THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

والمرار بيم معتمد ويوجع ومار فحرادوها Nov. 17. 1886

THE TRUE WITNESS

WILL BE SENT

TO

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WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 17, 1556

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE Post and TRUE WITNESS, and we earnestly trust that our patrone receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid in advance, being only ONE DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive, and an entertaining newspaper, such as the TRUE WITNESS is to-day.

evidently a very liberal body. At a solemn meeting of its district conference, held at Ontario, in that State, recently, the following resolution was unanimously passed by a standing resolution on the motion of the Rev. Herace Place :---

Resolved-After listening to the able and eloquent address of our brother, the Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, of Ashland, upon the cause of Ireland, that we, the members of this district conference, do heartily endorse Home Rule for Ireland, and we also thank most sincerely the grand old statesman, William E. Gladstone, who is crowning his long and Elustrious career by devoting his last days to the amelioration and to the freedom of Ireland.

THE election of Prince Waldomar in sucpession to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was only what has been expected. Brother to the Czarina, the Princess of Wales, the King of G reece, and the son of the King of Denmark, he certainly presents in his person what some

OUR PATRONS. prayers, ustil her deliverance comes-not in shape of separation-but in the line of fair dealing and common justice.

In accordance with the anggestions of Mr.

Blake the workingmen are about to put some of their best men in the field for the coming elections. It is to be hoped that in doing this they will avoid the errors that have always marked the course of workingmen's efforts in the past. From the time when Sir John Macdonald affected great sympathy for he workingmen, to the time of the Globe printers' arrest, downward, the cause of workingmen in Toronto has always fallen into the hands of a clique which has merely used it as a tool to promete selfish interests. Whatever Labor does in the direction of promoting representation on the floor of Parliament it ought to do thoroughly, and with the intention of winning an independent battle. We have no doubt that if Labor puts its candidate fairly before the putlic, the sentiment of the latter will be all in sympathy with the cause, and will deal with it on its own

MGR. STRANIERO, the Papal Ablegate who brought the Beretta for Cardinal Gibbons. has given willing testimony to the extraordinary growth of Catholic sentiment in the United States. He went to the country, it appears, with the idea that the Catholic Church was unpopular and not strong. He leaves with the impression that the "signs of the times point, with unerring hand, to

merits entirely.

the prevalence of Catholicity." So far from there being any great prejudice against the Church, the Ablegate says that, on the contrary, "intelligent people of all sects acknowledged the great debt the country owed to Catholicity," and this feeling, he thinks, is due to the fact that "to Catholicity, and to Catholicity alone, can assaults of Socialists and Auarchists." The development of the Church in the United States during the past half century has certainly been phenomenal. Though at times assailed with all the virulence of bigotry and faction, and the hatred Knownothingiam displayed towards it, the Church has advanced all-conquering and irresistible. That the pub-

sgainst social disorders is, no doubt, true, but the secret of its success lies much above that level. Its great onward march was well in progress before socialists or anarchists began States.

THE principle of protection is rapidly growing in favor in England. A statesman who boldly grappled with the subject would probably be surprised at the strong feeling to suppose. on the subject he would find in existence. This growth of popular sentiment was amply proved by the action of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a few days ago, when a vote in favor of action in the direction of protection was rejected by a plurality of one vote only. And Manchester is the very hotbed of free traders. Yet when the late Mr. Justice Byles wrote his "Sophistrics of Free Trade" he was denounced as an enemy of his country. To day it is said his little book is | will meet her needs and with which alone she the most sought for in libraries. it is clear that in one quarter there is no conversion-no change of sentiment. The Standard (Mrs. Gamp as it is profanely called) will have nothing to do with tarifi restrictions. Like the fossilized clientcle it supplies with diurnal literature it does not seem to learn what is passing around, So the Standard sees in free trade a panaces for all the ills the political world is heir to. Nova Scotia finds her present position unsatisfactory, and her recent action in consequence is not unknown to the world. Free trade, says the Standard, will cure it all, We question whether Nova Scotia will accept the advice in anything like the same spirit in which it is given. It will, at least, need some more conclusive argument than the mere assertion. But probably Nova Sootia knows that free trade would not benefit it, and it may probably also arrive at the conclusion that secession would not do so either. If that step was practicable, free trade would not give it free trade with the United States, and it would find its market with the Upper Provinces seriously interfered with at a corresponding loss to itself. If Nova Scotia wishes to restore her debilitated condition, of which she complains, the recent trade arrangements with Spain point the way to her opportunity. But the Standard's advice ought to be, as it, no

