of THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 17, 1889

THE New York Herald suggests, as compensation over and above paying our national debt for annexation, that Ottawa should be made the capital of the continent. The idea is a good one, but we would amend it and say Hull, because that place is oftener and more easily burned down.

MR EREDERICK T. CONGDON, the Liberal candidate for the Commons in Shelburne, N.S., is described as a good writer, a capable lawyer, and a young and active man. He is well known, is connected with many families in the county, and is the exponent of sound political principles, and will give "Gineral" Laurie a lively hustle at the polls.

COAL AND FLOUR rising in price indicates a hard winter for the poor. The rise is greater than it should be, owing to combinesters and speculators. For the high price of coal no explanation is apparent, except that the coal barons are agreed to keep it up. The rise in the argument pressed home to themselves?" wheat is attributable to a short crop, ex aggerated by the manipulations of the specu-

THE principal feature of the Republican American taxpayer with joy. The list inoludes acorns, dandolions, human hair, curl-

MR SMITH's reference to the magnificent moderation and judgment on the part of Canada in the present crisis entitling her to the admiration of the world is only the cohe of general British feeling where the dispute is

British public. Canada, we may modestly speaks for itself. Ardent in the service of observe, stands on her dignity because she has nothing else convenient to stand on and because it is better to stand than to be sat has given offence to none. Tolerant of the upon.

treasury is increasing at the rate of two millions a year. This auggests a problem which we respectfully offer for solution to our ten dollars a night Finance Minister. Taking these twin facts as a financial basis of the progress of the two countries, how long will it be before an economical equilibrium will be i try for the purpose of organizing branches in established between them, and what will he their comparative positions at the end of ten

THE Waterloo Advertisor remarks with perfect truth that "the Montreal Gazette is edited as to provincial politics with the sole and base idea of arraying the whole English population against their French compatriots. The attitude of the Gezette has done immense harm to the best interests of the Province by enstranging the two nationalities. The English readers of the Gazette, if they have any confidence in the dictum of that journal must perforce strut around in their war paint ready to tomahawk every French Canadian they meet. That is the spirit which the Gazette articles are calculated to creste, in the minds of the ignorant and intolerant,"

SEVEN vacancies exist at present in the Senate of the Dominion. Six were caused by death, namely, Mr. Plumb, Dr. Fortin, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Rolland, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. J. J. Ross; one by appointment to office, Dr. Schultz made Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Down to a recent date there were eight vacancies, but the selection of Mr. Reld, M.P. for Cariboo, to succeed Mr. Nel son, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, leaves seven vacancies, distributed as follows :-- Ontario, one ; Quebec, four ; Manitoba, one ; British Columbia, tical hacks, worthless, like the majority of the

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to assign a valid reason for its continuances except being a refuge for Fory dead beats may be so considered.

THE Cork Herald remarks that "Lord Lausdowne's evicted tenant, Mr. Denis Kilbride, M.P., has enjoyed quite a royal progress through his constituency and the adjoining portions of Kerry, during the past week. While Mr. O'Brien was exposing the infamous tactice of the Luggacurren evictor and his underlings at Maryborough, his comrade in the nemorable expedition to Canada was similarly engaged in Cahirciveen, and his speech on the occasion afforded convincing proof that those whom our enemies strive to ruin are the men most worthy of the people's honour and esteem."

A cable despatch says :--

The Times comes to the conclusion very ate in the day, it would seem, that England is detested by other Powers, envious of her wealth, trade, colonies and freedom from conscription, and the Spectator finds only one power in the world—the United Stateswhich would not greet with cynical indiffercues, if not with positive delight, an invision of England and the disruption of the gigantic British Empire.

Batter not count too sure on the United States until, at least, the Irish question is settled in conformity with the principles of liberty and justice. Were that accomplished, England would have the friendship of Irlah. men and, with all causes of dispute about Canada removed, she would have the friendship of the United States and could bid defiance to the rest of the world. Lack of wisdom and statesmanship in the Tory Government of England alone prevents these settle-

United IRELAND makes a strong point on the question of crime in Ireland and England in view of the recent London horrors. . "Subposing,"it says, "the Whitechapel assassinations had taken place in Kerry what a universal outcry there would be about the inate depravity and bretality of the Irish race. There has been nothing in Kerry, with all the fierce provocation to which the wretched inhabitants are subjected, a hundred-part as brutal as these purposeless crimer. There would be no loss for a motive in Ireland. The assassinations, it would be taken for granted, were committed at "the secret orders" of a savage, irresponsible tribunal, and the failure of the police to discover a clue would be ex plained by the secret sympathy of the in habitante with the criminals. A very nest pamphlet would be published on the text to prove that the Irish people are a race of degraded assassins utterly unfit for self-government. How would the English people like

