THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY..... MARCH 00, 1987

The time for arguing has passed. The British Government must do justice to Ire iand or take the consequences. It is no lenger a question of now Salisbury can govern Ireland, but how he can pretend to govern the Empire without the consent of Ireland.

As impartial calculation gives the Ministerial majority in the new House of Commons 2828. with possible additions and subtractions as contest-d ma's may be decifed. This is by no means a safe majority in a prolisment elected mainly by reckless promises and wholesale british.

THE Chicago Herald rees to remark: "Canadians who are anxiously considering the subjest how best to defend the Canadian frontier from Yankee Dondie, should consider the ad-*isabity of annexation. It might solve the problem.

is readable the the time will soon came when railroad cares and he built of from or stee! There are already and one in use, and, like the et ausliers, to , will probably soon supplant worden ones. If made firegroof, that would solve the heating question.

encommoned to Dublin by the Court of Con-cery, because he had acted as custodian of rents under the I has of Campaign. He will, no doubt, take the same ground as Art of the ber took. In this way the Government may go on till they have the guol- tad of prinsts and still the Plan will proceed, and in the end Tory marule whether by Chancery Court, packed juries, or coercion acts of Parliament, will fail miser-

An act has passed the Lower flore of the New Branswick legislature to abolish the Legislative Conneil. This is a step in the direction of economy and progress. Provincial second cherabers, aping the House of Lords, from the Federal Senate down to the one-horse offair in Prince Edward Island, are anachronisms in in time and place and either useless or misblevons. Ontario is the lest governed province the Dominion, and it never had an Upper

"TUR PAREONAGE OF THE COUNTY" is phrase which contains the key to many a mystery of parliamentary corruption. It is a whip which the Covernment uses with unsparing vigor, and often extinguishes the last spark of a member's independence. All such power should be taken out of the bands of the Government and every office made elective by a direct vote of the people. In fact, the neater we bring patronage and government to the people, and under their control, the freer and better will th o government be. The democratic idea is only half developed in Carmia. It needs to be br adened and deepened.

A onear near has been said and sung of the w adveral benefits modern scientific discoveries ari applications have conferred on humanity. Box to treable is that the benefits of each new discovery are principally monopolized by a few persons. Thus, a few years ago cotton seed was thrown away in the South. Now it is found to be valuable, and a great monopoly has been formed to control it. Last year \$5,000,000 worth of crude oil and \$3,000,000 worth of coton meal were produced from this seed. In the same way kerosene oil, which was discovered in towards the establishment of representative inquantities in 1857, has been monopolized by the stitutions in Canada. They were further de-Standard Oil company in the States and an oil combination in Canada, which make millions of dollars every year from this discovery. It is a pity that such natural products could not be turned to the bonefit of mankind in general.

THE people of Banfishire in Scotland have equired quite a reputation for illegitimacy in matter of births. The average percentage the total births in the county for the past wenty-nine years has been 16.2 illegitimate, while that of all Scotland has been about 8. In other words, to quote a correspondent of the Scotsman :- "The total number of illegitimate oirths during the period is 8,964 that is, within

The state of the s

county as many illegatimates as the whole lew the control of the affairs of the manyome allowance, moreover, being made for deaths. At the present time," adds the correspondent, "there is being born in Banfishire, even with its small population, an average of Imost one illegitimate child every day."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has long been advauced to the position of a caudidate for the peerage by his admirers in Canada. But we fear they are not likely to have their flunkeyism gross extravarance, corruption and mismanage flattened in the manner than desire. Once the ment. No doubt, if it were possible to respect to flattered in the manner they desire. Once the British Government began the manufacture of lords out of colonial timber the mahogeany of Australia, the button wood of India would have to be considered as well as the basswood of Canada, and the thing would soon become too ridical ons for anything.

FREE CANALS.

