THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

. THE TRUE WITNESS

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IN IRELAND the fight is for Home Rule; in Ingland against Rum Rule.

MATERIALS are being heaped together for a big political conflagration in England. The question is no longer how Ireland shall be governed, but hew the empire can be preserved without Irish assistance.

THE resignation of the Hon. Hugh McKay from the Legislative Council, on account of feeble health, will be generally regretted, for his fitness for the position was recognized by all. Mr. J. K. Ward, a life-long Liberal, has been selected to fill the vacancy, and will strengthen the Protestant support of the ministry.

DEEP REGRET will be felt all over the world at the news of the probable death of the intrepid African explorer, Henry M. Stanley. Months ago he disappeared in the gloomy fastness of the dark continent on an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, since which sime little has been heard of him and that of the vaguest report. Some time ago a report got abroad that he was dead, but it was subsequently contradicted. At that time remarks were made in certain London papers concerning the mystericus way news from the heart of Africa reached European capitals, nobody knew how, which though denied turned out true,

BEYOND DOUBT the election in Ayr Boroughs ast Friday rings the death knell of the Coer

member of the Government with wasse connivance the iraud was committed. This learned judge declared they were not morally guilty. Does he hold the boodler's maxim to be good in law, that "it is no sin to rob the Government". These men received money voted by the Legis. lature for a specific purpose, and they applied it to other purposes, either for their own use or as an election corruption fund. How ther, in the name of justice, law or common murality, can a judge declare they are not merally wrong ? What a splendid precedent is this ! How it will raise the standard of public morality and increase public confidence in a judiciary relected from the ranks of Tory partizans !

MER D. Y. SACE DR

It is stated by the St. John Globe that a powerful lobby-composed of railway men, members of parliament of both parties, and other persons, Canadian and American-is at work to secure an act of incorporation for a railway from Levis to connect with the Interpational-Short Line-Railway at Cookshire. State powers are to be asked in New England States for constructing additional links of railway on American territory, in order to make the new road as nearly as possible an air line into Boston. On the Canadian side of the line the company also ask power to connect their road with existing lines of railway, and to make any arrangements which will secure the construction and operation of the said railway with any of the roads with which they may so connect, and upon such terms as they are able to obtain.

ANARCHY is making steady progress in the United States, if we may believe the statements in an interesting article in the Chicago Herald rom its New York correspondent. It appears that the centre of the movement has shifted from Chicago to New York, which city the writer describes as "the stronghold of Anarchy and Socialism" in America. We are told that united these people would estonish the public by split up into innumerable factions. Still it is scientific socialism-anarchy properly so called -that is making real headway. We are assured pit. It would surprise anybody to know how many intelligent people refrain from voting because they disbelieve in government, but these cannot be counted, because there is no organization of them. The main fact about them is that they are men and women of powerful and well trained minds.

ME. BLAKELY HALL, in his cable letter to the Boston Herald, agrees with Mr. Davitt's estimate of the growth of public sentiment in England in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. He points out that the Tories began this parliament with a sweeping majority of 120 votes, and everyone spoke with bated breath of the Unionist strength ; but since that time a change has come over the spirit of the Tory Gream, and instead of a manner of contemptuous indifference they are now conspicuous for their displaying of anxiety and alarm. It was only about four months ago, too, that those wise and far seeing students of public affairs-Gladstone and Parnell-both predicted the change in the darkest hour, and their prophecy is already coming true. All in London now speak of home rule as an imminent probability where four

months ago they laughed at it. Mr. Hal: writes that he has spoken to statesmen, politicians and

misappropriating colonization money, was a Tories have made confusion, worse confounded. Coercion in Ireland is the most dismal of failures, the Local Government Bill is a hideous maddle, the national defences are wretchedly neglected. From the obese incom. petency of the Duke of Cambridge down all the way through every branch of the army favoritism and corruptice are rampant. In the navy things are not much better, while deserving officers are disgusted at the promotion over their heads of the Battenburg who married Princess Bestrice. Under the weight of these accumulated sins against the nation, Toryism is drifting towards destruction, and once the Salisbury Ministry goes to pieces, it will be a long time indeed before the fragments left after the pulverising it will get at a general election can be not together. A powerful democratic govern apply"? ment is needed in England now, as much for the destruction of Toryism as for the salvation of

the empire.

