

MORLEY ON HOME RULE

He Declares That the Liberal Party Adheres to Its Former Attitude.

The Promise of County Government Dwell Upon—The Struggle for Reform During Many Generations—The Visit of Canada's Premier Refers to as an Important Result of Self-Government.

In a recent speech, Mr. John Morley, M. P., is reported to have referred to the subject of Home Rule for Ireland in the following manner:—

The Liberal party was often asked for its present programme. What are you, who are in opposition, going to do about the House of Lords? What is your plan for dealing with the temperance question? Are you still for Irish Home Rule? Are you still for disestablishment? Let us know where you are. He could easily tell them where they were. They were in opposition (laughter and cheers). But though they were in opposition he for one would tell them what he thought on some of these matters. Not that he was for advancing a programme. The time for that was not yet. But if anyone asked whether the Liberals had deserted their principles because they were in the minority, he replied, "I think not." They were asked "What of Home Rule? Are you still for Home Rule for Ireland?" Well, in his opinion nothing had happened to make any one in the Liberal party change his opinion on that point. Many people were angry with the Irish for not making the best of the Unionist Parliament, but what encouragement had the Irish got to do so? Only a year ago the Unionist Parliament passed an act dealing with

IRELAND'S DEAREST INTEREST

—land and agriculture—yet no sooner did the landlords show themselves violently angry with the change in the law and the Government to constitute an inquiry as to how the judges or arbitrators appointed by this act to fix rents were doing their work, than the Government yielded and appointed a royal commission to overhaul the working of their own act, passed only a year ago. That action was calculated to have two effects. The first was to intimidate the court appointed to fix rents; but the second was much more serious. What did they expect would be the effect of the Ministerial action upon the mind and sentiments of the tenants of Ireland regarding the system of Government under which this most vital interest, the land interest, revised, repaired and perfected in August, 1896, was sent up to this new commission to be re-revised, repaired and perfected in 1897. We could not expect that where such levity was shown the Irish would have much respect for our Parliament, or be so respectful as some of us would desire to the tribunals we set up. (Hear, hear.) The Government had informed Parliament that they had a plan for next year to set up new

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

Well, it was exactly 55 years since a select committee strongly recommended that reforms should be made in the county government of Ireland. Two generations had since passed away. That was about the length of time it took to get a reform passed affecting Ireland.

The Ministers were going, they said, to set up in Ireland county government upon the same principles as reformed county government in Scotland and England, and to provide funds out of the Imperial Exchequer in relief of the poor rate paid by the landlord and the county cess by the tenant. He was afraid there would be considerable difficulty in taking precautions that the purposes of effectually carried out. The introduction of this bill would no doubt mark an important phase in the Irish question. It might be taken for certain that the Irish members would take it as a sort of instalment of the larger demand for Home Rule, and they would be right in so doing. They would have from English and Scottish Liberals cordial co-operation with them in making the scheme as wide and popular, as free, and as genuine as possible, so as to make it correspond with the system of local government established in this island. He would be curious to see whether the Irish counties or any of them would have the power to raise and control their own police. He had

ADVOCATED IRISH HOME RULE

in the past, and he would advocate it in the future. "We were assured that Ireland was now profoundly quiet, that the spectre of disaffection had been effectually laid, and that society in Ireland was running its normal course. There were certainly many counties in Ireland where society was normally undisturbed. One of several tests, therefore, which the opposition would have to apply to the Government proposals for improving county governments in Ireland would be the test whether or not these counties were to have any control over their own police; but in this concession of county government to Ireland this Ministry were, in his opinion, beginning at the wrong end. It would have been far better to have begun with the central authoritative body and to have worked down to these local representative and popular bodies. They might be quite sure that this measure, or any other measure which opened new and enlarged channels for the expression of Irish opinion and Irish feeling, would make the demand for self-government in that larger sense more audible and strengthen the forces at the back of the demand. We had seen this year representatives of our colonies—colonies in which there were many Irishmen—received and applauded in every audience of Englishmen and Scotchmen to which they had come. The Prime Minister of Canada had in particular been warmly greeted.

