

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

LETTER III.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sir—Will any man, even the editor of the Times, have the hardihood to say, that being obliged to support these local and general monopolies is not paying, and with a vengeance, for the share which Irish landlords have in the monopoly of the English Corn Market? But Ireland has given a more and more general equivalent for this more than problematical advantage; she has given every vestige of her manufactures. The operations of this wretched Corn Bill, a free intercourse with England, have been to carry off by one fell swoop the manufactures of Ireland. To make this more clearly appear, I shall, as the risk of becoming tedious and dull, take a short retrospect of the manufactures of Ireland, and I must be greatly mistaken, indeed, if it shall not clearly appear, that what could not be effected by the most severe and unjustifiable laws on the part of England for centuries, was silently and effectually accomplished by the corn monopoly which the Times threatened to deprive our country of, if our people desired to protect their manufactures, trade and agriculture of England. Very interest must be crushed under its weight. It is a mere question of time. In my view of the former state of Irish manufactures I shall be greatly assisted by a small but able pamphlet, entitled "The Choice of Evils," published in 1785, during the commercial propositions. I shall quote from the pamphlet without reserve; and regret, in consequence of its being anonymous, that I cannot name the author, who evidently understood the interests and sympathized with the oppressed and degraded state of Ireland. Until 1699, Ireland had considerable export of cloth to foreign countries, and underwent the English market. What did the English Parliament actually propose? It presented a petition to William III., urging him to suppress this source of Irish industry.

"Wherefore, we most humbly beseech Your Most Sacred Majesty that Your Majesty should be pleased, in the most public and effectual way that you shall think fit, to suppress the manufacture of Ireland, and to give the growth and increase of the woollen manufactures there, as long as you will be ever, looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this kingdom, and if not timely remedied may occasion very strict laws to be made, which will be a great and total ruin to the woolen trade of Ireland." "It is his power to discourage the woolen manufacture of Ireland." And, soon after, acts were passed in Parliament having for their object to force the Irish to send their wool to England, to be worked up in Yorkshire; from which period the English manufactured their cloth without molestation, and the Irish, who could no longer export their wool to the Irish. (These acts are cited in the TRAVELS OF ARTHUR YOUNG. See also the historical introduction of M. Gustave de Beaumont, third period, &c.) In truth there is only one word to describe such language, such acts, such laws. It is a word which will not be spoken in allusion to the jealousy on the part of England, the author of "THE CHOICE OF EVILS," has the following words:

"This jealousy rises to a degree of frenzy in traders and mechanics whenever their speculations take a higher flight than the immediate interests of their shops and warehouses. Two petitions were presented from Fulkstone and Aliborough, stating that a singular grievance they suffered from Ireland, was by the Irish catching herrings at Waterford and Wexford; and it is not long since the cotton weavers of England petitioned the present minister to suppress that manufacture in Ireland."

He makes a claim on the part of Ireland for being a manufacturing country from the very earliest period—

"My aim in this pamphlet is to inform the understanding, without any animating of fancy or influence of passion. Upon this principle I must observe that an egregious misrepresentation is introduced in the foregoing address of the House of Commons, (this address will be found in a subsequent extract from the same pamphlet) viz., that Ireland had late applied to England, and the woollen manufacture of Ireland described in the earliest histories of them by the English, as clothed in their own manufactures;—but, lest such authorities should go for nothing, he it remembered, that by the 50th of Edward 3rd, chap. 8, no change is to be paid of frieze-wares which are made in Ireland, when imported into England; and by the 17th of Edward 4th, all woollen cloths are excluded from England upon pain of forfeiture, except cloths made in Wales or Ireland; and before the rebellion of 1641, woollens to the amount of SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS and upwards were exported. The woolen manufacture of Ireland was the great staple of Ireland before the above restrictions, and ever should be for the interests of the Empire at large. It is a mistake also, and pretty general even among ourselves, that the linen is a new manufacture in Ireland; for, whence came the immense number of yards of linen, dyed with saffron, which all the Irish gentlemen wear in old times? From Ireland. It was a manufacture peculiar to the country, the widest of which did not exceed fourteen inches. But here stands the case: As soon as Lord Strafford mediated the suppression of the woollen trade, he introduced the more profitable practice of weaving in Ireland, and as we see them at this day. When the Earl of Tyrone warred with success against Queen Elizabeth, she prohibited the exportation of linen, yarn, and flax from Ireland; as she found his resources scarce, principally from these articles. Documents are not wanting to evidence that Ireland was in possession of still more curious

