with Mr. Gladstone with disloyalty?

Irishmen, with Englishmen, Scotchmen and government of the British empire, a sall of them have mingled their blood in its defence. The impudent assumption of a mere party in the State that those who compose it have a right to d prive the people of one of the Three Kingdoms of their liberties is in itself the foulest of all disloyalty for it strikes at the very founds-

tions of the British constitution. But the English olgarchy and the flunkies who worship and serve it, perceive that the Irish cause is in reality the cause of the Demo. cracy. The Tories of England know that were not be long before the overthrow of Irish landlordism would be followed by the transfer of the agitation to Eugland. That is where the terror lies. Even as it is, Scotland and Wales are clamoring for the removal of burdens imposed by the aristocracy on the consciences and industries of the masses. It is a battle between privilege and popular right. Intrenched behind the admantine walls of statutory enactment, wealth, possession of the soil, social position and hereditary custom, the Oligarchy of England is fighting, as it ever fought, to suppress British freedom and continue a system by which the idle and the profligate may fatten on the results of the labor of the

masses. Thus it must appear to any man who will est himself of prejudice, that the future peace, happiness and stability of the British Empire depends on the thoroughness with which the people will suppress the usurped and misused power of an Oligarchy whose infatuated efforts to preserve its own privileges consti ute the gravest of national dangers.

## AN ECONOMIC VIEW OF UNRESTRCTED RECIPROCITY.

Imperialism in Canada is breaking down of its own weight. The farmers in Ontario, the backbone of the country, are everywhere moving to bring about the destruction of a policy which has built up a Chinese wall between this country and its natural market in the United States. Preparations are being made for the great gathering at Grangeville, where gentlemen who advocate unrestricted reciprocity with the States will deliver addresses on the all import ant question. The attempt to build up an interprovincial trade among a string of widely separated provinces which have no natural trade with each other, is now a complete and an admitted faiture. This is purely an economical, or business, question, and matters have come to a point where the sentimentalities which did such good service at the time of confederation and subsequently can no longer dazzle or mislead the people. The steady decline of prices for agricultural produce, and the extraordinary increase in the prices of everything the farmers have to buy, has at last opened their eyes to the monstrous fraud that has been put upon them under the guise of pro-

England has practically abandoned us to our own devices; the markets of the world are shut against us. We must have an outlet, and there is only one way by which we can obtain it-by leveling the Customs line and entering into a system of unrestricted commerce with the United States. Those who are seeking arguments to offer in opposition to this popular lead to annexation. This only shows how flimsy are the pretexts of those whose tenance of the existing system by which the country is held in the grasp of a few greedy monopolists. The Acadian Recorder has met this objection squarely :- "Commercial Union "of itself will not lead to political union. On "the contrary, Commercial Union, while re-"which renders the preservation of its autonomy "possible. If unrestricted trade relations with "the United States ultimately lead to political "clearly and constantly in mind. Events of dthis character are determined by fixed and "immutable principles. There will be no "political union with the United States unless "a majority of the people want it. And a ma-"joity of the people will not want it unless "they find it to their general advantage. Let "us not be afraid of ourselves. Inte est will "ultimately determine the political relations of " Canada, not sentiment."

But there are other considerations which go far deeper. Economic conditions, which overmide and render futile all the policies and sentiments that governments may pursue or people under Queen Elizabeth, after having been beaten cherish, are working out a solution of the problem now facing the country. While the United States have been decreasing their public debt, and piling up a gigantic surplus, the Dominion has been plunging further and further into debt, adding to its deficit by millions annually, and piling on taxation to an extent only known in the military burdened countries | Malby's report of his expedition as follows :-of Europe. This movement in contrary directions by the two countries cannot continue much longer without landing Canada in an all but hopeless condition of bankruptcy. At the same time, it must be observed the Canadian taniff is going up, and the recent changes made by Sir Charles Tupper constitute a distinct advance toward the United States' system, while the impossibility of continuing the collection of hundreds of millions of went on, sparing none which came in my way, which cruelty did so amaze their followers that unnecessary revenue by our neighbors points to they could not tell where to bestow themselves. an early lowering of their duties. We have to Shape Burke made means to me to pardon him, sile or together to meet our liabilities they and forbear killing of his people. I would not pile on taxation to meet our liabilities, they must lower taxation to prevent the undue accumulation of vast sums in the kands of the flowernment. A glance at the recently published account of the flowernment of the flower Government. A plance at the recently publlished reports of the Secretary of the United States Treasury will make this clear. The figures were given in the American papers a few days ago when the Secretary called for the last of the three per cent. bonds.

