THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS TRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

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Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mallin, will shortdy call upon them in the interests of the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a cordial reception at the hands of our generous patrons. We hope, too, that they will assist Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping him to swell our subscription list. The TREE WITNESS, at \$1.50 per annum, gives more reading matter for the price than any sent in order to ascertain if any more weighty -Catholic paper on this continent. tf

Neglected Branches of Learning.

If some of our public schools undertook to teach their young lady pupils dress-making, millinery, cooking, and other useful branches of domestic economy, the experiment should prove a successful one. A girl who can cut her own dresses, dress and make up her own hats, and knows something about general household management, can enter upon the duties of life with more confidence in herself and with more economy for her surroundings. We notice that some of the Toronto papers are agitating the subject of schools for cooking, but we think the addition of millinery and dressmaking might be added, with some bencfit. It is all very well to remind us of David Copperfield's child-wife, and how poor Dora was troubled over the difficulties of her married life. We all know that "Ma" should have taught Dora how to make a patty or roast a goose. It is very desirable for most people to know something about cooking, but we see no reason who they could not be taught dressmaking and millinery as well.

petelsnoy, and when we are told that Scotchtoid that we may find his antagonism to the duty on cats. The question is not so much one of tariff as of oatmeal, for if the duty on eats is high, a Scotchman cannot get oatmost, and without oatmeal the cup of a Scotchman's bitterness would be drained to the dregs indeed. " Alas, poor Scotland " no longer "stands where she did," when "her faithless sons betray her'z thus.

The Taxation Cry.

The Reformers are raising the Taxation ory with a vengeance. All their papers are full of it; all their arguments teem with it; and the debate on the Tariff is honeycombed with it. It is taxation ! taxation ! everywhere. This is all for political effect. Taxation makes a good cry. But, if the Reformers were so anxious about keeping down taxation, why did they not cut down the salaries of the Ministers of the Crown, and of the members of Parliament. Such a Reform would have exhibited a sincere desire on their part to "relieve the oppressive burdens of the people." Ho doubt, Protection will intaxation, but what of that if crease it puts the money in circulation. At the present time in Montrcal the taxes cannot be collected from the poor, and why? Because the poor have no work. Give them employment and increased wages, and they will be able to pay taxes, but stop the mills, quench the fires, let the water power run idle, close the factories and the poor people cannot pay rent, much less taxes, and starvation stares them in the face. It simply comes to this-Protection-with work and increased cost of living! or Free Trade and cheaper living, but the people unemployed.

Judge and Jury.

letter in reply to an article that appeared on the previous Saturday, on "Judge and Jury." The writer of the letter was on the jury referred to, and he attempted to explain how it speak their own language well, and was that the jury first brought in an irregular they speak English indifferently, while verdict, then twice returned with "not the English speak their own language so guilty" and then, after the Judge had made badly, and conduct themselves so oddly, that a new charge, the jury returned a verdict of some time since an English judge exclaimed : "guilty." The writer, who was one of the "Good God, is this a Christian land." And EVENING POST, at \$3 a year, is one of the jury, said that they did not clearly under- then the "shamrock." Well, that is nacheapest deilies in the Dominion, and the stand the case until the Judge had charged tional, and, like a woman's honor, we do not the second time. This is the substance of the letter, and we have waited up to the pre- to "see how we could stand it." But the reasons could be assigned for the singular spectacle of a jury swallowing a thricetold tale. To our reasoning, the letter in all the rest are importations." In fact, after question only makes matters corse. The the "brogue," typical of our Nationality, and jury heard the case, and yet th .y did not understand it! Even after the judge charged, yet the jury came to, what they afterwards confessed to be, three wrong verdicts. And all this happened, we are told, because the judge brought to light something new in his second charge. This, if true, makes the case even more serious. Either the judge made a carcless charge the first time, or the jury were too stupid to understand him, and in either case the incident is not reassuring, nor does

The Election Law.

it explain the singular circumstances which

surround a very singular case.