conservative. As to the Blake and Costigan resolutions, it was not even mentioned. But perhaps the Star will state whether or not Mr. McCarthy and his party has taken "no stock" in the matter in England, and whether the act of inferential treachery to the cause Mr. McCarthy advo cates was not thought a very great deal of, indeed, by the Irish. But Mr. McCarthy, his cause and his mission alike, are not likely to be much harmed by such insignificent attacks as that referred to. At the same time have been proved completely groundless. the reason for them is not at all evident.

DIRECT TAXATION.

Mr. Blake, in his recent speech at Toronte, hints very strongly at direct taxation in his own province and suggests various schemes of readjustment of taxation. He sees in the existing system of inequalities corresponding injustice to many in the community and asserts that the burden of texation is great and the distribution of it unjust. So far as direct texation in the Province of Ontario is concerned, in all probability it will have to come scoper or later. It is manifest that no progressive conditions can continue with the present fixed revenue, a large portion of which, derived from the timber on the Crown lande, 18 rapidly passing away. Then, direct taxation, in order to raise the necessary funds for the administration of public affairs, will have to be imposed. Mr. Blake in his allusions to this subject said :-

" If we were attempting to pay direct taxes in Ontario, I should strongly favor a succession tax, under which realized capital upon its de-scent should pay a toll to the State, thus yielding at the period most convenient of all some portion of the increment. Therefore, if we were attempting to lay an income t x here, I should advocate a graduated tax upon such a scale as they look for a sure defence against the we might fix without creating, what is the serious difficulty, too great tomptation for the fraudulent evasion of that easily exaded tax. And, therefore, I maintain the justice of the exemption from income tax of the smaller incomes, and would gladly see the lim traised, so that the reasonable earnings of wage-carners would remain untouched."

After all there is no dauges of direct taxation unless the necessity is great, and then in all probability, the necessity will cause THE Methodists of Mansfield, Obio, are lic regard it as a great safeguard and bulwark the borden to be lightly felt. And direct taxation has an advantage over the present system, inasmuch as it would cause greater public interest to be taken in the disposal of public funds and prevent a local assembly their operations on the soil of the United from playing ducks and drakes with the people's moneys. Mr. Blake has referred to what is a coming subject of moment to his province, and has pointed the best and safest way of dealing with it. After all, direct taxation is not so great an evil as some seem

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

very little more concerning Ireland, than he is reported to have said, was expected from the lips of Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House last night. Meagre as the reported worls are, they are probably about all he said, and there can be no doubt that Ireland will obtain no concessions of that exceptional character which alone can be satisfied from the present Cabinet. The now almost storeotyped stories concerning the improved condition of affairs and the mpidly increasing offection between the landlords and tenants were of course duly paraded for the edification of the assembly. But while these constant assurances may be believed in certain quarters, perhaps even the Marquis of Salisbury bolieves them himself, for all that they are not true, and it is hard to see what good can be done the British Empire by a process of self deceit. It may be noticed that Lord Salisbury's references to the foreign affairs in which England is so deeply interested show how pressing is the necessity for a prompt settlement of the Irish question. The Premier spoke decidedly and boldly both on the affairs of Egypt and Balgaria. As to the former his words were a direct defiance to any power interfering with the position England occupies at present in that country. With regard to Bulgaria he was equally emphatic. But how, it may be asked, does Lord Salisbury think that Great Britain, single handed, is going to maintain a perhaps double attack from Franco and Russia with dissatisfied Ireland on her hands. It is trae that so far as Bulgaria is concerned, Lord Salisbury clearly shows that an alliance and understanding with Austria exists between the two countries, but the strength of an alliance is as nothing by the weakness caused by such an incubus as suffering Ireland. That must first be removed ere Great Britain can move freely. Lord Saliabury's speech was certainly a most important one, and was looked for as a special the Windsor. It endeavors to convey the announcement of policy. Such it has proved to be, but the two main features stand in marked contrast. Hopeless weakness at her own doors England has. A bold front which must be maintained abroad. Are the two things compatible? In all probability not, and it was with a states. manlike foresight that Mr. Gladstone endeavored to remove by his wise and conditi atory measure the meature in vilor to roinforce the strength to meet the storm now lowering, and which he doubtless has long anticipated.

