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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888.

Since the late rains the crop prospects have improved throughout the country. The reports from Manitoba are particularly encouraging.

We can scarcely credit the rumor that the cyclone which struck Ottawa was caused by Tory indignation at the recent appointments to the Cabinet.

A personal friend of Sir Charles Tupper assures us that he has permanently retired from parliamentary life in Canada. "Nothing can induce me to return," he said, when taking his departure.

A PERFECT HOWL has gone up from the Tory party against the appointment of Mr. Dawdney to the Ministry of the Interior. It is even said that Sir John has yielded to the storm and will take some other less objectionable man in his place.

By declining the proffered knighthood, Dr. Daniel Wilson gave an instance of Canadian spirit and good sense, worthy of praise and imitation. These titles are not held in high esteem in Canada, and in some instances have proved a painful incumbrance.

Mr. Mercier's scheme for abolishing turnpike road tolls on the Island of Montreal is decidedly popular. This toll nuisance is a vexatious survival of barbarism. The public, we are sure, will consider the money well laid out that will free the roads from the antiquated encumbrances of toll-bars.

By declaring that no more taxes should be levied on the people in any way than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of government, the Democrats have adopted the only sound principle of taxation, and are sure to carry the elections with it. In Canada the same plank has been adopted by the Liberals, and it will be victorious here as well as in the States.

A LONDON correspondent has started the story that there is a highly interesting display of the tender passion, at present, being developed between Prince George of Wales and the lovely daughter of a poor but proud Irish peer. Of course, as in the romance, the stream of love does not run smoothly. The Prince's parents are dissatisfied and his royal grandmother is indignant. But isn't the daughter of an Irish peer as good any day as the son of a Scotch peer? To such an inveterate match-maker as the Queen should not this afford an opportunity for settling the Irish question by an alliance?

HOW MR. MCSHANE has made his statement in the Legislature of the reasons which led him to retire from the ministry and essentially defended himself against the imputations of the Opposition. As his reasons for retiring were personal, the relations between the Premier and himself being of the most cordial friendship, comment is unnecessary and would be scarcely proper.

ENGLAND has a boodle scandal, and some good people turn up their eyes and seem astonished. Boodle, indeed! Why, it has been one of the aristocratic fine arts practiced for centuries and brought to perfection by Majesty itself. Let England look at her pension list and the army of bootlers who hold possession of the House of Lords and one half or more of the Commons. Boodle, quotha! Nowhere is boodle as great as in England.

CAMEL reports to-day represent the Salisbury Government in a bad way. The situation so eloquently depicted by Mr. Gladstone, in which all sins of omission and commission were given abolition through dread of a Home Rule Ministry getting into power, appears to be dissolving. To the better class of Englishmen the idea of Home Rule, as proposed in compensation clauses of the Local Government bill, is more distasteful than Home Rule. The great brewing and distilling interests have long dominated the Tory party and thought the present a good time to project their long cherished scheme of permanently licensing public houses. Nearly all these houses are either owned or controlled by brewers and distillers, the value of which the free advance of the temper-

ance power will destroy. Hence the scheme for compensation. This has roused the people, who have sufficient trouble as it is to regulate the publicans, without giving them a permanent lien on the nation.

THE DEATH BY ELECTRICITY BILL, which has just passed the New York Legislature, will put a stop to the ghastly nuisance of sensationalism which has hitherto flourished in connection with condemned murderers. The bill not only provides for the quiet, speedy dispatch of the criminals, but it also deprives them of holding levees in their cells, and forbids the presentation of floral tributes by admirers of murderers. The publication of their daily doings in the press is also prohibited. This law will have the effect of reducing the most unworthy of criminals from heroes to common felons, and prevent maudlin, hysterical sentimentalism from making themselves ridiculous. It is time a bill of this kind should have been passed. There has been too much blubbering altogether over men who deserve nothing but the fate provided for them by law.

MR. MERCIER could not have made a better selection than that of Mr. Denis Barry as one of the Circuit Court judges for this district. No one at the Bar holds a higher position, or is more universally respected by all classes than Mr. Barry, and this recognition of his merits, and through him of the claims of the Irish people of Montreal, will give general satisfaction. His knowledge of both languages, his long and intimate identification with the progress of the community, his high attainments as a lawyer, eminently qualify him for a seat on the Bench, to which we are glad to see him elevated.

