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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY,..... AUGUST 1, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1883.

THURSDAY, 2.—St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr.

FRIDAY, 3.—Finding of the body of St. Stephen, First Martyr. Cons. Bp. Moir, Monterey, 1873.

SATURDAY, 4.—St. Dominic, Confessor.

SUNDAY, 5.—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. Dedication of St. Mary Major. Less. Ezechiel, xlv. 1-16. Gosp. Luke xi. 27-28; Last Gospel, Luke x. 23-37.

MONDAY, 6.—Transfiguration of our Lord. SS. Xystus, Pope, and others, M.M.

TUESDAY, 7.—St. Cajetan, Confessor. St. Donatus, Bishop and Martyr.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—SS. Cyricus, Largus and Smaragdus, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Watter-son, Columbus, 1880.

THE EVENING CANADIAN, of Toronto, says:—

"In criticizing the attitude of the Montreal press on the strike, the *World* falls to give the *Post* credit for its able, manly, and outspoken advocacy of the men's cause 'from the word go.'"

The all-wise cable correspondent informs us that James Carey, the informer, has arrived at one of the British colonies. The news is so pointed that there is no mistaking the exact destination of the Government's protected assassin. Carey may be here, or he may be at the antipodes, but no matter where he is, the indefinite termination of the cable man is sure to be within the bounds of truth.

The appointment of Louisbourg to the Governor Generalship of Canada has had the effect of lowering the respect and loyalty due to the position. The *Ottawa Free Press* says it really matters very little who hangs up his hat at Rideau. A presentable sort of person is of course more acceptable to our people than one who is not. But Canada may get tired some day of paying off mortgages on Irish bogs."

CAPTAIN WEBB'S attempt to swim through the seething waters of the Niagara whirlpool was a foolhardy feat. It was as pure a case of suicide as if he had jumped from the towers of Notre Dame Church down to the stone pavement of Place d'Armes Square. It is a question if the authorities of the district could not be held responsible for openly and deliberately allowing him to take his life as he did. His fate was a hard one, but is only what he and those who witnessed the attempt should have expected. There is no heroism and nothing to be admired in suicidal acts.

The *Toronto World* says: "The *Evening Canadian* calls attention to the fact that in referring yesterday to the servile attitude towards the telegraph companies of the majority of the Montreal papers, the *World* omitted to mention the manly stand in the interests of the men taken by the *Post* of that city. We herewith make the *amende honorable* and congratulate the *Post* upon its declaration that 'the operators have been actuated solely by a sense of the deep injustice of which they are the victims. That is the secret of the union and of the strength of their movement.' Although the article of the *World*, in which it criticized the attitude of the *Montreal Free Press* on the telegraphers' strike seemed to do the *Post* an injustice by creating the impression that we were among the 'backers' of monopoly and watered capital, we did not complain of the action of our contemporary, as we did not expect that it had any intention to place us in such dishonest company and misrepresent our position before the public. Our opinion of the *World's* fairness is justified by the willing and graceful manner in which it has counteracted what we believed to be simply an oversight."

MORE INFAMOUS THAN CAREY.

Our readers will find on the first page of this issue a full account of the doings of the notorious McDermott, of Brooklyn, while in Canada, and especially in this city. The mystery which hung around him has been sufficiently unravelled to put him on a level with the infamous Carey. The chain of circumstantial evidence against him is damaging in the highest degree. His relations with Government officials, his hob-nobbing with detectives, his denunciation by the most prominent Irishmen in the United States and Ireland; every circumstance in connection with his villainous career go to show that this McDermott 'talked dynamite,' and concocted, or attempted to concoct, dynamite plots for the purpose of immediately betraying his dupes to the Government and receiving handsome rewards on the strength of his own devilish schemes. From what recently transpired in New York, it would seem that this 'blood money' nearly cost him his life.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S LETTER.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Michael Davitt has consented to act as special correspondent to the *Post* and *Witness*, and to furnish us with a series of contributions on the Irish question. That the Canadian public will be eager and anxious to receive from the eloquent and truthful pen of the founder of the Land League descriptive accounts of affairs and events in Ireland, there is not the slightest doubt. The cable is miserably adapted to the transmission of correct and reliable information regarding the Irish question; and the Irish-American and Canadian Press are obliged to have recourse to the slower, but surer method of obtaining the news by mail. That our selection of Michael Davitt as special correspondent will give entire satisfaction to the readers of the *Post* and *Witness*, we have every reason to expect. The name of one of the most sterling patriots, polished writers, and eloquent orators in Ireland will be sufficient to give to his communications unusual weight and attractiveness. We publish in another column the first of Michael Davitt's letters.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