THE IRISH BOLT.

It seems that the Irish bolt from the Democratic party is assuming alarming proportions in the States. The Boston Pilot, which supports Mr. Cleveland, while regretting the defection of the trish, gives reasons therefor, which, ocnsidering | tists of Dorchester, and were it not for the very the situation, may be sufficiently weighty to large numbers we have lost in the last five carry New York for the Republicans. The Pilot shows what, indeed, has often been stated, that the malgovernment of Ireland causes a great | taken away from us about one-fifth of the loss of time, monoy and energy, to the Irish in America. They have te send millions of dollars yearly to pay the rent to he nice and profil gate English landlords, and thus save their kindred in Ireland from eviction and starvation. Besides this, they are kept in a constant state of unrest by the dreadful oppression of their people in Ireland. The nature of this oppression may be gathered from the speeches and writings of leading Englishmen, Like Mr. Gladstone, John Morley, Earl Spencer and Mr. La-

bouchere. It is also noted that the English Tory Government are now engaged in subsidizing unprincipled men, chiefly of their own nationality, in America, to excite divisions among Americans of Irish and English extraction, as they ex their numbers, but they cannot unite. They are excited hatred among their fathers in the old countries. Nevertheless the whole American people, in public and private, press and platform, with the exception of an insignificant class that it is to be found among doctors, among of British Tory sympathizers, are heartily in lawyers, among journalists, and even in the pul- favor of Mr. Gladstone's Liberal Home Rul policy for Ireland.

The Pilot then goes on to give the reasons for Irish disaffection with the Cleveland administration, charging him with allowing his Secretary of State to give such a tone to the Democratic administration that the English Tory party boldly proclaim that American sympathy is not with Gladstone and Home Rule, but with Balfour and coercion. Furthermore :--

"Mr. Chamberlain, the bitterest enemy of Home Rule in England, after a residence months in Washington, in daily intercourse with Secretaries Bayard and Endicott, declared in his own country on his return that every American of importance and educatian was

against Home Rule." "Mr. Bayard's selection of men for high official positions has induced this belief. Mr. Phelos, the American Minister at London, openly sympathizes with the Coercionists in Ireland. On his return to America, to lobby for the passage of an extradition treaty with England aimed directly at Irish political agitators, Minister Phelps declared that his friend, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was the great and coming statesman in England, but that he (Phelps could not, of course, know or agree with such a

"person as Mr. Parnell or Mr. Gladstone." "Minister Phelps is said to beheve that he lost the Chief Justiceship through Irish-American influence with the Fresident. He will certainly not be any hetter friend of Home Rule, or worse friend of Chamberlain, for that Indeed, we are astonished when we reflect on these things and recall Mr. Mercier's frequent declarations of friendship for his Irish supporfers, that he has not hastened to make an appointment to eminently proper and necessary

from all points of view. We have named a gentleman every way qualified for the position. One who is a per. sonal and political friend of the Premier, who has been a life-long upholder of the principles the present Government is supposed to represent, and we fail to see how Mr. Mercier can consider any arguments more weighty than those which have been presented in support of the appointment of Mr. Barry.

Are we to understand that "No Irish need

THE EXODUS.

A Dorchester, N.B., correspondent of the St. John Accesconger and Visiter, organ of the Bantists in the Muritime Provinces, incidentally gives startling testimony of the extent of the exodus from that part of the Dominion to the United States. He writes :-

Much has been done to consolidate the Bapyears by the exodus, our church would now be one of the strongest in the Province. We alnost regrat our proximity to a State that has members of our church, and is about to take our aster.

the same paper, in a letter giving denominational news from Hillsbore, Albert County. N.B., Rev. S. W. Kierstead writes :-

Our prayer and conference meetings are gen erally interesting ; but many are going away from this locality to the United States, which is weakening the church very much.