MRS. LEVELAND, in defence of her husband's honor and her own happiness, has been compelled to refute a vile slander cast about by an alleged clergyman named Pendleton. Her prompt, womanly letter removed the slander from the category of those robberies which George Eliot described as "robberies that leave man or woman forever beggared of peace and joy, yet kept secret by the sufferer." Infinitely vile is he who utters a slander that strikes within the home circle of another. Yet nothing is more common. Fortunately for Mr. Cleveland the prominence of his position and the momentous interests of the presidential election gave his wife the right and imposed on her the duty of publicly refuting the reverend liar. Not so is it with women who have often to suffer in silence under the malignant slanders of

"Low-breathed talkers, minion whisperers, Cutting honest throats by whispcrs."

THE BILL now before the Quebec Legislature to exempt workmen's tools and household effects from seizure for debt is of the greatest importance from a view altogether apart from the interests of the class directly affected. Under the old law the deprivation of a man's tools for earning his living and the taking from his family the means of living has caused an enormous amount of demoralization and misery, and should not remain on any civilized code of law. If it be argued that the proposed Act deprives creditors of the power to recover debts, the answer is that the change will be beneficial to both creditor and debtor by reducing their transactions to a cash basis. Indeed, it has been urged by many able jurists that there should be no courts for the collection of small debts. Be that as it may, the Bill introduced by Mr. David and backed by the Central Trades and Labor Council of this city ought to become law, if only as a matter of justice to workmen and of protection to traders in doing away with the credit system.

THE KAZOOL is a story of the sooner breed. It condemns Imperial Federation and likewise Unrestricted Reciprocity. Why? Because having got a government test in its mouth, and being a vigorous sucker, it would sooner have things remain as they are. It cares not that outlookers grow lean while its sides and belly distend with pap. Everything in Kazool eyes is lovely, and therefore it reproves both the I. F. and U. R. parties for "turning the public mind from the work at hand into regions of speculation." Go on, most sapient Kazool. Suck away with might and main. The time is coming when your ucker will be dry and you will have to pour more into the top of your pump than will ever come from the spout.

COL. KING-HARMAN, Under Secretary for Ireland, is dead. There will be no weeping or wailing over his loss. Beginning his career as an ardent Nationalist and suspected Fenian, he ended it as a purchased tool of a Tory colonialist government which failed to pay him the price of his treachery.

"He fell from the Patriot's Heaven. Down to the Loyalist's hell."

But now he is dead. He has taken his flight into chaos, following the long line of penitent ghosts of Irish Under-Secretaries and Secretaries who howl along the Stygian shore, if he helpfully they be not further and lower down on their journey to everlasting quarters prepared for such ghosts, providing always that they be worth the trouble of it. Vanished, gone, up or down, what does it matter so long as they are gone, having done their little best in their day to fill the pages of Irish history with a record of misery written in blood? Sic semper tyrannis.

LORD STANLEY has been installed Governor-General, and we heartily bid him welcome to Canada. If he is smart enough to catch the Canadian idea and put himself in accord with it, he may surely count on unbounded popularity. Canadians are a loyal and hospitable people. Unsexating, yet desirous of having a high-minded, dignified, and withal approachable man for Governor-General. If he can make a witty, sensible speech, they are ready to applaud enthusiastically. Knowing the Governor-General to be only a figure-head, and a very expensive one, they simply look to him for a good example in social affairs, a generous patronage of art, science and literature, and a clean bill of health. How

the new man will be regarded depends wholly on himself. Enemies of the system of which he forms a part may hope that he should initiate Lansdowne's exclusiveness, shabby ostentation, lack of generous feeling, and sordid economy, because a few terms like that of Lansdowne's they know would necessitate the abolition of an office which is simply a sinecure in the gift of an English Minister, for which Canadians have to pay an amount vastly in excess of the utmost use that can be taken out of it.

YANKEE skippers are cutting capers along our Atlantic coasts. They are also cutting our fishermen's nets within the coast limit. Our people will now realize the meaning and the meanness of England's abandonment of Canada, with Joe Chamberlain as agent. Yet, how could England help it? Here we have a lot of Philobritons howling loyalty and daring the Yankees to come on, while Britain coolly surrenders every time the Yankees make a demand. Could there be a more humiliating, ridiculous position for any people to occupy? Like an unruly brat that faults a neighbor, then runs to hide behind his mother's apron, we are handed over by that all too obliging mother to be pinched, spanked and our playthings taken from us, while she stands smiling by. O, we are a great people to go on a small fishing party!

