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WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 7, 1887

THAT those who are opposing Commercial Union are urging Annexation is becoming quite evident as the discussion proceeds.

Is it because there are so many prospective bidders in the United States that their Senate refuses to negotiate an extradition treaty?

By a decision of the United States Treasury Department, Canadian cream is held to be a raw unmanufactured material, which may be imported into the States at a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Wiggins is on hand again with a storm that is to devastate the northern half of two continents. The sapient weather prophet has chosen a good time for his storm. It will come along with the equinoctial gales. There is nothing like being sure when you make a prophecy.

MR. THOMAS WHITE, Minister of the Interior, should have headed his article in the *Forum* defending the Dominion Government, "Party Exigencies." It is saturated all through with the idea to which he owes his success as a politician, and Ananias owed his sudden death as an early Christian.

ALL Tories are not opposed to Commercial Union. Messrs. J. C. Patterson, Conservative M. P. for North Essex, and Lewis Wigle, Conservative ex-M. P. for South Essex, were present and spoke at the Commercial Union picnic at Colchester the other day. At this meeting a resolution in favor of Commercial Union was unanimously adopted.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has again declared his alleged interview with Major Walsh "a malicious falsehood." Those who call to mind the "clean hands," and "I wish I could catch him" incidents may be excused if they still doubt the Right Hon. gentleman's word.

PERHAPS the Duke of Edinburgh was sea-sick when the French gentlemen of Algiers called upon him on his ship. What with guns that they are afraid to fire salutes with and a Royal Admiral who emulates Sir Joseph Porter in seeking "that repose which the cabin grants," the tarts of England cannot be congratulated on the figure they cut in the Mediterranean.

If free trade with the United States would be as ruinous to Canada as some people say, how about the one million two hundred thousand Canadians who have left Canada and settled in the States? Since more than a fifth of our people have gone and left their country behind, may not the remainder go, too, and take their country with them?

THE policy of the railroads to adopt iron-clad rules upon the enactment of the interstate commerce law regarding passenger rates, is giving way to a spirit of rivalry, as it should. The Western American roads are granting cent-a-mile rates and half fares to various conventions, good for 60 days, and are quite as accommodating as before.

THE legislature of New York has banished the car stove from passenger trains in that State. Following the Hartford bridge disaster last February, extensive experiments were had with other appliances for car heating, and it is not to be doubted that among them all a better system will be devised and adopted by all roads.

AND so Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Sackville West, neither of whom know anything or care much about Canada, and Sir John Macdonald, who is only anxious to demonstrate his subservience to old country Toryism and the Imperial idea, are to settle the fisheries dispute. All we can say is that, with these three high Joint Cockleorums, Canada is going to get left sans doute.

OUR esteemed friend, the Ottawa Citizen, complains that "the chief Opposition organ has neglected to attribute to Sir John's criminality the bush fires which are at present raging in different parts of the country." Yet the fires can be attributed to Sir John with just as much show of reason as Sir John exhibited when he attributed the appearance of the potato bug to Mr. Mackenzie.

THE failure of the London bank emphasizes the old but powerful argument in favor of a national paper currency and the withdrawal from private banks of the privilege of issuing notes. The not infrequent failure of banks in Canada casts doubt upon the whole system of

currency. The large number of private banks issuing paper money is a great public wrong and abuse, which no truly national government should permit.

THE Toronto *Mail* announces on authority that Mr. Norquay has succeeded in raising a loan of a million dollars for railway purposes on the bonds of the Province of Manitoba. The money will be applied to the completion of the Red River Valley Road, the rails for which are now lying at Montreal.

MR. MACKENZIE'S present tour in the Eastern part of the province has partaken of the character of a triumphal progress. Everywhere he has gone the same scenes of enthusiastic welcoming have been witnessed. The first yet modest hearing of the Premier, his clear but spirited independence of language, his thorough acquaintance with the duties of his position and the needs of the province, are now understood and appreciated by all classes, and the heartiness with which he is greeted by the people is proof of the fact.

