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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1887

A city contemporary has risen a big step on the social ladder. He is now the servant girl's organ. We congratulate him on having got into virtuous society at last.

A SIX HUNDRED page volume of Mr. J. A. Chaplain's biography is threatened by his secretary, Mr. Tache. We venture to observe in advance that the work will be more remarkable what it will not contain than for its actual contents.

EMIGRATION to the North-West continues with unabated vigor, and it is estimated that over 20,000 emigrants thus far this season have arrived at Winnipeg. They are a hardy, law-abiding people, who make good citizens, and naturally aid in building up the great North-West.

BOONIESM does not seem to pay after all. Of the New York "boodle" aldermen, three are in Sing Sing prison, four are fugitives, two are dead and one insane, three are witnesses for the state, eight are under indictment, but at large on bail, and one failed of conviction through disagreement of the jury.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S visit to Ireland has not been a success. No sooner was his back turned on the shouting mobs of the North, than Major Sanderson, the ultra Orange Ulsterite, repudiated his land purchase scheme, and Dr. Kane, the free-eating preacher of the same party, denounced his parliament for Ulster! "Poor old Joe!"

THE Toronto World says the report, telegraphed to the American press, that an Orange mob attempted to assault Cardinal Taschereau at that city on the occasion of the banquet in his honor, is "a revolting lie." We are glad to record the statement; but it is not at all astonishing that the story should have been believed, since the Toronto mob has an established reputation for bigotry and sectarian violence.

OUR esteemed neighbor the Witness is terribly exercised over the founding of a Catholic nation in Canada. If we have read the history of our country aright, the French laid such a foundation some centuries ago. The superstructure has been growing ever since. These facts may be a source of apprehension to the Witness, but may we ask—"What is it going to do about it?"

THE Hamilton Times is informed that the Tory wire-pullers are privately using the race and religion cry, raised in Haldimand by D'Alton McCarthy in recent contests, and that, no matter what the public professions of the party may be, the cry will be made do duty wherever possible in the present campaign. It is a disgraceful piece of business, and should be rebuked by every intelligent elector.

A BLUE BOOK has come to hand from Ottawa containing a return of the expenditure in connection with the general election of 1887. Montreal Centre is set down at \$2,345.58; Montreal East at \$4,970.80; Montreal West at \$8,310.61. The total expenditure for the Dominion was \$352,378.20. This is only a part of what the country has been made to pay to enable Sir John Macdonald to elect a Tory majority. This is not folly, it is political rascality, nothing else, and should be swept away by manhood suffrage and, if lists must be used, the adoption of the municipal rolls.

THE eighth political party has incubated in New York, under the popular name of the Personal Liberty Party, having for its object the suppression of "all summary laws interfering with the personal liberties and the innocent habits and customs of our people." Its foremost plank is opposition to the enforcement of the Sunday laws, and the party claims that 75,000 votes will put in their appearance at the ballot box, to upset the American Sunday and introduce the continental Sunday with its open saloons and all sorts of amusements.

BARISH philanthropists who export pauper children from England to America are to have a damper put on their exertions. It is stated in a Washington letter that Assistant Secretary Maynard has been in correspondence with the emigration commissioners of New York and Philadelphia in regard to a practice which has prevailed at the first named port of admitting children who have been sent from England by benevolent citizens and who on arrival are taken in charge by the Children's Aid Society of New York and provided with homes in the West. Mr. Maynard holds that charity begins

at home, and the charitable institutions of the United States can find ample employment in caring for their own poor, and should see that this is done before they undertake to assume the responsibilities of caring for the poor of other countries.

We read in an English paper that over 2,000 Englishmen have joined the new Shamrock League, a society started for the honest, laudable, and salutary purpose of advancing the prosperity of Ireland. The new body takes as its title "The Shamrock League," and its members already number several thousands. The card of membership, which is in green and gold, is extremely tasteful in its design. As a possible antidote to the baneful Primrose League British Liberals hail the new association, and trust it may flourish and wax fat.