Thus is the country being depopulated under a government whose boasted policy was to keep Canadians at home. And while these people, who are admittedly among the best, most in dustrious of our population, are leaving the country evidently because the conditions of life are too hard, the rewards of labor too meagre, the struggle for existence altogether too severe. the Government is spending enormous sums annually to import the pauper offscourings of the Old Country. Yet it may be affirmed. without fear of contradiction, that in no part of the United States are the natural conditions and resources of the land more favorable or more abundant than in the parts of New Brunswick from which all these people are deeing. What then is the cause of the blight? There is but one answer-decay, stagnation under respriction, isolation, excessive taxation, bad government and abandonment of hope of a change for the better under Tory misrule ! How can the imported vagabondage of Eu-

rope replace people like those driven into exile?

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF IM-PERIAL FEDERATION.

Imperial Federation is a scheme which can never be brought within the region of practical politics. The most that can be made of of it, and perhaps all its advocates hope to make of it, is a sort of counter-irritant to Unrestricted Reciprocity-something that may be used to divide and distract the people of Canada, so as to put off or prevent too close association with the neighboring republic.

Divide and govern has ever been the policy of England. We have only to point to Ireland to show how disastrcusly successful it has been, and to India to show its wisdom in dealing with semi-barbarous peoples. But Canadians should be wiser than to permit themselves to be diled against themselves. If they have a

Utopians or those whose desirs is to keep the institutions dear to the Tary heart, is the

Colonies in leading strings. Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, whose name has come into prominence in this connection on account of a speech he made at a meeting of Imperial Federationists, produced an eloquent burst of silence when he opposed some of their pet ideas while supporting the general principle. He said he "boped we will soon outgrow one of the remaining leading strings which tie us to our mother's apron, viz : the getting of a Governor-General from England." And he added that we can easily produce occupants better fitted for the position. As a self-respecting Canadian, he owned to a certain sense of humiliation when reading of the arrival or departure of a Governor-General.

This is a true Canadian idea ; for no one can defend on any ground of necessity the enormous expenditure and bizarre flummery of the Governor-General's office in a rough, raw, demo-

cratic country like Canada. But the I. F. fad already stands condemned. The spirit of American progress is peaceful, industrial, commercial It is totally at variance with the spirit of militarism now paralyzing

Europe. The desire of Canadians is to be free from foreign entanglements and to have the right to pursue their destiny independent of Imperial or any other interference. They want to they are all too feeble to offor effectual resist. ive on terms of friendship and free intercourse with the United State, while preserving their own nationality and liberty. Any one advocating other ideas than these need not come before

the people of Canada.

In considering the claim of minorities in this Province to representation in the Legislature and in the Government, we always gave Mr. | control of its highest interests to the hands Mercier and the party of which he is the able of men who have nothing to recommend and trusted leader full credit for entertaining a desire to do justice to the Irish Catholics. It would seem, however, as time advances that circumstances and influences have been too strong for the Premier, or else the desire with

which we credited him has lost its fervency. The justice of conceding a seat in the Cabinet to the Irish Catholics was admitted by the late Government and acted upon. In his public speeches Mr. Mercier admitted the right and when he succeeded to power he kept his word by partment of Public Works, When Mr. McShane resigned, from purely personal reasons, as he stated in the House, it was fully expected, since he refused to reconsider his determination, that an Irish Catholic would be selected to succeed him. Influences inimicable to this just and reasonable expectation prevented its fulfilment. or else considerations, whose weight we are not in a position to judge, as no explanation has yet been vouchsafed, were deemed sufficiently powerful to prompt what looks very like a breach of faith with the Irish supporters of the Government.