The New York State Legislature has passed canals. The completion of this work, as designed, before the opining of navigation next year, will, it is belived, prove of inestimable cerned in the reduction of grain fleights, and will materially enhance the importance of the transportation trade between the seaport and the preductive West. A New York paper, commenting on the bill, says :- " The work of putting our canals in order is the more easential at the present time in view of the possibility that the Canadian Government, in the spirit of retaliation upon our retaliatory mousures, might exclude our people from the use of their natural and artificial water-ways,

This shows the necessity for the Pomision Government taking speedy sction on the recommendation of the merchants of Montre I and other cities. Retaliation is not the policy Canadians contemplate, but its exact revers .

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.

Mr. J. G. Bourinet, clock of the House of Commons, has shown indefatigable indus ry as well as rare discretion and disc insination in his literary labors. Ho has devo ed his time to the elucidation of the development of Canadian in stitutions and has given a number of works of standard value to the country. His latest contribution in this way is a paper prepared for the Royal Society of Canada, treating of the rise of local and municipal government in Cauada. Like everything Mr. Bourinos under akes, the work is thoroughly performed. Already it has attracted considerable attention in England. Recently there appeared a highly laudatory article in the London Daily Kews about it, and Mr. Gladstone, in an autograph letter thanking Mr. Bourinot for a copy, expresses his expectati n "that he will be able to draw f om it instructions applicable to some portions of the political problems now before us."

In the United States It has likewise obtained recognition as an historical essay of great vaine. The John Hepkins University have asked permission, which has been granted, to publish it in their series of works on historical and political science, so that is will be easily obtainable by all who take in laterest in the study of political institutions as a ustrated by Canadian only given orders for the cvi. tim of the righthistory.

of the policy adopted by the King and carried out till the time of the conquest. During that period nething bearing semblance to existing local or municipal institutions existed in New Frence. The prople had no voice whatever in the government, which was carried on by Reyal ordinances, the Governor and the Intendant Leing supreme in their separate and quite able to pay their rents. Since then spheres, and, as every student of Canadian history knows, frequently in violent opposition to each other. The Governor was entrusted with the defence of the colony, but subservient to the authority of the govereign. The Intendant was a species of judicial officer, a man generally of some legal attainments, who usually prepared those ordinances which were intended to have the effect of law, and whose co operation with the Governor was generally indispensible to the estisfactory administration of local affairs. The ordinances of the Intendant usually regulated inus and markets, provided for the building and repairing of churches, for the construction of roads and bridges, and such other matters as concorned the convenience and security of the community. Whatever could be done to prevent any combination of the inhabitan's with a view of influencing public affairs was done. It was thought better that each one should be allowed to speak for himself, than that they should combino upon any definite line of action. It was the policy of the King and his Ministers that the people should not have liberty to express opinions on public matters. The French territory, so far as it was occupied, was divided into large seignories, which were held under a system of modified feudal tenure, and which contimued in force unt I the act of 1854, abolishing seignorial tenure, was passed by the parliament

of the United Canadas. For a period of about three years after the conquest the oblony was governed by the military general in command, whose headquarters were at Quebec, with subordinate officers at Montreal and Three Rivers. This was a purely military government, but, by Royal proclamation, at the end of that time Quebec was placed under a Governor-General with an appointed executive council to which a few of the leading residents were admitted by choice of the head of the government. That was the first step veloped into the system we now enjoy by the municital policy of the Baldwin-Lafentaire administration.

In tracing the rise of those institutions, here briefly sketched, Mr. Bourinot has shown great industry and research. In conclusion he indulges in semia observations which are so judiclously expressed that we have much pleasure in reproducing them, as we are under the impression that they deserve careful, candid consideration Mr. Bourinot writes :-