7.3 per cents., and 270 millions in other forms. The first step taken toward redemption was to and by the middle of 1868 the 6 per cent. debt ple76 the 6 per cents, were less than 1,000 mit. who had cruelly plundered Ireland. Sev- lines, and the 5 per cents, were 711 millions. In enty-seven thousand acres were given to belong and other clergymen. The natives brought about between Catholic members of John Macdonald, then from Mr. Blake; if not — Lusting Blatter,

section at that, to charge these who take sides of the original debt had been paid off. The aggregate interest-bearing debt left was 1,710 millions. An attempt was then made to place Welshmen have an equal right to share in the 4½ per cent. bonds, but only 250 millions were taker. Three years later the 6 per cents. were reduced to 300 millions, the 5 per cents. to 500 millions, the 41 per cents. stood at 250 millions, and 741 millions of 4 per cents, were placed on the market. During the past eight years the amount of bonds of the latter class has but slightly increased, and the amount of 42 per cents, has not been changed, while the 6 per cents. and 5 per cents. have been temporarily exchanged for 3½ and 3 per cent. bonds, and these in turn have been called in and redeemed. Thus, after the first of July, the Nationalist movement to succeed, it would there will remain outstanding less than 1,000 millions of interest-searing debt, of which the 4½ per cents. run until 1891, and the 4 per cents. until 1907. Thus it appears that in about 21 years the United States will have paid off a bonded indebtedness exceeding \$1,381,000,000, and all this has been accomplished with a great reduction in the rate of interest of the debt remaining.

> The remarks of the London Standard, quoted in these columns the other day, show that the commercial men of England clearly perceive that Canada is determined to do the best for herself regardless of how her action may affect British connection. The assimilation of our tariff to that of the United States is an unmistakable pointer. From that quarter, therefore, we need not fear any opposition to unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Even were opposition to be offered it would be met as it was before, with indifference, and Canadians would proceed to work out their own destiny, unmindful of how their conduct might affect Manchester or Birmingham. It is, however, plain that a sparsely sattled, loosely connected country like ours, loaded down with a vast and constantly increas; ing debt, overburdened with a most cumbrous. extravagant system of Government, cannot hope to get along successfully alongside of a nation having no debt and possessing within itself all the elements and resources of a continent occupying three zones. These and many other considerations have opened the eyes of Canadian farmers to the actual conditions of the situation, and the movement upon which they have entered is but a natural effort for self-preservation. Canada must change her system and enter upon a policy of debt redemption, if she is to remain commercially separated from the United States. But that is a hopeless proposition; so the only alternative is that presented under the name of commercial union, and the sooner it is consummated the better it will be for England, in a political sense, for Cauada and the United States in a commercial sense.

### IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

In order to obtain a perfectly just, unbiased idea of the political and social condition of Ireland, one of the editors of the Cleveland Sun crossed the Atlantic and travelled through the island, taking notes and making observations. such as a live western journalist, anxious only to ascertain facts and lay them before his readers, would be likely to do.

Since there is no portion of the globe the government of which absorbs so much interest, and about which so much is said and written, he concluded that Ireland must be either badly movement assert that commercial union will governed or her people very fault-finding. He started to find cut which was true. He travelled, he tells us, over all portions of the interests are bound up with the main- island, conversing with professional men, bankers, farmers and mechanics, with a special view to find out, if possible, the causes which have given rise to so much discussion. In his search for information he became convinced that Home Rule, the Parcell panacea for all Ireland's troubles, if granted, would be of little "moving the economic difficulties in the way of use to that country unless there was coupled "existence of the Dominion, is the one thing with it the power to confiscate and divide among the puople the large landed estates, and render n gatory the laws which now make a monopoly of fishing privileg s-"union, it is simply because our conditions | He quotes an old farmer as saying :- " An "make this desirable. Let this idea be kept | Irish parliament might vote every man a loaf of bread, but yet we would not get the bread unless some one paid for it. The kind of home rule we want is that which will give back to us the land which the English stole."