It is said that one, or perhaps two, Canadians will be named on the Fisheries Commission. In such case there is no one better qualified than Hon. Peter Mitchell. When Hon. Mr. Mackenzie appointed Sir Alex. Galt the Conservatives loudly declared that he should have selected Mr. Mitchell. Now comes an opportunity for testing their sincerity. Sir John Macdonald would give a sign of wisdom in imitating Mr. Gladstone's example when the British Premier chose a political opponent, Sir Stafford Northcote, for a similar position.

ANOTHER difficulty has arisen with our American neighbors. A despatch from Helena, Montana, says the Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners has been furnished with a full account of the outrages of Canadian Customs officials in insisting upon selling American cattle that have strayed across the line. A special messenger was sent for that purpose to Alberta. In several instances cattle that have strayed over the line have been seized and sold illegally. Instances are known where Canadian mounted police have crossed the border into Montana and driven cattle to the Canadian side, where all traces of the cattle were lost. The matter will be fully investigated and will be brought before the authorities in Washington.

THE sentiment in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity is growing. The Millers' Association of Huron, Perth, Gray and Bruce have passed the following resolution with but a solitary dissenting voice:—

That we, as an association, would approve of a Commercial Union between Canada and the United States on a fair basis, believing it would be in the interest of the commerce of the whole, and especially would it aid and assist the milling business of the country by giving us an enlarged market for our products.

A similar resolution was carried at a mass meeting of farmers in Essex county, Ont., Monday, at which Mr. Wiman, Hon. B. Butterworth, J. C. Patterson, M. P., Dr. Brien, M. P., Mr. Balfour, M. P., and Mr. B. Wigle, ex-M. P., spoke in favor of the movement.

THE *Waterloo Advertiser* gives the people of the Eastern Townships an idea of how the *Kecoot* still sticks to its old game of "party exigencies." Read:—

The Montreal *Gazette* sent out one of the ablest prevaricators on its staff to belittle and misrepresent the farmers' Commercial Union picnic at Sheffield Mountain last week. We wish every farmer who attended the picnic and listened attentively to the speeches could read the *Gazette* report. It would open his eyes to the tactics of the opponents of Commercial Union. The *Gazette* lied about the attendance, gave an unfair report of the speeches and made out that the demonstration was a miserable failure. But that sort of opposition is only calculated to intensify the movement.

THE last number of the *Irish Canadian* has the following appreciative reference to the Minister of Public Works and Agriculture:—"From what is known of the Hon. James McShane in this part of the country, we should imagine that he is not likely to be injured very much by anything the *Gazette* can say against him. We have heard the opinion entertained of Mr. McShane by other journals in Lower Canada—journals whose guides differ with the honorable gentleman politically as well as in national origin and creed—and their testimony to his worth and ability was such that no man need blush at it. It is not often that men of our faith and blood are honored as Mr. McShane has been by a seat in the Provincial Cabinet; and when the claims of that element of the body politic in Quebec are thus handsomely and adequately acknowledged, we can only express the hope that to be whom the credit for such acknowledgment is due—the Hon. Mr. Mercier—may long continue to exercise the privilege."

COMMENTING on the proposition to establish garrisons of Imperial troops in Canada, the *Halifax Chronicle* inclines to the opinion that such an idea has been in contemplation. Our contemporary draws attention to the fact that not long since *Imperial Federation*, a British publication which is devoted entirely to the discussion of colonial questions in connection with their relations to the interests of the empire, and which is likely to be within reach of reliable information on such subjects, recently declared that it was the intention of Her Majesty's government to strengthen her military force in Canada, and that the Canadian militia was also to be reorganized and enlarged. So far there has been no contradiction of the statement of *Imperial Federation*, either on the part of the Imperial or Canadian authorities. Remembering these facts, the statement alleged to have been made by Sir John that the British government intended to make Winnipeg a garrison town has peculiar significance.