TORONTO rowdies must have made a demonstration after all on the occasion of Cardinal Taschereau's visit to that city. We read in the News that "a slight disturbance occurred" at the time. The American press correspondent described a disgraceful attack on the hall where the banquet was held. The News says "a slight disturbance occurred," the World says the report is "a revolting lie." These statements look like three degrees of comparison. We are inclined, however, to believe that the rowdies did demonstrate and the papers are anxious to hush the affair up for the sake of the fair fame of their city.

A WOMAN has been on trial at Quebec for her life on a charge of having poisoned her husband. This is a crime that has become altogether too fashionable of late. Here we do not mind giving married men a pointer, which we hope they will bear in mind. There is a substance which may be given a man without danger, so long as he does not drink liquor. But if he does, the whiskey, not the substance referred to, will lay him out for the occupant of the leading carriage in a funeral procession. If the publication of this secret does not make every married man in the country a teetotaler, then all we can say is, let the procession proceed.

IRISH landlords, who scouted the suggestion of Archbishop Walsh to hold a conference with a delegation of tenants, have come to reason at last, as will be seen by the despatches. The fact is they have held out as long as they could, but have been unable to overcome the plan of campaign. With certain ruin staring them in the face, they have no other recourse but to follow the advice of the Archbishop. By wise, patriotic action, many of them may yet save themselves and revive their chances of assuming their proper position in the Irish national movement.

THE Halifax Chronicle recalls a passage in Sir Charles Tupper's celebrated speech in the drill shed, at that city, during the general election campaign of 1878. He said—"I will make them an offer that if they will unseat under the law I will never offer re-election." On which our contemporary observes:—"Once before, since Sir Charles delivered the above, he should have been, and would have been, unseated, had not parliament passed a whitewashing bill specially to save him. He might, however, after that, still claim that he had never been unseated. After the judgment of the Supreme Court at Amherst, recently, unseating Sir Charles Tupper on his own confession, it will be interesting to see how much he intended by his offer."

OUR esteemed Kacool is quoted approvingly by certain papers in the States which oppose reciprocity with this country. The St. Albans Messenger for instance remarks:—

The position taken by the Gazette on commercial union as it relates to Canada, is identical with our own as the proposed scheme applies to the United States, with this difference, that the Gazette foresees the swallowing up of the Dominion in the experiment. But Canada, at its present stage of development and with its burdens, we do not want at this or any other prospective price.

Just so. The enemies of Canada in the United States hold the same views as the Tories of Canada. This is quite natural.

It is announced that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided to pronounce the prohibitory law in several of the States unconstitutional. This will be a severe blow to the prohibitionists, who have succeeded in passing acts that made it one of the first crimes under the sun in any way traffic in intoxicating liquors, and may be a sad blow to the cause of temperance in those States. Still it is generally conceded that there is about as much drunkenness in a State where strongest prohibition is attempted as when local option prevails.

A FEW days ago the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times wrote:—

"The administration hopes to come to an arrangement that will give us the benefits of Canadian trade, that will obviate troubles on the border, and that will satisfactorily arrange our relations with our neighbors along 4,000 miles of frontier. It is hoped to accomplish this by pursuing methods that will not, as twenty years ago, drive Canada into a state of greater independence or possible untriedness."

If this correctly reflects the views of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, we may congratulate the United States on having men at the head of affairs who have struck the right key in dealing with Canada. A generous, neighborly policy towards this country just now would go far to establish a lasting friendship between the two countries, whose interests are the same and whose relations must become more and more intimate as time progresses, and both sides of the imaginary line that divides them become thickly settled with kindred people.

News from Ireland to-day is exciting. Sir Wilfred Blunt, M.P., an English Home Ruler, was brutally maltreated by the police and put in jail for exercising his undoubted right to address a public meeting. The more of this sort of thing the Tory Government does the better for the cause of Irish and British freedom. Englishmen have now brought home to them the great fact that the Irish are really fighting for the preservation of the British constitution against a ministry and a class who have shown themselves prepared to trample on all that Britons have been taught to venerate as the bulwarks of their rights as freemen. The true party of Union is that represented by Sir Wil-