This, the American editor is convinced, contains the whole secret of the Irish trouble. The people want the land which was stolen from them by English rulers centuries ago, and which through family inheritance has descended in great tracts to the present owners, so that nearly all Ireland is now owned by a few men-He then proceeds to show how unjustly the Irish have been treated and how it comes that a few men now own all the land. "The English, in several battles waged to conquer the island, were finally successful, and then, angered at the resistance they had met, commenced a system of spoliation and confiscation which is enough to make an Irishman's blood run cold."

As a specimen of English methods of dealing with Ireland our American friend quotes

"I entered their mountains with a determination to spare neither old nor young, but to consume them with fire and sword. I burnt a l their com and houses, and committed to the sword all that could be found. There were slain at this time about sixty of the best leaders they had. This was Shane Burke's country. Then I burnt Ulrick Burke's county. In like manner I assuulted a castle where the garrison surrendered. I put them to the misericordia of my soldiers. They were all slain. Thence I rain and frost and storm.

Continuing his review of the causes of Irish discontent,- confiscation of the soil irrigated with the blood of its ancient inhabitants and rightful owners,-the writer tells how King Twenty-two years ago 1,281 millions of the James I. issued a proclamation confiscating the honded debt was in 6 per cents., 830 millions in land of five counties and vesting them in the crown: These consisted in three and threequarter million acres. About one fifth of this get rid of the floating debt and the 7.30 bonds, | land was valuable, and was apportioned to fifty Englishmen and fifty-nine Scotchmen. Sixty stood at 1,878 millions, the aggregate interest- servitors, or persons who had served the crown bearing debt being 2,202 millions. Gradually 5 in some capacity or other, swallowed up er cents, were substituted for 6 per cents. By 50,000 acres. Among these were the men

were driven out of their lands in this manner into the waste lands, mountains, moors, bogs with the work of confiscation in the first five counties that he rejeated it in others. He was delighted with the full coffers that came to him from the sale of lands and baronetcies. In the lapse of years the people who had taken these lands from the King, for one cause or another, sold them to the native Irish again, and returned to England. When Cromwell came into power he indulged in wholesale massacres and incorporated the greatest scheme of confiscation that had thus far been attempted. The whole of Ireland, 20,000,000 acres, was declared forfeited, and three-fourths of the inhabitants were to be exiled. Certain husbandmen, plowmen, laborers and artificers were slone to be exempted. The Irish soldiers were forced to Eng'and for foreign service: women and children of the soldiery, to the number of 100,000, were sent to the West Indies to be slaves or mistresses of the planters there. The other inhabitants in the midd'e of the winter of 1655 were torced from their homes into the barren and inhospitable regions again-The work of settling Ireland with Englishmen again went forward. During the reign of William III, there were still further confisca tions. Thus the lands of Ireland were made the property of a favored few, and have descended

to the present generation. Having thus shown the unhappy conditions under which the Irish landlordry became possessed of their estates, the writer deals with matters as they are at present. He tells us landholders possess but 483,705 acres. Five men alone own 762,624 acres, nearly a third more than the 54.261. One man owns 298.349 acres. Lord Lansdowne, about the eviction of whose tenants so much is now being said, holds 120,616 acres. The lakes of Ireland, and there are very many of them, are held by the large land owners, and the taking of fish from them except those of a very poor variety, is forbidden and made a crime. An old English fishing company controls the fisheries of the northern and eastern coasts. Hunting upon the land of another is forbidden by law. Thus the people have been robbed of their lands, are barred from the fisheries, and may be transported to a penal colony if they dore to kill a wild bird in the forest.'