The distrust thus created has not been less. ened by the delay in confirming the appointment of Mr. Denis Barry to the Circuit Court Bench. It is even stated now that the same influence which deprived the Irish Catholics of representation in the Cabinet is at work to have Mr. Hutchison, a Protestant, appointed instead af Barry, As we said before, we have no objection in the world to a Protestant per se, but we do insist that in the distribution of patronage the Irish Catholics' claims should be fully and fairly considered. It is because we believe that one of the Circuit Court magistrates should be an Trish Catholic, and also because of Mr. Barry's eminent fitness for the position that we urgs this matter on Mr. Mercier's attention. We do so in the same spirit of friendliness

decay of religious faith. The great body of English workingmen can no longer be counted among professing Christian, and, having ceased to look bayon this world for happiness, they see what they can get of it here and now Moving on political lines almost parallel with these, but with different spirit and purpose are the great middle classes in which the spirit of Puritaniam, wiser and more gentle as becomes a more enlightened age than old, is still strong. Prejudiced and perhap stupid in some respects, these people ar honest and believe in the orderly reform abuses. Mr. Gladatone is their leader, for h him they see a living embodiment of the highest type of Englishman. He has carried them with him over to the cause of Hom Rule.

JUNE 20; 1888

Bat the cause of Home Rule has ceased b be distinctively Irish. Taking its rise like riverlet among the bills of Ireland it has broadened and deepened till it has become a terrent which threatene all before it. The barriers which Toryism has raised against this rising tide serve at present as a dam, but ence and will only make the deluge more destructive when it comes.

To add to the perplexitize of the situation comes the war scare. The army and many are declared to be inefficient by the highest authorities, while jobbery, corruption and IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION. | peculation are found to have eaten into the heart of the service. How could it be other. wise with a nation so foolish as to commit the them but the accident of birth ?

If sitting on the sefety-valve will prevent an explosion, Salisbury is all right. But political and social forces can no more be defied than those of mechanics. The oligarchy now governing England is not necessary for the preservation of the nation. Indeed it is becoming more evident day by day that the oligarchy must be got rid of if England is to be preserved. The Tory cry of "the nation placing Mr. McShane at the head of the De- in danger " is lost in the louder cry of " the country in danger," and, as the ministry has shown itself incapable of averting the lesser danger, how can it be expected to avert the greater ? Clearly impossible !

To right the ship of state in the present tempest it is necessary to throw dead weight overboard, and the first thing to go by the plank is the Tory Government.

If this be not done, it is easy to foress what will happen. But go the Tory Government must, sooner or later. The longer it remains the worse it will be for the ship and for all handr.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

A series of able articles, published in the North American Review, on " Possible Presidents," contains the best account of contemporary American politics anywhere obtain. able. Since the June issue of that periodical, in which the articles referred to are continued, the presidential campaign has been opened by the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman by the St. Louis Democratic convention. This ticket carries with it the endorsation of Cleveland's policy of tariff reduction, which, however it may be disguised, means free trade at bottom. Deep and wide-spread, the revolt against the gigantic abuses of trusts and monopolier, which have grown up under the protective system, bas induced the Democracy to plant itself firmly on the issued tariff reform. This will force the Republicus to come out squarely for protection and the abolition of internal revenue taxation. On these issues, we fancy, there will remain no obscurity after the Republicans have held their convention at Chicago. The question which will thus be presented to the people for solution may, as the Re-VIDNOI observes, break up the solid South and the solid West. The immense surplus arges its one hundred and fifty million arguments in favor of some policy that will prevent the useless accumulation of the people's money in the Treasury, and the people ought to settle by their votes whether they prefer to have cheaper imported goods and raw materials, or cheaper whiskey, domestic wines and tobacco, with the privilege of conducting their built ness undisturbed by the supervision of government spies. But the Reviewer thinks that t will be impossible to raise this simple issue so bluntly in November, because it would break up both the present political parties. a break up is not impossible. As a matter of fact the break up began when the Magwamps threw their weight with Cleveland in 1884. And, since the law of compensation holds good in party politics, Mugwumpery may develop in the ranks of the Democracy, which contains a section of Protectionists by no means despicable in number, ability and influence. Trimming, doubtless, will be resorted to by both parties, since neither party will deprive itself of a large body of voters by taking a divided stand. Yet neither party may be able to prevent a bolt should the sincere men on either side insist on the square issue, which is by no means improbable. In any case it seems to us that, in this election as in the last, the pivotal State will be New York. Hence we believe with the Reviewer that Channey M. Depew, the most popular man in New York and the ablest and most inflaential of Republicans, is likely to receive the