Mr. Casey's Bill to amend the act respecting he election of members of the Commons was defeated in the House last night. The object of the bill was to make treating or bribery at elections more difficult than they are at pre-sent, and the Government voted Mr. Casey an artful dodger you are! It was evident of much improvement, but we think the first Macdonald did not desire the dismissal of the Is Canada to be ruled from Downing street or demoralizing system of convassing. It is a Conservatives forced his hand and he "re- the will of the people, on questions which remnant of a past age, when the press was rumor we would answer—little or nothing. unknown as a factor of public opinion, and Day by day cases of cruelty to animals are to when the difficulties of placing the views of be seen on the public thoroughfares, but the candidate before his constituents could Dobbin has no friend to "report" the treat only be overcome by a personal visit. It is an anomaly in this age of the better. There the Corporation grants the ballot and the penny press, and it not the king it should be, and hence the Society \$200 a year, while the income for last is only resorted to in order to bring anger. "Canada" has, it would appear, year's subscription amounted to \$288, and we personal pressure to bear. Public men should nothing to do with this question at all. But stand upon their public acts, and not go hawlthere was a conviction in each case. We ing in every interest that can influence the notice, too, that the Ontario Societies for the vote of every Tom. Dick and Harry in their constituency. Canvassing is an unmixed evil, degrading to the candidate and demoralizing to the electors. Do away with it, and at once the worst evils of the election law are destroyed. It is, too, a fruitful source of falseanimals than we are in Montreal. Here the hood, as well as fraud. Promises are made to "get rid of" the fawning aspirant, who is, in mals only brought ten cases before the Police turn, induced to play the hypocrite. Court for the years 1877-1878. Considering The canvassing system is neither necesthat Montreal is so much larger than Toronto, these statistics are equivalent to admission "personal acquaintance" is a delusion. that the Society for the Porterior of Mr. Letellier; this ses-that the Society for the Society of Mr. Letellier; this ses-Public men should be treated on their merits as public men, not because they can bring pressure to bear. Let men go frankly before the public, and let their record and their public utterances be the test of their claims and qualifications. It appears to us that it is an insult to the intelligence of the electors to interfere with the dictates of their conscience, and by "private" promises to induce them to vote one way or the other. But many men are elected because of "private" promises—promises which these same men had not the courage to make public, and thus canvassing favors the charlatan while it tells disadvantageously against the honest man.

diject of this is to break up the tribal men angry becomes of the duty on oats system, a mischievous and a delusive hope. we may ol why, and vaguely guess that there The Indians are clannish, and they have just we mervet why, and vaguely guess that there is net including are clannish, and they have just is something under the surface, which bafflest as much right to hold on to their clannish-the paternal mind. But all at once we mess, as the Irish. Scotch or English. Mr. are reminded that. Scotchmen inherited, Dawson told the House (that he heard an old are reminded that. Scotchmen innertent Dawson to the index of the would rather supply bills, only two important measures of the customs of the ancient Trishrie, and wealthy Indian say, that he would rather supply bills, only two important measures and in a Scotchmen's love of "broase" we are interested that we may find his antagonism to the tribe, and sever himself from his people. The Act Unlessen era of retrenchment were intribal system has been, and is, the salvation of the Indians. Break it up and you throw a community, that subsists by mutual good will, upon individual resources, and that you cannot do with safety. However, we shall hear more of the question when the papers for which Mr. Dawson has moved are brought down.

The Irishman at Heme and Abroad.

The Spectator is becoming facetious. In an article on "The Irishman at Home and Abroad," it merrily twits the Irish of Canada with being "agin" the Government, and winds up by advising the Irish people to "change their skin," or they will "lose it." The Spectator thinks it wicked on the part of Irishmen to expect class representation, and it seriously assures its readers that it is the Irish people only who clamour for representation. Did the Spectotor ever hear of the couplet

"Forgiveness to the *injureil* doth belong, They never forgive who do a wrong."