From these ascertained facts of his own observation the writer considers that there is little in Ireland to encourage the common people, and no wonder the country is demoralized, and that thousands are seeking homes in other parts of the world. In twenty years time there has been a decrease in the cultivation of cereals of 2,120,572 acres. The amount of wheat now raised as compared with twenty years ago is only one-fourth as much; the crop of potatoes is less than one-half; the cultivation of beans and pens is in the same ratio. About the only evidences of prosperity are found in the linen factories and in the manufacture of spirits. The increase in the manufacture of apirits, in fourteen years, has gone up from 1,299 gallons to 245,204 gallons, while the increase of the manufacture of linen in twenty years has been from 3,420 yards to 12,254,700 yards. Notwithstanding this enormous increase in the manufacture of linen, and necessarily the increased consumption of the raw material, during the same years Ireland decreased her flax crops from 39,561 to little more than 15,000 tins. The increased demand for flax prompted no corresponding rate of production, as would naturally have been expected, but on the condown in the same ratio as other crops. The country is an increase in agricultural products in Ireland the decrease has been amazing."

records before him, and estimating the economiare not mistaken. He says what every man of practical common sense must say who simply desires to see the Irish question settled forever on an equitable basis. We quote his conclusion in full:-

"In view of all these facts, would it not better become English statesmen to spend their time devising means wherewith to restore to the Irish people their lands which were so unjustly taken from them and thus give hope to the nation, rather than in enacting coercive laws or wasting time in discussing home rule projects, which, if granted with no more power than is proposed, would be of no practical use. If the great landed estates of Ireland which never cost the present owners or their ancestors, from whom the property descended a single dollar, were confiscated and parceled out among the people, no more than justice would be done. This would not be communism any more than would be the taking from the grandson a pocketbook which the grandfather had stolen. pocketbook which the grandfather had stolen. If the English people do not like this mode of redressing a great wrong, let Her Majesty's Government purchase these estates and restore the land to the descendants of those from whom they were so unjustly taken. Until the great wrongs which have been committed against the wrongs which have been committee against the Irish people, in taking from them their lands, have been righted, the fi-heries thrown open to the public under a general law alike applicable to all, and the spirit of oppression ceases, Ireland will continue the bane of the British Government. The people of Ireland will not describe their gries for justice at the hidding of drown their cries for just ce at the bidding of power and the more coercion there is, lowill be the calls of humanity in their favor."

# THE CHURCH AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

It appears to be understood that the results of Cardinal Gibbons' action at Rome in relation to the Knights of Labor will be formally made known at a council of the eleven Archbishops of the United States, to be held this summer at Baltimore. A despatch from that city says it has been intimated that the right of laboring men to combine for their common benefit will be conceded and all such lawful combinations will receive the blessings of the Church. But Catholics will be forbidden to take part in boycotts or other infringements of the rights of citizens and they will be forbidden to join any organization that practices intimidation, whether of a violent or other character. No Catholic will be permitted to become a member of any order which binds its members to secrecy or blind obedience to the dictates of lenders. Secret passwords may be permitted, but a Catholic must have no secret which cannot be reached by the confessional, if necessary. It

labor organizations and the Catholic clergy The object of this is to prevent Catholic labor and marshes. The King was so well pleased ing men from drifting off from the Church on account of their associations with Protestants and to keep them from adopting theories which are antagonistic to the church's dogmas. From the same source it is also learned that Cardinal Gibbons' position in the McGlynn case is simply this: He likes Dr. McGlynn personally, and does not condemn him for advocating general property in the land, for that doctrine has not yet teen pronounced heretical by the Pope speaking ex-cathedra, but he does blame Dr. McGlynn for rebelling against his ecclesiastical superiors and dabbling in politics to an extent unbecoming his priestly character.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY. Fourteen Farmers' Institutes, in Ontario, have unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. In all cases the meetings were nonpartisan, and the unanimity thus shown is an unmistakeable indication of the strength and depth of the movement for closer commercial relations with the neighboring Republic. These resolutions must be accepted as a declaration by the most important class of producers in the country of want of confidence in the Government. It must be confessed, however, that the extent and stolidity of the movement, so soon after the country had given its fiat on the N.P. in danger. is not lacking in the elements of a surprise. that :- "Of all the land in Ireland, 14,400 men | The sentiment in favor of remprocity must own 19,673,802 acres, while the other 54,261 have been pretty well developed before the late federal elections, yet neither of the two contending parties seem to have been aware of it. Reciprocity was not discussed. On the contrary, the ministerial press distinctly appraied to the electorate to vote the Conservative ticket in order to prevent the destruction of the protective tariff. Now, a few months after the ministry may be said to have been saved by that appeal, we find a great movement in full plast to level the customs line altogether.