sionist government. There was not, perhaps, in Great Britain a constituency considered more safe for the Government than this. At the last election. Mr. Campbell, Liberal- Unionists, is nevertheless assured. In a word, Unionist, the deceased member, defeated what he hears everywhere is that the impossible Ocotain Sinclair, Gladstonian Home Ruler, by of four months ago is the probable of to-day. a ma ority of 1,175. Now Oaptain Sinclair carries the same constituency by 63 majority. It is an astounding reverse for the Tories and their allies, and can only be attributed to the unpopularity of the Salisbury Government, popular disgust with coercion in Ireland, and discontent with a policy which has produced nothing but confusion and dismay.

THE success of the Dominion loan is largely to be attributed to the fiscal policy of Mr. Goschen, by which enormous sums of money have been made available for investment in securities other than those offered by the Imperial Sovernment. It is nevertheless gratifying to find the credit of Canada still stands high, despite the extravagance and mismanagement of the Government. But then Dominion 3 per cents ought to be good when companies and ebartered banks in Canada can get all the money they want for 21 and even in some instances for 2 per cent.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we reproduce, by veruest. a letter which appeared in The Daily Witness of May 19th last. The writer hardly expected that that paper would insert a defence of Oatholic principles against which it has been its mission to contend. But, from a journalistic point of view, our contemporary made no mistake. A paper which would refuse to give both sides of a question, when those views are fairly and moderately expressed, would destroy its own mefulness by demonstrating its lack of honesty Oatholice writer.

In answer to the question of who should garrison Esquimaly, the Imperial or Dominion Government, we should say the Dominion. It is an admitted fact that in case of England going to war Canada would have to take care of her own defences. We may, therefore, ake up our minds to take the burden of selfelence upon ourselves sometime, and the comer we do so the better. It is also better hat Canadians should garrison their own forts shan that they should be held by Imperial troops. The responsibility may be heavy, but the duty is obvious. It would be a mistake to reverse a wise, far-seeing policy and re-establish a European garrison in Canada, unless Great Britain is prepared to hold military possession of the country under all circumstances.

IT must not be forgotten that Judge Wurtele, and McCabe, who pleaded guilty at Aylmer of at home in order. Instead of doing that the

journalists without end during his present stay in London, and opinions agree that the growth of the movement is so rapid and strong that its success, however distasteful it may be to the

By what process of ratiocination the Kazoot intellect has constructed its system of political contradictions it would be difficult to ascertain. Of course, it would be rank blasphamy to hint a system made to fit all possible exigencies is only the result of speculative exigency, without sequence of thought, and expressed in terms suitable to the fogginess of the ideas. Speaking of the agitation over the events of 1886, the Tory oracle observes that "Liberal principles were at a discount during that dark period in our political annals." Now, if there is a place those principles were at a discount, how much worse than Cimmerian gloom must be the darkness that surrounds the Kazoot, which since its birth to the present hour has never enjoyed one flicker of Liberalism? Thus, like a ship's horn, the Kazoot sounds loudest in a fog. Or, taking another deduction from Kazoot logic, does it not follow that the period referred to was "dark" because of the discount of Liberal principles For, had those principles been acted upon in the management of North-west affairs, there would have been no dark period, the thought of which

stirs the fountain of Tory crocodile tears,

THE TORY GOVERNMENT DOOMED.