manufactures at a very early period. One of the "COLLECTANEA DE REBUS HIBERNICIS" preserves an Italian poem, in which the lover promises his mistress an garment of Irish silk. That England has ever striven to depress and impoverish Ireland, and the false and narrow maxims of monopoly led her, in times past, to cripple her trade and limit her commerce, under the ignorant notion that Ireland's gain was England's loss, is placed beyond doubt by her own best authorities, throughout a series of ages.

The commercial liberties given to Ireland in 1800, which liberty in our days (A. D. 1763, says Anderson, in his History of Commerce, vol. i., p. 221) "would be deemed unsafe and dangerous." Nearly a century earlier than this, Sir William Temple advised the Irish Lord Lieutenant thus:—"Repair must be had to these points, wherein the trade of Ireland comes to interfere with that of England—in which case the Irish trade suggests no objection, so as to give way to the trade of England." An English writer on the trade, in 1727, after apologizing for his "very bold proposition," so opposite to the universally received opinion, "that it were better for England if Ireland were no more!" proceeds to argue that the trade of Ireland might be made very profitable to England. He says the situation of the former is an extensive one, and that the goods of that country are not inferior to those of any other nation in Europe. Its harbors are many and commodious, its inhabitants numerous and hardy, inured to want and labor, and able on poor fare to run through a great deal of work." Mark the inducements which he holds out to the legislature of his country

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

try to tolerate Irish trade! "The politeness, the gaiety, the power of our court, all these things are studious, either of improvement, or pleasure, or of preference. This drains from them the rents of most of the great estates of the kingdom, and every increase of their wealth will (by enlarging the rent rolls of those already settled there, and by enabling others to taste the delights of a court, who, by the narrowness of their present fortunes, are confined at home) greatly enlarge this inlet of their money and increase our drafts upon them, which, together with the restrictions on the exportation of their wool, and other advantages which we have of them in trade, will cause us to settle in England all or the most of the acquisitions on the general balance." This is English policy. (From Prize Essays on the Repeal of the Union.)

Mr. Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville) said, "If England were heavily taxed, she had now, and had had for a whole century past, the benefits of a widely extended trade, from which she had excluded Ireland, and the latter had already given to England all that she could have made, if by a barbarous and equally absurd policy, she had not been debarred from those advantages that God and nature had given her." Even Pitt, in 1790, was obliged to admit that Ireland had long felt the narrow policy of Great Britain, which, influenced by views of trade and commercial advantage, and stained and perverted with selfish motives, had treated her with partiality and neglect, and never looked on her prosperity as that of the empire at large.

"It is not well known," asked Mr. Huskisson (Mar. 21, 1825), that, till 1780, the agriculture, internal and external commerce, and navigation of Ireland were held in the most rigid subserviency—to the supposed interests of Great Britain? In 1778 there was a proposal to allow her to import sugar direct, and to export every thing but woollens to pay for it; and this proposal was almost made a question of concession by the great town of Great Britain, and so it was lost. In 1779 a more liberal offer to her was also lost! But towards the close of that year, the disasters in North America, and the state of things in Ireland, produced a different feeling in the British Parliament—state necessities, without a sense of political danger, yielded without grace that which good sense and good feeling had before recommended in vain; and in 1782, under the like pressure, those concessions were rendered irrevocable."