MGR. FARRELLY,

The Belleville Intelligencer, which has not been particularly friendly to Catholics in the tariff bill is its free list, which shows an past, has paid a handsome tribute to the amount of benevolence that must paralyse the personal worth of this distinguished prelate on the occasion of the recent presentation of a testimonial by the Bishop and priests of ing stone handles, jute butts, and coal stack the diocese of Kingston. Our conor culm! Basswood hams and wooden nut. temporary says :-- "The Intelligencer, speakmegs must have been overlooked or forgotten | ing in the name of the Christian public along with sawdust, shavings and stove of Belleville, irrespective of race or creed. joins cordially in the sentiments of respect, esteem and regard expressed by the priests of the Roman Catholic diccese of Kingston for their venerable colicague Monsignor James Farrelly. In the service of his church the Monsignor has passed thirty-seven years, and five terms as Thanks, awfully, Mr. Smith, and dear administrator of the diocese—a record which his own denomination, Mgr. Farrelly, during his seventeen years' pastorate amongst us. relgious opinious of others, liberal in every good work, he has won the kindly regard of THE surplus in the United States treasury all in his community, and all are pleased to is accumulating at the rate of ten million note the hearty recognition of his services by dollars monthly. The deficit in the Canadian | those who can speak with accurate knowledge and with the weight of authority."

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

Mr. McNaught, secretary of the Scottish Home Rule association, has visited this coun-Canada and the United States. He stated recently that " Home Rule for Scotland has made extensive strides, and one of the principal reasons why the Scotch demooracy goes so strongly for Home Rule for " Ireland is that we expect to obtain Home Rule for Scotland. Since the last general clection in 1886 there have been five by-"clections in Scotland, and each member has been pledged to secure not only Home Rule for Ireland, but also Home Rule for Scotland. Sema of our English Liberal politicians, notably "John Morley, are not desirous that Home "Rule should be granted to Scotland, because, as Mr. Morley expresses it, the Eng-"lish Liberals would lose the noble Liberal-'ism of Scotland; in other words, that if the Scotch members are taken out of the English Parliament, the English Liberals would be apt to find themselves in the " minority. But that is not our idea. We " wish these Scotch members should be re-" tained in the Imperial Parliament for Im-" perial matters alone, and not to interfere e' with English home matters, because we pr " sume that Englishmen know best what they " want. If England chooses to be Tory, then " let her be Tory."

From this it will be seen that the Idea of withdrawing representation from Westminster of the Scotch and Irish has been abandoned. The scheme which appears to be gradually assuming shape is that each of the one; Prince Edward Island, one. It is certain three Kingdoms and the principality of Wales and misdoings of a Macdonald or a Tupper, every shilling of taxation goes to the sion to uphold or defend institutions founded all these seats will be filled by played out poll | should manage its local affairs in a le- or any other man? girlature of its own, Imperial questions Senate, to either Quoen or country. It is time to be left to the national parliament, position, although firmly established with and combines on all sides, while the Govern. istration of justice.