CABLE reports continue to represent the Salis bury Government as going down fast in public estimation. The cry raised by Lord Wolseley and impartiality. Nevertheless, the Witness is | against the mismanagement and insufficiency of deserving of credit for opening its columns to a the national defences has really alarmed the people, while the stupidity, feebleness and ferocity of the administration in Ireland have disgusted the masses of Englishmen, who, after all, are lovers of freedcm and fair play. The three great questions which, it is said, united the political forces of have nation against the Government the are Local Government, Home Rule and National Defence. On all these the Salisbury Ministry has demonstrated its incapacity, while the extravagance and corruption recently exposed have destroyed public confidence inits fitness to cope with a great crisis. The fall of Salisbury now would open the way for a radical ten Protestants have been raised to the Bench, reform of existing abuses under Mr. Gladstone, than---whom better man could be wished for to rescue the country from the follies and frauds of Tory misgovernment. A real danger menaces the Empire. War may burst over Europe any day, and the most hopeful must confess the impossibility of limiting its extent. Englishmen perceive that to be pre-

"We believe, nay, we know, that the deductions drawn from these facts do injustice to Mr. Cleveland. But with the deepest wish for his successful re-election and belief in his fair and Democratic judgment, we think be ought to know precisely why he is to be opposed by more or less earnest Democratic frish-

Americans. "We add that the position assumed by Mr. Phelps, and endorsed by Mr. Bayard, that our Minister in London can publicly agree with a new politician like Chamberlain, who represents coercion, but cannot recognize the leaders of great parties like Gladstone and Parnell, is aburd, dangerous and un-Democratic."

These are reasons enough, and they are strong enough to account for the Irish bilt from the Democrata.

IS IT "NO IRISH NEED APPLY"?

Much as the Irish Catholics of this city and province desire to see the Government of Mr. Mercier given a fair chance of carrying out its where Lilveral principles are at a discount, it is policy, they do not see any good reason why in the mind of the Kazoot. Therefore it follows their just demands should be ignored and their that, since it was a "dark" period in 1886, when rights sacrificed in a vain endeavor to conciliate its implacable enemies. If Mr. Mercier imagines that the Protestant Tories will ever forgive him for having, as they allege, got postession of the Government by the Riel cry, he is wofully mistaken. There are some thiogs, perhaps, they would forgive, but that is a sin for which there is no forgiveness. Let him read Æ30p's fable of the wild goats, and learn from it what value is to be placed on the gratitude of aliens who are pampered at the expense of old nd tried friends.

> The Irish do not ask the full measure of justice they are entitled to. They recognize the difficulties of the situation, and only require reasonable concessions in the distribution of patronage, to which their number and influence entitle them. Because they have not been as grasping, as greedy, as persistent, as implacable in opposition as those whose good will Mr. Mercier seems so anxious to obtain, is no reason why they should be ignored. But if such is the case we may as well know it at once that we may govern ourselves accordingly.

In the Legislative Council there are six English speaking Protestants, viz :-Gilman, Wood Ward, Bryson, D. A. Ross and J. J. Ross The people they represent are not much in excass of the Irish, yet there is only one Irishman in the Council, Mr. Hearn.

On the Bench the English-speaking Protes tants have nine judges. viz.: Oross, Johnson Church, Davidson, Tait, Brooks, Wurtele Stuart. Andrews. Judge Monk was a Protestant when he was appointed, so that actually while only one Catholic-Judge Dohertyhas been similarly honored.

Further, to show how Irish claims have been set aside, we may mention that the Recorder. ship of Montreal was held by an Irishman, the late Mr. Sexton, but on his death it was given to a French Canadian-Mr. De Montigny. Considering all these facts, is it not an exceedwho inflicted so lenient a sentence on Cosprove pared for the storm they must set their house ingly modest request to ask Mr. Mercier to appoint an Irish Catholic to the Circuit Court? comes too evident for discassion, except by

tion among them who are willing to sacrifice this country to Imperialism, they should take an early opportunity of getting rid of them, or, if that cannot be done, teaching them that Canadian interests must and shall dominate all other interests.

The action of Lansdowne in presenting the memorial of the Imperial Federationists of Canada to the government in England, and the unguarded talk of our present Governor General sportly after his appointment are indications that the I. F. movement is prompted and patronized by the Tories of England, who hope to retain this country as a place of out door relief for their aristocratic paupers. This idea is substantiated by an editorial foot note to a letter in Imperial Federation, a paper published in London, Eng., which says of the writer, who strongly advocated the I. F. : "We trust he will not be suspected of endeavoring to obtain a C.M.G. by saying what is agreeable to the authorities at home."