saw nothing but evil and national One great objection raised, for example, was that the enforcement of a merit system of sentence means may be easily imagined. The influence of the civil service in the United and the "salutary activity" has, of course, always been a very potent factor. Consequently the establishment of the

new system was anxiously looked for during the last elections. The commissioners report | ment is over. that " No thoughtful man surely can desire a more vigorous antagonism or more earnest work on the part of the great parties than was exhibited in the last campaign. The barter and prizes of partisan politics but are but material for discharging public duties were thus withdrawn. party contests would be on a higher plane, and the merits of their caudidates for election, and the soundness of their principles, would become more than ever before the conspicuous and decisive issues, in the presence of which selfish influence would be less powerful and mere demagogues would become contemptal le." The report proceeds :-

Obviously the best men of every party are those who are most active for principle and the worst men are those most active for spoils. If these 14,000 places were now offered as so much patronage and spoils to the dominant party, we can not think its harmoney or power woold be greater, but it is certain that whatever may be venal and vicious in it would be greatly strengthened. The influence of statesmen would certainly be as much diminished as that of manipulators and patronage purveyors would be increased. If patronsge in such places could keep a party in power, or is indeed favorable to its purity, vitality or strength, it would not be easy to account for the accession of a new party to power during the past year, especially when the reform issue was so prominent in the contest.

Their conclusions are of course self evident, On the whole the establishment of this system of Civil Service Reform seems to have removed one of the most mischievous elements in American politics, and the party who instituted the movement are entitled to the gratitude of their fellow citizens. It is a reform wholesome in principle, and, as proved, effective in its result, and if, as there seems an inclination to do, the two great parties in the United States unite in nominating Mr. Cleveland for another term it will be due, in some measure, to the firmness he has shown in connection with this subject. The commissioners refer in the report to the Australian and Canadian evatem with approval.

there was much to be conserved, and that re- more important, an equal improve. Next comes the enforced reduction of rents. debauchery. The odium of the transactions formers in such cases would necessarily be ment in the manner in which the The lowering of the landlords' flug, even with Sir Hugh Allan properly rested on Sir public work is done. In "past days the though it be a very little, is a eign of sur- John Macdonald. All his colleagues, except knowledge that the office holders only occu- | render, and the act shows that the victory is Mr. Mitchell, accepted their share in it after. pied it during the dominance of a particular practically already won, The story is told wards ; thus the Conservative party should. faction necessarily put the idea of duty in that on one occasion General Grant was ad- cred the responsibility, and, in 1878, the the background, and made its performance vised not to attack a certain oity. A desert- people, under the unprecedented affliction of subsidiary to other matters of self-interest. | or was captured with tin days rations on a great industrial depression, condoned the On the whole the United States Civil him, and he said that all the garrison wrong by restoring the Scandal Ministry to Service Commissioners report that the had been similarly supplied. " These power, gloomy anticipations of those who men are not going to fight," said the General, "they are for retreat" So the disaster in the adoption of the merit system oity fell an easy prey to his assault. It is invariably produce national punishments, much the same with the landlords. They are and we may see in the afflictions of mirgor. preparing for the inevitable when they make ernment that have disgraced and burdened some concessions, however usuil maiy, end the country for the last eight years the nat. office would "impair the legitimate and salu- affect to show consideration for their long, ural consequences of popular error. Did tary activity of parties." What that rounded personnted tenantry. The latter must take Conservative leaders and the Conservative advantige of the moment. The i-uilords press not believe that the public sums of are now doubtless cursing their own folly in righteousness and justice had become debased States elections is a matter of notoriety, not accepting the bill of Mr. Paraell. They have made, by their action, the tenants the hardihood to defend transactions which in masters of the situation, and this means, we England or the United States would bring trust, a satisfactory solution of the matter | ruin upon the men charged with them. But,