ABBREVIATIONS can be made very suggestive and amusing. For instance, the Imperial Federationists are called the IF party. At Halifax the other evening they held a meeting. Among the speakers was Archbishop O'Brien, and we learn from the Recorder that when His Grace incidentally declared that Federation would advance the cause of Home Rule in Ireland there was a solemn silence—those who surrounded him were evidently "not built that way." A little further on, His Grace ventured his opinion that we had had enough of sending out English governors, and there was a graveyard silence at midnight in his immediate vicinity. There was no room for either Home Rule or a policy of Home Governors in the IF programme. Evidently the IF doesn't mean the same thing to the Archbishop that it does to the other Ifadists.

The nomination of Mr. Thurman by the Democratic Convention for the vice-presidency is admitted even by political opponents to be the best possible. The Chicago Herald describes his character and standing in brief but accurate sentences: "Of all the men who became famous as champions of Democracy in the 24 years of defeat Allen G. Thurman is, aside from Bayard, who belongs to a later generation, practically the sole survivor. Since the National Democratic Convention in 1854 assembled, death has removed nearly all of the ancient party leaders, Tilden, Seymour, Hendricks, McKim and Hancock have all died within the last four years. Thurman is the connecting link between the new and the old Democracy. He stands for all that is of good report in either. He is an honest man, a universal favorite, a statesman who finds his enemies not in parties but in classes. No Republican as a Republican objects to him. He has been opposed by enemies of the whole people. It is a fortunate thing for the Democratic party that it has such a man at hand willing to be summoned into its service. It is creditable to the party that it shows its admiration for his character as it does."

Negro slavery, it appears, will be abolished in Brazil much sooner than the plan put forward last February would have led us to expect. The submarine cable spoke last week of an immediate and unconditional liberation of the blacks; and the *Estilo do Sul* of Rio de Janeiro, which has come to hand since, explains the working of the bill that has now passed into law. It is as follows:—

Slaves remain in the service of their masters until December 25th, working for them and receiving wages at a rate to be fixed by the Government. After this they must remain in the domicile or township in which they now live and prove, when called upon to do so, that they are earning an honest living, otherwise they will be sent to a penal colony.

If all white men had to do the same thing there would not be so many habitual criminals as there are. At the same time, it is to be hoped that the freedom to be given to the present slaves will not be one merely in name. The serfs of old were tied to the soil, *gleba adscripti*, as they are called in Latin, or *manants*, which is the French designation for it. If the freed men are to be confined to certain districts, and are to report themselves like ticket-of-leave men, the change will not very much improve their condition. But before we give an opinion on the subject we must wait and see what the new law is really like, for it certainly is a great improvement on the plan proposed in February. In the meantime the Holy See very naturally claims the share of the Church in this great achievement, the Holy Father declaring that the liberation of the slaves in Brazil was the best and most "valuable gift he received on the occasion of his Jubilee."

THE NOMINATION OF MR. CLEVELAND.

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland for a second term by the Democratic Convention, and the endorsement by the same body of the Mills Tariff Reform Bill, puts the issue squarely before the people of the United States. The change of policy involved in the success of the Democrats, and everything points that way, is of the highest moment. While other nations are beset with financial troubles arising from lack of money, the United States Government finds itself unable to dispose of its vast and constantly accumulating surplus. The situation is unique in the history of nations, and demonstrates the immense superiority of American republican industrialism over European monarchical militarism. That the Democrats have the people with them is beyond doubt. Combined capital under the protective system has sought to establish a system of industrial slavery whereby laborers would be allowed just so much employment as suited the interests of the

syndicates, while prices would be dictated by the same powers. It is a curious proof of the docility of a people as free and intelligent as the Americans that a system so manifestly dishonest and oppressive should have been allowed to continue so long. But the end of it is now within view. The Republicans undoubtedly have made a mistake in fighting the contest on the tariff, and, perhaps, when the Democrats have carried the election of Cleveland and proceed to undo some of the things supposed to have been settled forever by the late war, the extent of their mistake will become all too painfully evident. Be that as it may, the one thing now demanded is tariff reform, which means industrial liberation. The facility with which the Republicans who presented a terrible war to free the negroes, and then flung all their strength on the side of those who would enslave the white workers under a fiscal system of "protection," which is nothing but robbery of life and liberty on the meanest, most sordid of pretences.