Our contemporary confesses that " until a generation ago" the Irish "were compelled to endure most barbarous wrongs." This is a discovery of no startling note, but it is an index to the couplet quoted;; they who did the wrong will not forgive those whom they in. jured. But our contemporary says that "only a few institutions can be called peculiarly Irish; tor, besides the brogue and the shamrock, they have hardly anything that was not imported." The Spectator is wrong. The "brogue" is an importation, and not an unmusical one. It is infinitely more pleasant than what Thackeray called the "undistinguishable dialects of some parts of Great Britain," in the midst of whose native woulds the clergyman was asked, in reply to the In our edition of Monday, we published a question : "Do you know Christ?" "Nay, who be He; pit mon, or a bonk mon?" The "brogue" is certainly an importation, and then we cannot forget that the Irish some time since an English judge exclaimed : "brogue" is so long settled in Ireland that we accept it as a native, and are quite satisfied with the definition of the Spectator-that after our "shamrock," typical of our Faith, we can afford to make the Spectator a present of all that is left.

The Artfal Dodger.

It is all a trick of Sir John A. Macdonald's. The wily leader of "a quarter of a century" was in a trap and he concoted the " referring to England" business as a means of extricating himself. The Quebec Conservatives were going crazy over the Letellier affair, while some of the Ontario Conservatives took an opposite view, and Sir John was between two fires. He put his wits to work and advised the Governor-General to "refer to England." Who blames Sir John A. now? Not a soul! He has shifted the blame from himself to the Governor-General, and the Governor-General has, in turn, handed it over servative press. It is all the "party." Everything is for fear of the "party." The "party" has been snubbed, the "party" has been rebuked, the "party" is a party question. The "party" was wrong in Canada in the miserable light of sustaining Mr. Letellier under a Reform administration, and of denouncing him under Conservative rule. The Reform "party" vsted Mr. Letellicr "right;" the Conservative "party" vote Mr. Letellier "wrong," and what can the people think but that the country is governed by factions, where all are for the "party," and none are for the State. And they talk by Canadians-not by Englishmen. If we do not possess the full measure of responsible government, then let us have it, and the sooner the better. Separation from the Empire we do not desire, but responsible govern-Canada, but the loss of responsible government would be a greater calamity still. But let us note the amusing feature of the game. Fhe Herald is now raising the "loyalty" cry. What a pity that article about annexation was written! And more, it talks about Sir John A. Macdonald being "an eminent constitutional lawyer," because he said that the Governor-General was right in "referring to England "-that is, the Governor-General was "right" in doing what Sir John advised! How cleverly the Artful Dodger plays his cards!

paid as indemnity to members. Notwithconsulted on it, they would not give ton conts on the dollar for all the legislation they had received for it; they had get for it, besides the supply bills, only two important measures augurated, not only at Ottawa but in the Provincial Governments, the people , would , rise in their indignation and visit them with their wrath for such an extravagant expenditure of their hard carned money."

This is the language of a man who looks to country first and party afterward ... Such men deserve to know that they are sustained by the people at large. He is the best friend to his party who is the truest friend to his country, and if the Hon. Mr. Macpherson fights this question out on the lines he has commenced, he may, we believe, rest assured of the sympathy of the country. But, let us add a few statistics to those

furnished by the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, in order to better enable us to understand the weight of taxation we have to bear. In the Dominion we have a Governor-General, and eight Lieut-Governors, fourteen Legislative bodies, sixty-five Execu-tive Councillors; while the cost of civic government, salaries, contingencies, &c., is set down at \$1,224,000. After this we have the cost of legislation-that is, indemnities, &c., and that comes to \$1,016,000; the ad-ministration of justice, \$1,320,000; education, \$1,320,000; customs, post-office, government railways, &c., \$5,885,000, making a total of \$10,750,000, or over \$2.50 per head of the population. There are \$3,690,000 paid in annual subsidies to the Provinces out of the general fund. Any one outside the circle of office-holders or expectants must see that the expenses of governing such a country as Canada are altogether out of proportion to its requirements, or to its resources, and we hope the Hon. Mr. Macpherson will persevere in his advocacy of the policy of Retrenchment which he, last night, so holdly announced, and which must result in good to the people.

