohibit any individual from assisting any member of his family our own criminal code and which would not to immigrate to the United States. In the be warranted on the grounds of extradition. debate, which the Senate held on this impor- Sir John Macdonald must have had that tant and radical measure, some of the most eminent Senators took part and gave expression to very strong and remarkable in the matter, that they might see the attorsentiments. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, said ney-general of Quebec and warn him so that the nation was confronted with a portentous emergency. They would soon be called on against John Boyle O'Reilly, and that then to decide whether every man, woman and everything would be all right. Sir John child on the face of the earth, no matter in could not thus suggest to the attorney-genwhat condition of physical or intellectual eral to refuse to act on a charge development or moral standing, had a natural against Mr. O'Reilly unless the Prime Min-

The question was, had they a right to protect their own citizens against a dangerous prevents the Opposition from rejoicing over and detrimental competition, whether forced on them by the ambition of those desiring to improve their condition, or by the cupidity of those great employers who were indifferent as. to the means they employed to swell their already egregious gains. The nations of this earth, under this doctrine of "natural rights," had been dumping their paupers and our enjoyment of such right. The question for the answer from the organ criminals, and dangerous and uneasy classes, until, in Mr. Ingalls' opinion, in view of re- to dictate to Canada whom it shall receive or in the name of the French Canadian popul cent eyents in New York, Cincinnati and whom it shall exclude from its territory? tion, and it is this: "Just let Canada" Chicago, the time had come to consider Under our present constitution, and with full any body of Canadians dare to respond whether they might not be called on to powers of making our own laws, we fail to such a call for help, against France, modify in some degree their views as to the see on what grounds the English Secretary of mother country." And it is needless

Mr. Ingalls added, how they were to secure for the American nation what it had already achieved.

Senator Blair got the whole situation iffe a nutshell when he declared that the bill was aimed, not at immigration, but at slavery-at the introduction of servile labor. workingmen to such ruinous competition as pauper laborers under contract to work for pauper wages would establish; and the object of the measure, in excluding these people, cannot but commend itself to the country at large. The influx of foreigners through the regular channels of immigration is large enough to fill all vacancies that occur in the field of labor on this continent. The importation of servile and say who are admissible to Canadian term. cheap labor cannot be justified and should | tory. not be tolerated.

CAN BOYLE O'REILLY CANADA?

tion of the 17th of March next. Mr. O'Reilly is one of the men who have dared and suffered for Ireland. In 1866 he was tried in Dublin for high treason, or, in more intelligible words, for his love of country and of justice. The charge was proved and the prisoner was sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. The prisoner was given an opportunity to escape after putting in three years of his time, and he very naturally availed himself of it, coming to the United States in 1869, when he at once declared his intention of becoming a citizen. Since his arrival on American territory the Irish patriot has won the esteem and admiration of his adopted country, and holds a foremost place among the first litterateurs of the is only one that will be consonant day. The question now raised is whether this gentleman can come to Canada without to stamp it out at once. This evil is the im- having his liberty interfered with, and without being subject to arrest? The question at first sight seems superfluous, as the vast majority of Canadians will say, "Why, certainly, such a man isnot to be debarred from the free soil of Canada. He can There can be no question as to a Governcome and go as he pleases without any fear." But the question becomes serious when we see the British Government stepping in and tions of the United States and the spirit of taking the extraordinary view that Boyle O'Reilly cannot put a foot on Canadian territory without leaving himself open to arrest. What offence has Mr. O'Reilly committed that would warrant an interference with his freedom in Canada? He has committed no crime against Canadian laws, nor has he been guilty of a crime that comes under the provisions of the extradition treaty. The English Government has no power to send its officers to Canada to effect the arrest of persons who may have violated the law in the United Kingdom; nor, as a may get them out of their native misery and further consequence, has it the power to desqualor, and import gangs of them into the | mand the arrest and delivery of a country to work for wages upon which self- person in Canada who has not comrespecting workmen could not decently exist, it | mitted an extraditable offence. Now, John Boyle O'Reilly's offence against British laws is not a crime against Canadian laws, nor is it an extraditable one. Consequently there need be no hesitation on the part of Mr. O'Reilly to visit Montreal and fulfil his

engagement. This is apparently the view which the Government at Ottawa has taken of the situation. A committee, it appears, waited upon members of the Cabinet some time ago, and laid the matter before them. Sir Alexander Campbell, the Minister of Justice, decided that his department would undertake no thing against Mr. O'Reilly. This decision leads to the unavoidable conclusion that Mr. O'Reilly's offence against British law is not one against Canadian law, for if it was it would be the imperative duty of the minister to act. Sir John Macdonald was also seen and he expressed the same view and stated that there would be no danger so far as his government was concerned. He, however, pointed out that under the law any person could, by swearing out a charge, have Mr. O'Reilly arrested. But what would ing! For the arrest would be equivalent to one made on a charge falsely sworn out. Our courts could not take cognizance of a charge which would have no foundation in point in view also when he suggested to the committee, who had interested themselves he might not take action on such information officers. We would invite some of our representatives to raise the question in Parliament and ascertain what position the Government is prepared to officially take upon it.