The annual report of immigration for the past year has just been issued from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the years ended July 1st, 1882 and 1883, respectively, were as follows:—

From.	1882	1883	Decrease.
Eng. and Wales.....	79,852	83,697	3,845
Ireland.....	63,720	78,252	12,532
Germany.....	19,612	15,708	3,904
Austria.....	10,517	20,089	9,572
Scandinavia.....	191,545	240,161	48,616
Italy.....	31,715	32,036	321
Norway.....	21,949	25,458	3,509
Sweden.....	24,581	24,778	197
Dom. of Canada.....	64,071	93,020	28,949
All others.....	78,849	101,623	22,774
	592,324	777,423	175,099

"Increase.

It will be seen that the number of arrivals during the past twelve months was 175,099 less than during the corresponding period of 1881-2. The tide has been checked for the present. Oppression of the people, and the threat of war in Europe, have not been so prevalent as usual. Germany, notwithstanding a decrease of about thirty thousand emigrants from three to twenty times more emigrants than any other country in the world. Curiously enough little Scotland is the only country whose tide of emigration keeps steadily rising, and which is greater for the past twelve months than it was for the preceding twelve. This is probably to be accounted for by the recently developed agricultural troubles between the Scotch landlords and their tenants. All the other countries show a falling off. Even in Ireland, which for so long a time furnished the majority of the new-comers to America, emigration is steadily decreasing and is sinking to a subordinate place in the aggregate. In the past year there were only 63,720 persons of Irish birth received out of a total of 592,324. This falling off is a good sign; it shows that the people are beginning to hold their own against the rule and system of landlordism, which proved to be such an exterminating power in the past. When the landlords will have gone, emigration will cease entirely, and the Irish will no longer need to come to America as bread-seekers, but as tourists and pleasure-seekers.

AN ENGLISH GENERAL ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* Sir L. Simmonds, an English General, contributes an article on the British army, which is a remarkable expose of the weakness and demoralization of the military service of England. The writer finds that the short service system is at the bottom of the evil, and that it is incapable of giving to the country an army up to the old standard. He points out, in an unmistakable fashion, that the system leads not only to wastefulness but to costliness, and has not produced the results expected from it. During the past eight years 186,000 men enlisted in the army. Sir L. Simmonds makes the incredible disclosure that out of this number 102,993, or fully three-fifths of the new recruits, had thrown their red coats to the winds and deserted the ranks, before they had put in an average of a little more than ten months' service. None of the deserters could stand the regime more than two years, for 47,948 disappeared from the ranks before the end of the first year succeeding their enlistment, and 54,993 before the end of the second year.

It is evident that this mode of filling up, or rather of emptying out, the British army, must put the country to an enormous expense, from which no benefit is derived. Sir L. Simmonds says that these deserters cost the war department the sum of over fifteen million dollars; which is a gigantic piece of wastefulness for so short a time. He seems to think that the army will eventually become extinguished if voluntary enlistment by English or Scotchmen is relied on. The Irish have done swelling the ranks as they used to. He considers that recourse must be had to forced service and conscription if an army is to exist at all which will be in a condition to maintain the integrity of England as a great power, and afford protection to her commerce and her colonies. Sir L. Simmonds arrives at the conclusion that "the outflow of men from the army must be stopped without delay, not merely by temporary measures such as have been adopted, but by endeavoring to make men contented in and with the service, and thus to prevent the waste which is ruining the army by scattering broadcast over the country a dissatisfied body of men, who to the number of at least 150,000 (exclusive of 134,000 reserved men) have gone back to civil life since 1870, and who, almost without exception, may be as-

sumed to be living agencies operating energetically and actively as checks to the blandishments of recruiters."

From these observations by a writer who is or ought to be thoroughly at fault with the subject he treats, it is quite plain that the military outlook for England is not of the highest. Prestige, without a solid army to back it up, will not avail much before shot and shell coming from rifles and guns shouldered and manned by a million of men.

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE DOMINION.