The Letellier Business.

If the Conservative press was angry with the Governor-General because he refused to dismiss the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec on constitutional grounds, we would give them our cordial sympathy. All men of Independent views will, we are sure, resent any altempt on the part of the Governor-General to override the will of the people. Right or wrong the Parliament of Canada demands the dismissal of the Hon. Mr. Letellier, and it is the duty of the country to sustain the Government upon the vital issue at stake. The Parliament of Canada was elected by the people of Canada, and the instant that the Governor-General attempts to interfere with the expression of their opinion, in matters which are purely Canadian, that instant it is time for the people to stand by those who fight the battle of responsible Government on constitutional grounds. Thus far we go with the Conservatives. Let the Reform papers say what they please, yet the spirit of Canadian nationality is that Canada should be mistress permitted to bring rebellion in the future. We cannot join in the disrespectful language used towards the Margu s of Lorne by some of the Conservative press, but we are in thorough accord with them when they say the men who live in this country are the best judges of their own affairs, and that the will of the people must be obeyed. Parliament was wrong in dismissing the Lieut.-Governor; just as wrong as the Lieut-Governor was in dismissing the Government of the Hon. Mr. de Boucherville. Both committed mistakes. But that is not now the question. The quesdown. No doubt the Election Law is capable from the commencement that Sir John A. | tion has assumed a new aspect, and it is this: steps that should be taken to purify elections Lieutenant-Governor. That was a matter of from Ottawa? What will the people say? should be to do away with the vicious and public notoriety. But the French Canadian Who in this country will be prepared to make forred to England." Again, let us notice the are purely Canadian, subject to any nation tone, the indignant tone of the Con- on earth? We prefer the rule of Canadians, even if wrong, to the rule of Downing Street if right. Canada cannot-and, we hope, will not-permit any interference with its sovereign will. But, while saying all this, let us not forget that the Conservative press is angry because the party has been, so far, thwarted. We are angry because the will of we think it is essentially a National and not the people has been interfered with. The Conservatives are in arms because their parts dismissing the Lieut.-Governor, for it placed has been snubbed. We are in arms because Canada has been offended, because responsible government is at stake, and because we are a free people in a free land, and as such we should resolve to continue. While loyal to the Crown, we must not be disloval to ourselves; and while admitting the Governor-General's right to exercise his veto on questions in which our relations with the Empire is concerned, yet on questions purely Canadian the Parliament of the Dominion, and not the Governor-General, must sion it is against him. A funny "Constitution," but he the ruling power. But we are very much and a pliable one, surely. But, wrong as the "party" was, it is our duty now to stand by it. Right or wrong, we want to be governed this "referring to England." Sir John throws the blame on the Governor-General, and then advises the Governor-General to throw the blame on Downing Street, and so both get out of the difficulty. But Sir John A. Macdonald may find that he has raised a ment we must have. Separation from the homet's nest, for Canadians will not be Empire would be a calamitous event for worthy of the liberty they enjoy if they permit Downing Street to override public opinion