"But," said Mr. Labouchere in 1841, "every liberal relaxation encountered violent opposition by strong petitions from Manchester, Glasgow, and Liverpool; the merchants of the latter place said that if Ireland were placed on the same footing with England, the port and town of Liverpool would fall back to its former state. This disgraceful affair seems to have been evoked by Lord Strafford, who said he discouraged all he could the little beginnings of a clothing trade he found among the Irish, and that they should understand English, which they were able to do." (See Prize Essays.) These jealous restrictions were designed to guard more against a possible than an actual danger to English interests; for Irish manufacturers and commerce though making some progress were not in a condition to give much annoyance. After the revolution the Protestant party in Ireland feeling that they could not permanently maintain their ascendancy without the consent and aid of England, were obliged to purchase it by sacrificing their trade—a price which England was not slow to demand. The English lords, at a meeting addressed the King (see already seen in my letter) telling him plainly that they wished him to declare to his Irish subjects, that "the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long been, and will ever be, looked upon with great jealousy; threatening that they might otherwise have to exact very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same." (English Lords' Journal, 1693, noted by Rev. J. Godkin.—Prize Essay.) William's answer, which was brief and to the point, I have already given. These laws, I am aware, were afterwards modified, when the English needed them no longer; but when a nation's commerce and industry have been struck down and stifled, who can fail to see the thing is done for ages? When the capitals of industry, the streams of commerce, advantages, encouragements, thaws and snows have been transported elsewhere, you cannot bring this back all in a day. Time and extraordinary efforts are needed to do it. Ireland is making the efforts to do it. But by what difficulties are these efforts shackled? Gladstone and Parnell can answer the question. Edmund Burke said: "It was not English arms, but the English constitution that conquered Ireland. And what of the navigation laws and the exclusive trading of all direct commerce between Ireland and the colonies? No colonial produce was admitted into Ireland before it had been discharged in an English port. Dean Swift, writing on these laws, says:—"The convenience of ports and havens which nature hath bestowed so liberally upon this kingdom (Ireland), is no more use to us than a beautiful prospect to a man shut up in a dungeon."

W. McK.

Montreal, Dec. 27, 1887.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COMMERCIAL: HOME MARKETS.

MONTEAL, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1888.

The markets to-day were not over interesting, and few if any great sales were performed; New Year, evidently with the universal sweep off, keeping a great number of our rural friends at home, still there was enough for all. Venison is being closed out at small prices only seven days being left, and most all people can be seen saddling a saddle, possibly for home use, possibly to be shipped to the States as dried beef. The river having bridged itself afforded the friends of hay and oats cheap transportation and the offerings of grain and hay were fully up to high water mark, and there seemed more than sufficient for all demands; parties who believe they could see a cent a piece for every groat they had to offer, and in many instances looking for a customer, still fine clear oats are good at 36c for 32 pounds. There is considerable poultry still on sale, but most of it looks as if it had been frost-bitten and seems to be looking for a purchaser. There is no change to note in beef yet, we notice that some of the butchers and market-men are trying to sell sirloin steaks cut close to the horn or near the gambale. As to butter, the demand is only for small lots, and that for the best quality. When it comes to cheese, we can only say the call is slow, if any one can be found who dare call. The demand for vegetables is limited, but there seems to be sufficient to supply all calls. There are any quantity of good lambs offered, and there seems to be a good market, and the supply of mutton holds good. There is but little doing in eggs, although there are reported calls for some that have been passed by for setting purposes.