WHAT LESSON DID THAT SPECTACULAR TEACHER

US
What lesson did the history of Canada teach us? The principle on which we worked in connection with Canada sixty

years ago in conceding it freedom solved a difficulty in Canada, which was on the whole analogous to the difficulty in Ireland, and he could not conceive why this principle should not be extended to the little island which was nearest to us, whose grievances had been deep and most bitter. (Cheers.) When he was asked if he still advocated Home Rule he replied that he had advocated it in the past and he would advocate it in the future. (Cheers.) In doing so he thought not merely of Ireland itself, he thought of the great populations of Irishmen in our colonies all over the world. He believed the self-government which the Liberal party had proposed would have introduced the same harmony into the relations between Great Britain and Ireland as it had introduced between Great Britain and the colonies." (Cheers.)

TOM MOORE'S APOLOGY.

An Interesting Autograph Letter.

In view of the comment aroused by the discovery that the name of Thomas Moore was omitted from the roll of poets in the Congressional Library, on the ground that he had bitterly attacked America and particularly Thomas Jefferson, a letter written by Moore in 1816, twelve years after his American poems were published, to the editor of the Philadelphia, Fortifio, is of great interest, showing the poet's attitude. The original letter is in the possession of Senator George F. Hoar, and there can be no doubt of its authenticity. The handwriting is Moore's, the address upon the central fall of the back of the sheet—there were no envelopes in those days—and the paper, folded and sealed, answered a two-fold purpose, is "J. E. Hall, Esq., Editor of the Fort Folio, Philadelphia." In "Lord John Russell's Memoirs, Letters and Biography of Moore," an extensive work, the epistle is not found, neither is there, as far as we can learn from a somewhat hasty inquiry and inspection, any such frank acknowledgement of error, or any sort of direct apology. The letter is a gem of the first water to the bibliomaniac. It is as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR—Your last letter reached me in Ireland, and I lost no time in transmitting the enclosure for Mr. Adams to a friend of mine in London, who, however, was not able to find out any such person, so that I suppose Mr. Adams had already departed for America.

It gives me great pleasure to find you remember me so kindly, and I would very willingly make my peace with those of your countrymen who think otherwise of me. This life, however, is just long enough to commit errors in, but too short to allow us time to repair them, and there are few of my errors I regret more sincerely than the rashness I was guilty of in publishing those rude and boyish tirades against the Americans. My sentiments, both with respect to their national and individual character, are much changed since then, and I should blush, as a lover of liberty, if I allowed the hasty prejudice of my youth to blind me now to the bright promise which America affords of a better and happier order of things than the world has, perhaps, ever yet witnessed. If you but continue to be as good republicans as we of Europe seem determined to be good royalists, the new and the old world need soon have no other distinction than the hemisphere of freedom and the hemisphere of slaves. My note about Washington, to which you alluded, and which I had forgot with all the other nonsense of that book, has, I find in recurring to the editions of my epistles, been omitted in every one since the first, which was as speedily an admission as I could well make of the inconsiderateness and falsehood of the accusation.

I have been living for these four or five years past in a country retirement, as happy as a lovely and amiable wife, two or three rosy children, a few books and a pianoforte can make me. A poetical work of mine, for which Messrs. Lyman & Co. have agreed to give me \$3,000, will appear early next spring. As to my other occupations, I publish Irish melodies from time to time, and write occasionally in the Edinburgh Review. And now your kind inquiries are answered. If any of your friends who were so hospitable to me in Philadelphia possess but half the remembrance of me which I have of them, pray present my very warmest good wishes to them. To Jacques, to Mr. and Mrs. — and I fear I must not add poor Dennis! Is he really gone? To yourself I wish every success which your talents and industry so well deserve, and I beg you will believe me faithfully yours,

THOMAS MOORE.

The inference is that the note concerning Gen. Washington was decidedly uncomplimentary, but no such note is at hand.—Boston Pilot.

Died From a Bicycle Ride.

A few minutes' ride on a bicycle last night so excited Eva Miller, seventeen years old, of 465 West Sixty-first street, New York, that she died an hour later from heart disease. Miss Miller and several other young women were at the corner of Tenth avenue and Sixty-first street, about 10 o'clock, when Joseph McDermott, of 756 Tenth avenue, rode up with a tandem.