fred Blunt, at Woodford. Already it has united the masses in England; Wales, Scotland and Ireland under one flag of national reform, and the contest has spread from Ireland till it extends throughout the three kingdoms. Not Irishmen alone, but every subject of the Empire is now interested.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has been assailed from an unexpected quarter. Canon Weldon has spoken out in a meeting against the encouragement she gives to drunkenness by sending her sons and sons-in-law to the top of Highland mountains to drink raw whiskey. He thinks Her Majesty could find some more suitable way of honoring her husband's memory. This shot from a Canon of the established church will not surprise readers of "Our Life in the Highlands," in every chapter of which extraordinary production we read of how John Brown consoled the good Queen on all possible occasions with hot toddy, concocted in real old Highland fashion. In fact, it recedes as if Her Majesty and John Brown had a gay time of it painting the Highlands a brilliant vermilion, as the boys in America would say.

WITH Hon. Mr. McShane in the inter-provincial convalescence, how long does Mr. Mercer think his doings can be hidden? The Commissioner of Public Works will have to tell something soon or burst. As Mr. Cloran once said, Mr. McShane is most indiscreet.

The above is a mild specimen of the slummy attacks on Mr. McShane by the Kacool. It partakes of that vindictive jocularity under which partisans sometimes try to hide their fear and hatred of an opponent who is too able for them. Anything meaner than this scurrilous attempt to make Mr. McShane appear as a man without honor or common sense has not been seen even in the organ of "party exigencies" for a long time, and that is saying a great deal. It is a villainous personal stab from a hand that would find more congenial employment in fingering a stiletto than a pen. The object is obvious. But Mr. McShane is too well known, his services to the people and good government too highly prized, for the slanders of his enemies to have any effect. The "burst" that troubles Kacool is the printing booth it has been burst out of at Quebec. It can never forgive Mr. McShane for that.

THE invention of Mr. Bernard Molloy, M.P., one of the Irish Home Rule party, for obtaining, by mercurial amalgamation, the full of gold from refractory ores, is coming into general notice. The object of Mr. Molloy's invention is to save the enormous loss of gold (over forty per cent. it is stated) hitherto dropped from the ores, and experts who have seen the invention tested pronounce it a complete success. By its means every particle of gold is secured. Some of the largest mine owners regard it as a highly valuable invention, and already machines are at work for using it in the United States, Transvaal, Mexico, and other gold-yielding countries. The method, which consists of applying electricity with the intervention of a porous wall or cell, has overcome all previous difficulties, while the whole cost of treatment amounts to about three pence per ton for electrical and mechanical force and labor.

THE Ottawa Free Press, commenting on Mayor Abbott's refusal to reside at the proposed banquet to the Provincial Premier, remarks that:—

"The people of Montreal made a great mistake when they elected such a partisan as Mr. Abbott to preside over their civic affairs. He is a veritable Pook-Bah. As Mayor of Montreal it is his duty to preside at a banquet to the city's guests, but as a member of Sir John Macdonald's administration, he cannot do anything calculated to enhance the importance of the meeting which the Tory organs describe as a 'plunder conference,' and as a conspiracy to overturn the present Ottawa Government. As Mayor of Montreal he ought to show due respect to the members of the Manitoba Government, but as the salaried solicitor of the C. P. R. he cannot countenance or encourage the men who are seeking to smash that company's monopoly in the Northwest. No doubt Mr. Abbott, as a gentleman, would like to tender the hospitalities of the city to the visiting Premier, but his position as a leading Tory causes him to remember that they are a lot of 'Grits,' who have no respect for his leader. Altogether, Mr. Pook-Bah, Abbott holds too many offices, and has too much responsibility on his shoulders. He ought to resign the Mayoralty, since the duties of that office are incompatible with those of his position as a political leader and the solicitor of a railway corporation."

THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN has shown his hand in the appointment of Judge Angers to the Lieutenant-Governorship of this province. Among the public men of Quebec it would be impossible to find a man with a career more distinctly partisan. He was, when in the Council, the most uncompromising opponent Mr. Mercer had to contend with, and it is well known that he was willing to become Premier when Mr. Ross resigned, if a way could have been found to secure him a majority in the Assembly. The intrigues of that time are fresh in the minds of the people. His selection has created a widespread fear that a plot is on foot at Ottawa to defeat the will of the province. At any rate the appointment of Judge Angers is generally regarded as a move to place an avowed, determined enemy of the Government in a place where he can aid federal machinations against the province. We may be disappointed in these views, but outside the Macdonaldite ring the appointment is regarded as the worst that could be made.

MR. MERCER'S address, at the opening of the Inter-Provincial Conference, yesterday, was worthy of the occasion. He did not presume to dictate a programme to the distinguished men who had assembled at his invitation to discuss the situation. The simple fact of their presence was proof sufficient that the conference is a necessity. If everything was as lovely as the organs of the Ottawa Government would have us believe, the provincial governments would not have been compelled to consult together for means of common defence. Were there not wrongs to be righted, grievances to be redressed, principles to be maintained, there would be no object in the conference, nor is it likely that men so able and astute would merely get together for the paltry purpose attributed to them by the Conservative press. The system of alternate bullying and bribing by which Sir John Macdonald has sought to control the provincial governments while constantly working for the destruction of their autonomy, has culminated in a situation which imperatively demands a re-organizing of the constitution.

We hear much nonsensical talk about "a raid on the federal treasury." But when we reflect that said treasury is composed of the revenues surrendered by the provinces for specific purposes and that they have been squandered with mad profusion for the furthering of party purposes, we hold that the provinces have a perfect right, legally and morally, to consider how their necessities can be relieved and the public money diverted from corrupt to legitimate purposes. The federal power is not a master. It is only a creature.

At an Episcopal Church convention, held in Louisville, last week, the subject of female education was prominently discussed. The speaker who attracted most attention was Rev. George W. Dumbell, of Chattanooga, who took the negative side of the question. He resisted the idea that women should know all that was knowable. He admitted that the education spoken of would not change the woman physically, but otherwise it would. It would increase largely the number of breadwinners, for there would be fewer marriages, because it would estrange the sexes. Their holds were entirely different and each was adapted to his or her sphere. The woman's sphere was her home, which it was her duty to beautify. Man's duty was to provide and protect that home. "It is the height of folly," he said, "to take two things which were formed for different ends and shape them to the same end. The anxiety of maternity and the cares of the household are shunned by the women of this so-called higher education." He attacked the great American curse, the boarding house, in which young married people too often took up their abode to avoid the cares of keeping house. Woman's gentler influence in her own home was a wonderful force in bringing her husband to a sense of his spiritual needs. The Rev. George W. Dumbell is right. Woman's true education is to fit her to adorn, beautify and make home happy.

Now that practical steps have been taken to organize a system of protection and a home for indigent, friendless Irish Catholic immigrants, we trust that the gentlemen composing the committees will get to work energetically. The first difficulty to be overcome is in providing a fund for the objects mentioned. As a class the Irish Catholics of Montreal are wealthy, the great majority are well-to-do; all can contribute something. Since we drew attention to the matter, several of our friends have related to us instances of the traps laid for immigrant girls to lead them astray by inducing them to go to American cities under promise of high wages. This is something which the Irish Catholic ladies of Montreal should attend to. They can be of immense service to a holy and charitable cause by lending their active assistance. We would ask them to hold a meeting and place themselves in communication with Father Dowd and Mr. Dennis Barry, who are at the head of the movement, so that they may be able to direct their energies harmoniously. Much good will be sure to result, much sorrow and misery prevented. A movement of this kind is greatly needed just now, as owing to the wholesale eviction going on in Ireland thousands of young people are coming to America. To meet them on their arrival with advice and assistance when necessary, is a duty which the sons and daughters of former immigrants now blessed with home and fortune owe to their unfortunate fellow-countrymen and women. It is not necessary to say more. The well known patriotism and charity of the Irish Catholics of Montreal will, we feel satisfied, rise to the occasion and do all that can be expected or required.

ST. ANDREWS BAZAAR.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—I beg to contradict the statement in your paper of the 12th inst., with regard to the popular vote in aid of the convent, and to inform you that Mr. Kelly, of Carillon, was the successful candidate with a majority of 780 votes. (Signed) A. G. BERNARD, Priest, St. André de Argenteuil, Oct. 17, 1887.