> But, curious as this apparently sudden change n public sentiment may appear, it is not difficult to account for it. The Gerrymander and the Revising Barrister secured enough votes for the Conservatives in a number of constituencies to turn the scales in favor of the Government. Were it not for these two engines for the suppression of public opinion, Ontario would have gone as largely in favor of the Liberals and a free commercial policy in Dominion affairs as it went for Mr. Mowat in the local elections. In the cities the means taken for coercing the workingmen by manufacturers interested in maintaining the existing system assisted still more effectively in securing the return of candidates to Parliament out of harmony with the feeling of the country. Therefore we find in the movement for unrestricted reciprocity an unbampered expression of public thought. No gerrymander of constituencies, no revising barrister, no partizan returning officer. can bring their peculiar tactics to bear on the non-partisan farmers' institutes, or swamp the manhood, solid interests and intelligence of that great class on whose prosperity the welfare of all other classes depends.

Thus we see a ministry, which descended to the most contemptible and dishonest tactics to secure a continuation of its lease of power, utterly out of harmony with the people by whose recent votes it claims to exist. Sir John Macdonald could not have known the feeling of the country or he would not have consented to Sir Charles Tupper's iconclad additions to the trary, its cultivation by Irish farmers went | tariff, because he would have seen what a tremendous impetus these additions would give to Germans are now supplying the Irish mills with the movement in favor of unrestricted reciproflax in large quantities. The butter trade of city. His recent open air confidences to a re-Ireland, which was large, has sadly decreased porter of an American paper shows how wofully Thus, while the natural course in every other, out of ture the Premier is with the great mass of the Canadian people. Because he is a Tory of the old school and has managed by An American editor with these historical fraud and trickery to secure a precarious majority in parliament, he nurses the delusion cal facts as he observed them, might be expected that the people he has humbugged and cheated to give an unb'ased opinion as to the proper think as he does. He never was more mistaken remedy for the evils under which the people of in his life. For purposes purely selfish, he Ireland are lab ring. In this expectation we adopted the Canadian nationalist idea, fondly i imagining that he could bend its forces to his will. Here again his "statesmanship," like his "constitutional law," is at fault, even to the extent of appearing ridiculous. Himself, his Bernard, J.P., of Killarney, but that gentleman ministry and his parliamentary majority, are all misrepresentative. While endeavoring to keep a growing nation in the leading-strings of Toryism by yielding partially to the popular will in economic legislation, he has only succeeded in attenuating British connection to the last strand. His boasted policy has resulted in isolating the country from its natural markets and in handing over the masses of the people to the tender mercies of rings of monopolists.

But the sturdy common sense of the farmers is in open revolt against a system which has rendered the cultivation of the soil unprofitable and gives no hope of improvement in the future. The proceedings of the meeting of the Halton farmers, as reported in the Globe, show that old party lines are badly broken up on this question. Speaker after speaker declared that whichever party adopted Commercial Union as its policy would have the support of the farmers, each one describing himself as he happened to be Tory or Liberal. Thus it will be seen that a new and very radical departure is taking place in the politics of the country. As an instance of the independence of thought and devotion to enlightened self-interest now animating the leaders of the movement, a short extract from the speech of Mr. Valency Fuller at the Halton meeting is highly instructive:

"Mr. Fuller touched on the argument that Canada ought not to discriminate against the Mother Country, and he admitted that he should regret extremely anything that would disturb the present relations between Canada and England, but at the same time if he had convinced himself that the interests of the child demanded that the child should cease to walk under the guidance of the parent, why, then, regret it as much as he would, he would feel h maelf bound to be true to the interests of Canada. Some people, he said, were en-deavoring to make this a political question and were asserting that it was a trap aprung for the Conservatives by the Grits. Now, he wanted to say that such an assertion was altogether unfounded. Everybody who knew anything about him knew that he was no Grit. He and all his family were and had been Tories of the worst kind or best kind-as they pleased-and only last election he cast no less than eight votes for supporters of Sir John Macdonald. But in this matter he believed in following the advice of a gentleman in Hamilton, as strong a Tory as himself, with whom he had spoken during the past day or two, to the effect that farmers must get Commercial

from Mr. Blake, then from Sir John Mac-

Thus the agitation is proceeding straight on the lines of Canadian independence in working out the destiny of the country, indifferent alike to British connection and political parties. It is the great question of the day, and will ultimately be solved in accordance with the demand of the farmers.

