

THE TRUE WITNESS
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription rates:
\$1.50 per annum
\$1.00 per six months
\$0.50 per three months

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
WEDNESDAY JULY 18, 1888.

PERHAPS there is some comfort in the returns from Cumberland, for the Kazoo, after the blizzard in Manitoba which left only five Tory survivors out of thirty-seven.

So there is truth after all in the rumors of discomfit in the Saskatchewan. The Government has commissioned Father Gendreau, of Ottawa College, to proceed to the scene of disturbance to examine into the condition and grievances of the half-breeds.

MR. BOWELL, Past Grand Sovereign of the University, and Minister of Customs in the Dominion Government, has not been forgetful of his brethren. In the list of officers of the Orange Grand Lodge, published elsewhere in this issue, appear the names of no less than three officials of the Montreal Custom House.

FROM the way the doctors who attended the late Emperor Frederick go for each other, we should judge them to be no better or wiser than the average sawbones who, torture their patients beyond recovery, then wait till after death to cut them up to find out what was the matter with them.

THE order of Deaconesses to be established by the Presbyterian Church will not be bound by formal vows or obligations to life service. Substantially, we are told, these ladies will be Sisters of Mercy under another name and will be engaged in the same work as Catholic Sisters of Charity. Imitation is said to be the sincerest flattery.

THE Mills tariff reform bill, which has been unparagonably denounced as a free trade measure of revolutionary character, merely reduces the United States rate of customs duty from an average of 47 per cent. to an average of 40 per cent. Under the protective tariff of 1842, which lasted till 1846, when it was repealed, the average duty levied was 33 per cent. Certainly a reduction from 47 to 40 per cent. is not much of a come down.

LAST WEEK three bank officials absconded from the States and came to Canada, bringing with them large sums of money. In five years the estimated defalcations and embezzlements from the States amount to about fifteen million dollars, the bulk of which comes to this country. Few of the criminals are punished, and so long as the international law stands as it does, we may expect to see the wave of hoodlum immigration increase instead of diminishing.

OR what use is the Legislative Council? Can any man state one solid argument in favor of its continuance? When Ontario can get along with one chamber, what is the need of two in Quebec? Irresponsible legislators are always a menace to popular rights, and the very toleration of so anomalous an institution is proof of the backward state of political education in Quebec, as compared with the sister province.

BRADSTREET'S Mercantile Agency has published a statement of the failures in the United States and Canada during the past six months, and a comparison with the same period of former years: In the first six months of 1887 the failures in Canada numbered 636, with liabilities of \$3,677,320; in the first six months of the present year the failures were 914, with liabilities of \$4,006,950.

IT cannot be denied that the Floquet-Bou langer duel was a very pretty way of settling a political quarrel. The absurdity of what looks like a tragedy lies in the evident ignorance of the art of fence displays by both combatants. They appear to have jabbed at each other in a wild, nervous sort of way, and by accident Floquet ran the General through the throat. The fact that he got such a wound is conclusive to all swordsmen that he did not know the first thing about his weapon or how to stand up before a split second. One good result of the fight

will be that the General will keep quiet for a while, and soldiers will learn that it is one thing to carry a sword, and another thing to know how to use it.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S humiliating position in having to knock under in turn to the kickers in his party leaves him without respect or commiseration. One after the other Chapleau, Haggart, Tupper, have taken the old man by the throat, so to speak, and compelled him to submit to their demands. But these are only known cases. How many kickers have been secretly mollified can only be guessed, since kicking is found to be fashionable and effective.

ALLUDING to the destructive influence of drunkenness upon human happiness, Cardinal Manning said on a recent occasion: "For thirty-five years I have been priest and bishop in London, and now I approach my 80th year I have learned some lessons, and the first thing is this: The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. I know no antagonist to that good spirit more direct, more subtle, more stealthy, more ubiquitous, than intoxicating drink. Though I have known men and women destroyed for all manner of reasons, yet I know of no cause that affects man, woman, child and home with such universality of steady power as intoxicating drink."

ERHAPS to the Presidential election in November next, six States will hold elections, but as none of the States are deemed doubtful the result will be of little moment as affecting the national contest, except, as a measure, tending to show whether the two parties are gaining or losing strength in them. Tennessee will elect a Governor on Thursday, Aug. 2. Alabama will hold its biennial election on the first Monday in August. The Arkansas State election will be held on the first Monday in September. Next comes the Vermont election on the first Tuesday in September. Maine follows with an election on the second Monday in September. Georgia will hold an election on the first Wednesday in October. The probability is that the Democrats will be victorious in all of these elections except in Vermont and Maine.