"In a paper of a strictly historic scope, it would be out of place to dwell at any length on the merits and domerits of the institutions which now prevail throughout the Dominion. It is only necessary to say that we should not conceal from less than a generation liave been born in the in a systems which hards practically to the ourselves the fact that there is always danger

population of the towns of Earff and Keith, which, in a superure, encurages the tenconto other and consequently gives constant opportunities to the corrupt and unscriptibus demagozue to manage the municipal affaire of community in a manner most de rimental to the public interests. Indifference to municipal affairs on the part of those who should have the greatest stake in their careful, economical management, is an ever present poril under a system like ours. The abstention of the educa-ted and wealthy classes from particulation in local affairs is a growing evil which, in rome communities in the United States, has led to the folkmost at the MI times of our ancestors the folkmost of the ext times of our ancestors, or to their best modern examples, the township meetings of New England, and permit the prople to assemble and consult together on their local affairs, a public advantage would be gained; but, unfortunately, such assemblages seem of by possible in primitive times, when possible in spinistive times, when possible in spinistive times, when possible in spinistive times, when of population is spinistly diffured, and large cities and towns are the exception. The rapid increase of population, and the numberous demands of commercialization have force to make a municipa system which must be representative in character-which must entrust to a chisen few a bill appropriating \$550,000 to the improvement of the locks of the Erie and Oswega are obvious to us, and should be carefully borne in u ind by the intelligent and sagacious leaders and think proof every community. Happily, as | could be y describe an evicting Irish landlord the peril is apparent, so the remedy is always | and every syllattle were a bolt of blasting year, well, it is believed, prove of inestimable open to the majority. The eccur ty of our local value to the public, to producers and the alconing tentions rests on the vigilance of an outspoken rress, on the watchfulness of the superior legislative bodies, and on the frequency of electrons, during which the neeple have abundant opportunity of criticising a dinvestig ting the admi istration of municipal affairs. On the whole, then, it would be difficult to the vise and mature a system better calculated to develop a spirit of sifrelia cound enterprise in a community, or to public affairs. It is not too much to say that the in nicipal hidies of this country are so many schools where used may unin a valuable experi-ence, which will make them more useful, should It is not too much to say that leaving us to depend, in that respect, upon our of action which the legislature offers to the own facilities and resources."

The depend in that respect, upon our offers to the ambit ous Canadian."

LORD LANSDOWNE. For many years Canada has no reason to take

exception to the person sent from England to occupy the ocnemental and biglds lacra ivpost for of they and General. True we had but few first class stat smen. The respectable toboli swholi led the gap between Lord Illaia and Lord Dufferen orcasionally e me under censur, tar nome of them could be said to have been positive y and personally offereive to any class of our people. Poor as this compliment is it cannot be paid to the present incumbent of Rilean Hall. The Marquis of Lansdow e appears to have concentrated in hierse'f all the worst qualities of [on mostry that it would be gross flattery to dignify with the par allister. It is an clif taring that "blood will tell," and in this instance the blood of the Hampshire tailor. who made a focture out of the gambling recessities of the swashbuckle's who if Howed Schomberg in belond, is displayed with remarkable faithfulness. This man, living in Invertous i leness, at the cost of a hundred thousand dellars a year, paid by the mass of tailing fools have the same effect with respect to these radiation of by the name of the Canadian people, has titled of per onschool with any of the said crimes as if the same has been originally named lars a year, paid by the mess of toiling feels upon a system of wholesale evictions against his tenants in Queon's County. Placed by the indolgenze of Mr. Glodstone in a position where he imagines himself eaft from the vengeance of the people he is persecuting with the here it ry visulence of a Cromwell's Drommer, he has not ful owners of the rol, but he has lied openly in reports were first published, giving an account ing carried on under his instructions, he caused me of the understrappers of his staff to tell a journalist at Ottawa that there was no tenth in the stories. Only three timants, he said, had have been commit ed, or to any conviction been proceeded against, and they were well off which shall have been pronounced prior, to the reports of evictions on the Lansdowne estates have been wired regularly to America as part of the news of the day. And it is but a convention if the said treaty or of this week ago that the Ottawa Feet Press made surrender is demanded be one of a political room for another disclaimer on the part of this character, or if he prove to the competent Patty-tyrant-Fitzmaurice. Yet, despite his authority that the requisition for his surrender protestations of goodness and humanity, the cable again yesterday brought us the news that he had gone to war against his Irish tenants. In this person we have a good specimen In this person we have a good specimen high contracting parties under the provisions of of the absence landlord. Rolling in the said treaty or of this convention shall not, wealth and luxury, he would squeeze the last drop of blood out of the people whom confiscation, murder and Dutch infamy have placed under his heartless control as senants on the