It is mere child's play for the opponents of commercial union to accuse the advocates of that movement of trying to wreck the country. Have not the Liberals, who almost unanimously support it, the prosperity of Canada as much at heart as the rings of politicians, principally composed of Tory touters, who oppose it? Have not the great mass of farmers as great a stake in the country as a few manufacturing monopolists? Therefore, the sooner the high tariff isolationists crawl out from under the belly of the British lion and discuss the question on a business and

common sense basis the better for all concerned. As long as they designate the commercial unionists as "enemies of their country," so long will sensible people laugh and say such talk is absurd, for men are not enemies of their country who seek to extend its trade and open new markets. In this discussion we want more brains and less uncombed, more horse sense and less demagoguery.

"PARTY EXIGENCIES" spoiled Mr. Thomas White's figure in the *Forum*, as they spoil his utterances everywhere else. He states that the Intercolonial Railway cost, in round numbers, \$31,226,348. The report of the Minister of Railways states that the road cost \$44,173,552. A matter of thirteen millions or so is a mere bagatelle. It serves to show, however, how inveterate is the malady which prevents Mr. White ever, by any possibility, approximating to the truth, even with all the facts and figures at command supplied by his own colleagues.

THE American view of unrestricted reciprocity is clearly related by the *Chicago Tribune*—

In the Dominion the proposed scheme of absolute reciprocity is not seriously opposed except by certain persons who are not fair in competition with us, though their labor is cheaper than ours. The only serious opposition to the scheme comes from them, and yet it offers the only practical solution of the existing problem. No one-sided tariff relation will ever be adopted again by this country, and of this the Canadians may be well assured. The American tariff will be applied just the same to Canada that it is to other countries, and when a change is made it must be a change to free trade between the two countries as absolute as that which exists between the States of the Union. The people of this country will not urge reciprocity upon Canada. The position they take is, that there can be no more half-way or one-sided reciprocity treaties. They will not consent to open their markets to Canadian products and have them shut out our manufactured goods. There must be no more custom houses levying duties on commerce, fishery quarrels, or coasting outrages. If they want the question settled, let them consent to the exclusion of their fish and most other Canadian products from our markets, besides demanding the suppression of outrages and stopping them by force if necessary. The remedy for their troubles lies in their own hands, and it is a very simple one.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

In the appointment of a joint commission to settle the fisheries dispute an excellent opportunity is afforded for a final settlement of the relations between Canada and the United States. It is plain that the Atlantic fisheries question cannot be satisfactorily arranged without an understanding being arrived at concerning the sealing grounds of Behring sea. And, if the scope of the commission must be thus enlarged, there seems no valid reason against submitting the whole subject of trade and commerce between the two countries to the same tribunal.

It is understood, as a matter of course, that a representative of the Dominion will be appointed on the commission. Rumor indicates the selection of Sir John Macdonald, or Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice. The Imperial government will doubtless leave that selection to our government. We may therefore expect that Sir John will be the man.

A cable despatch to hand as we write reports Sir James Ferguson as stating that the terms of reference have not yet been decided upon. At any rate, though we make the suggestion, we hardly think it will be adopted. Sir John Macdonald is opposed to opening the great question of Reciprocity in the manner desired by the great mass of the people, as expressed at the numerous public meetings held during the summer. Nor do we expect from the very infrequent success which he obtained on the former High Joint Commission, that Canadian interests will be as carefully vindicated as they should be. Indeed, the whole history of the negotiations which took place from time to time between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of disputes relating to this country affords little hope for Canada. With the exception of the Halifax award, our neighbors have always got the better of the Englishmen. The State of Maine, stretching like a canine tooth far up towards the St. Lawrence, is an everlasting proof of British stupidity, not to mention the Oregon boundary, the Fenian claims and the San Juan award.