The effects of a Democratic victory on this country would be instantaneous and radical. As a matter of fact Macdonald's Toryism could not survive it, because it would be impossible to continue the present Canadian policy in competition with the United States free, nationally, commercially, industrially and financially. Our great debt, our heavy taxation, our limited situation would practically place us at the mercy of our neighbours, and distance us in the competition of industry. Even supposing we could maintain our present tariff, meet our obligations and keep our people at home, we could only stave off the evil day for a very short time. Thus it seems that the coming Democratic victory will decide the fate of the Government of Canada.

THE ANTI-BOODLE BILL.

Mr. Hall's anti-Boodle Bill now before the Provincial Legislature is intended to deal with a class of crimes which have become notorious of late. Boodling, a term invented to describe those processes by which governments and municipalities are robbed by collusion between officials or representatives and persons performing contracts or other services for the public, is nothing new. But it has become so frequent owing to the decline of honesty and probity that social legislation is required to protect the public against their own servants and their chosen representatives. The mere introduction of such a bill shows the degeneracy of the times.

Mr. Hall's bill is short, but it covers the whole ground. It provides that in case the council of any county, town or city, at any time passes a resolution requesting a judge of the Superior Court (or other person or persons) to investigate any matter to be mentioned in the resolution and relating to a supposed malfeasance, breach of trust, or other misconduct on the part of said council, or any of its members, or any committee thereof, or any of its officers, or any person having or seeking to have any contract therewith, or any legislation, or contract, or decision therefrom in relation to the duties and obligations of the council, committee, member, officer, or other person, to the municipality; or in case the council of any municipality sees fit to cause inquiry into any matter connected with the good government of the municipality or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof; and whether said matters so sought to be inquired into are alleged to have occurred or relate to acts done before or after the passing of this act, then the said judge or other person or persons so requested to act by said resolution shall inquire into the same, and shall with all convenient speed report to the council the result of the enquiry and the evidence taken thereon.

The remaining two clauses relate to the swearing of the commission of enquiry, when such is other than a judge of the Superior Court, and the powers vested in it for taking evidence. These latter are quite ample for compelling the production of papers and attendance of witnesses. An important feature is the provision that no person shall be excused from answering any question put to him, in any such inquiry touching or concerning the matters, or the conduct of any person relating thereto, on the ground that the answer to such question tends to expose him to any prosecution or condemnation under any act of this province, or any by-law of the municipality. But no answer given by any such person shall be used in his prejudice in any prosecution or other proceeding against such person, if the judge or other person or persons give to the witness a certificate that he claimed the right to be excused from answering on the aforesaid grounds and gives full and true answers to the satisfaction of the said judge or other person or persons.

WAKING UP.

Ominous echoes of disgust and discontent come from Ottawa. The more the rank and file of the Tory party consider the composition of the reconstructed cabinet, the stronger grows the feeling that the Government is running to seed. An idea is also dawning on the darkened intellects that they have put their faith in a fiction, and, like the man whose happiness was destroyed when he was told the story of Robinson Crusoe was a fable, they have lost all relish for new stories of adventure. A curious history of devious transactions is that which has to be written of a man who assumed the rights to govern, and through a combination of audacity, unscrupulousness and good luck succeeded for a long time in wielding a real power. But most curious of all will be that chapter in his career which will relate how, for permission to retain the name and semblance of a ruler, he sold himself, his party and the country to a syndicate of his political enemies. These wily Grits, seeing what a magnificent oyster Canada presented to them with threats big enough to swallow it, turned their backs upon a premier who was too honest or too impractical for their purpose, and reinstated Sir John Macdonald on the clear understanding that he was to have the name and they were to have the game.

The Plan of Campaign was very simple and had been successfully worked by Sir Hugh Allan in Quebec Province in 1872, and more recently by Mr. Senecal. On each occasion a sufficient number of constituencies were bought, or rather, as should say, the control of the representation was secured by the judicious expenditure of money, then the purchaser had to be reelected. The splendid success of the "omnibus" of Grit capitalists and Tory politicians is without precedent or parallel. Wealth un-

stated flowed in upon both. The bigger parties to this most gigantic of national swindles suddenly found themselves able to use eight digits in counting their millions, while the small fry revelled in fat contracts, subsidies, grants of coal, timber, mining and farming lands. At the same time, public robbery having been transformed by jugglery of words and confusion of ideas into a "National Policy," the gates of foreign trade were closed and the wretched people abandoned to the tender mercy of a set of men who claim the right to skin them because they keep shop in the same country.

