THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Nov. 21, 1888

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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IS PRISTED AND PUBLISHED ST

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761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

THE POST PRINTING & POBLISHING CO., 761 Craig Street, Montreal

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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1588

ANNEXATION.

Lord S saley has thought it wise and proper to warn the French Canadians of Ottawa against entertaining the idea of annexaion. By doing so he has given the world to understand what is, after all, a living factneighboring republic is a widely extended and growing sentiment in Canada.

Canala may be trusted to look out for themmilitary prwer, but it is hardly likely.

Lord Starley, much as we admire his national independence is parely secand too little acquainted with the currents of Canadian thought to fathom their depths. and made to feel, as we are made to feel, the ship, he would, perhape, modify his views considerably. But if he will study the subject, even from the point of view of an Englishman sejourning in the country, he will revit n.

Canada, find a bare cupboard. Lord Stanley has much to learn of Canada the few who visit Rideau Hall, or the noisy mob that he may hear in one or two cities, people. There is deep dissatisiaction in the contingent on the second. country. In some respects it smounts to

to be found in the constant and increasing excdus of the people. The policy pursued by Sir John Macdonald may succeed for a little longer; the opening up of new territory will enable a false system to fiourish for a time. But thore are causes outside, beyond his control, and when the next periodical depression falls upon the world, a few multomillionaires with an impoverished people, a mountain of debt, an isolated country, will hardly be able to evade national baskruptcy.

By taking a determined stand President Harrison can put an end to this wild esturnalis of Macdonaldiam in Canada, with its rubbiany Imperialism and fantastic attempts to play the game of empire with stolen chirs. and borrowed counters. It is not dependence on Great Britain that our people want to be rid of, but of the gang of sharks who sasame the character of loyalists that they may carry on their plundering under a respectable flag.

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

ports of a large enthusiastic and highly representative meeting held in Dablin under the auspices of the Protestant Home Kale Association. The Rev. Professor Galbraith occupied the chair, and Mr. Thomas Shillington, the president, moved the resolutions, which were ably seconded by Dr. Kidd, who ridiculed the idea of Catholic intolerance under a that the feeling in favor of union with the | native legislature. The resolutions having been supported by Messre. Pierce Mahony, M.P., and J. C. Stephenson, member of

Aron firer of the Imperial Government, Parliment for South Shields; Mr. Taomas His Excellency was within his right in argu- Dickson, M.P. ; Mr. Pieton, M.P. , and Mr. ing stainst annexation. But the people of Henry Halliday, who brought with him s special personal message from Mr. Gladatone, selves F ratime, or until such time as the spoke to the other resolutions condemnatory country along the frontiers between the lot the present examplify policy of the Go-Dominion and the Republic fills up with seroment, rejecting Mr Cosmberlain's miser population, the present condition may pre. able scheme of Provincial Councils, and rewall ; but once the overflow sets in, as it is commanding that the land-tax of the further appents at some future time, the difficulty of under a Land Purchase set lement be collectpressiving a separate nationality will become [able, not by the English Treasury, but by insuperation. Possibly, like certain ancient (off isle responsible to the native Parliament nations, our country may become a refuge for of the Irish people. "This great meeting," criminals and boodlers to such an extent that says the Nation, " of the leading Irish Proit will be ruled by them and made into a testants should be a sufficient refutation if the alander that the struggla for

mary good qualities, is too new to Canada tarian, for at shows that, in the words of Mr. Gladstone's latter to the meeting, there are multitudes of exmest and decided Protestants He is an Englishman, enjoying the full status in Ireland, who are true amidst whatever of rational manhood. Were he a colonial oblequy and misrepresentation to the tradi. and which are already so powerful that in tions of their fathers.' ' A remarkable incidisabilities and incompleteness of his citizen. | dent closed the proceedings, an incident that reveals the growth of the feelings of Irish Nationaliam and patrictism in directions where those feelings have hitherto been strange. Mizs Jameson, a young lady from have to reach the conclusion that Canada has | circles bitherto hard shut against popular and everything to gair, nothing to lose, by an | national sympathies, came forward at the end of the apports and sang, amid extraordinary

to make the tender in such a fraternal way that it shall be an overture to the Canadian and Canadianz. Let him not imagine that people to become a part of the Republic.' Thus it would appear that the Republican idea is for the union both commercially and represent the true feelings of the Canadian | politically of the two countries, the first as

Anyone who studies the opposite conditions despair of better things and its expression is of life, progress and taxation prevailing in the Dominion and the Republic cannot avoid the conclusion that the enormous and increasing debt, taxation and expense of living in Canads, while all these three prime factors in individual and national success are decreasing in the States, must before long precipitate a crisis in Canada. It is obviously and absolutely impossible to avart it. If anything the Republicans can do would retard that crisis it is to pursue a policy of retailation and exclusion. It would help the Tories immensely and play right into the hands of Sir John machine into pieces.