BY appointing Major-General Cameron to the command of the Royal Military College, the Government has been guilty of a gross piece of nepotism. About the only qualification he possesses for the position is that he is a son-in-law of High Commissioner Sir C. Tupper. For a long time this man Cameron has been a pampered Government sucker for the same reason. Continuously for nine or ten years he has drawn pay and traveling allowances for alleged services in connection with all sorts of commissions, the only apparent object of which was to give him a claim to such pay and perquisites. Altogether the Tupper family draws from the country the nice little sum of \$32,000 a year, not counting pickings and stealings, which are not by any means inconsiderable, as dealings with the firm of Tupper & Macdonald and the accounts of the London mansion have shown.

CARICATURE the priests of the Catholic Church is an old and favorite exercise for journalists of a class not usually regarded as respectable, or prudent. An evening luncheon revived this antiquated chestnut yesterday for the purpose of venting its venom against the Jesuits and Mr. Mercier. The execution of the picture was as vile as the assumed joke was stupid and pointless. When men with bad temper and bad taste take hold of the weapons of ridicule they always wound themselves worse than those they attack. These same paper undertook to boom the Orange celebration with the evident purpose of reviving records that have been happily repressed for the past few years. A newspaper which indulges in these vagaries is an enemy to public tranquility and should be sternly rebuked by all who desire that religious animosities should be buried out of sight.

CANADIAN volunteers who sometimes complain of being neglected by the Government, may thank their stars they are not like their loyal Irish brethren of the cloth. Here is a touching description of a famous corps from an English paper:—"The Sixty Artillery Militia, the 'Duke of Connaught's Own,' if you please, must bear a resemblance to the parade-ground with whom I fell off on the parade-ground. To be consistent with themselves, the authorities should have supplied them with shoes with paper soles. In the matter of shirts we have no information, but we should not be surprised if the fat knight's description would answer—there's but a shirt and a half in the company, and the half-shirt is two makings tacked together and thrown over the shoulder like a herald's coat without sleeves."

THE great lock-out of 100,000 laborers in the iron mines in Pennsylvania and the West will be significant to thoughtful men. It is a fight which was begun by the manufacturers to compel the men to accept a reduction of wages, and it is in the most pampered and tariffed of all American industries and the one of all the tariff revision proposes to touch the least, leaving many of the duties as they were before, that this attempt to grind down labor costs. Why is it, if the tariff is such a blessing? sensible men will continue to ask. Simultaneously with this reduction of wages comes the announcement that some of the bar-iron manufacturers have been forming a trust at Cleveland. An executive committee will regulate the output and prices, and to effect this some mills will be shut down entirely. The New York Graphic says a

big political enterprise in the lock-out. It says:

Again, this fortunate laborer must lose his summer's wages to prove to the rest of the world how lucky he was to be employed all winter. The conspiracy is a shameful one, and familiar. It is the first of many that will be sprung on the country this summer. The corporation managers who controlled the Chicago Convention have begun work on the plan they understood so well, and between now and November thousands of workmen will be thrown out to starve, and will be told they must go on starving if they don't vote the Republican ticket.

This is precisely the game that was played by the Tories in Canada at the general election of 1887.

A PRIVATE LETTER received from Newfoundland to-day by a gentleman having large business connections there, states that the shore fisheries have been very prosperous so far this season. Great catches have been secured. Caplin has struck in great abundance. Reports from Green Bay are to the effect that fine fares have been taken, with excellent prospects of the season's catch. From the Straits messages have been received at St. John's that the fisheries there have been a big success, one party having secured 500 cants. This encourages the hope of good reports being soon received from Mr. Whately's party, now in that locality.

Agricultural prospects are reported brighter than for several years. The country never looked more blooming. All crops, hay, oats, potatoes and all farm crops promise an abundant yield. The correspondent adds that, under these favorable and gratifying conditions, it will take more than the government of Canada can command to induce Newfoundlanders to accept on any terms the offer to join the confederation.

WHERE WE DRAW THE LINE.