112 434 1175 the government of the country was, carried on standing, this immense expenditure, the by Ministers responsible to the people, as re-thought if the people of the country were presented in Parliament, to willingly give, it up, and it will depend upon the action of the Imperial authorities whether, a. discussion which all loyal men would deeply deplore is to be forced upon the people of Canada! Goldwin Smith triumphs ... English prognostications are being fulfilled, and. Canadian loyalty," like a benighted bird-of-passage, shatters itself to pieces against the light-house of the constitution. No doubt the condition of Canada is as Mitchell said the condition of Ireland was under the constitution of 1782, "anomalous and insecure," and facts, we fear, tend to prove that " loyalty" to England is measured by lip-service and dollar bills. First of all, we have the Reformers threatening Annexation because the majority of the people of this country pronounced in favor of Protection; and now the Conservatives threaten a renewal of the battle for responsible government, which simply means Independence. We have no idea where all this will land us. We are in a fog, but as we have an anchorage, we prefer to hold on to it, as long as we can. The fun of it is that the Herald says that if the Governor-General had dismissed the Hon. Mr. Letellier, he would have "aimed a fatal blow at constitutional government in this country," while the Gazette, not to be outdone in bold

opinions, says the opposite. But meanwhile where has all the "loyalty" gone? "Loyalty!" Party men do not appear to know the meaning of the phrase. "Loyalty" to them means the triumph of their own opinions, and the Herold and Gazette have proved it in spite of themselves.

Loyalty ! Pshaw, it is conditional on success. Your party man is loyal to the triumphs of his own side of the House, and he would fling Queen, "Mother Country" and everything else to the winds, in order to secure the success of his friends. Where now is this "loval" Gazette of the time of the Society? Where now is the "National " loyal Herald? One receives a check to its ambition and loyalty is thrown, with physic, to the dogs; the other was defeated, and ho! for Annexation! These are the uses to which these "loyalists" put the adversities of their parties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. DEAR SIR,-Monday evening's News raised its ire at me for pointing out that Sir John

should give decent offices to Catholics, and likewise for calling the offices Sir John gave "paltry." When Sir John represented Kingston he promised Dr. Sullivan the surgeonship of the penitentiary, and never gave it. So far as calling the offices he gave " paltry," I maintain that, in the first place, the commonest laboring man can earn more than \$300 per annum. How then can Mr. Collin's situation, at \$300, or Mr. McCarty's, at \$60, be anything more than "paltry." As far as the Government carting is concerned, I have it from the ex-Government carter, who two weeks ago told me that, for a whole year, he could take his oath and say that he did not make \$100. Now, then, Mr. News, prove those offices more than paltry." Again, it says I am an "ironclad of her own affairs. Downing street rule Grit." It may be of that opinion if it chooses, brought rebellion in the past; it cannot be but I beg to say that I never gave a Grit vote in my life. But I tell the News this-that I am an independent Catholic, who thinks that equal rights for Catholics is their due, and if they do not get it, I will revolt against every Government that will not treat the Catholics fairly. The News informs me that the asylum is the gift of Mowat. The News did not mention that the post-office was the gift of Sir John, oh, no!

Yours truly, INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC. Kingston, April 1, 1879.

Miscellaneous Items.

TELEGRAMS.

Aphilite Land same be to be a Winter of a first in present 1 Theory . We are

itte Tets gen Russia. Sr. PETERNBURG; April 4.--- Wholesale arrests of Nihilists continue to take place. Burmah. London, April 4 - A despatch from Cal-cutta says disturbances in Burmah are ex-

pected to-morrow at the coronation of King Thubau. Egypt.

LONDON, April 5.—Mr. Baird's report of the famine in Upper Egypt states that over 10, 000 have died of starvation in Ghenges, Kina and Esna and South America.

"London, April 4.-- A despatch from Rio Janeiro says Peru and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, and have jointly declared war against Chili.

¹ Asia.

LONDON, April 4.- In the House of Com. mons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to a question, said reports that negotiations with Yakoob Khan had been broken off, and the advance on Cabul ordered, were incorrect, but on the contrary, negotiations were actively proceeding.

Italy.

LONDON, April 4.-With respect to the story of the contemplated assassination of Queen Victoria in Italy, various sensational stories are in circulation, and it is believed that the anonymous warning given to the Italian Government was imparted in good faith. There is reason to believe that conspirators on the continent are determined to continually attack the lives of all sovereigns who come within their reach, whenever opportunity serves, sparing neither age nor sex, and that an attempt upon the life of the Queen was really contemplated.