conceded. In Scotland the movement has ed contemplate the conduct and methods of been started and is being conducted by the politicians. Among the worst of surviving people, the wealthy and titled classes, as a superstitions is that which clings to the idea rule, holding aloof from it or honoring it with | that ever so consistent a theory of morals their opposition. The Scottish Association proposes to raise a parliamentary fund of £100,000 by appealing to Scotchmen all over for Scotland. Already responses have been leading Scotch residents, and everywhere the movement has been received with enthusiasm. We wish them all success Scotch friends to obtain their object, for in our own struggle Ireland has had no truer, better or firmer friends than the people of Scotland.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A correspondent wants to know what are the precise figures of the public debt of the Dominion of Canada. He has heard public speakers put it down at \$300,000,000, but thinks that enormous amount is an overestimate. We do not think it is. Indeed we subsidies to railways are carried out, that sum will be considerably exceeded. Accord ing to the last issue of the Canada Gazette the gross public debt is set down at \$284,554,072. from which assets, to the alleged value of \$50,013,672, are to be deducted. We have no details of the public accounts later than June 30th, 1887, at which time the gross debt was \$273,187,626, on which there was an annual charge for interest of \$10,526 859. The condition of the debt at the last annual showing, Jane 30th, 1887 was \$400 at 5 per cent., \$8,000 at 6 per cent., and \$14,250,000 at 5 per cent. past due; \$538,000 at 6 per cent., coming due in 1893; \$38,400 at 6 per cent., due in 1895; \$84,500 at 6 per cent., due in 1896; \$3,092,622 at 4 per cent. and \$1,120,-817 at 5 per cent. due at various times; \$1,269,000 and \$1,533,000 at 4 per cent. due in 1903, and \$11,064,661 at 4 per cent. due in 1893 -all those payable in Canada. Payatlo in London were between four and five millions of 6 per cents. due in 1887-88 89 90 and 94; \$7,300,000 four per cents. and \$2,433,333 five per cents due in 1903: \$8 760,000 fours due in 1904 08; \$19 466,-666 fours due in 1904; \$4,866,666 fours in 1905; \$7.300,000 fours due in 1910; \$12,166,in 1913; \$21,900,000 fours due in 1908; \$24,-333,333 three and one-halfs due in 1909: \$31.-356,595 fours due in 1910, and \$19,466,666 fours due in 1910 or 1935.

The man who can view these figures with complacency and go on voting for the ministry responsible for them, deserves to be taxed and fleeced to the bone.

THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.

In a former article we pointed out the character and limitations of Sir John Macdonald's political powers, and predicted its inevitable collapse. To some persons, who are fairly entitled to respect, the prospect thus presented may be distasteful and the manner of its expression disquieting. There are, however, ethical data which applied to olitical conduct and the value as well out questions of duty. By no means are they matters of opinion.

moral outcome of Macdonaldism, for we hold privilegr. If he wishes to shoot during a During recent years a great many of these and a wrong, with a reward attached to the one, a penalty attendant on the other.

A political system or a government policy truth and administered with justice. Macdonaldism, despite its years of endurance. tact, it has been by their violation and the unscrapulous employment of human devices that Sir John Macdonald has perpetuated his grasp on the government of the country.

What were his gerrymander, his Franchize Act, his partizan Returning officers, his railway subsidies, his colonization accieties, his endorsement of monopolies, his infranchisement of Indiane, his appeals to special interests for election funds, all his schemes, in fact, for packing parliament with his own creatures, but the most gross, the most brazen violations of the principles of political justice and constitutional freedom?

And what were all these Acts, which can treasons against the people, crimes against public morality, perpetrated for? Nothing in the world but to secure himself in the enjoyment of that power which he first obtreachery to his leader, patron and personal Macdonald; he wanted the country.

Power obtained in this way, maintained by devices such as we have enumerated, all made subscruient by a master mind to the one miscrable object of an unworthy nersonal ambition, cannot survive Its creator and may of the ablest of Evolutionists has demonssocial condition, we have a firm basis for a clear theory of morals in politics quite independent of the comings and goings, the doings

hat chamber were reformed, or, better still, That something of the kind will result ethical infallibility, goes but a short way to ment keeps on borrowing and piling up the

abolished, for it is beyond human ingenuity from the agitation is now generally pierce the fogs through which the uninstructmay fall when applied to politics.

Never was there a greater, a more pernicious mistake. Wrong doing in any and the world to advance the cause of Home Rule in all walks of life is an attempt to set aside a fundamental law of the universe, and is as received from important points. At certain of retribution as any attempt to evade Toronto a branch has been formed by the physical natural laws. We may, under stress of terms, call the standard bere set up a theory, but history and experience have proved it to be an active, living fact. As and will do all in our power to help our such we accept it, and on the strength of it we predict the coming collapse and everlasting extinction of the whole fabric of political treachery, fraud and immorality, of which Sir John Macdonald is the guiding spirit.

TORY ANNEXATIONISTS.

Treacherous men have treacherous memories. The Kazoot is no exception to the rule. In its review of the Annexation Proraganda it makes a jump from 1811 to 1866. So long a history of a movement extending over more than a century would, believe, if the statutory enactments regarding in itself, be su-picious, but, fortunately, the character of the Kazoot and its way of ignoring and distorting facts, as may suit its purpose, are as well known as the spisode it is afraid or ashamed to include in its review of the Annexation Propaganda.

The Tories of Montreal in 1847, after they had burned the parliament house, pelted the Governor-General, Lord Eigin, with rotten eggs and hoisted the black flag, got up an ag! ation for annexation to the United States. They also issued an Annexation Manifesto, to could coolly write and publish a charge like which they signed their names. Prominent among them were D. L. Macpherson, John Rose, J. J. C. Abbott, A. T. Galt, and a host of minor "Loyaliste." They hired a hall too _Annexation Hall-on St. James street, where they held forth daily and nightly on the beauties and benefits of union with the Republic.

Tie , as now, the Kaz not was the organ and mouthpiece of the "trooly loisl" party, and one of these days we may reproduce some of its loyal effacions to show what Canadlan To yiem really is when the mask is pulled away. But it is rather amusing to find the should be then in existence, our children will probably read in its columns references to the actions of the Tory party of to-day as "the fatuous opposition of a faction to manifest destiny."

Such, however, has always been the record of Torylam. Principles it upholds to-day, it repudiates to-morrow, and one Tory generation after another defiles the graves of its fathers. But Tories and their organ will discover while they are hanging on behind the State coach that the coachman has a whip.

DIRECT TAXATION.

A vast amount of very interesting facts and figures has been produced by campaign writers in the United States during the present presidential contest. Among other his system make any other conclusion in- things we are shown how taxes are levied possible. The standards by which we judge in free trade England by the Republican National committee, with the view, we suputility of institutions and policies take into pose, of frightening the ordinary cit zen from they told that in reality they are allied with account not only matters of fact but matters voting for tariff reduction. It appears that the Nihilists, and that by joining these socieof ; rinciple ; not only questions of expediency the money for public uses is raised from bles they take a very long and distinct stride direct faxation upon articles a man owns or towards the destruction of the social and poli-Brushing all sophistries of partyism aside, earning a livelihood. If an Englishman enjoy the benefits of constitutional liberty. Divitt and others who are striving to give we seek a clear understanding of the practical keeps a gua he pays \$250 a year for the Such, however, is the fact. that in politics and statesmanship, as in all period of fourteen days he pays a tax of \$5. societies with imposing rituals, secret assem | best means for warding off and providing epheres of human exertion, there is a right If he wishes to hunt between July 31 and blier, strong on the and obligations, controlled October 31 he pays a tax of \$10. If he by obscure central authorities have aprung wishes to be free and hunt when he chooses, into existence and secured a large membersulject to law, he pays a tex of \$15 a year. ship. They are all modelled on the same to be truly successful must be founded on It he has goods sent to him he must pay a plan, and their effect is to divide the comtox upon the order which he draws for their muity into sections whose springs of action delivery from the wharf, and they will not be are a puzzle to those who do not penetrate beconforms to neither of these conditions. In delivered without this order. If he | neath the surface. Yet it must be evident to sells candy at wholesale or retail every man that he cannot become a member he must pay a tax for the privilege; and if he peddles goods he must pose, without surrendering a portion of his pay a tax. If he has a theatre he must pay a individual liberty and hypothecating a part tax before he can open it. If he keeps a of his earnings. restaurant he must pay a yearly tax upon it If by reason of his industry or ability he is able to earn \$750 a year or more, he is taxed | selves a special mission to uphold institutions upon this income. If a son of a workingingmar, who has been given a good education by the industry and economy of his father, of which is committed to the regularly conwants to practice law, he must pay a tax of \$150 He must pay a tax of \$125 before he can practice as a physician. He is taxed if he makes a written agreeonly be properly characterized as so many ment to do or to buy anything, or if he wants good citizens and honest men thay are obliged to rent a house worth \$100 a year or more he to do or forfeit their title to respect and the is surrounded by safe anchorage, the land is must pay a tax Even before he can study law under a licensed attorney he must pay a tax of \$400 in addition to the tax of \$150 tained by the most cold-blooded, calculating which he afterwards pays for admission to friend! The country never wanted John A. austion. He is taxed on every note that he executes payable in bank. He is taxed if he keeps a carriage for pleasure, or a wagon or a horse for business use; and he pays a separate tax for each servant he employs. Now, it will be observed that nearly all

these taxes fall upon those classes among the not last for the fragment of his days. One population who are best able to bear them-Precisely the reverse is the effect and r the trated in a lumineus passage "the lifeward- protective system. With us the poor bear ness of right doing." May we not also nearly the whole burden of taxation levied with equal truth declare that there is indirectly on the necessaries of life. In fact, a deathwardness in wrong doing, and, fur | we are taxed right and left but we do not thermore, that in the accepted view of man's know how much or by whom. But the Englishman knows exactly how much he is

nublic debt. Any one however, who will the destruction of all government, and the give attention to this subject must be corvinced that direct taxation is the only correct Krapotkin, has written elaborately to prove an end.