MR. PARNELL has declared in favor of Imperial Federation. This is a cruel slap to the Montreal Post, which is an obsequious follower of Mr. Parnell and an ardent opponent of the Imperial Federation movement.—Bretville Intelligencer.

A paper having no idea of an action or an opinion which is not dictated to it by the party or person who leads it, is just of the kind that is incapable of judging the conduct of others who are inspired by principles. The very terms in which the Blind Shores organ couches its attack on THE POST shows the unhappy mental twist under which it is laboring.

This paper is not an "obsequious follower" of Mr. Parnell or any body else. It supports the cause which that gentleman represents, and would not hesitate to condemn him were he to prove recreant to that cause. We hold fast to principles, caring little for men, except so far as they are true to those principles. Mr. Parnell's declaration in favor of Imperial Federation is not a slap, cruel or otherwise, to THE POST. He may support any scheme which commends itself to his judgment. But we are not bound to follow him, nor do we follow him in support of the Imperial Federation idea. We believe there is considerable force in the argument for local governments in the four divisions of the three kingdoms, but we hold a federation of the whole empire to be a political impossibility and utterly incompatible with the position and destiny of this country. We stand with Mr. Parnell in his demand for Home Rule for Ireland, but against him when he allies himself with any party for the purpose of taking from the colonies their rights of self-government.

We want to see Ireland as free, as self-governed, as independent of Downing Street rule as we in Canada are, and will do our best to help the Irish Nationalists in the agitation for that object. But we draw the line there, and will fight tooth and nail against all men and every man who would endeavor to turn the tide of our national development into a stagnant condition of permanent colonialism.

Does the Intelligencer understand us?

MR. PARNELL.

Looking from this distance at events transpiring in England concerning the conduct of the Times and the Salisbury Government towards Mr. Parnell, the vulpine ferocity of the newspaper appears as outrageous as the action of the Ministry is contemptible.

Charges of high treason and assassination are brought against the chosen leader of a nation, and the men who make them demand that the accused shall go into court and prove a negative—that he is not guilty of crime, which, if the charges were true, would send him to the gallows!

Does any man in his senses believe for a moment that if the Government or the newspaper were able to prove what is alleged that they would not have long ago put the law in motion to crush with eternal infamy a man whom they hate with a fury simply diabolical? The very enormity of the alleged crime, the intense bitterness of the men who make them stamp the Tory Government and their organ as men carried beyond the bounds of reason by partisan dementia.

Mr. Parnell has, not without earning it, established a reputation of being one of the coolest, most evenly balanced, far-seeing and circumspect political leaders. His character is as stainless as his methods are known to be astute. He knows the strength of his position and how it is to be increased. He is one of those men to whom all things come, because he knows how to wait. Leaving all moral considerations aside, can any sane mind accept as tenable the notion that such a man would associate himself with assassins to accomplish murders that, of all things, were the best calculated to ruin, utterly and overwhelmingly, both himself and the cause to which he has devoted his life and genius? The thing is unimaginable, save by men whose reason has become unbalanced by the mad passions of party.

In the attitude he has taken, Mr. Parnell stands justified in the eyes of all honorable men not as crazy as his accusers. If they have the proofs of guilt, as they say they

have, why do they not prosecute? It is their duty to do so. Their desire to crush the Irish leader is shown by the fury with which they assail him. Their failure to proceed is therefore proof that they are liars and a confession that they are lying.

But Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladstone and the masses behind them know that all this sound and fury is but the howling of men who know their cause is lost. These leaders see the inevitable march of events is towards the triumph of justice and humanity over the demonic powers of tyranny and injustice. They see the end approaching and are content to await that vindication which is coming along with the destruction of their enemies.

GENERAL O'RYAN.

General O'Ryan, who has become Minister of War in the new Spanish Cabinet of Senor Sagasta, has had his name variously telegraphed as Rian and Oryan to the press of Europe and America. From the London Universe we learn that the minister who succeeded General Casola is General O'Ryan, whose name has for many years been a household word in Spain. Like the late Marshal O'Donnell, like General Prændergast, like the celebrated Donohue, who spell his name phonetically Donoj, General O'Ryan is a descendant of one of those noble companions of Sarfield's who emigrated from the Green Isle when the treaty of Limerick had been broken.