[We hope the publication of this contradiction will be satisfactory to the parties interested. A correction appeared before, at the foot of the 3rd column, 6th page of the TRUE WITNESS, October 19, 1887.—Ed. T. W.]

DADDYISM.

A section of the American people appear to be afflicted with a political disease which, for want of a better name, we will call Daddyism. Fred Grant and Robert Lincoln are being pushed forward as candidates for important public positions, solely on the ground that they are the alleged sons of their alleged fathers. This is the old hereditary idea cropping up under Republican institutions. There is doubtless something in a name, and we should not be astonished to see either or both raised to high positions on the merits and services of their fathers. Yet it is a well established ethnological fact that the sons of great men rarely inherit the genius of their sires. In by far the most instances they take after the mother, and as great men almost always marry women of inferior intellect, the result is not astonishing. Neither Fred Grant nor Robert Lincoln has given any particular indications of ability above the average American standard, and if elected to office would no doubt do as well as could be expected. It is an odd saying that some men are born great, others achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them. General Grant and Abraham Lincoln achieved greatness, and now that they have passed away a party would thrust greatness upon their descendants. The attempt, however, is not in keeping with the American idea, which is to let the occasion find the man best qualified to grapple with it. And although there is a popular saying that "blood will tell," there is also a shrewder maxim that "brains tell best." Besides, the reflections which all thinking men make on the origin and work of genius lead to the conclusion that it may spring at any time from the most unexpected quarters. Every rank in society, from the lowest up to the very highest, has produced great men. We say very near the highest because we have yet to see a genius produced by the Royal House of Hanover. In piping times of peace, when there are no great questions disturbing the commonwealth, mediocrity may safely discharge the duties of government, but it is a bad precedent even in such times to further the aristocratic principle of heredity. It tends to the formation of caste and was the bane of the republics of the middle ages. The Catholic

Church, the most powerful and illustrious institution ever known to mankind, viewed purely from an historical standpoint, has selected its matchless array of intellects in every age from the most diverse conditions of human life. In this respect the Church is a true democracy, in which birth is of no account, so long as a man possesses the qualifications that fit him for promotion in its ranks. A republic should be the same, if it would secure the highest talent in its service. If men were bred as we breed our domestic animals, so as to perpetuate desirable characteristics, we might, perhaps, after a time obtain a race "such as the Doric mothers bore," but since that is impossible under the existing social system, we must take our great men as they come from cottage or castle, as the case may be. In the United States, where there is a churning of the bloods of all races under the sun, it is impossible to say, it is impossible to imagine, what the man of the future will be, but we fancy that the pure white man, if he is wise in the selection of a bride of his own race, is more likely to supply the demand for great men in future than he who is not so careful, or condescends to mate with one of a lower race. In this way only can heredity be of any account. But even here Atavism, more marked in human than in other creatures, admonishes us that the hereditary evil is just as likely to appear as the hereditary good. Without going deeper into this interesting problem, it may be accepted as a safe proposition in America that the instincts of the people are seldom wrong in selecting the right men for high positions, provided always that the popular choice is free.

FORD REPUDIATES GEORGE.

Patrick Ford, over his own signature in the Irish World, repudiates Henry George and Dr. McGlynn. He says the open and violent opposition of Mr. George to the Catholic Church necessitates this action on his part. "Henry George," he continues, "is a Protestant, was born and brought up a Protestant, and it is but natural of course that he should see the Catholic Church with the eyes of a Protestant. (I use the word Protestant here in the broadest sense.) An expression by him of his religious views, if called upon in public or in private, could not offend any sensible man. His offence is that he has singled out the Catholic Church as an institution, and has declared war against her as against an enemy of society. He has misrepresented her motives, denied her authority, and sought to bring her under hierarchy, with the Pope himself, into hatred and contempt. And with the virus of this hatred he has endeavored to inoculate the new political party of which he is the recognized head." After dealing with know-nothingism and other parts of the Georgeite system, Mr. Ford observes: "I recognize one Lord, one saving faith, one regenerating baptism, one God and Father of all; I hold that the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, which is the symbol of a grand communion for the whole world in which all nations are made one people, is a Divine establishment, universal in time and space, and therefore, it is not, nor is the Papacy, which is essential to the government of this Kingdom, nor is any office which is subversive to the Papacy, a foreign institution as traitorous and wrong, and I clearly foresee, furthermore, that all efforts made to bring the Pope into contempt will result inevitably in contempt for Jesus Christ, whose Viceregent in the Kingdom the Pope is and shall be until the end of time."