But, however unfortunate for these settlements may have been, they only serve at this juncture to show the necessity for a complete arrangement of all existing and possible difficulties. Manifestly the proper way to go about securing a desirable and needed a settlement would be to give the commission full powers to deal with all questions touching the commercial relations of the two countries, their decisions to be hereafter submitted to the parliaments of England and Canada, as well as to the Congress and Senate of the United States. If this is not done now, the old disputes will crop up again in a few years, and other commissions will have to be appointed. There could be no better time than the present for a thorough revision of our trade relations. The question of Reciprocity is before the people of both countries, and an almost unanimous sentiment has been shown to exist in favor of free intercourse, as well among the border States as in the provinces of the Confederation. In fact the conditions of intercommunication and the necessities of life throughout the whole extent of the border are becoming so intricate that unless a solution of trade difficulties can be obtained at an early day the present system of isolation will break down inevitably in chaos and confusion. People all along the frontier on both sides desire the removal of the customs line. That it must be removed is obvious to any one who knows the country, the feeling of the people, and the necessities of the situation. It is simply a question of time, and all are agreed that the sooner the better. The few who oppose the natural demands of the masses are really of little consequence from a national point of view, though they may have considerable influence with the Government at Ottawa.

But should the scope of the reference not go as far as we should wish, and as the growing

needs of the states and provinces principally interested require, we may be sure that the commission will hardly have completed its labors before another treaty will have to be negotiated to settle the complications which have already assumed dangerous proportions. If this should not be done it is more than likely that the movement now in progress for Commercial Union will take a more radical form and those directly interested will find a way of their own for settling the relations of the Dominion and the Republic on a basis agreeable to themselves whatever may be the designs of Imperial and colonial politicians.

REASONS FOR DISCONTENT.

A reason for the discontent in the Maritime Provinces is furnished in a comparison instituted by the *St. John Globe* between New Brunswick and the State of Maine. Thus: New Brunswick has only six millions of savings against Maine's thirty-five millions. In Maine there are over seventy national banks with eleven millions of banking capital, owned almost wholly in the State. In New Brunswick there are three banks with a capital of a million owned in the Province. In Maine the people are contributing about seventy cents a head of their population to pay interest on the decreasing national debt. In New Brunswick we are paying \$2.50 a head on a debt that is increasing. Almost every man who leaves the State of Maine to go to any other part of the United States is still helping to pay off the national debt and enrich Maine. Most of the people who leave New Brunswick and who go to the United States are helping to reduce the burdens of Maine, and consequently to enrich that State. There are now 20,000 people belonging to the Maritime Provinces in Maine alone. Maine has no natural advantages over New Brunswick. In fact, New Brunswick is naturally quite as good as, if not better than, Maine, yet Maine attracts New Brunswickers, but New Brunswick has very little attraction for Maine. The conditions of life in Maine are better. The people have more wealth. They are able to make more money and to save more. There are more rich people to the square acre than in New Brunswick. In New Brunswick the hard-earned money of the people is used to pay high salaries to maintain Canadian politicians, to build the railroads in the Northwest, to support the Northwest Indians, and to buy up the Northwest lands, which are, afterwards, parcelled out among great companies.

MR. LAURIER AND HIS CRITICS.

Those of our French Canadian contemporaries who go by the name of the Ultramontane press are not doing the best service possible to their party or the country by the publication of articles of a nature to furnish fruitful themes for such papers as the *Toronto Mail*. But will we recognize the right of all persons to express their opinions, however injudicious such expressions may be, we must regret the effect produced. Let us take a recent instance. The *Mail* of Tuesday last contains an article entitled "An Immoral Coalition," in which an attempt is made to destroy Mr. Laurier's influence as leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion by making him appear odious in the eyes of Protestant Liberals. It says, "Mr. Laurier has already abjured all that constituted him a Liberal in times past," and follows up the charge by asserting that "the Ultramontane dictate to their Liberal allies in the most high-handed manner." In order to prove these statements, the *Mail* quotes from an article in *La Verité*, of the 27th inst., which commented on Mr. Laurier's speech at Somerset and warned him against using such phrases as this:—"I am a Liberal, and, as such, differences of race and religion are of no account in my sight." This sentence appeared in the report published in *La Patrie*, but was not found in any of the other reports; and *La Verité* suggests that it was concocted by *La Patrie*, which found the speech "too tame and not sufficiently Rouge." This phrase *La Verité* condemned (we use the translation as given by *The Mail*) as being "wholly unacceptable," inasmuch as it displays Mr. Laurier in an attitude of "indifference, religious and national," which is "very objectionable." Nor has he any right to say that "we are Canadians, all of us, and that our country is wherever the British flag floats on this continent." This is "a detestable idea, which must be abandoned as a plague." "The country of the French-Canadian," says *La Verité*, "is the Province of Quebec and none other. No doubt it is his duty to live in harmony with the inhabitants of the other provinces to which his province is joined politically; but we repeat once again, he is bound to remain a French-Canadian and that alone; to regard the Province of Quebec as his true and only fatherland; and to treat the other groups by whom he is surrounded merely as neighbors."