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MR. BLAKE ON THE LABOR QUESTION The full reports of Mr. Blake's speech show that his remarks upon the present condition and in 1878 was not a carle blanc to taking more than 14,000 places out of the appirations of the laboring orders were of more continue the same course in future. impo tance than the first brief statements indimakes it clearer than before that if cated. It is clear Mr. Blake has given the subevery place where political opinions ject his earnest thought, and there can be no doubt that when he returns to power at an early or later day, as he certain.y will, this world embracing question will not be among the last to which he will turn his attention. But, in company with the majority of thinking persons, Mr. Blake does not attach much have at last brought the Conservative party importance to the recently established Bureau of Statistics as a proof, at least, of sincerity of purpose on the part of the Government. He very reasonably points out that the step way be made to divert attention from the misdeeds what is specially significant of the hypocrisy of

the movement, on "the eve of an election." The Conservatives at Ottawa have always displayed very tender solicitude on behalf of the working classes at such a time. It was so in 1872, and has been to on subsequent occasions, and probably will continue to be so to the end of time if the electors are so false to the interests of the country as to continue to ernment, and downright chameful abuse of keep in power the present muladminstration led power. To attempt to divert consideration by Sir John Macdonald.

vocated the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics, but was unable to take steps for its establishment, owing to the cost. But, is he 3ys ;---

"Since that time-since the year 1880-we have had an overflowing treasury, and, it is said, a flourishing condition of affairs; the income was there, at any rate, though created by an enormous taxation. And during all that time, no talk, no thought, no proposal of a course so strangely at variance with ordinary burcaut A deficit comes, an election appolitical prudence, Sir John Macdelald must proaches. upon the horizon.

Nor does Mr. Blake appear to be in any way impressed with the sincerity of his opponents by the appointment of a Royal Commission, and very reasonably so. We have already pointed out the usclessness of collecting a mass of evidence, the substance of which would be of a their common sense is stronger than their character to throw no new light on the subject. prejudices ; and that, if they have one prein. Mr. Blake is more practical, and very reason | dice stronger than another, it is in favor of ably points out that remedies for present evils toleration and non-interference with relimust be sought from other channels. Repre- gious affairs. But, apart from that, sentation of Labor on the floo: of property has taken alarn. Men, who i Parliament is the first step that he ordinary times give little heed to the quarrels advocates, and he pays a high but not undeserved compliment to the advocates of must result from the attempt to divide the labor, who appear in the ranks of the working people on religious lines. All classes, men. It is true, unquestionably, as Mr Blake says, the public could "find in the ranks of labor many a man who would put to the blush a good many more pretentious members gress and development of the country, feel that of Parliament." On the relations of capital and labor Mr. They cannot afford to let it gather strength ; Blake is equally firm, and he expresses the pro- that interests infinitely more important than foundest regret that on this all-important sub- | the existence of a Ministry are at stake, and ject. Sir John Macdonald, while affecting to must be preserved even at the expense of pose as the workingman's friend, had no sug- political associations and principles. It gestion to make, no hope of amelioration to ture as drawn by United Ireland week by h ld out. At least, however, he speaks himself with no uncertain sound. He says : "The power to rise is a great incentive to in dustry, frugality, and the orderly advance of humanity. It keeps us at work. But it shou'd not be impaired by artificial advantages given preceding the improvement. It would be hard to find words to adequately describe the present, much less the past. One point there may be in the contest which makes the position possibly a little batter than justly distributed taxation. I want to see the power to rise left and kept as unimpared as possible. The problem of the division between capital and labor of the fruits of their co operation is a most serious one. That division his not been lost in the past-and conflicts of a grievous character have arisen in the effort to readiust it. Combinations between employers combinations between workmen, strikes by the combinations between workmen, strikes by the workmen, locknuts by the employers—a state of affairs resemb ing nothing butcivil war. Cannot some remedy be found for all thus? Surely we must try ! It is the quastion of the day. (Great appianse.) Now, I frankly confess to you that I believe the complete remedy is largely out of appiause.) Now, I frankly confess to you that I believe the complete remedy is largely out of the pale of law. I believe it is largely to be found in the growth and in the exempli-fication in our daily lives of the Gospel precepts—" Love thy neighbor as the self," and "Whatsoever ye would cont men should do to you, do ye even so them." If we believe these precepts to be realities, we inget. live them; and it they influence our lives we should see faver instances of manufac-turers grinding the faces of employes, and of the general consuming fullio grinding the face of the unrohant and distributor of production. The workingmen will probably arrive at the conclusion that from Mr. Blake and his friends they will be most likely to obtain that substan tial justice at the hands of Parliament they so manifestly need, as far as Parliament and Ministers can afford it.