Viewed in another light we may expect a settlement of the fisheries dispute, which will no use for royalty ? leave the Government of Canada no alter-

native but abject surrender. It goes without asying that England will not risk a rupture with the United States in support of the Cazadian interpretation of the treaty of 1818, and, as Canada cannot defy the Americans Irish newspapers by last mail contain resingle-handed, we may prepare for another of those ignominious surrenders with which the history of our dealings with our neigh bors has made us painfully familiar.

Our position, therefore, is plainly one of existence on sufferance. We might find shelter, perhaps, in the magnanimity of the United States and be permitted to drag sut a mean colonial life after they had plundered and reduced us to a position of contemptible feebleness, but what Canadian can contemplate such a future without shame? It will not be long before these things will be brought home to us in a way that will demonstrate the folly and weakness of our Tory government. Better for us to look at the situation calmly, straight in the face and consider what is best to be done under stress of circumstances we can neither control nor evade. "It is a cardinal fact," said Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingerson!, "which we must all bear in mind, that there is but one real service which Canada is in a position to render to the people of England, and that is to place ourselves, as far as we honorably can, in friendly relations with the people of the United States, and there is no way in which we could do that one-half so thoroughly as if we could adopt a policy of tree interchange with the United States and strengthen those commercial bonds which now link us together, spite of all the restrictions which two hostile tariffs can interpose, one-half of our total trade, and thibs most profitibl e half, is

States."

THE TWO ENGLANDS.

English political parties in the old sense, inderstood when the terms Whig and Tory were mentioned, have ceased to exist. Instead of them we beheld two Eeglands in which the distinction of three kingdoms is lost. In ides of union is commen to both, i uf n thing could be more opposite than REPUBLICAN VIEWS CONCERNING Mr. Glargerene's idea of union and that instated on by the Salisbury ministry. Recogploing that poles, in the full, true meaning Republican administration towards Canada; of the word, is not only desirable from a patriou's and a statesman's point of view, but of our contemperatice. That it will be less as of jest to be striven for as essential to fri-mily than that pursued by the Democrate the stabile v, if not to the very existence, of to be regarded as certain. With this the Empire, Mr. Gladstone calle upon the ereplying to an address of French Canaview we do not agree. Quite possibly the nation to sweep away II injustice and estat-Republicans may be enposed as a party to lish equal rights as the fleet steps towards the on a mercial reciprocity, but Mr. Sherman and realization of his ideal of union. He would Mr. Butterworth, both leaders of consolidate the proples of the British felands party, have given strong procis into one prople, mutually interested in the of their desire to come to a fair preservation and defence of that common understanding and a just settlement | irredom and pelitical equality which alone with this country. Republican opposition to | can give a guarantee of union and stability. reciprocity, as everybody knows, is founded Institutions, however venerable by age on the belief that it would indefinitely post- | or conscorated by custom, he would pone apprexation. "I know of no case in have no hesitation in abelishing, history," says Senator Sherman, "where when convinced that their contin-Commercial Union has advanced political names was inimical to the progress and line of 4,000 miles, half of which is an intargi- | contained that timely constitutional reform is ble line, and the other half water, crossed the only way to preserve the state from revo daily by the vessels of toth countries, make a lution and anaroby, when the avieguards try." union neccessary or war inevitable." He is, crected by one sge for the defence of popular however, opposed to war for he declared :- | liberty are turned into balwarksof oppression "I don't want to go to war to scenire by sucher, he would remove them, as a territory. Territory sequired by war wine general would reze obsolet: fortifications Is worth nothing. What I would like to make way for defences more in accordance to see is that the Province of Canada should with the changed conditions of the times. be represented in Congress like our States.' | Cautionaly venturous, he does not ask too much, for he knows that behind him men sre Retaliation bill in Congress, he said : "Oar rising who will advance along the lines he collency studied the exodua question he whole territory since the conquest of Canada] has indicated to the full fruition of a federaby Great Britsin in 1758 has had a continuous tion of the British Islands, all parts of which will be equally free ; when the fisherman on which cannot be checked and which bids fair each other except by political as well as the remotest island, the crofter in the most Commercial Union." And again he sequestered valley, will be a lord in his cwn he could imagine from territorial annex. says: "All the considerations that en right, being a British citizen, absolutely inder ation. pendent and safe in the possession of the preduct of his industry. In the programme of the Democracy there is no thought of confication. But the principle must be recognized that the soil from which the nation springs belongs to the S00,000, and that this astonishing increase pation. Indeed it has long been recognized in legislation regarding the land of Ireland, and the reason why the other England op. brief period of immigration, and the extent of gards as clearly indicating a break-down of the war of tariffs in the interests of a class la poses with implacable fury the remedial propositions advanced by Mr. Gladatone is because it knows that their adoption must be | Ireland or Germany. followed by the speedy collapse of the last vestiges of the feudel system.