But human credulity, like human endurance, has its limits, and even the Tory rank and file are waking up in a dazed sort of way to a consciousness that a very great fraud has been perpetrated. It conveys a terrible shock to their feelings to learn that their inimitable fetish, Sir John, is, and has been for a long time, a mere puppet in the hands of a small but select section of the Grit party. The kick in the ribs which has disturbed Tory lethargic complacency so profoundly is the selection of Edgar Dawdney for the position of the Minister of the Interior. The man who obligingly nursed a rebellion in the interest of a railway, and thereby aided in cutting a purse with eight million dollars in it, is, from a certain point of view, exactly the sort of person to govern the Northwest. From another point of view, he is extremely objectionable. The mass of the Tory party say he has never done anything; that he has always been a Government rucker, and that he is no good as a speaker or worker. Poor innocent Tories! As if these were objections of the smallest weight to the gentlemen who own the Government, and who have decided on placing their creature at the head of that department of state in which they are most interested.

But would these gentlemen not be justified, should the Tories revolt against Dawdneyism, in telling them flat to their faces that they bought out the Tory party with all its apertures, that they paid the cash and the government is their government by right of purchase, and Dawdney all their own by right of discovery? Do the Tory rank and file, who are now rubbing their eyes, imagine they can turn the stomach of the anaconda that has swallowed them? This, too, after they have been roasted, buttered, masticated, nearly digested. Possibly some among them may become a sort of trichina spiralis and breed distemper in the anaconda's owls, but the creature knows a medicine and an antidote even for that and will expel the parasites by a process natural to its constitution. But fortunately there are people who have not been eaten and who have not been sleeping. The immeasurable rascality of the transactions which find a sequel in government by puppets like Dawdney is unfolding slowly but surely to the astonished gaze of men who will not hesitate to act. There are other interests than those of the rings to be considered, and one of these days it will be discovered that government by bribery for purposes of plunder cannot last beyond the day of reckoning fixed by the limits of its own corruption.

LAW.

"No man ever felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law."—John Trumbull.

"Is That the Law?" Shylock's exclamation seems in order when we are assured from the bench that a body of citizens like the Law and Order League, who sacrifice time and means in the spirit of the Christian martyrs for the public good in opposing taverns, have a worse standing before the courts, and are less to be considered, from the fact that it is not their own selfish interest that are at stake, but those of the community as a whole. If such is the case, law becomes "the direct enemy of patriotism."—*Montreal Daily Witness.*

The beauty of these quotations is obvious. Particularly happy is the quotation of Shylock by the esteemed *Witness.*

The point to be considered is not that a body of citizens calling themselves the Law and Order League have "sacrificed time and means for the public good, not that their own selfish interests are at stake but those of the community as a whole," but whether any set of persons have a right to arrogate to themselves the care of the community? Let us ask: Who is the Law and Order League? By whom were they elected? Is it true that they have any standing in the community more than any other set of men who may choose to combine for the alleged purpose of improving public morals? And how can the law become "the direct enemy of patriotism," when, as in the case under discussion, individual rights are protected by it against an irresponsible combination?

If we grant the principle contended for by the *Witness*, every man may claim that patriotism justifies him in persecuting his neighbor. We are not defending the tavern-keepers, nor upholding the liquor traffic, but we do hold that being a tavern keeper does not deprive a man of his rights as a citizen, no more than being a coal merchant casts doubts upon another man's integrity. Selling whiskey may be a bad business; so is giving short weight and joining a ring to unduly increase the price of fuel. No man need buy whiskey, but every man must buy fuel. The man who by dishonest methods of business in distribution and by combination lessens the comforts of his neighbor's family is far more guilty in a moral sense than he who ministers to a luxury which no one is required to indulge. Why should not a Law and Order League be formed to fight the "combines," the coal ring, the sugar conspiracy and all the other rascalities which men, pretending to be good citizens and regular church-goers, conduct with supreme contempt for morality and patriotism? These things are a sort of blackmail made possible under the law; but if those who condemn and oppose them were to desert the safe, constitutional course of open agitation in the press, on the platform, in parliament, and begin a crusade of persecution against the individuals, what a lovely war of factions we would have? Montagu would become like Florence in the days of the "alphas and Guebellines," and armed holders of conflicting interests would be cutting and slashing each other at every corner.

There may be bad laws, and good laws may be badly administered, but such conditions do not justify any set of persons in taking the law or its enforcement into their own hands. We will not attempt to analyze motives, but everybody knows that nothing is more common than the pretense of lofty motives. Gritsain pleaded the public good when he shot Garfield. Titus Oates stamped his infamy with patriotism. The boodling politician of our own day is never so eloquent as when he perorates about the altar of his coun-

try. Johnson's declaration that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel does not, of course, apply to the Law and Order League, but the editorial quoted above from the *Witness* reminds us of it.