But one of the most trite of historical admonitions warns us that national sins and corrupted, they would not have the before the next session of the Imperial Parlin- though Sir John and his apologists may have had some reason for the degrading estimate they formed of popular virtue and intelligence, they made a mistake in presuming that the forgiveness extended to them The people were willing to endure much and fargive a good deal in the hope of bettering their condition through a change in the fiscal policy of the government. But that endurance and that forgiveness did not contemplate the series of governmental crimes and the wild saturnalia of corruption which face to face with judgment.

But it is evident, from the course taken by the ministerial press, that every effort is to taken rather late ; at an inopportune time, and, of the government by raising false issues and carrying the war of parties into regions altogether foreign to the ground where the battle ought to be fought Electors must therefore keep constantly in view the fact that the circumstances on which the Tory race and religion crusade is projected were the direct results of neglect of duty, misgov. of these things by assailing the Catholic Years ago, when in office, and just previous (Church, abusing the Irish, and threatening to the elections of 1878, Mr. Blake himself ad- the French Canadians, is a proceeding so dan gerous, at unwise, so likely to lead to most distressing consequences, that we are at a loss to understand its true meaning. If Protestant fears should be excited by the recital of alleged clerical aggressions, so must Catholic apprehensions be aroused on the other hand. In taking a course so strangely at variance with ordinary and straightway the Bure in dawns be aware that he is calling into dangerous activity forces that can only produce misery and disaster.

We think, however, that he has grossly misjudged the people, and that he will find them wiser than he thought they were ; that of parties, see with dismay the evils which especially those who have capital invested, and whose welfare depends on the orderly prothis new infamy must be sternly suppressed. would be a cause of profound regret and a deadly menace to the institutions which all Canadians are bound to maintain and defend were any considerable body of the people, Catholic or Protestant. to be wrought upon by the inflammatory appeals of the Conservative press and speakers to range themselves on the lines indicated. Such mistaken conduct would inflict on Canada the curse that has desclated Ireland, and produce results disastrous alike to the material, social and moral well-being of the whole population. Unfortunately the anarchical efforts of the Conservatives to create religious discord show no signs of abatement, and may, therefore, be regarded as a settled policy from which they will not be diverted. It would also seem to indicate that they feel encouraged by some show of success or +toy Would discontinue the game. Should this really be the case, the duty of sta-ping out the fire and punishing the more diaries becomes all the more im perative. When the Conservative party adopts hatred to the Catholic Church as its leading principle, and we see the Liberal party conducted on the highest and broadest principles of tolention and equal justice to all religions, Catholics everywhere are compelled by the irexorable facts of the situation to throw their weight against the bigots, and work for the preservation of the liberties which are as nuch in danger to Protestants as to themselves. The solidarity of the Opposition under Mr. Bake is assured, and strengthened, as it is suie to be, by wholesale secessions from the All persons acquainted with political his ranks of large classes heretofore on the other side, there can be no reasonable doubt of the outcome of the general election,

may suppose to be a very strong family com bination, and it has even been suggested that the tair lady who shares the Russian throne has been one of the Bulgarian conspirators with the object of bringing about the election of her brother. But, at the present time, Samily arrangements of this cast do not go for verymuch, and nations whose royal personages are intermarried are as frequently as not indulging in the loud clamor of war. The election may, however, prove a happy pretext for the suspension of Russian designs on "The Balkans, at least for the present. Possibly that nower will now concentrate its efforts in the direction of Afghanistan.

THE Reform demonstration in Toronto anpears to have been a very magnificent affair. One of the most striking and significant features in it was the re-appearance on the public platform of the veteran Hon. W. Macdougall, who will, no doubt, occupy a prominent position in the new Government. Mr. Blake's programme as exposed was an exhaustive resume of the policy of the party, and contains nothing that has not already been fairly understood to be that of the coming administration As opening the eampaign in Ontario the Toronto meeting was both significant and successful. The most noteworthy point in Mr. Blake's speech was perhaps that portion in which he referred in doubt, will be, treated with indifference. clear and unmistakable terms to the workingman and his relations to trade policy. It is not difficult to see from his remarks that the interest of the working orders should cause them to give their support to Mr. Blake and his friends.