land of their natural inheritore. Queen's County belonged to the O'Mores and their connections. It was the succent Laix. In the reign of Edward VI. the people of what is now known as Queen's County united with those of King's County in a flerce war upon the Norman English invaders. Sir Anthony St. Leger had to send to England for reinforcements, and a large force came over, of which Sir William Bellingham was commander. The Irish were dispersed with much difficulty, and not until driven into the woods and bogs and reduced to the last extremities by famine did their cinefs submit. Their lands were declared forfeited and shared among English officers and settlers. This confiscation was completed in 1548, but the Irish of Offaly resisted the usurpation with desperate viger, hundreds being killed in battle or executed by martial law. In the reign of Queen Mary they were almost exterminated, and in 1557 Lord Sussex was empowered by statute to grant estates taken from the Irish inhabitants to English settlers, and to make Offaly and Len two counties, named respectively King's and Queen's, in honor of Mary and her husband. Philip, Dinger, the chief seat of the O'Connors. being styled Philipstown. During the whole reign of Elizabeth the natives continued to wage harassing war upon the English. and the most cruel and unscrupulous measures were adopted to crash them. In 1599 the Lord Lieutenant entored King's County at the head of 2,500 mcn and defeated the O'Conners, but they were in the field again and besieging Phillipstown in the following year. At last Sir Oliver Lambert, at the head of a picked force of 1,000 foot and 100 horse, defeated the Irish near Phillipstown and dispersed them finally. Lord Digby, the Duke of Davonshire, the Earl of Rosse, and almost every other land-thief in these counties, holds his possessions and rack. rants his tenants on titles granted during the 29, and its shipping 67. period of conficution described.

into the rossession of Mr. Petty, the beilor,

faithful to the altar and the throne was coufiscated and given to the mercenaries who made rebellion successful in Ireland, they gambled it away, and Petty was ready to advance money on the "scrip," so to speak. In that way came Irish land into possession of the man who now fil's the position of Governor-General of Canada, and who, from the inaccessible and inhospitable depths of Rideau grounds, issues orders for the eviction of the Irish people dwelling on land which is their own, not his.

Were the Marquis of Lansdowne a man to whom the ordinary amenities of life should be extended, some softening might be given to the terms by which his conduct must be characterized. But he is not, unless meanness, storginess, cawardice and brutal disregard for every thing not tributary to the heredisary spirit of avarice be considered as virtues. It gives us the greatest pain to be compelled to write thus of one who occupies a position that ought to command respect. But were there terms that could by describe an evicting Trish landlord lighting they would not te too severe for a man who by the order to evict virtually prenounces sent-ace of d ath on old men and women and innocent little children.

EXTRADITION.

Free trade in criminals, which has been going on for a number of years with gre at briskness between this country and the Unit d Store, appears likely to undergo a change. Some months ago it was reported that an extradition Britain, which in the past poured forth millions treaty between Great Britain and the United, of people to colorize the world, is rapidly ap-States had been signed by Mr. Thelps at Lone projecting that condition of physical decadence don, but no knowledge of its actual provision where the number of births will be barely suffis was obtained till Feiday last, when the articles | cient to prevent a d cline in the population of were published in the New York papers. The text of the treaty, as it was recently reported to the U.S. Senate, with amendments by the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the committee's recommen lation that the Secate do l advise and consuct to the radification of the same, and broad as could be expected under Provinces and there seems to be a general c n existing cheunstances.

The treaty is as follows, the amendments suggested being printed in italies:-

The provisions of the tenth article of the said treaty said to and are hereby extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following addisional crimes not mentioned in the said article

namely:
1. Man-laughter.
2. Eurglav.
3. Emmezalement or luceny of the value of

\$10 or £10 and upwerd. 4. Mal cons injuries to property, whereby the life of any pers n shall to endangered, if such injuri s constitute a crime according to the laws or both the high contracting parties, or according to the laws of that political division of either country in which the offence shall have been committed, and of that political division of either country in which the affender shall be arrested.