The refusal of the British Government to allow Boyle O'Reilly to visit Canadian territory creates a state of affairs which is not or if Canadians offered to assist England in calculated to harmonize with our right to struggle against la belle France? We coul self-government and which is even hurtful of have answered the question, but we waite then naturally arises, has England the right and papers authorized to speak

people. We consider such action be totally unwarranted, and we hold that, as in everything else, Canada alone without any direction from the Imperial Government, has the right to say who shall or shall not enjoy the hospitality of its soil. It is not the business nor the duty of Canada, with its record of '37, to help England to brand any man who may be guitty of a political offence against that country, but who in the eves of his own countrymen and of the world is a patriot worthy of respect and admiration. It behooves the Canadian Government to assert itself on this point and to define its position. Individually the leading members of the Ministry appear to favor the view that it belongs to Canadato

In a previous article we quoted the opinions of the Premier and of the Minister of Justice regarding the action which they would be prepared to take in the event of Mr. Boyle O'Reilly's visit to Montreal, These A nice question of semi-international law Ministers did not consider O'Reilly's offence has just arisen between Great Britain and against the laws of England to be a cause for Canada in the case of John Boyle O'Reilly. debarring him from Canadian territory or in-The distinguished poet and editor of the terfering with his liberty if found in Canada Boston Pilot had received an invitation from When the deputation from St. Patrick's So. ciety, of this city waited upon the Govern. St. Patrick's society to visit Montreal and deliver the address at the concert in celebrament at Ottawa to ascertain if there would be any objection to Boyle O'Reilly's visit, Sir John replied, "Why, of course, let him come," and, turning to Mr. F. A. Quinn, the well-known barrister, who formed one of the deputation, the Premier remarked: "Boyle "O'Reilly has as much right to come to "Canada as your father-in-law, D'Arcy "McGee, had, when there was a reward of "£1,000 on his head, when he came to "Canada at first, and no one said anything," At that time, and on similar occasions, when English political offenders visited Canada. there was nothing said; but now that the Imperial Government has issued an ukase in the case of O'Reilly, what stand will the federal authorities take in the matter? There with our dignity, our honor and our record that the Government can take, and that is to refuse to be dictated to by Downing street, The member for Montreal Centre could easily make that plain to Parliament, and we have no doubt but that he could secure its sup port in favor of a measure that would asser Canada's right to govern itself in this matter as well as in every other-to say who shall or shall not enter Canada.

OUR BLOODTHIRSTY CANADIANS.

The Toronto World ridicules the idea of Canadians wanting to aid the British is "smashing the Mahdi." Our contemporary says :- "The bloodthirsty desire which number of Canadians profess to entertain in a chance to kill somebody in the Soudar evinces a disposition to fly in the fac Providence. Here we are in the enjoymen of peace within our borders and without or gates, and still some of our people must fain travel thousands of miles to slay the Egyp tians as Moses did, but without the proved tion that Moses had. Were Britain's terri tory or honor in serious peril a response to call for aid could be appreciated, but as m such emergency exists, or is likely to an our Canadian braves had better restrain the ardor until the summer months when the can go out and slay the ferocious chipmus or massacre the predatory potato bug." If Canadians resolve to embroil themselv

in England's foreign wars, it is to be pre sumed that they will consider the const quences that would result should England become engaged in a war with France, Ger many, Russia or the United States. It my be good policy to thin off the overgrown ranks of our Fenian war veterans, by in ducing the awashbucklers to try their meth with the brave Soudanese, but one rarely finds it practical to get these blood and thunder warriors to the sticking point. The brave man is never a bloodthirsty man, an will never go out of his way to slaughter nake men who are fighting for their freedom and their homes. If our panting warriors must have "blood ! Iago, blood !" why in Heaven name let them grease the spears of the Sou danese if they have a mind to. The swash buckler is only a kind of improved Baski, Bazouk entirely unsuitable to the ways peace and good will which should be the ways of Canada.

But if England becomes engaged in wa with any of the Great European power what policy will the people of the Maritin Provinces adopt? Their ships are in ever known sea. Will the flag of England say them from the swift cruisers and privateed of hostile powers? If an English man-of-wa blows a privateer out of the water will it blow the price of a destroye ship and cargointo the pockets of their owner down in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick It strikes us our Blue Nose friends would tak a very practical view of the case and sa "What have we to do with England that w should see our hard earned property sunk the ocean for the honor and glory of a lot titled nincompoops and Jeremy Diddlen Guess we had better strike a partnership with Uncle Sam. He seems to mind his ov business, and that's about our own way thinking."

The other day THE Post put the question what would the French Canadian people the Dominion say if Canada was called upo