#### PROPAGATING PREJUDICE.

THE "WITNESS" AT ITS OLD TRICKS.

A Mulicious Lie Natied-Misrepresenting Unfortunate Irish Immigrants-Why Some Killarney Men Immigrated-Their Own Account.

"It's a lie-a downright lie; I'll take my oath not one of us ever said that!" was the in-digrant exclamation of John Daley, one of the Irish emigrants who arrived on Saturday on the SS. Lake Winnipeg, when shown, by a Post reporter, a copy of Saturday's Witness, in which appears the following article:—

appears the following article:—

"This morning 137 immigrants from the South of Ireland arrived (per the steamer "Lake Winnipeg") at the Provincial Jumigration of flice. This number the cluded a proportion of women and children. All the heads of families have more or less money—from \$200 to \$50—besides a goodly show of baggage. They belong to the agricultural taboring classes; and will have no difficulty is obtaining amployment. Already the majority have been placed, either in the city or adjacent municipalities A Witness reporter had some conversation with a number of the men respecting the progress of the agrarian and political agitation in the Sou.h. A really eloquent, unconscious humor and keen grasp of the situation were the results; but definite agreement among themselves as to the issues involved was found to be impossible. "The farmers were unable to pay their rent, and troth it was a shame to furn the craythers out." "They can pay but they won't pay." "No, they can pay but they're afraid to pay "Yes, that's it; many or the well-to-do farmers would pay did they not dread violence from the League. So they resist payment, and are turned out along with the smaller men who really can't pay any rent at all." But the immigrants were all agreed in this, that there was no work for quiet, industrious men in the South; that farms were neglected, and that every other Industry was at a standstill."

When this was read aloud to a group of the emigrants in the immigration offices this morn ing there was a general murmur of indignation and one and all of those present declared the greater part of it to be entirely untrue, innocently enquiring why such a misrepresentation

"There is not one farmer among us," Da'ey, who showed a quick intelligence, "and if it was'nt for the little help one got from the "and Government we could'nt eat our breakfest this

Datey, who was evidently looked upon as pokesman, was then asked a number of questions by our reporter, while the rest of the men and women stood closely around, heartily applanding every word he said in answer, with vigorous nods and characteristic expressions of approval. Daley said that he knew every one from the same place—Killarney, County Kerry. The party was composed of laborers, tradesmen, gardeners, etc. Of course, he said, they were described in their immigration papers as agriculturalists, but they were not properly so. Many of them had worked on farms, and would be glad to do so here, but, said he, "We may have render is to ask what did they wish to do with glid to do so here, but, said he, "We may have had a different way of living in Ireland, but we call turn our hands to anything here." He said he was a hackney driver himself, but had worked at different employments. He was well acquainted with the care of horses, could do gardening, and in fact could make himself generally useful. He brought out with him a O'Brien is a Roman Catholic, and no doubt they family of four, three girls and a bey. They, like every one of the others who came on the Lake Winnipeg, were Government assisted They had been induced to come by the repre rentation that there was plenty of employmen for them here. They were told this by the Rev Archdeacon Wynn, of Woodlawn, Killarney who was the organizer of the party. vernment gave them a pound a head, clothing before leaving, and their passage from Ireland to Canada. They would never have left the old country, he said, if they could have earned a decent living at home.
"The farmers are as bad off as we are, sure,

said he, "and if it wasn't for the lakes they would never be able to pay the rent."

"Are the tenant farmers afraid to pay their rents because of the National League?"

"Troth they would be only afraid of them selves then, for all the tenant farmers around our place are members of the League. the times have been so bad that they've had hard work scrapin' up enough to meet the land-lord. But, as I said before, there is not one of us a tenant farmer. We are only laborers and tradesmen and would never have left Ireland if it was not for the Government. What tha paper states (the Witness you call it-well, it's a laise witness) is a downright falsehrod. fellow who wrote it invented the whole thing We all know each other, and not one of u would say the things they put in that paper

Austher man of he party, Michael Donoloe, endorsed what Daley had stated. He said he had lately told out, and he was left without a place. He had three file strapping sons, a wife and daughter. He said that there were no paupers in the party, but he did not believe that one of them had a five pound note over and above what the Government had given them to emigrate. The only reason they came over was because they could not get work at home over the hadelines.

home owing to the badfeimes.