And the provisions of the said article shall and specified in the said article.

ARTICLE II.

The provisions of the tenth article of the said treaty and of this convention shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes there is respect vely named and specified, whose sent nee therefor sun't not have been executed. In the case of a fugitive er minal alleged to have been convicted of the crime for which his Come noing at the first settlement of Canada the press to avert the opproblem which he conviction and of the sentence of the court by the French, Mr. Pourinot gives an outline known his conduct must entail. When the cable before which such conviction took place, duly of the courted author schooled by the King and carried amounts were first unblished giving an account author leaded, shall be produced, together with

to whom such sentence refers.

This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein camed and specified which shall force.

ARTICLE IV.

No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered unpunish him for a crime of a political character. ANTIGLE V.

A fugitive eriminal surren tered to either of the unt Il be has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered, be detained or tried for any crime committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which his surrender was granted. ARTICLE VI.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of the said treaty and of the present con. vention shall be carried out, in the United States and in Her Majosty's dominions respecively, subject to and in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being n f. ree in the surrendering State.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall be ratified, and the atifications shall be exchanged at London as con us possible.

It shall come into force ten days after its pubization, in conformity with the forms prescribed of the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate it and no longer.

The treaty was signed by Mr. Phelps on behalf of the United States and by Lord Rosebery as the representative of Great Britain. Mr. Bayard and the President have given their formal approval to the treaty, which now only awaits the action of the Senate to become international law between the high contracting parties. There is some talk of an extra session of the Senate being asked for that object.

Only four additional crimes are added by this treaty to the seven specified in the Extradition Treaty of 1842, but they cover the most flagrant cases of abscording embezzlers and persons of that class. It will be a good thing for both nations when the trenty is ratified.

BRITISH VITAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Mulhall, an English statistician whose reputation is world-wide, has lately published a quantity of information relative to the growth of the population of the Three Kingdoms. which contains some curious revelations.

Mr. Mulhall finds, for instance, that while the condition of the United Kingdom is increasing only 12 per cent per decade, its wealth is growing 22 per cent during the same time, its trade In vital statistics, it is shown that the death

The Lansdowne estates in Queen's came later | rate is rapidly decreasing, that fewer children de and that people live to much greater age ு எர்கள்ளால். சி.வதவி

was a sort of suttler among the than formerly. But what particularly strikes The quarrels and lawsuits between the 15 per cent.

Mr. Mulhall recognizes the fact that these figures "gvie ground for an apprehension of wisdom and patience for their adjustment, physical decadence," and calls upon the British Medical association to make a report upon it at

Examining the figures by geopraphical divisions, he finds that the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deather is at the rate of 14.3 per 1,000 inhabitants in England and Wales, 13.9 in Scotland and only 6.4 in Ireland. This is especially significant in view of the fact that marriage, are not as childless in Ireland as in England, and more children are born to each marriage; but on the other hand, the marriage rate in Ireland is now the lowest in the world and steadily declining, in consequence of the emigration of men and women in the prime of life. The result of this excessive rents. low birth-rate is very unfavorable to the country, the decrease in births amounting to 55,000 per year as compared to the last decade.

Such facts as these are always alarining, but a low hirth-rate secus to come with civilization and weath. France has reached nearly a uncompromising hostility. We are informed stationary position in regard to population, the that they will oppose it at every stage and number of births being just suffici at tokep up the population. New England has about reached that state, and its population would in all probatility decline but for immigration, and Mr. Mulha'l's figures would indicate that Great the country.

QUEBEC FINANCES.

Quebec's financial position is causing coniterable discussion in the press of the other ceasus of opinion that a sweeping change is needed in the existing system. The abolition of all provincial sussities is bullly advocated in Ontarie, but such a measure would involve a total everhauling of the relations of the provinces to the Federal Government. The subsidy system has been a source of infinite corruption and has been used by the Ottawa Government in the House of Commons. Ontario, claiming to be the principal sufferer in these successive deals, quite naturally goes in for abelition. The other provinces not so fertunately situated, and not having had the benefit of economical government just as naturally resist the proposition unless some other means are found for supply ing the required sevence.