The British Government recognizes in the growing unrest of the Canadian people a proo that the colonial status is becoming irksome that they are outgrowing it, and that another change is impending. The natural, inevitable tendency is toward independence, but the ruling powers in England at present are aristocratic and anxious to perpetuate their ideas in America. They know that an independent Canada must be a republic, with ideas and aspirations consonent with American ideas. This they do

not want, so they have taken up the I. F. flag, round which they are endeavoring to rally what remains of Toryism in the Dominion. Quite aware that the party led by Sir John Macdonald dare not openly espouse their cause they seek to gather about them all persons and influences which can be dazzled by hope of Imperial preferment and aristocratic association It is curious, however, to note that only one Canadian's name appears on the roll of officers of the Imperial Federation League-Mr. R. Dobell, of Quebec. This is pretty good proof that the leading men of this country do not regard the movement with favor.

But those who seek, under the pretext of Im, perial Federation, to bring the Colonies again under the blundering and plundering rule of Downing street, set back the hands on the clock of time and reverse the order of national growth and development, should take heed of the warning given by Mr. Mercier not long ago in this city. And if the French-Canadians are determined to resist the scheme, so are the Irish ; so are the vast body of English-speaking Canadians.

Were all the Oolonies composed of homogenious people, identical in their interests and united by common aspirations, there would be some hope of welding them into a confederation with the British Isles. But, when we reflect on the radical differences of races, the immense distances, the utter lack of any common basis of union, the absordity of the scheme be-

with which we have given him a generous, independent support, a support which it is our dasire to continue, but which cannot be expected should the just claims we have presented by ignored.

On former occasions we pointed out a way whereby a measure of justice could be extended to the Irish. Representation of minorities in Legislative Council is not fairly consulted. The Irish Catholics, who are almost equal in number, wealth and influence in the Province to the English-speaking Protestants, have only one re presentative in the Upper House when, at the very least, they ought to have four. Five are conceded to the Prolestants and the remainder are held by the French. Yet the Protestants, as a body, are opposed to Mr. Mercier's government and, in spite of his frequent proofs of friendliness towards them, they have emphasized their opposition at every by-slection since his advent to power.

On the other hand the Irish have given the party led by Mr. Mercier a firm, generous support, and naturally expect he should at least give them the same consideration that the Conservatives did, and which he himself has often declared was their due.

What THE POST has urged in this connection would be but an acknowledgment of Irish claims, and an installment of their just demands. But, if be not granted, a conviction will From an outside point of view we should say be forced upon us that we would rather not entertain.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

All English correspondents of American papers agree that England is on the eve of experiencing one of those great popular uprisings against long standing abuses which break out occasionally in all countries and carry everything before them.

Just one hundred years have passed since the French Revolution, and it may be said that the wave of reaction against the terror of that time has spent its force, while the ground swell of Democracy is perceptibly rising. It has, however, none, or very little, of the fierceness, extravagance, utopianism, that characterised the revolution of last century. Chastened by experience, better instructed. having a clear idea of its purpose and a knowledge of the means it would employ, the Demogracy is more evolutionary than revolutionary. Nevertheless a Government such as that of Lord Salisbury's is the very thing calculated to reverse this character of the reform movement in England.

Feudalism projected into a commercial and indust ial age still strives, under Tory auspices, to absorbe the earnings of all who labor, while mere rank, founded on tortuitous circumstances, not on merit. lights its way with a spluttering torch over the heaped-up combustibles of poverty, misery and injustice.

But worst of all, for the preservation of the

nomination of the convention. At last election the change of a few hundred votes would have defeated Mr. Cleveland. Now, it is contended that the can dacy of Mr. Depew would change several thousand votes in the state of New York, rowing them from the discontented Democrats, from the Mugwumps, from that class who are usually indifferent and call themselves Independent.

But there is another consideration of very onsiderable importance, and which, more-