with wealth, titler, estates, this little Eogland imagines itself the Empire, unmindful of the greater England slowly rising to claim from perty.

allied herself with the little England of the aristocrats. Forgetful of the fact that the how to dispense with royalty altogether when next they reconstruct their system of government. From her overflowing purse she would not take a shilling to aid her starving peasant subjects in Ireland, but she could ostenta-

tionsly send a donation to the wretched ban-Macdonald. On the other hand, were they to ditti of Dablin Castle engaged in the detesttake advantage of the standing offer in our able work of demolishing peasant homes. Customs Act, shey could sussh the Tory She gave her blessing to the crowbar and the strength of her royal hand to the battering ram. Should the world be astonished if, at

> The honor, the dignity, the inviolability of the Crown, even to the slightest breath of reproach, constitute a principle that all British men are prepared to defend. But since Cromwell shortened royal prerogative by a head, monarchs have been taught that their best, their salest prerogative was to be found and maintained in the affection of their people. Once that is forfeited, they have nothing to do but pack up. How foolish, then, is it not, or one whom all have been taught to revere and love, to bless the bloody work of Balfour and cap the climax of Clauricarde's cruelty with condescending commends. tion ? If the Queen does not love her Irish subjects, she might, at least, refrain from open sympathy with their orpressors. Of

two Englands she should not have chosen the turn, and misery has a long memory. It is impossible that the little Eng the great England of the marees.)

has extended to Sectiand and Wales. To-merrow it will spread through England It has already become a question of the survival of the fittest-whether aristocracy, the succamb. One or the other must. We believe in the people.

The England that follows Mr. Gladstone is composed largely of those who believe that "righteousness exalteth a nation," that injustice and oppression weaken government, that statesmen should take, as Tenpyeon

> " Occasion by the hand and make The bounds of freedom wider yet."

sings,

In this England, too, exists the hope of happier days for the masses of Englishmen. now carried on with the people of the United the desire to bury forever the cruel memories United States, and, by means of Orangeism of the past, the determination to reconstruct in order to save the estates of the nation. To this England also belongs the future of the Empire. The other and lesser England belorgs to the past and is even now preparing

the hated Yankers will, when they get tender freedom in trade and commerce, and for the masses, convinced of its own amperior-) of our quotation from the Chicago Herald. ply to the fact that there are too many idlen for the manes, convinced of the slightest whiff of An amlable, personally popular satrap, but | living on the land of England, while import. ity, insanely leafous of the signees while of and its still a satrap, may not see how irresistably tions of chesp food from abroad have reduced democrany coming between the will all the reduced nobility, will make no concession. Possessed comin his warnings sgainst Republican tur- the value of farm products below the point nobility, will make no concension. A concension in the cars of men whose sons and that will give maintenance to the point of the symbolism of the monarchical system, moll sound in the cars of men whose sons and that will give maintenance to the idler, brothers are fiscing from the blessed tran. quility of the Dominion to the dreadful turbu- from the cultivation of the land are divided ience of the Republic at the rate of 53,333 per into three parts ; one, called "rent." going greater England slowly rising to claim irom the stop of the showly rising to claim irom the stop of the slowly rising to claim irom the stop of the slowly rising to claim irom the stop of the slowly rising to claim irom the stop of the slowly rising to claim irom the stop of the slowly rising to claim irom the stop of the slowly rising to claim irom the stop of the slowly rising to claim irom the stop of the slowly rising to claim irom the stop of the slowly rising to claim irom the slowly rising to claim irom irom the slowly rising to claim irom the slowly rising to claim irom the slowly rising to claim irom irom the slowly rising to claim the slowly risi