BUTTER.	
Creamery fine.....	22c @ 24c
Townships.....	17 " 21
Western.....	15 " 17
CHEESE.	
Fine Colored.....	10c @ 11c
Common.....	8 " 9
WOOD.	
Soft, per cord.....	\$4 75 @ \$5 50
Mixed.....	7 50 " 8 00
Maple hardwood.....	5 00 " 5 75
COAL.	
Stove.....	\$0 00 @ \$7 00
Chestnut.....	0 00 " 6 75
EGG.....	0 00 " 6 75
Furnace.....	0 00 " 6 25
Coke, American.....	6 50 " 7 25
GRAIN.	
Oats, per bushel 32 lbs.....	\$0 35 @ \$0 38
Peas.....	0 60 " 0 70
Corn.....	0 55 " 0 60
Beans.....	1 25 " 1 35
Buckwheat.....	0 35 " 0 45
Wheat.....	0 83 " 0 87
Barley.....	0 60 " 0 57
Rye.....	0 40 " 0 45
MEAT.	
Beef, per 100 lbs.....	\$4 60 @ \$5 85
Beefsteak, per pound.....	0 08 " 0 13
Road beef.....	0 06 " 0 09
Prime corned.....	0 08 " 0 08
Mutton and lamb, per lb.....	0 08 " 0 10
Veal.....	0 08 " 0 10
FISH.	
Haddock.....	0 50 " 0 70
Halibut.....	1 50 " 1 80
Salmon, salt.....	0 08 " 0 08
Mackerel.....	1 50 " 1 80
Fresh Cod.....	0 08 " 0 50
PORK.	
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.....	\$ 6 00 @ \$ 6 90
Porksteak, per lb.....	0 08 " 0 13
Hams.....	0 18 " 0 23
Smoked Bacon.....	0 08 " 0 12
Lard, per lb.....	0 08 " 0 12
Pork, per brl.....	17 00 " 17 75
Roller Bacon.....	0 08 " 0 10
FLOUR.	
Patent.....	\$4 95 @ 4 70
Choice superior extra.....	3 85 " 4 20
Superior extra.....	3 75 " 4 00
Extra superfine.....	3 75 " 4 00
Fancy.....	3 65 " 3 75
Spring extra.....	3 60 " 3 75
Strong bakers.....	4 15 " 4 30
Fine.....	3 20 " 3 30
Ontario bag.....	1 75 " 1 85
Medium.....	1 70 " 1 80
Spring extra.....	1 50 " 1 60
Superfine.....	1 30 " 1 40
Midville.....	1 20 " 1 30
City strong bakers (140 lb. sks.) per 100 lbs.....	4 50 " 4 60
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Hides, No. 1, per lb.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hides, No. 2.....	6 " 7 1/2
Calveskins, green lb.....	6 1/2 " 7 1/2
Calveskins, dry.....	8 " 9 1/2
Sheepskins.....	40 " 60
Tallow, lb.....	4 " 5 1/2
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS.	
Oysters, select, gal.....	45c @ 60c
Common.....	35c " 40c
Shell, bush.....	75c " 80
Lobsters, per lb.....	8c " 10c
SUGAR.	
Cat loaf.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Crushed.....	7c " 7 1/2
Granulated.....	6 1/2 " 7 1/2
Coffee "A" standard.....	6 1/2 " 6 1/2
White extra "C".....	5 1/2 " 6 1/2
Yellow.....	4 1/2 " 6 1/2
EGGS.	
Fresh laid.....	24c @ 28c
By case extra.....	19c " 25c
Lined.....	17c " 23c
GAME AND POULTRY.	
Geese, per lb.....	\$0 07 @ \$0 09
Chickens, per pair.....	0 25 " 0 50
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 08 " 0 10
Pastries.....	0 40 " 0 70
Pigeons.....	0 35 " 0 40
Hare, per pair.....	0 35 " 0 45
Teal ducks, per pair.....	0 35 " 0 40
Blue bill ducks, per pair.....	0 40 " 0 45
Snipe, per dozen.....	2 75 " 3 00
Plover, per dozen.....	2 50 " 3 00
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bag.....	\$ 7 @ \$10 00
Celery, per doz.....	25 " 50
Cranberries, per peck.....	50 " 60
Turnips, per bush.....	40 " 50
Carrots, per bush.....	40 " 60
Onions, per bush.....	85 " 1 15
Beets, per bush.....	30 " 50
White cabbage, per doz.....	2 50 " 3 25
Apples, choice.....	2 50 " 3 25
Apples, common.....	1 20 " 1 75
SALT.	
Liverpool, per bag, 11 lbs.....	\$0 40 @ \$0 50
Twines.....	0 40 " 0 45
Canadian, in small bags.....	2 50 " 3 50
Quarters.....	0 33 " 0 35
Factory filled, per bag.....	1 20 " 1 25
Barrels factory filled, do.....	2 30 " 2 40
Turk's Island.....	0 28 " 0 30

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

During the last 11 years no less than 489,846 head of cattle and 660,190 sheep have been exported from the Dominion for the Liverpool and Glasgow markets, and it needs no words to show the benefit which must have accrued to the Canadian farmers from the opening up and development of such a trade.