General O'Ryan first distinguished himself under O'Donnell in the Moorish war of 1809, when he fell wounded in one of the battles. He has belonged to the Spanish army for over forty years, and after the Revolution of 1868 was cashiered because he would follow the juvenile Infante Alfonso into exile, instead of accepting the promotion that was offered him. Of course, after the restoration, he was reinstated by the young King, whose military tutor he had been.

It will be readily perceived that General O'Ryan is not what the French call le premier venu; on the contrary, he is a man fit to be mentioned among the most distinguished soldiers both of Spain and of Ireland. And he is more than a soldier; he is also a writer of great eminence, to which the military literature of Spain is indebted for some of the best text-books on strategy and on fortifications. What a pity his name should have been so utterly unknown to all the people engaged in the principal news agency of England as to have caused them to call him O'Ryan.

AN ECONOMICAL REVOLUTION.

IT will be found, we think, that the cause of the extraordinary decline in the shipping of grain from this and other American Atlantic ports this year is not of a temporary character.

The falling off has been anticipated and foretold, though it must be admitted that the decrease for the last few months as compared with the same period in former years is far in excess of what was expected. Exact statistics are not yet available, but such as are to hand show a decrease in grain shipments from this port of twenty-one million bushels, in round numbers, from January 1st to July 4th, as compared with the same months in the year previous.

What is the reason? In the first place we must admit that the fiscal policy known as protection is the first great cause which has led to the loss of this most valuable trade. It is well known that all business is barter, and that no nation can hope to send its produce to foreign markets and take nothing in return. We have closed our gates against British manufactures which would otherwise have come hither in payment for our grain, and by our stupid railway policy we have also enhanced prices fictitiously to an extent that enables other countries to undersell us. In other words, Protection and excessive freightage have ruined the export grain trade.

A few years ago, when it was seen that the United States and Canada were determined to abide by a policy of exclusion against Great Britain, English merchants looked about for other sources of supply, and, having the means at command, they stimulated grain production in India, Australia, South Africa, Egypt and Southern Russia, all of which countries possessed immense areas as well situated for the growing of wheat and other grains as the great fertile belt of North America.

For the first few years the new competition was useful to any appreciable degree, as American grain controlled the market. But the far greater profits accruing to England from taking grain from people who were willing to buy British goods in return soon turned the balance. It was the simple economical result of causes patent to everybody. When any article can be had cheaper and on better terms of payment from one party than from another, the law of supply and demand very soon settles the question in favor of the one giving the better bargain.

Thus it will be seen that we are not facing a mere temporary depression in our great staple trade, but a permanent revolution. The fact is the world is no longer dependent on America for its supplies of breadstuffs, nor can we on this side of the Atlantic hope to retrieve our lost position, for the time may never come when grain can be raised in America and transported to England at a figure that will enable it to compete with the product of India.

The immediate effect cannot be but extremely unfortunate, and, as far as Canada is concerned, it may be disastrous. This country is indebted to an enormous amount to England, and if we do not pay the interest of that debt in produce, we will have to pay it in gold. This means a drain on the vitality of the Dominion which it will cease to be able to bear in time. The United States being independent of England in this respect and having infinite resources within their selves will not feel the change at all as we will.

We pointed out, in another place, when

this stupid and destructive policy of isolation and restriction was entered upon, what the results would be. Here it is now staring us in the face. But this is only the beginning. We have nothing to pay our debts abroad with except our produce, and if that, by our own action, is rejected, there is nothing for us but to raise the money by some other means. But where are we to find those other means? England is the only market. Out off from that, there is nowhere else to dispose of our stuff.

Clearly then, in order to avoid bankruptcy and repudiation, we must pull down the barriers, open our gates again to imports from Great Britain and endeavor under vastly greater disadvantages to coax back a portion of that trade which in our folly we renounced.

But the pinch will not be felt immediately. It will come when next our obligations mature and we will have to pay in hard metal what hitherto we paid in produce. Then a paralytic stroke will fall upon the farmers of Canada, and bitter, ruinous experience will convince them of the stupendous folly and innate dishonesty of the Macdonaldite pancea for curing hard times.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

In the Toronto Globe of the 10th instant appeared an interview between a reporter of that paper and Rev. C. H. Irwin, M.A., of Bray, county Wicklow, Ireland, who passed through Toronto on his way home, after a tour through America. Mr. Irwin is described as one who has given a great deal of attention to political affairs as well as church work in Ireland during the past decade, and has watched with unabated interest the progress of the Home Rule movement since its inception. Living in the South, he has had ample opportunity of witnessing the great struggles of the people for their rights against rack-renting landlords. He has also studied the feelings of the American people towards Ireland, and on his present trip was surprised to find the great and warm interest manifested by leading Canadians in the cause of Home Rule.