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

Mr. Gladstone has boldly placed himself at the head of the democracy of the three Kingdoms. By his speech at Nottingham he has welded together the popular aspirations of the masses and brought home to the heart and conscience of the whole people the great truth that the Irish struggle is but a part of the movement whose forces are gathering from all sections of the British nation. Parliamentary government on the antique line which has so long prevailed is every day showing unsuitableness to the changed conditions of political life. The introduction of the Bismarckian cloture was the death-knell of the old parliamentary system. An aristocratic legislature aping the obsolete forms of a dead and gone democracy is an anachronism in the presence of the living democracy of to-day. At a crisis in its fate it showed its instincts. Instead of fighting against ministers to the bitter end for the preservation of its freedom of speech, it submitted itself to the gag, as a broken horse bends his head to the collar and opens his mouth for the bit. Parliament having thus deprived itself of the right of free speech, it is not astonishing that it should follow that base surrender with a law to prevent popular free speech in Ireland. The next step will be to apply the same law to England. Then, where will be the boasted British liberties, guarded and preserved by parliamentary institutions? Were parliament true to those liberties and faithful to those institutions it would never, even to overcome Irish obstruction, have submitted to the cloture. It makes no matter that the man who now leads the united democracy was the one who struck this blow at parliament. Whiggery had its grip on him then. It was not his fault that the system had become unworkable. But the logic of events has produced a pitiless evolution, and we can learn by his recent speeches that he recognizes in radical reform the only hope of preserving British liberty in and out of parliament.

And now it seems the time is close at hand when another tremendous struggle must take place between the aristocratic and democratic forces. History shows us that such struggles are normal events in the development of British institutions. From time to time the people rise and shake off their tyrants, and, having established checks and balances, relapse again into tranquility, till changed conditions and the encroachments of the old enemy forces another upheaval. The first of these great epochs was military, the second religious, now comes the third—the industrial. Thus the democracy has broadened down from precedent to precedent. But, after each subsidence of the popular wave, some of the old institutions of power and privilege remained or reappeared: The Crown, the Established Church, the hereditary House of Lords, venerable from antiquity, but out of harmony with the age of industry. The first may continue for many years to come, because it represents an enduring principle in the social life of the nation. The second is obsolete in a land where freedom of conscience is every man's birthright. The third is a positive danger. Both must disappear.

The workman is knocking at the door with sledge hammer, and lace and lawn must leave legislation to the laborer. Adam is asserting his right to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and, in doing so, maintains that all who can shall do the same, while none shall live in idle luxury on the proceeds of the toil of others. This is the gospel of the movement now fast culminating in England and extending throughout the world.

THE STORY OF RUSTICO.

An instructive story is that of the parish of Rustico, P.E.I., as related by an eastern exchange. The community is largely French and a number of years ago there was placed in charge of the spiritual affairs of the people a priest of great foresight and energy. He took note of the great poverty of his parishioners and set about providing a remedy, forbidding premature marriage, the redivision of property within certain limits, and providing for the removal of some to new districts where land was to be had in abundance. Among other enterprises projected for the purpose of enabling the farmers to carry on necessary improvements was the Farmers' Bank of Rustico. It is the smallest chartered bank in the world. It is known as The Farmers' Bank of Rustico, and is just what its name implies, a bank for the farmers of Rustico. The total paid up capital amounts to less than nine thousand dollars. The bank is largely co-operative and has usually paid a dividend, that for the last half-year being at the rate of 6 per cent. The district known as Rustico is now one of the brightest and most prosperous in the Island province; the dwellings are neat and tasty and the farms well cultivated, and among other points of interest in the vicinity of the village is a large seaside hotel. This shows how much can be accomplished in the poorest regions by wise foresight and business capacity for the material as well as the spiritual welfare of the people.