The Dominion of Canada has progressed and prospered beyond expectation during the past five years. The strides which it has taken towards its proper and adequate development, for this period, are simply wonderful, and indicate, in a very positive manner, national capacities and powers on the part of our young Dominion which can stand comparison with those of many an older country. To judge of the extensive growth and the solid progress of the country we will adduce in evidence a few figures concerning the governmental institutions of the Dominion; these figures speak volumes, and at the same time will offer conclusive proof of the healthy and progressive condition of the Canadian confederation.

Since the inauguration of the protective tariff in 1879 the revenue from the Customs all over the Dominion has been steadily increasing and adding to the wealth of the national treasury without in any perceptible fashion depleting the coffers of individuals. During the five years that have elapsed since that time the revenue has increased about eighty per cent. or over ten millions of dollars. In 1879 it was \$13,062,505; in 1880, \$14,278,814; in 1881, \$18,681,343; in 1882, \$21,885,479; and in 1883, \$23,345,900.

The Excise Revenue, on the other hand, shows that the Canadian people have been able to consume tobacco and liquors upon which over thirty millions were paid as duty during the same period. The revenue from this source decreased from \$6,065,608 in 1879 to \$4,925,125 in 1880, but since then it has taken an upward turn, as in the following year it rose to \$5,104,108; in 1882 to \$6,590,725; in 1883 to \$6,820,374.

It is in the postal service of the country, however, that we find the surest signs of prosperity and the healthiest indications of progress and development. The figures showing the growth of this national institution are highly interesting, and are a credit to the Dominion. The number of post offices in the Dominion in 1878 was 5,378; the following year, 5,606; in 1880, 5,773; in 1881, 5,935; in 1882, 6,171; and estimated for 1883, 6,350—that is, in six years, we have an increase of 1,000 post offices, due to a large extent by immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest. The number of miles of annual mail travel have been as follows:—In 1878, 16,427,323; in 1879, 16,156,034; in 1880, 16,446,939; the year following, 17,068,241; in 1882, 18,091,996; and estimated for 1883, 18,500,000, an increase in the six years of three millions of miles travelled.

The number of letters has been all the time augmenting, it being in 1878, 50,455,000; in 1879, 50,800,000; in 1880, 53,600,000; in 1881, 57,810,000; in 1882, 67,500,000; and estimated for this year, 70,000,000, being an increase from 1878 of 20,000,000 letters and postcards. The postal revenue during these years has been as follows:—1878, \$1,540,381; in 1879, \$1,534,363; in 1880, \$1,648,017; in 1881, \$1,767,162; in 1882, \$2,022,098; estimated for 1883, \$2,180,000, so that in five years the revenue from the postal service has increased 33 per cent. The number of depositors in the post office savings banks—a true indication of the prosperity of the people—has more than doubled during the past six years; in 1878 there were only 25,535 depositors; in 1879, 27,445; in 1880, 31,365; in 1881, 39,605; in 1882, 61,463, and this year, 61,063. But a more agreeable fact still, is that, although the number of depositors has been doubled only, the amount of deposits to their credit is six times greater in 1883 than it was in 1878. The following are the amounts to the credit of the depositors in each year:—In 1878 it was \$2,754,484; in 1879, \$3,105,190; in 1880, \$3,945,669; in 1881, \$6,208,226; in 1882, \$9,473,661, and this year \$12,926,691.

These figures would seem to indicate that the increase in the national revenue is no drawback to individual prosperity. Now as to the total revenue and expenditure for the administration of affairs throughout the Dominion during the last five fiscal years:—In 1878-9 the revenue was \$22,517,382; in 1879-80, \$23,307,406; in 1880-81, \$29,635,297; in 1881-82, \$33,383,455; and in 1882-83, \$36,000,000. The expenditure on the other hand, was:—In 1878-9, \$24,455,381; the year following \$24,850,634; in 1880-81, \$25,503,554; in 1881-82, \$27,067,103; and in 1882-83, \$30,000,000.

As can be seen by these figures the expenditure for the first two years exceeded the revenue, but during the last three years the difference was largely in favor of the right side of the books, notwithstanding the increased expenditure. If Canada has made such an excellent showing with its present limited population and in so short a time, what may we not expect for the future when its numbers will have been doubled, and all its resources subjected to simpler development?

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AND THE STRIKE.