It cannot be said to be a charge made for party purposes when it is alleged that the unfertunate financial position of Quebec is owing to unwise and improper management. The figures speak for themselves. As Mr. Merci-r has already shown, the consolidated debt from Ireland in this way, and not a copper amounts to \$15,155,018, while the expenditures and floating cebt is \$3,693,000, making in all nearly \$22,000,000 liabilities. There is, according to Mr. Shehyo, a deficit on list year's transactions of \$328,592, and there are claims for railway subsidies in virtuo of last year's legislation which amount to \$1,030,000. Tre problem presented by this untoward state

of affairs is very terious as well as difficult. Rigid economy may do a good deal to restore: just relation between income and expenditure but there will still remain large deceands which must be satisfied after the interest on the debt and ordinary charges have been provided for. The old way of spending money freely, and then the date when the convention shall come into running to Ottawa for help, can no longer be counted on. It was that which led to the present demoralization. If the upper chamber were abolished a considerable saving would be made, but, we suppose, it is useless to expect that. A suggestion has been made that the Dominion should assume a portion of the provincial debt, inasmuch as it was largely incurred for railways and other works of a Dominion character. This proposition, we notice, has led to similar demands by the other provinces, which are not much better off than tais provines. The federal treasury, unhappily, is in a position analogous to Quebec, and through similar causes-recklies expenditure and corrunt government. But however caused, the fact is evident and must be dealt with. All the journals who have considered this subject have come to the same conclusion, viz. : that the provinces who have spent more than their income must resort to some sort of direct taxation if they cannot come to an understanding with Ottown for a revision of the financial relations of the Dominion and the provinces. The Toronto World. thinks it has discovered a way out of the difficulty in this province. It says :--

"It is said that the Lower Canadians are poor, but the Catholic part of the population are estimated to pay \$10 per head, or \$10.800, 000 in all per annum, to support their charges. That is a sign that they do not feel thems-lyes poor, for they pay ungrungingly. In Italy or Mexico the church would be called upon in circumstances to contribute of its revenue so the state, but Jean Baptiste is too devout to take such a step. If, however, direct texation were adopted possibly the Church would sacrifice some of their revenues to refer the burden of the habitums. Her property has been enormously benefitted by the railways, in building which much of the Quebec debt has been created, and she ought to be willing to bear a fair proportion if new taxation. At any rate it is worth trying. If the wholepopulation of the Dominion shoulde the load it is certain that there will be no ecclesinstical contributions."

To rob the Church has always been a favorite mode of raising money with a certain class of politicians. The coolness with which the proposition is advanced shows how little the writer knows of what he sets down under the general name of "the Church." It is very easy to write in such a way, but those who know how matters really stand will smile at a suggestion that could only spring from ignorance or malice.

If, however, direct taxation must be resurted tion in order to make up for the reckless expenditures of the succession of misgovernments in this province, the prople will quickly learn what it means to be governed by Tories, and they will be able to draw comparisons between such rulers in Quebec and the opposite sort in : Ontario. In any case a severe strain is coming upon confederation. And, whether the proposed conference be held or not, there must soon

who was a sort of sutter among the summary among the camp followers of Ny ham III. He was a Mr. Mulhall and clarms him for the future of Dominion and the provinces, necessitating con. shrewd fellow, was this Potty. When the land Great Britain is the fact that the proportion of tinual resort to the Privy Council, are becoming shrewd fellow, was this Potty. When the land oreas british is steadily decreasing, a little too monotonously ridiculous. It is and has been decreasing for years. Births per pretty plain that the Federal Government can. 1,000 of population fell off about 51 per cent. a not do anything to help Quebec out of her diff. year in the period 1881-1885, as compared with culties without also doing as much in proportion 1876-1880, while the marriage rate declined only for the other provinces. Thus the whole subject appears surrounded with difficulties and con. plications that demand the exercise of much

THE CRIMES BILL

Landlordism, backed by Tory government, is making a final stand against humanity and justice in the management of Irish affairs. Last night's cables inform us that-

"Mr. W. H. Smith gave notice that the Government would move that the New Irish Crims bill have precedence over all orders of Crims but have precedence over all orders of the day. Mr. John Morlay gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Govern-ment's motion to the effect that "the House excessive rents.