Anyone who understands the position and composition of parties in our country must regard deliverances like the above with profound misgiving. If it is the object of *La Verité* and those for whom it speaks to isolate their people and place them in a position of antagonism to the rest of the population we have no right to complain, but we have a right to object in the clearest terms to the implication conveyed in the words quoted, that Mr. Laurier is bound to sacrifice all considerations to his own province and his own nationality. He is the chosen leader of one of the two great parties of the Dominion. As such, English, Irish, Scotch, Catholics, Protestants, men of all nations, even Africans and Indians, have claims upon him equally as strong as can be advanced by his own people. Mr. Laurier, as Liberal leader, belongs to the whole country; therefore, any attempt like that made by *La Verité* to reduce him to the paltry status of leader of a class, however worthy and important those composing it may esteem themselves, would be too absurd for comment were it not for the injury it is calculated to inflict on the party which, under Mr. Laurier's leadership, is striving to rescue the country from the grasp of a most corrupt administration.

But *La Verité* goes further and gives the enemies of the Liberal leader greater cause for objection. Again, we quote the translation given by the *Mail*. Thus:—

"Parliamentary government, responsible government so-called, a suffrage which is almost universal, and the constitutional royalty we in Canada enjoy, which has all the inconveniences of royalty without the advantages attaching to the hereditary principle," these are not ex-

cellent institutions but "tolerable" and nothing more.

Speaking for itself *La Verité* has a perfect right to find fault with what we are accustomed to by the name of "British Institutions," but we protest against any newspaper assuming the right to impose its views upon the leader of the Liberal party. Likewise we hold that it is extremely unjust in the *Mail* to assume that such irresponsible utterances are to be taken as indicative of the views of the Liberal party in Quebec. If those for whom *La Verité* assumes to speak cherish principles subversive of the existing political constitution of the country they have a perfect right to do so, but the fact that they find it convenient to make a display of friendship towards one party at present is no reason why that party should be held responsible therefor.

There is, however, a danger behind, which cannot now be concealed, though it may be underestimated, and we may be forgiven if we hint to our French contemporary that he is taking a very good plan to secure the defeat of the object to which he was devoted. The views of a section are always worthy of respectful attention, but only as the views of a section. The principle of equality is fundamental in this country, and cannot be assailed without danger. The danger, however, is not to the country or the constitution, but to those who foolishly make the assault.

HOW THE ELECTIONS WERE CARRIED.

A Liberal political picnic was held last week at Cape Traverse, P. E. I., at which Hon. L. H. Davies made an eloquent, and, in several respects, a remarkable speech. One point particularly deserving attention was where he showed how the Government had abstracted two million dollars from the public treasury for the illegal and corrupt purpose of bribing the constituencies on the eve of the last general election. This enormous amount of money was taken under the pretence of constructing public works. The law requires that a statement of all such expenditures shall be laid before Parliament, so that the people's representatives may judge whether it has been spent wisely or not. And when the returns of this expenditure were brought down to the House, it was found that they had abstracted from the public chest, without authority from the House of Commons, hundreds of thousands of dollars and sent the money to every city in the Dominion, with the wicked intent of influencing the electors. The amounts are given in detail in the Auditor-General's report and show that the money was sent everywhere from Halifax to British Columbia. To St. John \$18,000 was sent for a breakwater, defiance of the law. It was used to influence the electors of that city. Charlottetown was also favored in the same way. About 12 years ago the railway engineer reported favorably on the construction, at some future time, of a breastwork near the railway wharf. But there was nothing urgent about it. No money was skidded in the house for 12 long years. On February 8th, however, just 14 days before the election, \$3,800 was sent down to build the breastwork and to defeat Davies and Welsh. But as the result of the voting showed the men employed did not consider that they had been bribed. Prince Edward Island returned six Liberals to Parliament.