It is curious to note the volte face performed by some of our contemporaries in relation to the telegraphic strike. When the issue between the companies and their employees was first joined, these journals assured the operators that their grievances were well founded and that they had the sympathies of the pub-

lic. But the influence of the monopolists and capitalists was too much for them; and these organs bowed down before the golden calf, and began to sing the war songs of watered capital against underpaid labor. Efforts were made to fasten the blame of the strike upon a few alleged ambitious and designing men in the Brotherhood, but they have signally failed for it is felt that the spontaneity of the strike and the harmony and union of the strikers must proceed from some other cause than the trickery of a few men. The operators have been actuated solely by a sense of the deep injustice of which they are the victims. That is the secret of the union and strength of their movement.

It is the fashion of monopolists and their organs to inveigh against all association, organizations and concerted action of employees, as though it were a crime in laborers to combine when these same monopolists owe all their power and wealth to combinations which often are of the most unscrupulous character. We hold that it is equally right and proper for employees to organize and combine for their protection and advantage as it is for capitalists to combine to control markets, fix their own prices on the necessities as well as the luxuries of life, and compel the public to yield to their exorbitant demands. The public will not forget that its interests have been deliberately and criminally sacrificed by the companies, by their arrogant refusal to concede the just and reasonable demands of the operators. The executive committee and officials of the telegraph companies are making a great deal of pretense that the strikers did not properly present their demands, and did not give the officials time to consider the situation before the strike was inaugurated. Mr. Wiman even claims that the committee was astonished while in session when the news came that the strikers had put on their coats and hats and quit work. Now, all this is sheer nonsense and is without a color of truth. The telegraphers sent delegates to the committee to lay the grievances before it, but they were treated with contempt. They informed that the company would make no demands, except made by individual employees. Now, just imagine a poor fellow facing the owners of \$100,000,000 watered stock and asking these imperious capitalists to raise his salary from \$15 to \$17.25, or fifteen per cent, and to shorten his long hours of labor. The telegraphers were of the same mind as Franklin, who, when signing the Declaration of Independence, declared that if the signers did not all hang together, they would surely hang separately.

It is an absurd pretension to say that the demands of the operators were not considered because of the way in which they were presented. It is not necessary that workmen should get on their knees when they have a list of grievances to present to a corporation which employs them. If the Brotherhood acted in an unbecoming or hasty manner, which we do not think they did that gave their employers an opportunity by moderate and friendly treatment, either to convince and win over the reasonable members of the brotherhood, or failing that, to put the telegraphers clearly in the wrong before the public. But, instead of saving the public the losses and inconvenience it now suffers by giving a patient hearing to the complaints of their workmen and women, and manifesting a desire to remedy their wrongs and preserve their good will, the officials stood upon their dignity in the belief that the public inconvenience would lead to a condemnation of the strikers. But the public took notice that the heartless policy adopted and relentlessly carried out by these huge corporations, which have gone on watering their stock and paying large dividends for years, was to grind down the pay of the operators to the lowest possible point, and to extract all the labor their bones and brains could furnish, regardless of any considerations of fair play or humanity. And, in consequence, the companies and not their employees, stand justly and strongly condemned by the great mass of the public. The question therefore, is not between the public and the strikers, but between the public and the corporations.

If all the derangement of, and inconvenience to business, and other interests, had been caused by the greed and unlawful conduct of the operators, who were well paid for their work, and who had no ground of complaint, the unanimous verdict would be against them; but everybody feels and knows that they were perfectly justified in striking. The company which drove them to this act of self-preservation is alone responsible for all the evils and losses resulting from it. This is why the pathetic appeals of the telegraph monopolists and their organs to the business men, whose interests are sacrificed, to stand by them in crushing out the strikers, remain unheeded and without that sympathetic response which is generally given in other cases.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraphers' strike has forcibly opened the eyes of all business men to the impolicy, and has made them feel the danger, of having the telegraphs of the country in the hands of unscrupulous corporations and under the control of a few foreign or domestic speculators. The consequences of the companies' "firm stand," taken against the reasonable and just demands of their overworked and underpaid employees, have proved exceedingly inconvenient to the public at large and ruinous to the interests of many in commercial circles. The vast monopoly represented by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which for all practical purposes has