The Bell Farm Company have held their annual meeting, when the last year's statement was made, and presented. The Liverpool and Glasgow markets, and it needs no words to show the benefit which must have accrued to the Canadian farmers from the opening up and development of such a trade.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN

With all its trials and pleasures.

ENTER
MDCCLXXXVII.

With all its responsibilities.

S. CARSELY.

S. Carley has decided to clear out several lines of Ladies' Walking Sacques at half price. It is said that Plushes and Velvets are going to be sacrificed at nominal prices during S. Carley's cheap sale.

For English and Canadian Blankets S. Carley's seems to be the store for all qualities and sizes; a good Blanket can be bought for \$2.00 a pair.

An Irishman who had on a ragged coat, was asked of what kind of stuff it was made. "Bedad, I don't know," said he; "I think the most of it is made of fresh air."—*Tid-Bits.*

AT NINE O'CLOCK
AT NINE O'CLOCK
AT NINE O'CLOCK
AT NINE O'CLOCK
AT NINE O'CLOCK
AT NINE O'CLOCK

On Tuesday Morning will begin the most wonderful cheap sale of Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets that ever occurred in the city.

S. CARSELY.

10,000 PIECES
10,000 PIECES
10,000 PIECES

Over ten thousand pieces of Dress Material laid out on the tables. Original prices, varying from 25c up to 68c yd. All to be sold now at

19c yd.
19c yd.
19c yd.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered, it gives the opportunity of selecting a new handsome Dress at a nominal price.

S. CARSELY.

Family Physician—"I am afraid you have been eating too much cake and sweetmeats. Let me see your tongue."
"Little Girl—"Oh you can look at it, but it won't tell!"—*Tid-Bits.*

THEY ARE ALL REDUCED
THEY ARE ALL REDUCED
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THEY ARE ALL REDUCED
THEY ARE ALL REDUCED

Not a single piece of Dress Material in the house which has not been much reduced, although

4c yd.
4c yd.
4c yd.
4c yd.
4c yd.

Will be our lowest price for Dress Goods.

BUT THE SURPRISE
BUT THE SURPRISE
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BUT THE SURPRISE
BUT THE SURPRISE

Will be in the Silk Department; Plain, Stripes, Broche, or Moire, Black or Colored, all kinds of Silk will be marked at extraordinary reductions.

SO YOU CAN PURCHASE
SO YOU CAN PURCHASE
SO YOU CAN PURCHASE
SO YOU CAN PURCHASE
SO YOU CAN PURCHASE

A good Silk Dress for the price of an ordinary Dress Material.

S. CARSELY.

The following bill was presented by a fairer to a gentleman:
"To curing your pony that died, £1 la."—*Tid-Bits.*

MILLINERY
MILLINERY
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MILLINERY

All Hats and Bonnets greatly reduced in price.

S. CARSELY.

MILLINERY
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MILLINERY

All Feathers and Flowers greatly reduced in price.

S. CARSELY.

A small boy was delighted one day when a slight fire in his father's house brought the firemen and the engine.
"I say," he exclaimed to the first fireman he met, "I say, if there should be a big fire here and you want to save things, please don't say my winter flannels, for they tickle me."—*Tid-Bits.*

Balance of Winter Stock to be sold at a great reduction.

S. CARSELY.

Balance of Boys' Heavy Overcoats to be sold at a great reduction.

S. CARSELY.

MONTEAL, January 3rd, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN