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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886

The national testimonial to be presented to Mr. Sexton, M.P., the eloquent member of the Irish party, for his great services to the popular cause, amounts to \$22,500. The difference between the testimonials tendered to public men in Ireland and testimonials to Canadian M.P.'s and Ministers, lies in the fact that the Irish testimonials are made up of free and generous contributions from the people, while the Canadian ones are largely gotten up by contractors and swelled by forced donations from civil servants.

The London Advertiser says: "THE MONTREAL POST makes a clever reply to Mr. Costigan's attack. THE POST disclaims any intention of handing over the Irish vote to the Reform or any other party; it declares that all such talk is mere twaddle. It has nothing of the kind to do. It has done its best to chronicle events, to expose falsehood, to advocate what is right, and to maintain what is just, and its duty is to let the readers of THE POST judge accordingly. This is a modern and outspoken declaration, and one which commends itself to the common sense of the country."

M. P. S. SWAY.

The Beatty Woodworth railway scandal is but an instance of the highway robbery that is being practised by the supporters of Sir John's Government on the public treasury and lands. There is scarcely a Tory member who is not personally, or through relatives and friends, implicated in some such transactions, by which they prostitute their positions, as guardians of the national interests, towards the replenishment of their own pockets at the public expense. It is this systematic corruption and the hope of "swag" and place that explain the Tory allegiance to an administration that is admittedly in a state of utter decay and rottenness.

ORANGE BRAG.

Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, has given the frothy Orangemen something to meditate upon. He has told them that the people have nothing but quiet contempt for their idiotic antics. Their threats as to what they would do in resisting the government of an Irish parliament if Mr. Gladstone establishes one, are but mere empty brag and bluster. Mr. Sullivan recalls the fact that when Mr. Gladstone was carrying through the work of disestablishing the church in Ireland the Orangemen made the same kind of threats that they were making now against Home Rule, and that when disestablishment was accomplished, despite their bluster, they all submitted tamely enough, as they would do again when the time came.

MINISTERS BOYCOTTING THEIR PASTOR.

The Rev. Mr. Longley, pastor of the Dominion Methodist Church at Ottawa, has, it appears, given mortal offence to members of Sir John Macdonald's Government, by his recent condemnation of the action of the Orange-Tory administration "in employing incompetent officials in the Northwest, who, he believed, by their incompetency, helped to precipitate the rebellion." The Hon. Ministers, Mackenzie Bowell and Carling, who are members of Rev. Mr. Longley's church, indignantly at this pastoral remonstrance, intend to boycott their pastor and pitch their religious camp elsewhere. The Rev. Mr. Longley need not be surprised at this, for we ourselves have already been boycotted by the Ministers for telling them the same truth as he expressed in his sermon. Happily their game of boycotting ends at the polls; then it will be the people's innings, and what a wiping out these Ministers will get!

THOSE MEDALS.

The Government has decided not to put the names of the volunteers on the medals destined for those who served in the late North-West rebellion. It is just as well, for there are many volunteers who would be ashamed to wear a badge commemorative of civil strife and of a defeat of fellow-citizens in a struggle for the right and justice that were denied them by the Government of the

country. Even Mr. Gladstone and other eminent members of the English Parliament, as well as Mr. Sexton, Mr. Healy, and other Irish M.P.'s, admitted in the House of Commons that it was unbecoming and of questionable taste on the part of the Canadian Government to offer our volunteers the said medals. As the names of the volunteers are better off than on the medals, so would the medals themselves be better off than on their breasts.

A KETTLE OF FISH.

Canadian "statesmen"—save the mark! as they say in Ireland—have a nice kettle of fish to fry in Dominion politics. Prince Edward Island wants a submarine railway which will cost something like \$5,000,000. Nova Scotia is growling because her debt has increased from \$5,250,000 at Confederation to \$28,000,000 to-day. New Brunswick is threatening to leave the Dominion for similar reasons, and a general lack of commercial interests with the rest of the country. Quebec is angry over the Riel question. Ontario Orangemen threaten to "smash Confederation into its original fragments" if the "croquet" do not "roll down." Manitoba is agitated over Farmers' Unions, disallowances, and railway monopolies. The Northwest territories are fast coming under the rule of great landed proprietors, while the Indian question slumbers with a sickly leer on its half closed weather eye, and British Columbia wants Cabinet representation and is sulking on the Chinese difficulty! And yet nearly every member who goes to Ottawa goes there for the purpose of getting all the "boodle" he can for himself, while the "country" is the name under which he seeks—the last refuge of a scoundrel.

THE GREEDY AND OBSTRUCTIVE LORDS.

The House of Lords will resist the proposal to give Home Rule to Ireland. The 402 hereditary legislators, those men who are supposed to possess the "divine right" to rule, will, as a matter of course, oppose the attempt to give Ireland her own again. Well let them. Public opinion, or the danger to the empire, will bring them to their senses in a year or two. If they do not bend before the storm they will break, that is all. Englishmen themselves are getting tired of their hereditary law makers, and they do not hesitate to tell them so. The toilers are growing tired of the drones. Men who work and delve see no good reason why a "nobleman" should get a large sum of money for looking after the Queen's dogs; why another should draw a considerable amount for looking after the Queen's horses; and still another be liberally paid for looking after the Queen's footmen; or in all that over \$1,600,000 should be drawn from the Treasury every year to satisfy the greed of the members of the House of Lords, who feed at the public crib as eagerly as a hungry donkey snaps at a thistle. Not satisfied with their average incomes, from land alone, of \$150,000 they grab the public trust with less shame than even a Roman patrician in the worst days of the empire dared show. Of course such men will oppose Home Rule, but not for long.

JAY GOULD'S CONFESSION.

The statement made by Mr. Jay Gould concerning the strike on "our railroads," do no credit either to his head or his heart. He states that investigation has proved that the Knights of Labor are not, according to his theory, in any degree formidable. He first thought they were, and says:—"So great was my apprehension as to the strength of the Knights, and so great was my fear of what might come from a fight with them, that for over a year we have been carrying hundreds of men on the Missouri Pacific Railroad's pay rolls for whom we really had no need. We were paying them their wages only because we were apprehensive of an extreme emergency to follow the strike by the Knights. Now we find that the money spent in this way was practically wasted." So it is evident that Mr. Jay Gould has had no wish to do any good deed or to act in a beneficent manner towards the employes of the road. Fear was his only motive. This is not a very nice confession, but it speaks volumes as to the kind of person the workmen have to contend with. But probably it will be found that the organizations are less weak and impotent than Mr. Gould affects to have discovered.

NAILING A LIE.

The enemies of Ireland are leaving no stone unturned to weaken Mr. Gladstone's hands in the present crisis. The British press—that bitter foe of Irish liberty and advancement—is busily engaged in filling the public mind with fear, and in stirring up the worst passions. Their latest attempt to damage the Irish prospects was to concoct stories about ruptures in the ranks of the National League and the predominance of the "extremists" over Mr. Parnell. The Irish leader and the party lost no time in proving to the English people the utter falsity of all these inimical statements. The Secretary of the National League at home, Mr. Harrington, M.P., was instructed to cable Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the League in America, and obtain an authoritative contradiction of the rumors. Mr. Harrington sent the following cablegram to Mr. Egan:—"English papers publish cables from America saying that Egan and Sullivan condemn Parnell's peaceful policy and threaten to revolt. This is done to prejudice Gladstone's statement to be made on Thursday. Wire authority to contradict."

Mr. Sullivan had already in the Chicago papers denounced the statements so made as being manufactured out of whole cloth. Mr. Egan, on the receipt of the above cable-

gram, sent the following characteristic reply:—"The statement that Sullivan or I have condemned Parnell's peaceful policy is an unqualified falsehood, which could only have emanated from an enemy of the League and a traitor to Ireland."

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Another famine in Ireland! The wolf is again at the door of our people in the motherland. The Arran Islands are swept by the plague, and hunger, want and grave, is playing havoc among the chaste maidens, the patriotic manhood, the faithful mothers, and the tottering children of our race. So says Mr. Brady, the Inspector of Fisheries on the West Coast of Ireland, so says the Archbishop of Tuam, and so says Michael Davitt. Mr. Brady declares that "in many of the houses the people had not a particle of bread;" the Archbishop says, "The meek patience and resignation of those poor down-trodden people—the victims of cruel wrongs and oppression—presents a strong contrast with the doings of others, who hardly know what suffering is." Michael Davitt tells how "the one thing that struck me most in Achill was the hungry appearance of the children. Their faces seemed to wear but one expression, and that was of half-starvation." To all this there is the testimony of Dr. Keen, the medical officer of the district, who says that "the time is now at hand when the people on the island must die of hunger if something is not done to save them." Well may they say:—

Accursed are we in our own land, yet still we still and toll; But the stranger reaps our harvest, the alien owns our soil. O woe! how have we sinned, that in our native plains We perish, homeless, naked, starved, with branded brow like Cain's.

THE BEATY-WOODWORTH AFFAIR.

The members of Parliament and the hangers-on of the two houses always seem to relish a scandal, and if anything of the kind is on the tapis the committee rooms are generally more crowded and greater interest exhibited than when the business of the country demands attention. This seems to have been the case yesterday, when it was expected the Beatty-Woodworth affair was "coming up." But the expectant people were doomed to disappointment, as the bill involving the affair was ordered to "stand." It is evident that the government is alarmed and want to consider the safest course to pursue. But the matter has gone too far for it to be smothered up, explained away or condoned. It involves a principle of importance, and whatever interested members may do, say or think, the public will not tolerate this kind of public wrong any longer. There is a limit to the patience even of that sufferer, the public. There is a somewhat analogous case just now occupying the attention of the people of New York. Some startling revelations have been made touching the transactions in connection with the Broadway Surface railway. In connection with this one of the parties to the "deal," one Jaehne, is now in prison, and the charter has been promptly annulled. The reform that will probably be brought about by the exposure is that in future all railway charters in New York will be sold publicly to the highest bidders in the public interest, and no private jobs will be easily brought about. A value will be set on the right to be disposed of, and if it fetches more all the better. This scheme is one we suggest to the Government. The railway franchises in the Northwest must be of value, else the members of Parliament would not be "jobbing" and "dealing," as it is proved they do, to obtain them. Being of value, the Government have no right to squander them away or confer them on servile followers.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE SECEDERS.

All the opposition offered to Mr. Gladstone in the very heart of the Cabinet has not made him yield an inch. The veteran statesman will conquer or go down with the record of a magnanimous effort to heal a feud of ages. Both friends and foes admit that Mr. Gladstone, almost single handed, is making a splendid fight against tremendous odds, and that he is giving evidence of consummate skill in his method of handling and turning events to serve his purposes. By putting the land purchase scheme into the background, the Premier has given the Irish and English Tories warning that their last chance for a favorable settlement would be thrown away if they gave their support to Mr. Chamberlain in his opposition to the Home Rule measure. Reflection and self-interest may therefore induce many among them to follow Mr. Gladstone, and thus make up for the defection of the Radicals and Whigs that would leave the Ministerial ranks in company with Mr. Chamberlain. With the solid Irish National phalanx behind his back Mr. Gladstone can afford to lose from eighty to ninety followers and still command a clear majority in a full House. There are 670 members all told. Of these 86 are Home Rulers, 339 are of the Liberal party and 245 of the Tory opposition. Thus it would take the entire Opposition strength, with at least 90 seceders from the liberal side, to place the Ministry in a minority. Mr. Chamberlain can scarcely expect to accomplish this, for it is almost certain that the Tories will not oppose their own interests by voting against Mr. Gladstone on the land purchase scheme.

THE COST OF THE FRANCHISE ACT.

It was first calculated, and the calculation was industriously circulated by Ministerial organs, that the cost of putting the Dominion Franchise Act in operation would be under \$300,000. The figure was looked upon as large, but in view of the extension of the franchise, the country accepted it without

growing. Later on it was sent abroad that it might possibly require an expenditure of half a million of dollars to prepare the electoral lists. Now we are told that slow estimate of the annual expenditure that will be necessitated by the Franchise Bill places it at a million dollars. When is this increase going to stop? We have looked through the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for a reference to the subject, but Mr. McLaughlin does not even hint at the expenditure that will be required to "make the Franchise Bill of any use" to the citizens of the country. A copy of the instructions issued by the Government to the Revising officers under the Franchise Act shows that the clerks to such officers are to be paid two dollars per day when actually employed and one dollar additional per day when absent from home on duty, besides travelling expenses. Each Revising officer's bailiff is to receive one dollar and fifty cents per day while attending court, and for serving notices and similar services, such fees as are paid to such officers in ordinary courts. The scale of prices to be paid for printing electoral lists under The Dominion Franchise Act is as follows:—For every voter's name on the preliminary list, including particulars of qualification, etc., twelve cents for twenty names and under; of voters on addendum for section list, \$2.50, and the same for every twenty names added to the final list; where the number of names on the first or second addendum exceeds twenty, then twelve cents per name will be allowed. Advances of money have been made to different Revising officers to enable them to pay for printing and the services of clerks and bailiffs, but the remuneration of Revising officers has not yet been settled.

As can be seen there is, according to these instructions, room for almost unlimited expenditure. In fact the cost will be regulated according to the needs of the Revising Barister and Government printers, and the exigencies of politics.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

The events that have transpired during the past week in the great field of American labor show that the men at the head of that important organization known as the Knights of Labor are possessed of a sagacity and moderation which entirely justify the confidence put in them by the vast army of wage earners on this American continent. A more interesting and instructive page of biography could not be written than that which appears in another column in reference to the life and labors of General Master Workman Powderly. Under him the direction of labor unions, as a rule, has been so remarkable for wisdom, justice and prudence that new dignity and importance have been given to the contest between labor and capital. The result is that the arguments and demands of the working classes receive respectful consideration at the hands of the greatest monopolists the world has seen and in quarters where once the workmen met with derision.

As Mr. Frederick Turner, the Grand Secretary of the Knights of Labor, lately said to a reporter:—"Capitalists are beginning to understand the principles of our organization, and are ready to consult and treat with us." "The employer," said Mr. John Foley, Master Workman of the Chicago district of the Order, "is gradually being brought down from the high horse he has ridden so long to the workingman's disadvantage, and is evincing a disposition to arbitrate with the union's representative; both sides were apt to take hasty and unadvisable steps, but the tendency is strongly toward peaceful deliberation." "There seems to be a disposition to arbitrate all labor difficulties," said Mr. Thomas A. Armstrong, the editor of the Labor Tribune, of Pittsburgh. "Co-operation on a rather broad scale is now under consideration by a number of worthy capitalists, which, I think," said Mr. William Martin, the Secretary of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, "will be adapted and applied as the key that will ultimately aid in solving the labor problem." Finally, we have from Mr. John Delaney, of the New Orleans Knights of Labor, the true remark that "we have come to know each other better and have more respect each for the other than in the past"—meaning, of course, the employer and the employed.

The day has gone by when the employer can with a high hand resent complaints on the part of his workmen as unjustifiable and insolent interference with the rights and functions of capital. Hereafter the workman must be considered as in some sort a partner in the enterprise of the employer. Such fair and just sentiments, as quoted above, from prominent representatives of the labor associations, must tend to pave the way to a happy settlement of the vexed question; for the expressions are all in the best spirit and are not characterized by that malignity and spirit of destruction displayed by the Socialists and Anarchists of Europe. Peace and co-operation between labor and capital are not far from realization when the two can meet to discuss their relations in such a spirit of mutual forbearance and respect, and therefore they both owe a great debt of gratitude to the men who are now shaping the course and destinies of the Labor Unions.

DEATH OF JUDGE MOUSSEAU.

The news of the death of Hon. Justice Mousseau spread rapidly through the city last evening and was everywhere learned with painful surprise. Though it was known that for the past week he had been suffering from an attack of congestion of the lungs, it was not anticipated that his end was so near. As stated in last evening's Post the symptoms of his disease became worse during the afternoon, and his friends, as well as the Rev. Curé Sentenne, of Notre Dame, were summoned to his bedside, when the Rev. Father

found it necessary to "at once" administer the "last rites" of the Church. The dying judge prepared himself to meet death with Christian resignation and fortitude. The hon. gentleman suffered intense pain, but was conscious until about twenty minutes after seven o'clock last night, when he peacefully passed away. At the time of his death he was surrounded by his family and friends. He had been attended during his illness by Madame Mousseau. After death a number of intimate friends of the lady were on hand and did all in their power to reconcile her and her eight children to their great loss. Yesterday morning all the judges of Montreal visited the deceased and bade him a last farewell. Mr. Mousseau was a comparatively young man, but his career was connected with events equally prominent and exciting, and is not without interest.

Joseph Alfred Mousseau was born in the month of July, 1838, at Berthier, and was consequently only 48 years of age. His father's name was Louis Mousseau, and that of his mother Sophie Duteau de Grandpré. His grandfather was Louis Mousseau, who sat in the Quebec Assembly for Warwick for several years. Judge Mousseau was educated at the Academy of Berthier and entered upon the study of law first with the Hon. L. A. Olivier, then with Hon. Judge Ramsay and lastly with the late Hon. Justice Drummond, and Hon. Justice Belanger. He married Marie Louise Herselle, the eldest daughter of Leopold Desrosiers Esq., Notary, of Berthier, his mother being of the renowned Bondy family.

In the year 1850 Mr. Mousseau was called to the Bar, and soon attained considerable prominence, early showing a great aptitude in his profession, with the result that he was created a Queen's Counsel in 1873, though a very young man. During this period also he was actively engaged as a political writer on the daily press. Besides contributions to other periodicals, he established La Colonization newspaper in 1862, and was one of the founders of L'Opinion Publique in 1870. He was a warm advocate of confederation, and was the author of an able pamphlet in defence of confederation against the attacks of the Opposition in 1869. He also wrote a brochure, "Cardinal and Duquet, victims of 1837-38."

His entrance into public life was made in 1874. He declared himself a Conservative, and remained steadfast in his convictions. In the above year he successfully contested the election of Bazar, his opponent being Mr. J. B. Bourgeois, whom he defeated by the close majority of forty-three. In the general elections of 1878 he was re-elected over Mr. Choquin by a majority of 101 votes, and in the following session appeared prominently as the mover of the resolutions condemning the conduct of Lieutenant-Governor LeBellier in dismissing from office the DeBoucherville Ministry in this Province while they had the support of the constitutional majority of the people's representatives in the Legislature. Mr. Mousseau made his mark on that occasion. In November, 1880, on the retirement of Hon. Mr. Masson, Mr. Mousseau was called to the Federal Cabinet, and appointed president of the council. This office he held till the 29th July, 1882, when he resigned, and two days later was sworn in Premier of the Province of Quebec, assuming the duties of Attorney-General. He was elected for Jacques Cartier county on the 26th of August, 1882. He continued Premier of the Province until January, 1884, when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the district of Rimouski, which position he filled up to the hour of his death.

POLITICAL BLACKLEGS AND THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The passage at arms between Mr. Beatty, M.P. for West Toronto, and Mr. Woodworth is one of those little chinks which let in much light. Although a great deal was known before of procedure in these cases, this revelation can now leave no one in any doubt as to the scandalous transactions and tremendous swindles that have been carried on by the persons permitted by the Government to feed upon the unfortunate Northwest. The Northwest Central is the name of a line of railway which was originally chartered under the name of the Souris and Kooky Mountain line. This scheme did not seem to commend itself to the speculating taste, and it was in 1884 reorganized with Mr. Beatty and Mr. Woodworth as wirepullers. The procedure was very simple but very potent, and did not diverge much from the beaten track usually followed by company promoters. The paper "municipalities" along the line were pressed for "bonuses," which were easily obtained, the votes probably being very unanimous. With equal ease the more important grant of land from the Government was obtained. At the outset Mr. Woodworth obtained the reservation of lands at \$1.06 per acre. Mr. Beatty then proceeded to England, and, no doubt, was well armed with maps showing the various "Edens" that existed along the route, in which every lot was a corner lot, and where churches, schools, mills and navigable rivers were at every street corner, while around in the smiling meads and blossoming prairies peaches and grapes ripened in the open air, and cattle could feed out all through the winter. The votes of the "municipalities" were doubtless brought into prominence. But it didn't work. There were too many similar undertakings on the market, and the English speculators wanted some security. The land must be given them, so Mr. Beatty sent word that he could not get the money unless the lands were free. The screw was then put "on the Government," and free the lands were made at the instance of Mr. Woodworth. This gentleman did "yeoman service" only to

find himself tripped up by his more astute colleague, who telegraphed from London and New York that he had "got the money," but had not. The "Russian war" scare prevented his doing so in London, and in New York they said "we were as corrupt as they were," and wanted security. Then the two brothers fell out over the plunder, and in the Railway Committee yesterday dealt in the most violent recrimination. Woodworth finds Beatty, as he says, trying to undermine him, and accuses the latter with not spending a dollar in stock, yet disposing of thousands. It seems he also allotted \$350,000 in stock to one and \$100,000 to another, on condition he got back a quarter of it for nothing. Among the choice epithets hurled by the combatants was "Ananias and Sapphira." It is to be hoped that the truth of the old maxim quoted in the debate, that when thieves fall out honest men come by their own, will be established in this case. This instance is only a fair sample of the gigantic frauds that have been for years carried on in the Northwest and the public, in self-protection, must in reason take the matter in hand. Some very critical examinations of the conduct of affairs in the Northwest must be made, and if the Government declines to willingly give all necessary information it must be dragged out of the darkness. If the political blacklegs once begin to quarrel the public will get on the track of a great deal of very useful information.

IRELAND'S PLEA FOR HOME RULE.

On the 5th of April, after an unhalting and unfortunate union of eighty-six years, the English Government, through the mouth of its Prime Minister, will take up the motion for a divorce between Great Britain and Ireland. Ireland will have an exceedingly strong plea to put in, in favor of the granting of the motion. The union between the English and Irish governments was forced; it never had the sanction of the people, and was effected by hideous corruption. In fact, no contract between individuals or nations was ever entered into with such utter disregard of prohibitive impediments. The result has been one of disaster to Ireland and of constant uneasiness to England. To maintain the unholy bond, crimes of injustice and of oppression were committed by the bigger against the smaller nation, and efforts at retaliation were made in vain. The spectacle had become a disgrace and a burning shame to England, who prided herself on her spirit of fair play, Christianity and civilization. The public opinion of the world decided in favor of Ireland, and, as a consequence, strengthened her hands beyond measure in her demands for the right of self-government. Mr. Gladstone, the foremost of his race, has grasped the situation, and is now endeavoring to bring the rest of his countrymen up to his level of intelligence, fair play and justice. Will he succeed, is the question? We hope he will for the peace and prosperity of the two peoples.

As the N. Y. Herald pithily puts it: "Ireland is standing in the doorway of Westminster, intensely expectant and desperate. England is wrestling with two impulses—one to slam the door in her face and the other to give her what she asks and let her go. Ireland holds in her hand a bill for damages, the result of persistent misrule, and England, half acknowledging its justice, cannot make up her mind whether to pay, to compromise or to threaten. That is the situation."

A parliament in Dublin is demanded—nothing more. Home Rule is the birth right of every people; it is the cradle of national harmony, of prosperous development, and of popular contentment. It is productive of nothing but good—such at least is the experience of modern times.

The European as well as the American continent, remarks our contemporary, is today covered all over with local legislatures. "During the last two generations instances of conceded autonomy have been greatly multiplied, and empires are to-day at peace in all their mutually repellant parts which would be continually torn and rent by rebellion but for home rule. Even the gruff Russian bear, with its savage teeth and crushing despotism, has learned that lesson. It could grind Finland between the upper and the nether millstone, as Mr. Shaw Lefevre asserts in the Nineteenth Century, but instead it yields her a large measure of self-control. Germany, after acquiring new territory, has made it her policy to encourage local legislation, and within very wide limits. Silesia and Holstein are largely their own masters in provincial affairs, and even Alsace and Lorraine have a restricted liberty of action. Fifteen of the provinces of Austria, including Bohemia and Galicia, each with a population as large as that of Ireland, have local assemblies with no narrow control over home affairs. It is the settled policy of great empires to preserve peace and unity by granting autonomy wherever it is practicable.

A Dublin parliament would be no novelty, then, nor yet an experiment. The British Empire would be stronger with it than it can ever be without it. It would directly benefit England by developing the resources of which Ireland has been cruelly robbed. It would change Irish hatred into gratitude and convert a bitter foe, threatening for revenge into a strong friend. It would give Ireland an opportunity—all she has ever asked. It would throw political responsibility upon every small farmer and peasant and bring out every quality of manliness. In a word, Ireland, which has never been conquered by coercion, would unconditionally surrender to fair play."

"ANGUS."—Your correspondence has been received. The poetical contribution was not published, owing to defects in the style and composition. It is not necessary to have the approval of the person or persons to whom a literary production is dedicated.