He invited some of the girls to take a ride, and Miss Miller accepted. They rode up and down Sixty-first street several times and then Miss Miller got off. "How did you like it, Eva?" asked the others in a chorus. "Oh, it was perfectly lovely!" she replied. The words were scarcely from her lips when the girl staggered, and before she could be caught fell to the ground in a faint. She was taken to her home close by, and Dr. Cronin of West Fifty-first street, was called. He did all in his power, but an hour had not passed when the girl was still in death. Her parents are distracted with grief.—New York Times.

Queen Victoria recently invited a Glasgow singing society to sing to her at Balmoral. Among the songs were "Wae's Me for Prince Charlie," "MacGregor's Gathering," "Bonnie Prince Charlie," and "Charlie is My Darling."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Great Contest For Supremacy in Municipal Government.

Some Features of the Campaign and Its Significance—The Enormous Expenditure—A Few of the Golden Plums For the Victors—The Influence Which the Chief Magistrate of the Greater City May Yield

New York, October 18.—Never before in the history of New York State, or perhaps, along the whole northern seaboard has there been so much public interest manifest in the issue of any public event as there is being expressed in the coming quadruple fight for the Mayoralty of Greater New York. There is not a man, woman, aye, or even child, from Manhattan Beach to Communipaw, with whom it is not the almost constant theme of conversation. There are George Hays, Low tie, Tracy canes and Van Wyck buttons. Already speculators are reaping a harvest from the prejudices and predilections of the independent voter, and before the campaign ends, which is fraught with more importance to New York than even that of President, the battle will be still more intensified.

It is conceded in some districts that the actual fight rests between Seth Low, the candidate of what his supporters call good government, and Henry George, the champion of the Social Democracy. There is little doubt that behind Seth Low is the full strength of the Republican ticket, although General Tracy is a candidate, coming out under the wing of a certain section. The difficult point just now as regards Seth Low and General Tracy is the uncertainty of the position of the commercial interests, and which of the two men they will endorse. It goes without saying that neither George, the Socialist leader, nor Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate, will be able to touch the business men, therefore, in the present matter the merchant-princes and big manufacturers will throw in their influence with the Republican candidate. Everything points to that man being Low, as he has much the stronger following. There is no doubt but that Tracy has an splendid organization at his back, but Low's is not much inferior, and then he has the popular cry from this particular political section.

As already stated, the rival Low has most to fear is George. Everyone concedes that, and the battle between the two is acknowledged on all sides to be a war between Capital and Labor, between the moneyed interests of Greater New York and the wage-earners. The moneyed interests wield an important influence in New York, but in the tenement districts of Manhattan Island, where the poor grind out their existence as best they can, there lies the home of Socialism and the voting power of the great city. Senator Platt is firm in the belief that Tracy will defeat all comers, and Senator Gorman, who has been looking over the field, is equally confident that Van Wyck is the man for his money. Both men have been in machine politics all their lives and can only see through the spectacles of party prejudice. They make no allowance for the new order of things or for the change in the social structure of the United States and New York in particular, which is becoming more manifest every day.

Dispassionate observers of the very much mixed situation see further than professional politicians and their belief is that it is to be either Seth Low or Henry George who will have the privilege of distributing the patronage of Greater New York in 1898, and what a splendid lot of plums there is contained in the basket can be best judged by the following table. In fact no Governor of any State will wield a power in any way commensurate with that of the new mayor of New York. The table given below gives a list of the principal officers and their salaries who are to be appointed to office and protected in it at the sweet will of the new mayor on June 1st, 1898:

Table with 2 columns: Officers and Salaries of each. Includes Chamberlain (\$12,000), Corporation Counsel (15,000), Four Police Commissioners (5,000), President Board of Public Improvements (8,000), Commissioner of Water (7,500), Commissioner of Highways (7,500), Commissioner of Street Cleaning (7,500), Commissioner of Sewers (7,500), Commissioner of Public Buildings (7,500), Commissioner of Bridges (7,500), Three Park Commissioners (5,000), Two Commissioners of Buildings (7,000), One Commissioner of Buildings (3,500), Two Commissioners of Charity (7,500), One Commissioner of Charity (2,500), Commissioners of Correction (7,500), Fire Commissioner (7,500), President Dock Department (6,000), Two Dock Commissioners (5,000), President Department Taxes and Assessments (8,000), Four Tax Commissioners (7,000), President Health Board (7,500), Two Health Commissioners (6,000), Two Commissioners of Accounts (5,000), Commissioner of Jurors (5,000), Chief of Bureau of Statistics (3,500).