gobbled up our Canadian lines, has, after tyrannizing over the operators, arrogantly arrayed itself against the public. In order to prove their own supremacy, and to grind their employees to the dust like slaves, a few monopolists provoke a revolt like the present one and illegally permit a strike to convulse the business of the whole country, to derange traffic, to interrupt communication, and to put all classes to inconvenience. The question now arises whether the time has come or not for legislation which will prevent a few capitalists from combining to crush competition and create a monopoly to control an agency of communication which every year becomes increasingly indispensable to the private and public affairs of the people and of the nation, and in fact to the whole range of civilization? We find that there is in Canada, as well as in the United States, a general consensus of opinion to the effect that a business so universally essential to the operations of commerce and trade as the telegraph, should not be liable to interruption or stoppage through the greed or caprices of private individuals. As the *Mail* pointedly remarks: "Purely private rivalry to the present existing lines is out of the question. The only attempts which have been made with any vigor have been ended by the inevitable 'amalgamation.' And in all probability other attempts that might be made would end, if they were not from the first intended to end, in complete submission to the dominant corporation. We have very little faith in the virtuous resistance likely to be offered by a weak financial enterprise to a strong one when the latter proposes union. There is a good deal of human nature in man, and a mercantile man is apt to be particularly full of it. The hope of freedom from disturbance arising in the ranks of the great American corporation is obviously a hope sought in purely private speculation present."

Since the telegraph business cannot then be properly conducted by a private company, there remains no alternative but to establish a postal telegraph system under the control of the Postmaster-General. The telegraph is simply a swifter way of carrying the mail, and as an expeditious agency for the communication of intelligence it rightly belongs to and should be made a part of the work of the postal system of the country. The establishment of a postal telegraph system by the Government, on the same business principles as the General Post Office system is now conducted would at once remove the telegraph from the manipulation of capitalists and place it under the control and at the service of the people. As Senator Platt sagaciously remarked in the United States last year, the telegraph to-day is the rich man's mail, but the time is coming and it is hastening rapidly when people will demand that it shall no longer be the rich man's mail, but that it shall be brought within the reach of every individual in the land. This result can only be obtained by the adoption of the postal telegraph, which in the hands of the Government, would insure cheap messages, honest service, freedom from strikes, all other internal derangements; while it would put an end to the inefficiency of the present service, as also to the public and private extortion of the monopolists to increase their fat dividends on their watered capital. In this matter we have English experience to guide us. In no part of the world is telegraphing more expeditious or cheaper than in England. Although the English Government has been in possession of the wires but a comparatively short time, it has been able to further reduce the cost of telegraphing and at the same time have a surplus of revenue. The experience is most favorable to the adoption of a similar plan here. The Canadian lines would then be controlled by Canadians and not by foreign capitalists. There would be no strikes in the new Department no more than in any other of the Government offices. The employees would be justly treated and their positions would be permanent with a superannuation fund attached. It will, however, be urged that party politics would extend their baleful influence to this new institution. This evil could be easily avoided by placing all patronage out of the hands of the political head of the department. In any case all applicants for the post of operator must necessarily understand their business and there would be no use for incompetent or unreliable men. A postal telegraph system constructed on rigid business principles and conducted according to the ordinary rules of business discipline could not fail to become an institution profitable to the government and cheap to the people. Now is the time for Canada, as youth is all its own, to take hold of the telegraph, consolidate it with the postal system and allow these sister agencies of rapid communication to grow with the country for the convenience and benefit of the general public.

THE NATIONAL PARTY PREPARING FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

The prospects of the Parnellite party bringing about four-fifths of the Irish representatives under the National banner are exceedingly bright. Monaghan and Wexford are as positive and reliable indications of its ultimate success as any one could wish to have. The victory, however, can only be ensured by the requisite amount of determination, vigilance and zeal which the Irish National League will have to put into the preparations for the contest. In view of the approaching collapse of the Gladstone Government, vigorous action will be commenced, both in Ireland and England, immediately after the adjournment of Parliament for the recess. Conferences of the Irish National League, under the direction and supervision of Mr. Parnell and his fol-