Public money was also used in the same way at Halifax and throughout Nova Scotia, where, however, under the experienced manipulation of Sir Charles Tupper, it succeeded in securing the return of several supporters of the Government by very narrow majorities. In this province we know how Mr. Chapleau carried the Montreal district, how Sir Hector Langevin was elected for Three Rivers and Mr. McGreevy in Quebec West. Never was there a greater or more shameless act of public robbery. The ministry used the public treasury in the most infamous manner to debauch the electorate and secure a majority in Parliament to condone the act.

Representative government in Canada has thus been brought into contempt, voting for members of parliament is shown to be a coronial farce, and a government rules the country by force of the most abominable corruption through a parliament degraded into the mere slave of an utterly abandoned and unscrupulous minister.

THE NEW TIMBER DUES.

T-morrow, September 1st, the new regulations concerning the cutting of timber on limits in this province go into effect, the rise in ground rents being from \$2 to \$5. The increase, although considerable, is not excessive, as some lumbermen contend. Indeed, when we consider the position and past action of limit-holders, it is quite inadequate as compensation to the province for the vast advantages they enjoy. It is questionable, however, whether the increase in ground rents is the best way for dealing with the timber dues. All limits are not alike in the amount of timber they contain. Some are very heavily wooded, others but thinly, therefore the lumbermen are likely to go in for "slashing," with the view of making all they can out of the limits in the shortest time possible. A better plan would be to levy the tax on the cut of timber "stumpage," as it is called, as well as maintaining the ground rent. When we bear in mind that the great lumbering concerns obtained many exceedingly valuable limits years ago for a mere nominal consideration and have thus been enabled to amass enormous fortunes, some of them for the members of three successive generations, out of the forests foolishly alienated by former governments, it seems only a matter of justice that the province should realize something from the great natural asset of the timber lands. Nor should it be forgotten that these lumber lords have combined on many occasions to secure the return to parliament of men pledged to their interests and therefore opposed to the public interest. Thus they have attempted to control the action of the legislature and the government in a way to enable them to continue the amassing of fortunes at the expense of the public. For years these lumbermen have had things pretty much their own way, on account of generously contributing to election funds and also being able to command the votes of their numerous employees. They have retarded settlement in many sections, recklessly destroyed untold numbers of valuable trees by extravagant methods of timbering, and have rendered many stumps useless to all save themselves. Even the Ottawa river under the nose of the Dominion Government has been filled with reefs and shoals of

slabs and sawdust in defiance of the law by men who now complain at the prospect of having to pay a little more for the rights they have enjoyed and abused so long. More stringent regulations and higher taxes will not hurt their business in the least. Such will only compel them to adopt more economical and sensible methods, and will be better for themselves and the country in the long run.

WAR ON A WIDOW.

Is there an Englishman in the world who will read the despatches from Ireland in the papers, to-day, without feeling his blood tingle with shame? It is related that the bailiffs at Herbertstown, enforced by 100 soldiers and 300 constabulary, advanced upon the house of Mrs. Crimmins, a widow. This woman and her friends had barricaded her little home and, being well armed with paving stones and boiling water, she showed them with such courage and effect on the attacking force that it was four times repulsed. Backed by the British army on the spot and the might and majesty of the British Empire in reserve, the officers, after three repeated repulses, attempted to take the heroic widow's home by storm. Again they were driven back. Finally a joint rush was made by the bailiffs and police, and the house was broken into and captured. It was found that the defenders of the house numbered only nine persons, five men and four women. All were taken prisoners. What a spectacle is this for the contemplation of the civilized world! One hundred regular soldiers, and a force of three hundred constabulary, soldiers in everything but name, making war upon a widow woman! Here is a splendid theme for the poet laureate when next he undertakes to string turgid doggerel rhymes in honor of the glorious era of Victoria! But, does it not also suggest the reflection that, when a widow's garrison of five men and four women can fight so bravely and resist so successfully a force of four hundred troops with the sheriff and his men, what could the Irish people do were they armed and on equal terms with their oppressors? In the defence of widow Crimmins' home we have an instance of heroism as noble as ever was recorded, while her assailants stand before the world branded with the triple stigma of tyranny, brutality and cowardice. And such scenes are being enacted daily throughout Ireland! Let Englishmen cease to cast reflections on foreign tyrants and stop singing the anthems of British freedom till they have made such barbarities impossible. All honor to Widow Crimmins and her garrison of five men and four women? We hope every tenant in Ireland whose house is attacked will show the same pluck and determination.