Roughly speaking, the Mayor will have the direct appointment of 250 important municipal officers, with large salaries and still larger perquisites, and these in turn having the power to appoint their individual subordinates, the influence of the new Mayor begins even that of the President of the United States. The list given above does not include the twelve city magistrates, ten justices of the Court of Special Sessions and seven municipal court justices with salaries of from \$5000 to \$7000 each. Besides this patronage power of the Mayor himself is to be considered that of the other city officers, who are to be elected at the same time. The Controller is given a salary of \$10,000 a year, but besides that heavy fee are provided for him, so that the money value of this office, which administers the finances of the city, for the successful candidate, will be about \$75,000. Then, too, he will have the absolute control of several score of subordinates, with salaries of

\$6,750 for his deputy downward, making an annual salary list which he will have the disposal of footing up \$109,000.

Is it to be wondered at that there should be so much excitement over our mayoralty election? Hardly. Henry George has made a bold blow at Van Wyck in his recent utterances in reference to the excise laws and their enforcement. He says in effect that the saloon man will not be much troubled by him, and that if elected as Mayor of New York the liquor element can have what is practically carte blanche so far as lays in his power.

To conclude, the following are the words of Mayor Strong, who is not a professional politician and therefore come with added weight: "I know it is the ambition of Mr. Low's life to be Mayor of New York, and a year ago he was determined to secure the nomination. He undoubtedly could have had the Republican nomination if it had not been for his advisers, who are a lot of fools. Platt had no feeling against Low, and it was only the action of Mr. Low's friends which forced the Senator to take the action he did take. As matters were, the Republican organization could not have done anything else. There is now no possibility of any union between Low and Tracy. Mr. Low cannot be elected now, in my opinion, and for that matter, neither can General Tracy. The George boom has assumed such proportions that all calculations have been upset, and it would not be surprising if Van Wyck and George both pulled out ahead of Low and Tracy."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A story comes from New York that a horse has swallowed a kitten and seemed to enjoy it. It must have been an educated animal and developed its absorbing powers by reading the stories published in New York's yellow journals.

An English exchange informs us that the largest sum ever paid for duty at one time within the world's history was handed in the form of a cheque for £50,513 11 5d, to Her Majesty's Customs recently by Mr. Lipton, the well known retail grocer and provision dealer. The huge payment represented a clearance of about 1,300 tons of tea.

The great bogey of the plutocracy of the United States is the spectre of socialism, which is being brought in such strong relief by the candidacy of Henry George, for the Mayoralty of Greater New York. Just recovering from a wrestle with it under the guise of Free Silver, it has now to meet on the Single Tax platform. Truly, wealth as well as poverty has its burdens and anxieties.

Rev. Father Bauer of Scranton, Louisiana, is the second Catholic priest to fall a victim to the present yellow fever epidemic in the South. He has gone to join Father Murray, the first martyr to duty and practical Christianity. It is examples like these that make us particularly love our holy religion and reverence the men of God whom kind Providence has given us for guides. The Catholic priesthood is a beacon light to the nations of the earth.

The New York Times says:—"Doctors rarely or never criticize each other in the presence of laymen, the idea being, apparently, that to do so would tend to weaken an existing and most commendable belief on the part of the general public in the infallibility of every regular practitioner. It is just possible that there is no such belief, and even the doctors themselves know that nobody is deceived when, as often happens, one of them reverses entirely a dismissed brother's treatment of a case, and at the same time praises both the treatment and the brother with fervid cordiality. Be that as it may, when the doctors get together, as at their present State Convention, the infallibility theory gets some dreadfully hard knocks. The author of one paper already read declared that 75 per cent. of physicians habitually neglected a malady that produces an enormous amount of deafness; a



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IT IS THE BEST.

second said that a large proportion of the operations for appendicitis were wholly unnecessary; while half a dozen of them expressed the opinion that most abuses of medical charity, about which the profession complains so bitterly, were the direct result of unwise or dishonest conduct on the part of the profession's own members. All this is saddening and confusing. Are we to trust the doctors when they talk to us or when they talk to each other?"