A FOUL SLANDERER.

Bigorry and hypocrisy have so long been the leading characteristics of the only religious daily that the saying "to lie like the Witness," is an established proverb among Canadian journalists. Its favorite way of conveying a falsebood is the old cowardly plan of insinuation and innuendo. Last Saturday it outdid all its previous efforts in this style of slander. For unmitigated ruffianism and reptilian venom the following villainous paragraph stands unique:--

"No one who has watched the course of the Times in this connection will deny that it has been bitter in its attacks, but its articles have been able and there was much material in the utterances of Nationalist newspapers and agitators, especially on this newspapers and agitators, especially on this about rigmarole sort of way to suggest theory that the Irish Nationalists of all oliques and parties were secretly if not openly committed to a policy of crime if such a policy seemed necessary to the success of the Nationalists' aims.

In its blind fanaticism and reckless bigotry the Witness demonstrates its claim to rank with the sanctimonious reprobates who use the cloak of religion to cover the practice of the meanest and most unsocial vices. As if bent on out-doing all other haters and alander. ers of the Irish, it includes "Nationalists of and working mischief in the mass. This must be done by a firm and wise repression charge of being "secretly if not openly committed to a policy of crime." The man who that must be either an idiot or a secundrel. But who are the men against

whom this snivelling hypocrite hurls so atrocious an accusation? Do they not number among them some of the best, the wisest, the most virtuous and eminent of mer, Protestant as well as Catholic, in the three kingdoms and in America? Do they not include in this city, gentlemen against whom the Witness in its most aberrant, ra. rabid, incoherent parox; sms of fanaticism dare not breathe a syllable of defamation?

We will not insult the great and the good men, who have declared in favor of justice to K zoot of to day referring to the conduct of Ireland, by mentioning their names in conthe Tory party in the days of Lord Elgio, as | nection with the detestable blander uttered "the unseemly petulance of a disappointed by the Witness. That paper, in the hideous 666 fours due in 1906; \$8.273,333 fours due faction." Forty years hence, if the Kazoot paragraph we have quoted, has revealed a depth of congenital vindictiveness that a Titus Oates might envy. But everybody knows the paper that

"Stamps God's own image on a lie just mad", To turn a penny in the way of trade." Tirishmen, whom the witness has thus alandered in the most infamous manner of which it was capable, will find a way, we can not doubt, of making it feel their just indignation and resentment. A brutal, gratuitous icault like this-an insult more gross than the Conservative and L'beral associations, the even the London Times dared to venture can neither he forgiven nor forgotten.

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

Without knowing or studying whither they are being led, many otherwise well-mesning persons have allowed themselves to be enrolled In various secret societies and associations apparently innicent, or for the furtherance of what they consider praiseworthy objects. It woul!, perhaps, astonish these persons were IRISH INDUSTRIES AND ENGLISH they told that in reality they are allied with LEGISLATION. uses, or upon what he doce for the purpose of tipal institutions under which they live and

of any organization, whatever may be its pur-

But perhaps the most dangerous of all organizations are those which arrogate to themwhich have their main safeguards in the open | dustries as was done in the past. support of the whole people and the defence stituted courts and other recognized authorities. Why men should band themselves to gether in secret conclave and take upon them selves sworn obligations to do that which as protection of the law, is a question which suggests soveral curious considerations.

A man, valuing his independence and having a high estimate of his duties and rethe bar. He is taxed \$50 if he sells anything at sponsibilities, will hesitate long before he surrenders his right to act on his own convictions and places in the hands of others the power to control his actions. It must occur to him that men who combine for any object, do so, not only for mutual support and assistance, but their association also involves combination against all who do not belong to it. We are writing here of those societies which evidence to show that she was prepared to have a special abstract purpose, such as the make use of these advantages and that it was defence of a particular form of religious faith or certain political principles. The members | jualousy of English manufacturers that preof these societies look upon certain persons who they think ought to belong to them, but who refuse to join, with dislike and suspicior They do not reason that a man has a right to taxed, what for, by whom and for preserve his liberty of action, and that no set destroyed her opportunity for commercial what purpose. He knows, besides, that of men are justified in assuming a special mis-Government. Not like the American or on the voluntary consent of the whole people We are not unmindful, however, that this Canadian who sees himself fleeced by rings for the preservation of liberty and the admir-