Speaking of the political agitation the mease-med to be all of of one mind, although there was a perceptible reluctance to express what they selt, probably actuated by the fear that it would injure them in their efforts to obtain employment here. Somebody had evidently told them to keep their opinions to themselves. Daley, however, suddenly said, with much animation: "Killainey is the place; bailiffand landlords are in dread of it; you can say I said so, too.

Enquiry showed that the entire party of 137 were Roman Catholics. They were a fine, in telligent lot of men, some of them rather elderly, but all robust and healthy. Most of the women have got places. Many of the men have not as yet secured employment, amongst them Daley and Donoloe, both of whom are excellent gardeners and handy men generally. As will be seen by the foregoing, the Witness article of Saturday night was a pure fabrication the object of which was plainly to propagate prejudice against the unfortunate emigrants, a

well as the National League in Ireland. Not one of the party ever made use of the words the

Witness reporter put into their mouths.

OBITUARY. A most impressive funeral service took place vesterday in the chapel of the Hochelaga Convent for the repose of the soul of Sister

Pancratius. She was the second youngest daughter of Mr. P. McKenna. The Mass was sung by the chaplain. The chapel was filled to its utmost capacity with the acquaintances, friends and relatives of the deceased young lady, who a year ago vowed an everlasting allegiand to the cause of religion and education, and gen erously dedicated to the welfare of humanither virtues and talents, her health and life. In the sanctuary figured the venerable curé of Toute Grace and Rev. M. Callaghan, of St. Patrick's. Elizabeth McKenna was known in the world for her ladylike demeanor, charming sociability and angelical picty. She is a great loss to the distinguished community which she icined. She was one of the most precious flower which the angel of death could cull upon thi earth and transplant to the celestial paradise.

"She is not dead, the child of our affection, But gone unto that school Where she no longer needs our poor protection, And Christ himself doth rule."

How much are you going to advance me on this watch and gold chain?" "If you can prove that you came by it honestly, twenty floring; if not, five florins." "Hand over the five florins!"

THIRD ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE · -OF THE-Irish Catholic Parishioners of St. Ann's Parish, Montreal,

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. With the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, and under the personal direction of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers,

SATURDAY, 9th JULY, 1887. The steamer "CANADA," which has been chartered for the occasion, will leave the Richelleu Company's wharf at 5.80 p.m. sharp, and will make the entire trip from Montreal to Suc. Anne.

NO CHANGE OF BOATS AT QUEBEC. Tickets-Adults, \$2.00; Children, \$1.00

Tickets may be obtained from the Committee of Man-gement, and also in the Sacristy of St. Aun's Church. The Plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Church, The Plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, corner of Ottawa and Young streets, on SUNIAY, 26th June, from 2 to 5 p.m., and on WEDNESIVAY and FRIDAY Evenings thereafter from 7.30 to 8.50, when S atcrooms and Tickets may be secured.

Applications by mail from country districts for Tickets and Staterooms addressed to the Secretary, P. O. Box 2096, will be attended to.

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee

#### COBBLE-STONES AS CONVERTERS.

(Canada Presbyterian.) The daily press of Toronto tell the world quite frequently that Toronto is a great city. They also say that it is a contre. In fact it is said to be an educational centre, a railway centre, the centre of almost everything in Ontario that can afford to have a centre. Some of the moral reformers of the city have recently named it "Toronto the Good." This name has probably been given to distinguish the Untario capital fr m such cities as Hamilton, Brantford Guelph, London and Stratford. Who would ever think of saying Hamilton the good, or Brantford the good, or Guelph the good, or Stratford the good? One reason why nobody would call these cities "good" may be because they have never yet learned the secret of using adults atoms as a good action against cobble stones as a converting agency. When they know how to convert tren with rotten eggs and cobblestones they may be called "good

It is not for a moment to be supposed that five hundred citizens of Toronto the Good would chase a man with cobbles; ones without having some good object in view. Their in tives must have been go at and their metho is wise. When they chased William O'Brien along King, Bay and Wellington streets, pelted him with rotten eggs and cobblestones, when they can him through a bicycle shop, and into a tailor's shop, when they ran him along a lane and over a brick wall, no doubt they were animated by the highest, purest and most benevolent motives, of those who came over with him—they were all from the same place—Killarney, County Kerry. anthrop'sts are rately appreciated in their own time | Posterity will do them justice.