The whole matter may be resolved into this: The law protects all persons and provides redress for all grievances. If there are political and social evils existing then the law itself must be reformed, and the right way to do so is to send men to parliament who will reform the law.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

Among Englishmen there is no class regarded with more respect than the Quakers. Since their foundation they have proved themselves upholders of freedom, justice and right-conduct. Recently they sent an address to Mr. Gladstone expressing their sympathy with him in his efforts to do justice to the Irish people. The document was signed by W. Leatham, Esq., M.P.; John Edward Bright, M.P.; J. F. Firth, M.P.; Theodore Fry, M.P.; Sir J. V. Pease, M.P.; H. F. Pease, M.P.; A. E. Pease, M.P.; Joshua Rowntree, M.P., and over 1200 members of the Society of Friends.

The undersigned members of the Society of Friends desire to place on record an emphatic protest against what in their view is the un-Christian character of the coercive measures carried on in Ireland by the Government under the Crimes Act of 1837. They are convinced that the policy of coercion has altogether failed to accomplish the end in view. It has tended to alienate the Irish people from the British Government, it has unsettled the country, driven capital out of it, and has thus aggravated the poverty and distress which exist there to so large an extent. Ireland at the present time is remarkably free from crime, and it is unwise and unjust to the Irish people to stigmatise as crime that which does not command itself as such to their moral feelings. It is impossible that they can be taught to believe in the criminality of those methods of agitation through the press and by public meetings which are allowed without let or hindrance on this side of the Channel. The undersigned believe that "force is no remedy," and that the measures now being taken will prove in the long run a failure, and they earnestly desire the substitution of a policy of conciliation tending to the true union of the two countries in accordance with the teaching of Christ. "All things whatsoever ye would that man should do to you, do ye even so to them."—*Math., chap. vi., verse 12.*

To this Mr. Gladstone replied in the following letter, addressed to Mr. Theodore Fry:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge with much pleasure the declaration which you have sent me. Quite apart from any political evidence, it would, I assure you, have been difficult to persuade me that any large number of the Society of Friends were so little in harmony with the noble social traditions of their body as to approve of the coercive policy now being pursued in Ireland.—I remain, dear Mr. Fry, faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Assurances like this, and the address we published the other day from the Nonconformist clergymen of Great Britain, are the strongest proof that the heart and conscience of the British people are with Mr. Gladstone and the cause of Home Rule. They also raise hope into certainty that Toryism and coercion are doomed to be overthrown at no distant day, to be followed by a new and happier era for all the peoples of the British Isles.

A CONTINENTAL UNION.

A bill has passed the United States Senate providing for a congress of the nations of the two continents of America, to be held at Washington in April, 1889. The matters the proposed congress will be called on to consider are stated as follows:—

First—Measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American States.

Second—Measures toward the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as is possible and profitable, be promoted.

Third—The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American States and the ports of each other.

Fourth—The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in such of the independent American States as govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices, and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantines.

Fifth—The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures and laws to protect the patent rights, copyrights and trade-marks of citizens of other countries in the other, and for the extradition of criminals.

Sixth—The adoption of a common silver coin, to be issued by each Government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American States.

Seventh—An agreement upon such recommendations for adoption to their respective Governments of a definite plan of arbitration, of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peaceably settled and wars prevented.

Eighth—And to consider such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several States represented as may be presented by any of said States.

Among the nations which the President of the United States is requested and authorized to invite to take part in the congress are the republics of Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the Empire of Brazil. The Dominion of Canada, it appears, is not to be invited. An appropriation of \$100,000, is to be made to defray the expenses of the conference. The United States is to be represented by ten delegates, appointed by the President. They will be chosen so as to represent the various interests, such as agriculture, manufactures, transportation and the exportation and importation of merchandise, with at least two persons learned in international law and two in finance. Each of the States invited to the conference is to be represented by as many delegates as it may elect; but on such questions as may come up to be decided by ballot, no State shall be entitled to more than one vote.

The subjects presented for consideration indicate a desire on the part of the United States Senate to carry the principle of the Monroe Doctrine to the extent of guaranteeing American peace, commerce and civilization against all possible interference by European or other nations. It is not doubt the bill is the outcome of the hostility aroused by recent encroachments of Great Britain, France and Germany in Central America, and the American Republics.