lowers, will be held in all the counties, boroughs and towns in Ireland. Their object will be to consider the state of the local electorates and select solid candidates for the next general election, as quality rather than quantity in the Irish representation is of primary importance. The Parnellite party will accordingly contest all the constituencies at present represented by members opposed to the programme of the National League. To weed out the "shams," the "renegades" and the "nominal" supporters of the Irish leader and replace them by stern and aggressive realities—men unflinching and determined to dispute *a la mode* Healy every inch of ground with the enemy—is the work to which the party is now about to set itself. Only men of the genuine stamp will be selected, and the motto of the struggle will be—*he that is not with us is against us*. The test question will be pitiful and will admit of no equivocal answer—Will you support Parnell? No man will have the ghost of a chance who is not prepared to give a loyal and resolute answer "that he will," whether in or out of Parliament; and any man who will hesitate, or whose character and antecedents do not guarantee an honest acceptance of the entire national platform, will certainly discover that neither money nor influence of any kind can avail him against the might and organization of the national forces. The nominal Home Rulers and those independent gentlemen who have recently seceded from the Parnell party are not the only ones doomed to political extinction; the same fate awaits several of the anti-Irish Nationalists in the North. Special preparations are already in progress for contesting a number of the Ulster constituencies. Donegal, Down, Armagh, Tyrone and Antrim will be provided with supporters of Mr. Parnell as candidates, and even the Tories admit that three out of these five counties, Donegal, Tyrone and Armagh, are to be considered as certain to follow the example of Monaghan. Of the Ulster boroughs, Dungannon, Newry and Londonderry are looked upon as safe and almost sure to return members of the national party; while Belfast is expected to give at least one representative to the cause. If there was a household suffrage franchise in Ireland as in England, there would not be the slightest difficulty in getting almost the entire representation from the northern province to be warm supporters of the National platform. An Ulster Unionist minister and a well-known Land Leaguer, has written to the public press showing that with the above franchise the Orange Province would be able to return without effort at least fourteen Parnellites to Parliament. His figures reveal the facts hitherto not very generally accepted or known, that with all the loud boasting of some irreclaimable Orangemen, the Catholics in Ulster are as numerous as the Protestants. Coupled with the Monaghan election, this letter of Mr. Byllet has produced an uncomfortable feeling in the ranks of the Ascendancy party, and has given the Nationalists new courage to work for the redemption of Ulster. It is now conceded on all sides that provided that even one third of the seats to be attacked in the North be won by the National League party, Mr. Parnell's following in the next Parliament will be eighty-four members from Ireland alone. This number of staunch Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons would be quite sufficient to cripple all parliamentary business and paralyze any Government of either Whigs or Tories. Parnell with eighty members to his back would hold the balance of power between the two great English parties and would be, in a measure, the dictator of the House. But the National party want to make a sure thing doubly so by carrying the war into Africa. The Irish form a large and influential element of the population in Great Britain, and it is at elections that they make their influence especially felt. A correspondent in the *London Times* thus describes the work accomplished, the objects and prospects of the National party in the sister Islands:

"Throughout England and Scotland the Irish party, acting under instructions from the Executive, is engaged in strengthening the Irish electorate. Special Irish working committees have been formed in most of the large towns, and in some places where Conservative, Liberal and Radical candidates may be in the field, attempts will be made to run local candidates. In Glasgow and Liverpool this will notably be the case. In the latter city the Conservatives intend to contest all the seats, and there will be both a Liberal and a labor candidate in the field. Under such circumstances the Irish Party have the hope of winning one of the seats, and one of the local leaders already occupying a seat in the City Council, is spoken of as the Irish candidate. In Glasgow, where the electorate is likely to be increased by some 1,500 Irish votes, Mr. John Ferguson will be asked to come forward, and will, if he consents, receive the support of a strong section of the Glasgow Radical, with whom his agrarian theories are popular. In the Metropolitan boroughs, with the exception of the City of London, the National League party are exceedingly active, and agents of the League will attend the Brixton Courts. In Marylebone alone it is calculated that some thousands of Irish lodger claims will be made, and in Southwark it is intended to run a candidate pledged to both the Labor and National League platforms. A candidate of similar principles will be started for the Tower Hamlets; and for Chelsea and Greenwich; should the Liberals contest these constituencies. At the last general election—that of 1880—it was computed that the Irish electors held the balancing power over forty-five seats. At the next general election the computation now officially made raises the number to seventy-five! It will be remembered that in 1880 a manifesto was issued, signed by Great Britain, advising their followers in Great Britain to vote solely for the Liberal candidate. The policy of the manifesto was called in question at the Irish Convention held in New Castle-on-Tyne in the following Autumn. It is not the intention of the Irish leaders to issue any such general instruction at the next appeal to the country. The management of