Unfortunately, and with istudies disregard in the States, but share for doing nothing; the scand for over, that natural increase must be count- seeing, and the third does all the work, big owes her crown to revolution, she is teaching | Furthermore, the lass is permanent, both of owes her crown to revolution, and in the second and their descendants, for they is only " breaking down " to diverse and indifference, too emigrants and their descendants, for they is only " breaking down " to diverse a first and the second at the second cannot be induced to return, because they that the laborer is a very rather that the laborer is a very rather that the can do better, make more money, live more comfortably, and enjoy greater liberty in the States than they can in Canada,

Still, it must be admitted, these exlles retain a vivid recoilection and love of their native land for the first generation at least, are creating bonds of sympathy between the really effective romedy. Dr. Wallice, cited land of their birth and the land of their adortion, which is making tewards territorial andemand from the incoming president for a some future time, the Democracy shall find nexation at a rate undercamed of by Lord Stanley or the powers he represents.

What has been said concerning the French Canadians applies with equal, if not greater, force to English-speaking Canadians. There are more Nova Scotians in Boston to-day that there are in Balifax. To find the people of New Branswick you must cross over into the State of Maine. For the descendents of the men who cleared the forests and made the farms of Upper Canada you must look to Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan and California. Two millions is the estimate of the aggregate of the Canadian population in the United States-s country which stands in the s.me relation to Canada that the next world does to this-

" A bourne from whence no 'raveller returns." Of the housands who go away, who ever sees any return ? The young, the strong, least, fer her sotion has taught the roor of the enterprising, go to the States, where Great Britsin what they may expect in their they find a fild for their energies which does not exist at home. But who come here from the States ? Boodlers, only boodlers, land of the classes can permanently sur ingate | Data robbers, embezziers, plunderers of trusts committed to their care; these come to The contagion of the Irish popular struggle Canada fugitives from justice, while we lose the best of our population.

There must be rescone, conses, for this exclusifrom the Dominion. What are they? Tais is a question a Govornor-General ought parasite, or democracy the organism. shall to study. But, leat he should be unwilling to state the true atawer, for one in his position cannot be expected to formulate uncomfortable facts, we will give it for him. It is comprised in four words :--

Bad government ! Colonial atagnation !

A cl'que, composed of-what shall we call them ?--practical politicians-have captured the Federal Government machine. This clique call themselves Conservative, profess the most abject loyalty to England, cultivate the most intense animosity towards the and other dark-lastern organizations, instil prejudices to enslave the minds of their dupes. With special legislation and the generous disposal of the national resources. they bribe an opulant class, whose members

Under the existing system the profits arising course we are aware that Dr. Bender's figures "wages," going to the laborer ; the third Unfortunately, and with istuous disregard include the natural increase of the going to the occupier. The third abare being the least and it prition the most precarious of all. That went a system course one of the three mast an enter. The laborer being the weskest is, at a the first. Bat as it is ho while p user value from the land, the occupier with a life in turn and after him the alleged 12- C-owner,

To prevent utter collapse and ruin land while the ties of blood, religion and language nationalization has been proposed as the only by Rev. Arnold D. Taylor, who comments in the letter from which we have quoted, says the people could well afford to pay the land. lords for the loss of their present rights by means of bonds securing to them an income equal to the amount of their present not rents, because the continuous and necessary increase in the value of land arising from the growth of the whole community in manufac. tures and wealth generally, would enable it to clear off these bonds in, at most, lifty yeare, leaving the whole rental of the country after that period free to meet the expenses now met by taxation. During that period the amount available for the reduction of taxation would continually increase.

Thus we see the English people face to face with the same problem that is agitating Ire. land, and that they see but one way out of the difficulty, namely, to get rid of the land, lords. Sy England comes into the line of land reform with Ireland, the no just lought in both countries being the same-in vest the possession of the soil in the men who actually cultivate it and do away with the class who now say :- " This land is mine. You shall not cultivate it. If I choose to keep it waste, it is no one's busines but my den." Yet the nation has a say in the matter, and the people are asserting the primordial doe trine that the earth God " has given to the children of men." not to a particular privileged class of men. That has long been the Irish of it; now it is the English of it. too, and being right it must prevail.

THE PROPOSED COLONIAL TRACE CONFERENCE.