"This feeling," he remarked to the reporter, "cannot but have a great influence for good at home, and I am told, 'it is on the increase. People who have been against everything Irish are falling in line as they begin to see the justice of the cause, and our triumph is certainly assured in the near future.'"

"What is the feeling amongst Presbyterians in Ireland towards Home Rule?" "In the South," he said, "the young gentlemen of the Presbyterian Church are strongly in favor of self-government. The question of religion is rapidly disappearing. The bugaboo that Home Rule means Home Rule has almost vanished from amongst educated Protestants, who have in recent years opened their eyes to the great advantage which would be to the country. Then again, Presbyterians in Ireland have been treated with justice by the Government. Episcopalians get the preference in all matters of State, and the proportion of patronage given to Presbyterians is small indeed in comparison with their numbers."

"The number of Methodists in Ireland is small when compared with Presbyterians. The Methodist body cannot be greater than 45,000, while the Presbyterians number over 510,000. I have no hesitation in stating that the feeling in favor of Home Rule is growing as rapidly amongst the Methodist body as among the Presbyterians."

"Is this the case in the North also?" "Well, no," replied Mr. Irwin, "it is not. The Orange Tories, for party purposes, keep alive the religious differences of the past. They excite all the religious bitterness and create all the religious strife possible. But even in the North there is a marked increase in the number of laymen of all denominations who are becoming alive to the necessity of Home Rule. Eventually they will all fall in line, as they are daily getting more and more educated in the belief that Ireland as a nation is well able to govern herself."

"You live close to Lord Lansdowne's estate at Luggacurran. How is he regarded there?" asked the reporter. "Yes, I have lived near the scenes of the recent troubles between Lord Lansdowne and his tenants, and I have been a witness of a great many of the scenes which have taken place in the past few years. Lord Lansdowne is a baronet, rack-renting landlord. He wants all the money he can get out of the estate without spending any money on it. Therefore, trouble must follow. The harrowing tales of poverty and distress depicted by William O'Brien have not given an idea of the sufferings of Lord Lansdowne's tenants. The Dublin Freeman's Journal sent a commissionaire some time ago to inquire into the state of the tenantry, and the descriptions published in that paper, though terrible to contemplate, were not in the least exaggerated."

"But," said Mr. Irwin, "Lord Lansdowne is not any worse than other absentee landlords. They care not for the sufferings of the people, they are away from it. They get the money by hook or by crook and that is all they care about. It is different where there are resident landlords. In the south of Ireland, where the landlord lives amongst his tenants, there is peace and contentment and seldom any complaints made." With reference to the O'Donnell case, Mr. Irwin said that Mr. Parnell could not be shaken in the confidence of the Irish people. He would be running a great risk to go into court with the present administration, and he has made a fair offer to have a committee of inquiry appointed to investigate the case.

That these statements by the Rev. Mr. Irwin are fair and truthful, no one who knows anything about the present state of Ireland will deny. His language, frank and moderate, has the ring of sincerity and the strength of conviction. He shows how the stupid or that Home Rule meant Rome Rule has lost all the significance that ever attached to it, and that the Protestants are as earnest in their desire for self-government as their Catholic fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Irwin's belief that Home Rule is bound to come, and come soon, is now the opinion of everybody, the only difference being the form it shall take. Englishmen of all classes have become ashamed of the taunt contained in the remark that their sympathies go out to every oppressed people under the sun, except the people of Ireland, who are nearest of all to them.

Coercion, as a policy, is not only a demonstrated failure, but a blunder of the first magnitude, and since it is admitted that the Nationalists will seek constitutional redress for political and economical wrongs, the whole foundation on which the Tory policy is erected has given way. Nothing now lends it strength but a Parliamentary majority, which votes with government because the men who compose it are perfectly assured that with the defeat of the ministry and an

appeal to the country they would be wiped out of political existence.