and for William O'Brien. What did they wish to convert him from and to? O'Brien is an agitator, and they wished to smoothe him down into a quiet, peaceable citizen like one of them-selves. O'Brien is, they say, a rebel, and they ardently desired to make him a Protestant. Perhaps they even yearned to make him a Christian, so that he might, like them, be an honor and bles-ing to Toronto the Good or some

other city.
Now these three are most praiseworthy ob jects. The first of the three is the only one about which there can be the slightest doubt. Whether it is a good thing or not to turn an agita' or into a quiet man depends entirely on

what kind of an agitator he is. Elii di was an what kind of an agitator he is. 1811-th was an agitator. He disturbed the Ahab family and the priests of Bad considerably. In fact Ahab thought he troubled the whole kingdom. Paul was an agitator. So was John Knox. So was Martin Luther. Cobden and Bright were agitators. A good many people think John was an agitator than he is doing now. William Lyon Mackenzie was an agita'or; and Ontario people owe no small share of their constitutional right to William Lyon Mackenzie. George Brown did some rather lively agitating in his time. The people of Canada er etcd a finer monument to his memory than will ever stand over the grave of any of the bishops or canons that took part in the pack meeting—unless the Government creets one for them. But let it be assumed that O'Brien is an

agitator of the bad kind. His mission here was foolish and foolhardy. Let it be assumed that he is an agitator of the worst kind. What puzzles us is to understand how chasing him with stones and rotten eggs could quiet him down into a peaceful citizen. How could it be reasonably expected that treatment of this kind would pacify him? One can easily understand how stoning him might kill him and then he would perhaps be quiet enough; but it would be an outrage on Toronto the good to suppose that these estimable citizens wished to quiet the agitator in that way. We utterly fail to see how the means used could have a soothing influence on the agitator.

The second object aimed at by these lawabiding citizens of Toronto the Good was most praiseworthy. They labored to turn O'Brien into a loyal subject. That was a good thing to do. Happy is the country that has no discontented subjects. But we utterly full to see how stoning O'Brien could make him loyal. It is quite true that the stoning was accompanied with the singing of the national anthem. Her Majesty, no doubt, will be greatly pleased, and will feel highly honored when she hears of the use made of the national anthem by these loyal citizens of Toronto the Good. But still it seems difficult to understand how loyalty can be pounded into a man with stones, even to the music of the national anthem.

The conversion of G'Brien to Protestantism would perhaps be a good thing, though possibly not such a great thing as these champions of Protestantism thought. Parnell is a Protestrotestantism thought. Farnelt is a Protestant. So are a considerable number of the Irish Home Rulers. Still it might be a good thing on the whole to make William O'Brien a Protestant. Who can have any doubt about it when he looks at the men who were trying to convert the agitator? Were he a Protestant he must be like one of them! But what puzzles us is to understand how a man can be stoned into Protestantism, or have Pro-testantism stoned into him. The attempt to can be stoned into Processantism, or have Pro-testantism stoned into him. The attempt to turn Father Chiniquy into a Catholic by ston-ing has proved a failure. Why should it be supposed that stoning will be more successful in the work of turning Catholics into Protestants than of turning Protestants into Catho-lies? We have not learned that O'Brien has embraced the Protestant faith since he was stoned. Perhaps the stones did not strike in the right place. One struck him on the rib, and another on the left shoulder. These may not have been the proper points at which to pound in the Protestantism. If a good sized rock had struck him in the heart perhaps he might have been immediately transformed into a curate for Canon Dumoulin. A blow on the head with a boulder might have made him a good enough Protestant to become an assistant to Dr. Wild.

But we give up the whole subject. We can-not for the life of us see how a Catholic agitator who is supposed to be a rebel can be made peaceable, loyal and Protestant by pelting him with rotten eggs and cobble-stones. A considerable number of people seem to think that Protestantism can be pounded into Catholics, but we do not understand the process, and give the problem up in despair.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Portugal have arrrived in England to attend the Jubilee ceremonies.