The home organ of the Government at Ostawa has announced that the Dominion Government has decided to formally request the Governments of Australia and New Zesland to send delegates to Ottawa duly anthorized to enter into negotiations for the establishment of closer trade relations between those Colonics and the Dominion, as well as to consider the practicability of a joint effort to lay a Pacific cable between Vancouver and Australia,

All Canadians will, of course, wish access to this proposition and will be pleased to see it result in the practical $\epsilon \mathbf{x} \rightarrow n$. : ou: markets. The trouble with the Doubles, as with all protected countries, is tool we have no availab's markets for the distant of our surplus productions, raw and method tured. High tariffs are inimical to for imtrade, and, unless our government is pie pared to let down the bars, we cannot a how trade is to be promoted. All commerce must be profitable to both parties to the transaction or it will cease. There are many things, no doubt, that we could exchange with the Australian colonies with advantage to them and to ourselves, and the laying of a

worth. W. Son only to clause back at the record of for orginacy. Since the war of 1812 sugar her subtramen the folly of all temptings (x-relet contro or this continent. to see how fully she admits the preponderating power of the United States. That ad mission which we to take a more emphatic form when, as we hope and bilieve, the incoming R publican administration, will require an absolute estilement of the Ficherice and all other disputes with Osnada.

The propie of Canada not less than Ith United States are sick and tir deferse potty game of crosss purposes pure ity ine Maciensifite Torier. Inst party and government does not and nover distanty support the prophet the Danier I los. Et the present moment they are not acting in consonence with the wishes of our people. They hold the reins of power through fraud. Fraud in government, fraud in parlisment, fraud on the bench, fraud in the elections, frank in expenditure of public money. They are where they are almply by buying up the joose Sah in close constituancies, by the ald of i huge bribery funds subscribed by the "combines," by the gerrymander, partizin revising barristers, and foresworn returning officers. Lat us have one clean, straight spreal to the people and they would be wiped out of existence. After such an appeal it would be found that the masses in Canada are only too anxious to come to terms on the broadest continental principles with the United States.

Disgusted with the rascallty and corruption which has made the country pay three | hundred million dellars in money and incalculable values in land and monopolies nearly two millions of Canadians have left their country to settle in the republic. Were it not for the great safety valve thus provided would long ago have driven the gang led by Sir John Macdonald from positions where they have done nothing but misgovernplander and misappropriate the revenues and resources of the country.

Sir John Macdonald knows annexation in some form is inevitable, but he is determined cap. For this purpose he has gathered about him a set of men to whom he has given full between whom union is the only safety. Can swing to take all they can provided they keep may have to foot the bill after him. If the United States, all the better in his estimation. Is pleases him to reflect that he has starved the Reformers, made the Tories rich, and that | that the true policy of the United States is to | of its privilegor, Bourbonial in the sting that lies in the tail The breakdown in the system is owing sim. be designed, If some such objects as these will

Long ago the Che Earl Bratonafield said | enthusiasm, a starza of " God Save Ireland," Eccliption of Optical provise The lepic [The scine was a memorable one, and is an of time here were due continue the truth of his omen of good things for Ireland.

CANADA.

What will be the probable policy of the is a question now being discussed by several. ·bat On another occasion, when discussing the warning that we cannot be at peace with tered into the acquisition of Florida. by the proximity of the States, a revolution Louislana and the Pacific Coast and Texas apply to Canada, greately strengthened by the changed condition of commercial relations and matters of transportation. These intensify not only the propriety, but

the absolute necessity of both a commercial and a political union between Canada and the States. We are essentially one people, but to hold on and have a good time as long as he | since the autonomy of the Dominion of Canada, we are two rival Federal Republics. we not, therefore, as the elder and stronger him in power. He does not care a rap who Republic, adopt a line of public policy that will peacefully and happily bland the two in one harmonious whole ?"

That other England, kept above and apart from the true England of the people by laws,

for itself a corner in that great grave-yard of played out political systems-the nine teenth century.

THE EMPIRE OF PENGUINIA.