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM.

Among the many parties that are coming to the front at present in the United States with platforms for political and social reform, the National Farmers' Alliance appears the most worthy of attention. The membership of the Alliance is to be found in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, and Kansas. A powerful body of similar character has its nucleus in Texas. The Chicago Herald says the Northern and Southern societies, already in complete harmony, will consolidate and thus simplify and cheapen the machinery of their organized action. The resolutions adopted by the Alliance at its recent sessions in Minneapolis are, in many instances, worthy of the attention of all classes—farmers, manufacturers and professional people alike. The alliance demands the speedy payment of the public debt; the taxation of spirits and tobacco rather than the foot and clothing of the people; the abolition of double taxation in all forms; the reduction of tolls by the institution of government railways and telegraphs; taking the to-be-forfeited Pacific roads for a bargain; the construction of a great cross-country water-way; and finally that the idea of manual labor and the dignity of toil should be more effectively cultivated by the public schools. The farmers, say, very truly, that their food is at the base of the success of the social system. When their wheat was worth a dollar it cost 25 cents to send it on the cars and 25 cents for a telegram. Now their wheat is worth 50 cents, but it still costs 25 cents on the cars and 25 cents for a telegram. Whereas, the expense was formerly one-fourth, now it is one-half. If food be at the foundation of human usefulness and progress, then why should not the railroad and telegraph tolls come down? This point seems to be well taken; for it is admissible that no man can work unless he eat.

"SHE MUST BE MADE TO KNOW."

Goldwin Smith has written a letter to the Toronto Mail, in which he pleads on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain that that person's utterance against commercial union must be incorrect. The Professor writes:—

In a letter to a friend written about a month ago, Mr. Chamberlain speaks of himself as "imperfectly informed as to the internal policy of the Dominion," and says that he "has followed with some interest the inadequate accounts of the movement for commercial union." That an ambassador would commit himself at all upon the subject of pending negotiations is unlikely; that he would commit himself upon the strength of information which he felt to be inadequate, is incredible. Mr. Chamberlain's mind for the last month must have been full of Ireland, not of Canada. Let us at all events wait for the full text of his speech before we assume that he has been guilty of what would not only be an indiscretion but a manifest wrong to the people of Canada with whose interests he, as a Commissioner, is charged. It will probably be found either that he has so qualified his remark as to avoid definitely committing himself, or at any rate that he is merely giving utterance to the impression which upon the first view of a new question he has formed, but which may be modified when he is better instructed with regard to the bearings of the case and the real interests and wishes of the Canadian people. Mr. Chamberlain's mind is in the cable report to declare against Commercial Union on the ground that it would introduce a protective tariff against Great Britain. He can hardly be ignorant of the fact that we have already a protective tariff against Great Britain, which has recently been extended to iron and steel. It will probably be found either that it is the constant aim of our protectionists to increase. Let us not, however, miss the moral which this incident points, as to the danger of a system which entrusts negotiations concerning Canadian interests to other than Canadian hands.

The writer of this letter sees the stupendous blunder committed by Mr. Chamberlain. He has evidently measured the effect thereof on the people of Canada, and would plead for suspension of the Canadian judgment on one who is dear to him as being, like himself, an English Radical, touched with animosity to the Irish and hatred of Catholicity. But the remark that "Canada must be made to know," has all the natural arrogance of the Manchester screw driver. It is instinct with the same spirit that animated his speeches in the North of Ireland, and shows that, if he only had the power, he would treat Canadians as the Irish are treated with his approbation and support. Manchester manufacturers have always regarded their rivals in trade with hearty detestation. To please them and their congeners, all the recent wretched wars with savage nations, by which British arms and prestige have been brought into disrepute, were undertaken. Fear of Ireland becoming a manufacturing country is the source of his opposition to Home Rule; the same feeling prompted his reference to commu-