Ireland,

London, April 4.- The return of Justin McCarthy, Home Rule candidate, as member of Parliament for Longford, excites no surprise, as the Home Rulers are all-powerful in Longford. His return makes no change in the numerical strength of parties, as he takes the seat of another Home Ruler. Mr. America, where he lived for three years, 18 40 McCarthy who has many personal friends in years old. He has been a journalist and magazine writer for more than a quarter of a contury, and he is the author of several clever novels.

The Zululand Campaign.

LONDON, April 4 .- No little relief has been given to the public mind to-day by the receipt of a despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, announcing that reinforcements which had ar-rivee at Capetown were rapidly advancing to the relief of Colonel Pearson, whose perilous position at Ekowe has so long been a source of pregnant anxiety. No intelligence whatever has been received from Colonel Pearcon, and it is by no means certain that the advancing column will be able to reach him, if indeed he has not already been captured and massacred.

The Gazette publishes a statement frem King Cetewayo, declaring that he never desired a war or refused the terms offered, and proposing that both sides put aside their arms and resume negotiations with a view to the settlement of all questions in dispute between King Cetewayo and the British.

The Times, referring to King Cetewayo's statement, says a portion of it is ralpably false; that it is not easy to negotiate with a Sovereign who declares that he only wishes for peace, when he is known to be meditating fresh attacks.

Cambridge Wins.

LONDON, A pril 5.—The 36th race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews, for the blue ribbon of the Thames, which came off to-day over the regular course of about four miles and two fur-longs, from Putney to Mortlake, brought to-gether the usual immense concourse of specta-tors. The banks of the Thames on both sides of the river were crowded with a vast moving throave of people many of the avistor race of Miscellancens Items.
 Miscellancens Items.
 Farmers in the Eastern part of Pennsylvent in the section of AND grind his little teeth? Nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE C: MFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are tasty and the childwill sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents. 34-2
FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BET-TER THAN BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, with-out implanting an appetite for strong drinks.
THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF ANOLD NURSE. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH-ING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the Under Stream of the stomach, they have been the stomach in the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the Under Stream of the stomach is the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the Under Stream of the stomach is the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the stomach is the stomach is the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the stomach is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the stomach is the s

Cruelty to Animals.

What is the Society for Cruelty to Animals doing in Montreal? If we are to judge by ment he receives. In Toronto they do things learn that out of two hundred informations Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are affiliated with the headquarters in Toronto. Altogether the people of Toronto appear to be more alive to the necessity of curbing brutality to, or of cultivating kindly treatment of, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Anithat the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Montreal is worse than a myth ----it is a delusion and a snare.

Hon. Mr. Blake.

Canada is too barren in men of ability to be able to afford the continued absence of the Hon. Mr. Blake from Parliament. It is, too. more than ever desirable that the Opposition should be strengthened by his presence on the floor of the House, for a weak Opposition too often means an over-confident, and, sometimes, corrupt Administration on the right of the Speaker's chair. Every man in Canada who wishes to see spirited and vigorous debate guide the discussions in the House of Commons must wish to see the Hon. Mr. Blake return to the Reform benches. The people want to hear public questions threshed by able and willing hands. The public want to hear all the subtle reasoning that can be flung against the Government brought into play, so that the people of the Dominion may know the wby and wherefore of every measure that is brought before the House. It is not so much a question of Ins or Outs, as the desire of the people to master the reasons of the Opposition, and to give them an opportunity of hearing both sides of the question. This object would, we believe, be better obtained by having the Hon. Mr. Blake in the House, and the sooner he is there the better.

Brouse.

The duty placed on oats has been the cause of merriment at the expense of the people hailing from the "land of brown heath, and , shaggy wood; land of the mountain and the flood," Scotland. We all know how these Scotland. We all know how those "Irishmen in a mist" plod to the front in how they pile up the "baubies" while other people waste their time in building castles in the air. As children of Irish extraction the "mother country" has no need to be ashamed of her "bairn," and indeed, cases are not wanting where the child has become the father of the man, for Scotland has more than once set

The Indians.