American newspapers have found a fruitful text for scornful fun in Lord Stanley's speech to the St. Jean Baptiste Society at Ottawa. "There is rejolding in Canada." says the Chicago Hersid, "that Lord Stan-"lev, the Governor-General, has come out "squarely against annexation. My lord, in " diane, cautioned his subjects against fall-"ing into the publicious habits of the Americame, where a national etection had but recently worked upon everybody's feelings. While men and boys were carrying oil in America, and stereoption operators were fgrowlog wealthy, the Canadians slept in peace, calm in the thought that my lord Starley was still drawing \$50 000 a year, " with residence, and sure of about \$5,000 "more for accretaries to aid him in person-" ating her Mejesty the Quien. The French "Canadiane, hearing these goodly words, or "their substance, returned to their homes, "and the young people at once left for the "United States to grow up with the coun-

It would be ungracious, we suppose, to class His Excellency with the innecent or the ignorant, yet it would be well if he should cultivate incidity whon next he declaims against anaexation. However, we will presume that he meant annexation of Canada, as a country, not the French Canadians as a people, to the United States. Had His Exwould be aware that annexation of the worst kind is a progressively increasing movement to produce more disastrous results than any

Dr. Prosper Bender, in the November number of the Magezine of American History, states, on the strength of reliable authorities. that the total population of French-Canadian crigin in the United States now numbers has taken place during the last fifteen years ! He further observes that, considering the starved." This the reverend gentleman rethe sources of supply, this result far exceeds | the present land system of England, and he his country who are afraid of American proportionately that to the credit of either

Perhaps when Lord Stapley has been somewhat longer in our country and has had time to study our political and social conditions, he will be able to give an opinion on this sort

are always ready with a million or two in cash whenever an election is to be were Having thus reduced the art of government to a system of scientific pullical rescality, they have drawn a corden of restriction round the country, isolated it from its nearest neighbor and best friend, and, like Victor Hugo's devil fish, are slowly consuming it by suction.

For many years the Liberal party has fought manfully against this abominable system, but the powers of corruption, direct ed by one endowed with setanic cupring, capacity and vitality, were too strong for it, till thousands, despairing of better things have pulled up stakes and fied from a land where life to them was no longer endurable under the deadly upas of Macdonaldism.

Like human penguins equatting on the fringe of the Arctic circle, those only remain behind who have lost the power of flight, each one nursing with addle-pated persistency, after the manner of the Patagonian bird, a solitary egg-the imagined Neph of an empire of perguins. To these let Lord Stanley addrets himself. They will cheer him when he speaks against annexation. But, meantime, as the Chicago Herald truly said. "The young people go to the United States and grow up with the country."

The moral of the whole story, as Lord Stanley will not be slow to discover, is that the continuance of Sir John Macdonald in power by acts of bribery and corruption " in all their protean forms," is the cause of the apparation movement, and the longer he remains at the head of affairs the stronger it will become.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

In a recent article we ventured to say that the contagion of the Irish struggle had cxtended to Scotland and Wales, and would scon spread throughout England. Since then we have read in a letter in the Church Reformer. by Canon Grant, of Hitcham, rectory Ipswich, in which he remarks upon the deplorable condition of the Boglish agricultural classes. "The land is only half-cultivated," he complains, "and the laborers are standing about with their hands In their peckets, the land labor-starved and the laborers land. thinks the problem demanding solution is competition and who desire te control the how to bring the laborer and the land to | home market. It is also pretty clear that gether.

Here we have a pretty sorrect, if concise, sketch of the situation in England, which shows that the agrarian problem there is be-In answer to this question he declared institutions and customs of caste ; tenacious of annexation and its causes. By that time he coming as preasing as in the slater kingdoms, of colonial delegates at Ottawa may possibly

ties of the age require. Bat is it not singularly unfortunate that we should be compelled to seek markets at the antipodes when our natural market lies close to our doors in the United States-a market which cur government declined to have opened when the proposition for reciprocity was made in good faith by President Cleveland and Secretary of State Bayard.

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cable it certainly a project which the necessi-

If there is anything the people of Canada desire more than another it is free commercial intercourse with the United States. There is nothing we have to sell but they need and are willing to purchase, could we only come to a fair understanding. Two years ago Mr. Cieveland, in his message to Congress WTO:C :---

"Our social and commercial intercourse with these populations who have been placed upon cur borders and made forever cur neighbore, is made apparent by a list of the United States' common carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Scoretary of the Treasury to the Senate on 7th February, in answer to a resolution of that body ; and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchange which has come into existence during the last half century. This interceurse is still but partially developed, and if the amicable enterprises and wholesome rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the fature is full of the fruits of an unbounded prosperity on both aides of the border,"

To this amicable advance the Dominion Government refused to respond, although the party in power distinctly declared in 1878 that the main object of the protective tariff was to obtain free trade with the States. It It is now, however, abundantly evident that the sattled policy at Ostawa is to continue this selfish policy chimes in perfeetly, with the ideas of the Imperial Federationists, in the furtherance of whose schemes the proposed conference