To carry on this sort of warfare the British Government maintain in Ireland an army of 25,000 men, and should England be engaged in war, a military authority asserts that it would have to be increased to 30,000. This, with the military police, numbering 11,000 men, forms an army of 40,000 men in round numbers which has to be maintained in Ireland. What for? To collect rents for a worthless, profligate set of landlords. This is the burden the British taxpayers have to shoulder in order to preserve the policy of "Union." Thirty to forty thousand men of the *élite* of the army locked up in Ireland, of no use but to perform such service as that described above—in war with a widow! As a writer in an English periodical says, they might as well be prisoners in a foreign country for all the good they are to the empire. The same writer says:—

The whole of the British possessions abroad might be threatened; England might be invaded, but she dare not draw a single battalion from Ireland. In Parliament the loss of a seat means two in a division. And so does this force locked up in Ireland, excluding the police, count as a loss to us on the field of battle of from 50,000 to 60,000 men. Such is the sort of strength the Union-jugglers England. And such is the secret why she cannot place 80,000 men on the field of battle. The Duke of Wellington had not at any time more than 20,000 British troops in the Peninsula and 30,000 at Waterloo. England has a larger army (including the military police) at this moment in Ireland than that with which the Duke conquered the great Napoleon. Lord Gough had only about 15,000 men in the campaign at the Sutlej, of which about 10,000 were Sepoys, and 20,000 in the Punjab, including Sepoys, and of those some were detached to lay siege to and capture Moodtan. Wilson took Delhi with about 6,000 men, and only 3,000 of these were British. And only 3,000 men in his brilliant campaign in Central India. And Lord Clyde took Lucknow with about 20,000 men. It will be observed that England conquered India, Afghanistan, Burma, China, Persia and Abyssinia, with a considerably less force than she maintains in Ireland to collect

Are the landlords of Ireland worth this sacrifice? And are the great masses of British toilers, from the results of whose labor the money is taken which pays for this army of occupation, willing that this national outrage and disgrace shall continue forever, as decreed of late by Parliament? We do not believe it. It is impossible that any free people should permit the continuance of a policy so heartless, stupid and pregnant with danger of disaster. As we would say in Canada—"The landlords must go!" And the more deviltries they perpetrate the sooner and more complete will be their going.

THE GEORGIAN SCHEME OF TAXATION.

Dr. McGlynn's disobedience to the highest authority in the Church has done a great deal to discredit the movement with which his name is identified. But while all must regret that fundamental error, it is nevertheless incumbent upon us to bear in mind that the Pope has not passed judgment on the economical question which gave rise to the trouble. Dr. McGlynn was excommunicated for disobeying and defying the commands of his ecclesiastical superiors, not because he had espoused Henry George's theories regarding land and taxation. Those theories have been attacked by many able writers, Catholic and Protestant; but as yet no authoritative voice from Rome has proclaimed them heretical or, indeed, pronounced upon them one way or the other.

Recently the United Labor party, which has adopted the teachings of Henry George as its political creed, held a convention at Syracuse, N.Y. From the language of the resolutions they adopted we are enabled to form a pretty clear idea of the object of the new movement, and the methods whereby it is proposed to attain them. Look where we will among the nations of Christendom, we find the air charged with the elements of social disturbance. A century ago similar disturbances were manifested, but the object then was the attainment of