But the portion of the foregoing interview which gives us the greatest satisfaction is that in which Mr. Irwin bears testimony to Lansdowne's mean, heartless character as an Irish landlord. A Protestant clergyman, living near the scene of the Luggacurran evictions, he may be relied on to tell the unvarnished truth. And what does he say? He says that "the harrowing tales of poverty and distress depicted by William O'Brien have not given an idea of the sufferings of Lord Lansdowne's unfortunate tenants." He also describes Lansdowne as "an absentee, rack-renting landlord, who wants all the money he can get out of the estate without spending any money on it."

Here is ample justification for William O'Brien's visit to and impeachment of Lansdowne in Canada. A man posing before the people of this country as representative of the Crown and the embodiment of sweetness and light is described by a Presbyterian minister, who was an eye-witness of his cruelties and oppressions towards his poor tenants, as one of those monsters whose crimes against humanity are the darkest blot on the dark pages of Irish history.

The scenes at the Lansdowne evictions, Mr. Irwin says, were "terrible to contemplate," yet the man at whose orders the atrocities were carried out sat coldly indifferent amidst the anarchy of Canada while drawing an enormous salary for doing nothing from the taxes of a people who abhor and detest fraud, cruelty and injustice. But when the sneering, selfish coward found the people of Canada had turned their backs upon him, with loathing he got away with all possible speed. The sentiment that Canadians had no business to regard him in any light but that of the accredited representative of the Queen, would not, and did not, go down with Canadians. If, as Pope wrote, "not all the blood of all the Howards," can "enable fools, or sons, or cowards," how could a temporary situation claim respect for a character so contemptible as that ascribed to Lansdowne by a Protestant minister who saw his cruel orders executed on his unhappy Irish tenants?

There is consolation, however, in the reflection that Ireland will soon get rid of such miscreants along with the system which made their existence possible. Mr. Irwin has shown how Protestants are uniting with Catholics in the movement for national regeneration which every day brings nearer to fruition.

SKIN YOUR OWN SKUNKS.

A public meeting is to be held here shortly to protest against pauper immigration from the old country.

The movement has our entire sympathy. We hope the meeting will be a success and that its representations will have the desired effect.

We may say, however, that while we hold this view, we do not think this country should close its doors against the poor, the unfortunate, the downtrodden of any land who come hither to better their fortunes under our free institutions. What we object to is that human beings who have been pauperized, reduced to uselessness as industrial units, made criminal by inherited vice, made dangerous by aristocratic injustice, or bearing the taint of a cowed and slavish spirit, should be transferred as a charge to us, who have had no hand in their abasement, by those whose lust and greed have made them what they are.

But there are paupers and paupers, and those who have the meeting in hand should have the pluck and manliness to attack the whole system of pauperism, which the taxpayers of Canada are compelled to support by a recreant Tory Administration and the Turry-drops of colonial "society."

Let the promoters of the meeting ask themselves and, if they cannot answer, ask somebody who can, why they should object to the poor, penniless immigrant who, should he become a public burden, can be supported for eight dollars per month, and at the same time refrain from protesting against the more expensive, worthless, topheavy pauper who comes decked out in the flummery of ridiculous titles and costs the country six thousand dollars a month? The difference between the two is in degree not in kind.

"What matters for the noble name, the polished face, the flawless shirt, when his whole life is one of shame, and all his little soul is dirt?"

To support one titled pauper we give as much money as would maintain fifteen hundred other paupers, and, what makes the grim absurdity of our generosity more glaring is, that the big pauper is not in need of our largesse, unless, like Lansdowne, he wants the money to manufacture more paupers to be flung on our shores to die amid a sea of unutterable horror.

If the men who object to supporting pauper victims of a cruel, wicked social and political system are inspired by sound reason and directed by correct principles, they will not hesitate to strike out from the shoulder against all products of that system now being foisted upon Canadian soil.

This is a land for workers, not for idlers, vagabonds, drones and devourers of the substance of widows and orphans, whether they come in rags or velvet. There are masses of men who are sick and tired of shame, and if workmen know themselves and their objects, if they know their power and how they should use it, they will not waste their strength against the outcast paupers of Great Britain, and cringe before the men and the system who have made their fellow-countrymen, with brains, and hearts, and limbs, and hopes, and loves, equal to their own, the wretched things they are.

For centuries the class from which we draw our titled paupers have had the control of the nation. They directed its energies, made its laws, instituted its social customs. They have, in fact, produced the evils of which