Against this repetition of this manifestly fatuous policy of coercion the Liberals, led by Mr. Gladstone, and the Irish representatives, led by Mr. Parnell, have declared from every start. The stopidity and cruelty of introducing a Crimes bill for Ireland at a time when Ireland is more free from crime than at any former period of its history, and infinitely freer from crime than any other country in the world, is sufficient in itself to condemn the Tory policy.

Skirmishing may now he said to have ended and the real battle to have begur, The Salisbury ministry must know that coercion is no longer possible and can only lead to greater confusion and discredit gov crnment more than ever in Ireland.

What the people of Ireland need is are versal of the unnatural policy pursue lier tha last eighty-seven years. Give them back their Parliament, remedy the crils of the land tenure and allow their intelligence, their industry, and their enterprise to have full scope. Ireland is as fruitful, as rich in natural resources, contains as industrious a population as Eugland, yet decay, on several or asions to strong hen its following famine, misery, have been hers, while England has risen to the height of wealth and prosperity. Had the two countries been equally governed, had the wealth and resources of Ireland been directed as such were in England, so vast a disparity between the two countries would never have been witnessed. But English legislators aimed with Cevilish ingenuity to oripple and destroy Irish industry, while Irish landlords have steadily drained the unharpy island of its wealth by cutrageous rack-rents. Since the union, billions of pounds eterling have been taken returned. No nation on carth could aband such a drain.

This is a question less of class government, though that unfortunately enters largely into it, than of political economy. It is, shall a country possessing unrivalled facilities for commerce, manufacturing and agriculture, a law-abiding industrious population, he kept in a state of ohronic anarchy, misery and de pression, in order that a few worthless landlords may retain their grip on the soil? Or shall England by wise measures of land reform and ilscal improvement allow the people to work out their own destiny, untrammelled by repressive legislation and uncursed by a body and soul destroying landlordry?

It is a stronge thing, indeed, if England dreads that should Ireland become great and prospercus, her own greatness and prosperity would be endangered. Yet, this must be the sucret fear that lies at the root of British opposition to ameliorative measures for Ireland. Novertheless, the change must come. As a fact, England does not govern Ireland to day. The Irish are governang themselves the best way they can in spite of England, her note of parliament, her partizen judges, packed juries, army of occupation, policemen, landlords, spies, informers and Dublin Castle. The nation is united and cannot be repressed, though the homes of the peasants be burned over their heads, their priests imprisoned and their property configured. The masses of Englishmen, instructed by their wisest states. men, are beginning to see the true character of the conflict in Ireland. They perceive that the elements in it are identical with those that are becoming all too familiar with themselves, and a strong wave of popular feeling is rising in favor of justice to the unhanny people of the sister island.

The struggle in Parliament will be severeand protracted. The Government may carry their point, but they will find the problem as far from solution as ever. In the end they will only prove the impossibility of govern ing Ireland by the old tyrannical methods. and Home Rule will be conceded at last, asevery measure of amelioration has been in the past, by fear and not as a matter of right and justice. Still we are not without hope that Mr. Gladstone may succeed in rendering the proposed measure abortive. He will at least educate the British public, and bring the final and proper solution of the Irish question within a measurable distance of time.

THE EMPEROR AND THE CZAR.

One can fancy with what feeling of envy and examperation Alexander of Russia contemplates the popular enthusiasm with which William of Prussia has been greeted by his people on his 90th birthday festival. The contrast exhibited in the position of the two Emperore is highly dramatic, and conveys a profound moral. Personally the Czar is a wery commonplace mortal. His intellectual. endowments are meagre, his personal courage be a thorough revision of the constitution, more than doubtful. It cannot be said of him.