The sublime egotism of Mr. Goldwin Smith was brought into great prominence in England during his recent visit to that country. But it shone with coust light at the Toronto gathering a few days ago, when he accepted the fulsome tribute of a few of the Irich haters of the city of Toronto. We are pleased to note that even in that centre of Orange bigotry there is at least one Irish Protestant who repudiates the self-imposed unportance of Mr. Goldwin Smith, With reference to the speeches made in connection with the subject, "Irish Protestant" writes as ollows to The Globe :--

I respectfully affirm that the speakers in the respectivity amin that the speakers in the Temperance Hall, on the occasion alluded to, are not in accord, I am happy to say, with the sentiments of this Canada of ours, in reference to giving the Irish full control of their own affairs; and further, that Goldwin Smith's letter to Mr. Gadstone in no wiss represented a tithe of the opinion of the people of Canada, I thank The Globe

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MISREPRESENTATION.

The Star makes a deliberate and wilful at tempt to misrepresent the position of Mr. McCarthy in connection with the recent presentation of addresses to that gentleman at impression that the action of the various political clubs represented was an attempt to make political capital out of what was really a spontaneous expression of respect and good will to an eminent man. The Star further says that-"Under many honeyed words Mr. McCarthy in effect told both clubs that he would have neither or either of them. If there was any triumph at all it was perhaps on the side of the Conservatives, for Mr. McCarthy said he could not see why Reformers might not be Conservativos, and he evidently took no stock in the cry raised by the Liberals anent the Blake and Costigan resolutions."

A more outrageous piece of misrepresenta. tion could not have been penned. Mr. Mc-Carthy did not say a word of the nature implied, nor did he allude to having either or none of them, Again, the statement that he a see her the server second to be dealer where the second second

UNITED STATES.

According to the last report of the Civil Service Commission of the United States, the new law seems to be working well. despite the vituperation of the Boodlemen,

THE TENANTS' POSITION.

United Ireland is a more trustworthy authority on the affairs of Ireland than the Marquis of Salisbury, and when we contrast the picture of its condition as shown by the noted journal with that briefly eketched by the Prime Minister at the Mansion House, his inconsistency, or want of information, is brought into striking relief. He spoke to his hearers of botter relations springing up between the landlords and their tenants. If it be so, and the picweek is truly limned -- and who can doubt it ? -there can be no doubt that all the vocabulary would have to be exhausted ere words could be found fitly to describe the condition position possibly a little better than it was before, so far as the relations of the landlord and tenant are at stake, and that is the fact that the critical moment has come. Oace and for all, the question must now be settled upon a right. cous and satisfactory basis. Upon the cast now made the Irish must depend, but there is little fear of the result of the hazard of the die in the game. As we are truly told, the tenants "are shrewd enough to see for them. selves that the fortune of the battle has changed-that victory is on their side at last, They are fighting the last round now that must settle the question of the Irish Agricultural Championship once and forever between the landlords and themselves. The enemy is on his last legs; his backers are in despair; one short, fierce rally and the sponge goes up, and the fight is over-for ever. The Irish tenant has had a bad time of it in the past. His enemy has fought foul and beneath the belt, He has borne terrible punish in his day, and borne it like a nan. The time for patient endurance is over: the time for square stand-up fighting, for hard hitting, "straight out from the shoulder, has come at last, thank God. - He has got the ball at his own hop. Let him kick it." CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE The advice is good and more than justified by the position of affairs. Truly, the situation may be improving, but we are inclined to the opinion that the improvement is the result

of forces very different from those which men power of the chief conspirators engaged in it, who speak in the Salisbury style have in their seems to have domoralized the public condespice the visuperation of the spoils of mind. All the improvement is due to me sclence, and debased the whole character of than a mere struggle between parties in the

THE DEGRADATION OF PUBLIC LIFE tory of Canada must observe with pain the deep degradation of public life since the ex; popure of what is known as the Pacific Scandal. The brazen justification of that disgraceful episodo, and the restoration to the people of Carada, I think Zhe Globe or its liberal advocacy of Irish Home Rule: and I trust the good time is final victory. And I believe, Canada, having for the convey the said. Mr. McCarthy wished is convey the idea that in all communities seen, and already, what is probably is seen, and already, what is probably is a direct in the the seen, and already, what is probably is a direct in the in all communities seen, and already, what is probably is a direct in the in all communities seen, and already, what is probably and anomy, where is provery noise and congression with such a provide in material and interval a systematised interbods of government, must be made

A GRAVE ORISIS.

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People in all parts of the country recognize that there is something far more important whose prey puons once and one spons of minu. In the tage. These have slown our people. Were this not a melancholy approaching political campaign. It is felt