The Nihilists declare their purpose to be

leading exponent of their doctrines, Prince system. Wherever it prevails Government, that the perfect form of government is that extravagance and boodling very soon come to where all men will do the right thing in the right way without the interference of authority. The very fact of men setting up systems of government being a proof of their unfitness for government. Hence they strive to over. throw political institutions and replace both the monarchy and the rapublic with volus. tary association. The tendency of the times seems to be in favor of their views, for the associations and societies to which we have alluded are projected on lines which pre. suppose the inability of the regularly constituted authorities to preserve the national institutions.

The rebuke administered by Lord Stanley o the framers of the address presented to him at Ottawa, yesterday, by "The Sone of England," gives strong emphasis to the views we are endeavoring to precent These wiseacras attempted in a round. to His Excellency that there is a possibility of the British constitution going to everlast. ing smash if he and others like him neghts their duty. The paragraph in the address is a curiosity in its way. It reads :-

"In all celonies, dependencies, nations and empires there are elements of discentent and discord present which only require an excitant to bring them into open and trouble some action. Such elements exist in Great Britain, India and Canada. It is for states. men to keep the evil leaven from farmenting of all acts and measures opposed to the laws which form the basis of British liberties. It will ever be the earnest and fearless endeavor of the Sons of England to thwart and counteract such elements of oppression and wrong. To assist the arm of rightfully constituted authority and maintain the Empire of Britain at peace with Itself and the rest of the

The audacious imperticence of any set of persons presuming to lecture the representative of the Crown on his duties, and arrogating to themselves the performance of duties wisely committed to the management of diplomacy and, in extremity, to the army and navy under the control of parliament, are suffi fiently startling to make us enquire who those toplofty patriots may be. Lord Stanley, however, with a just apprehension of his position and dignity, rebuked them as they deserved, and, while giving them a lesson in toleration, suggested the possibility of the Government being able to deal with the difficulties they mentioned without the intermeddling of self-appointed regulators.

There are times and circumstances, however, when men are justified, nay, when it is their duty to combine for the achievement of avowed political purposes. These are for the reform of abuses in government, the preservation of public liberties, or the advancement of clearly defined principles. Such are National League of Ireland, the Primrose League and other similar organizations. Those appeal to the people at large openly and depend for succession the moral strength of the arguments they present. Secret comblustions, with vaguely defined objects, are only worthy of condemnation, and should be avoided with stern determination by all good citizens.

The effort now being made to r vive the manufacturing industries of Ireland is one of the most encouraging signs of the character of the Home Rule movement. Mr. Impates to the movement wisely perceive that diversity of employment for the people is the against those recurring periods of calamity which must befall a people ergaged in purely agricultural pursults. Were the land question once settled and the Irish people allowed to manage their own aff-ire, there can be no doubt but that espital and enterprise would lay hold of the unrivalled advantages of Ircland. Agitation woul! cease the moment the just demands of the people were conceded, the curse of landlordism would disappear and a reign of prosperity would ensue that would soon change the face of the island. In the present age it would be impossible for the English parliament, with a legislature sitting at Dublin, to enact laws for the destruction of Irish in-

It has been pretended by advocates of the system of white elavery, called protection, that English free trade ruined Irish industries. The very reverse is the fact. As far as natural advantages for commerce and shipping are concerned, Ireland is hardly rivalled by any country in Europe, her coast deeply indented by bays and inlets, and so intersected by rivers and canals that there is hardly any part of it more than 25 miles from water communication with the sea. Her geographical situation is scarcely less fortunate with England and Scotland on her east, she is near to America, the West Indies, Spain, Portugal and the Mediterranean ports. Nature seems to have lavished on this beautiful, but unfortunate island, all that was necessary to make her a great maritime and commercial nation, and there is abundant the trade restrictions placed upon her by the vented her from becoming the rival of that powerful and grasping nation. These restrictions imposed upon her, when her great manufacturing industries were in their infancy. greatness, and in connection with other coercive legislation, doomed her (notwithstanding her fertility of soil) to agricultural stagnation, poverty and distress,

An examination of the legislation by which the English Parliament sought, and succeeded