The sad fate of Lineman Seguin last week emphasizes the necessity of a better inspection of electric light conduits and telegraph wires. As to the question of safety we are of the opinion that there is more danger to the public at large from under ground than over-ground conduits, but whether the one or the other system is finally adopted some special measures ought to be taken to see that there is no defective insulation. The companies get sufficient privileges from the public for nothing and they should be compelled at least to protect the lives of the people instead of adding to their peril.

The London Monitor is of opinion that there is a wave of enthusiasm sweeping over France. In a recent issue it refers to the subject in the following manner:—

Statues by the score have been inaugurated during the past two months in France. A single paper names the following as having been unveiled in a fortnight:—Two to Carnot, at Limoges and Anancy; at Valence two, one the work of the Duchesse d'Uzes; at Peronne one to Marie Fourn, legendary heroine skin to Jeanne d'Arc; at Chateaufort one to the Provincial poet Anselme Mathieu; at Orange, one to the architect Caristie; and at Grenoble one commemorative of 1788.

The respectable press of Montreal has already called attention to the vile and indecent posters which the supine city Government allows to be scattered broadcast over the city. Degrading to humanity, destructive to the morals of the young and filthy in every attribute, the authorities who permit such practices assume a terrible responsibility. There is no excuse for their action, and if not amenable to the human law there is some consolation in the thought that there is Divine justice above for those who so wantonly see the youth of our city exposed to such danger. Surely there is some recourse for parents who desire to protect their children whereby the people in authority can be compelled to interfere and stop this outrage on God and Society. The immoral poster is one of the breeders of crime.

Ireland may well be proud of its priesthood, for from the moment St. Patrick brought to it the true knowledge of Christ, his ministers have ever been one with their people in the struggle against foreign oppression. Age after age, as it rolled on in the flow of years towards eternity, has brought with it bishops and pastors who have proved their love of country with their blood. When Cromwell slew priest and people, where one fell there was another in the breach, and the Irish people have always looked to those whom God sent for their teachers for guidance in the path of freedom. The utterances of the Cardinal Primate of all Ireland, His Eminence Cardinal Logue, at Donegal, will go down with the centuries. In ringing accents he demanded for Ireland the common justice accorded to every other nation associated with Great Britain, and plainly told the latter that there was only one panacea for Ireland's troubles, and that was "Home Rule." With such a leader, with a prelate who speaks so earnestly, Ireland has but to be united to win from the reluctant hands of England that measure of justice which to the standing disgrace of the legislators of the Empire is still refused. It is surely little reward enough for the sufferings and persecutions of days gone by, and for the blood of so many of her sons spilt in fighting for the life of the English nation. Without Irish blood the battle of Waterloo would have been Napoleon's, and the bones of the boys of the Shannon lie thick wherever Britain has reared her banners. Cardinal Logue does not ask much, but what he asks he and his people will and must have. He has placed the matter before the world in a plain and impassioned light, and there can be only one answer to his demand.

There are known to science heretofore three elements, air, fire and water. It has fallen to the lot of a Unitarian minister of Pawtucket, R. I., to discover a fourth. Now, this minister is a member of the School Board, but that, per se, is no criterion to judge of the incumbent's education. The minister may or may not be a man of learning, nevertheless he has discovered a fourth element. Think of it, you admirers of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Newton, and the long array of geniuses who have gone before. A fourth element, and discovered by a Unitarian minister and a member of the Pawtucket School Board at that. Poor man, will he not blush under the honors thrust upon him for this discovery of a fourth element; and what is the nature of this element? It is a spiritual element which controls the minds and souls of men, as air, fire and water do their bodies. But, strange to say, this minister is not pleased with his discovery. He wants it relegated to the back

benches and put out of sight. He calls it Romanism, and while recognizing it, does not want that element in the schools. Air, fire and water is all right, but Romanism, no. And all this because the School Board of Pawtucket, R. I., appointed a Catholic to the position of head master in a grammar school. It strikes us that "that element" makes a good fourth.

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