The other day Mr. Dawson said in the House of Commons that there were 90.000 Indians in the Dominion, and he thought "it contrary to the spirit of the age" that they should have no representative in the House of Commons. But if all Mr. Dawson said be true, if the Indians in some cases are "highly educated and very intelligent," we can see no reasonable ground why these 90,000 Indians should not have a representative on the floor of the House of Commons. In New Zeal and the Maories have several representatives in, Parliament, and their presence has done a great deal in enabling the colonists to understand the Maori question better, and to fathom the motives of the Haw-haw's and the King party. The natives, through their representatives, learn that the colonists mean peace and good will, and the result is that mutual concessions are made, and peace and order now reign all over the land. It is true, in the case of the Maories, representation is more easily secured than it could be in the case of our Indians. In New Zealand commercial enterprise the world over, and there is but one native language ; here there are many, and the Maories are more concentrated, and consequently more powerful, in proportion to their numbers, than the Indians of the Dominion. But yet it appears inexplicable that the Indians of the Dominion should be denied the franchise, as Mr. Dawson says they are in Ontario. Even in a good example to her once mistress-Ire- Quebec an Indian must separate himself from

Retrenchment.

At last some one has had the courage to speak of retrenchment. In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Macpherson made a the speech that will be read with satisfaction over the country. The revenue is falling, and the expenses of Government should be reduced, said the Hon. Mr. Macpherson. We are not aware that anyone denies this. The cost of collecting the revenue has increased all over the country, while the revenue itself has declined. The figures he quoted, and which we publish, were conclusive. The fact is that the expense of governing the country is ruinous, and the pruning knife must be applied first to the fountain head of expenditure and extravagance-the Houses of Parliament themselves. This has been our reasoning for some time, and this, we are glad to see, is the reasoning of the Hon. Mr. Macpherson. Here are his words :---

"The present scale of salaries had been adopted at a time when the cost of living was greater than it was now, and it could be greatly reduced. He also contended that the body supposed, won, may have to be fought indemnity to members of Parliament should over again. If this is the case, we have no land. So well has the offspring behaved that his tribe in order to enable him to take ad- be reduced. The cost of legislation last Par-

then the sooner that power ceases the better. Whew 1

on a question which is purely Canadian. If

Downing Street has the power of doing so,

What are we coming to; whither are we we drifting? The Herald hinted at Annexation, while the Gazette threatens Independence In an article on "What reciprocity means" in the Herald the following passage occurs :--

"With no encouragement from the Mother Country to remain in the Empire, and, with the heavy taxation that our 'rulers have seen fit to impose upon us, it would not be strange if our people, for the sake of some measure of relief, and for the access to the markets of the United States, which such a course would afford them, were willing, at last, to enter the

told of the Republic." . This is plain talk, and if it is any reflex of the opinions of Reformers, it must give the Annexationists hope. But where has all the "loyalty" gone to? Has it vanished because Canada is proclaimed a land where Canadians can do as they please? So much for the Herald. Then we have the azette coming out quite as seriously in favor of separation from the Empire. In an article on the refusal of the Governor-General to dismiss Mr. Letellier, the Gazette says :

"There have been evidences of the most painful character lately of the tendency towards the revival of personal as distinguished from responsible or parliamentary government, and it may be that the old battle, which was so herolcally fought, and, as everyfear for the result. The people of Canada the "motherland" is unprepared for fitsome | vantage of the law of enfranchisement. The | liament was \$618,000, of which \$303,000 was | have enjoyed too long a system under which

the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhosa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child; it rests the mother. obtained, and their national isolation.

-The low grade of civilization of the Australian aborigines is attributed to the total absence from the continent of ferocious and powerful animals, the case with which the poor; and limited quantity, of their food is