

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 11, 1888.

THE CZAR and War Lord William are to meet a dine-off Turkey?

Liberal reaction staggered even the Tory strongholds, the Isle of Thanet. A party of over two thousand was pulled out to about six hundred!

Fifty-two American defaulters, with an aggregate of \$3,000,000 of stolen funds, have settled in Canada since the northern exodus became fashionable.

LANDOWNE has been welcomed home by his Whitehorse Moonrakers with great joy, according to the London Canadian Gazette. Next let him go to Kerry and see what sort of a welcome he'll get from his Moonlighters.

THE United States National Treasury has of gold coin and bullion \$308,775,506; silver dollars, \$247,011,589; legal tenders, \$50,846,320. Gold certificates in circulation, \$118,380,790; silver, 119,549,510; currency, \$13,785,000.

ANOTHER crank has lost his life in attempting to shoot Niagara whirlpool. The authorities on both sides of the river should put a dam stop to these crazy attempts; unless, indeed, it be deemed wise to allow cranks to commit suicide in that sensational manner.

GEN. HARRISON's ancestor, who was executed at Charing Cross, was one of Oliver Cromwell's pet officers and took a hand in carrying out the Protector's orders for the massacres in Ireland. Happy is the man who has no ancestors when he is running an election.

HON. MR. MERCIER has received an official telegram from Rome informing him that the Holy Father has conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, in recognition of his services to the church. This is the highest Roman decoration granted to a layman in this country. It consists of a rosette of diamonds and a collar of gold.

MEXICO has got over the excitement of her presidential election with unusual equanimity. General Diaz has been re-elected without opposition for a third term. When the candidate is the most popular general in the army, a presidential election is a mere form. Under other circumstances it is a convulsion. President Diaz is on the whole a worthy head of that nation and gives the republic a stable and respected government.

THE religious views of Frederick III. are said to have been tainted with Hegelianism. He was, however, no bigot, and though at the time of the Kulturkampf he took up the same attitude as his father toward the Supreme Pontiff, he afterwards displayed a disposition to manifest sympathy with Catholics on every suitable occasion. On returning from a visit to the late King Alfonso he paid a special visit to the Holy Father, and one of his latest acts was to forbid the production of a Lutheran play at Berlin until passages which were offensive to the Catholics of Germany had been expunged.

ENGLISH papers by last mail contain obituary notices of the widow of Michael William Balfe, the great Irish musician and composer of "The Bohemian Girl." Mrs. Balfe was 80 years old, and resided in the house of Christine Nilsson, the later Swedish Nightingale. The deceased was German by birth, and had at one period appeared as a vocalist. She lived to see her daughter an English lady, and subsequently a Spanish Duchess of the sanguine azul. Prouder reflection: she knew that her husband had achieved what is recognized as an earthly immortality.

MR. GREENWAY appears to have carried the elections in Manitoba so far by a majority so sweeping that the Opposition is almost annihilated. Of the eleven returned

by acclamation ten are supporters of the Liberal Government. This betokens a tremendous Tory reverse, but one not unnatural when we think of how villainously the Tories mismanaged provincial affairs. Thus it seems that in every Province of the Dominion where Tories held power and worked on dictation from Ottawa, fraud and corruption ran rampant till the people became disgusted and sent the rogues packing. The Manitobans stood by the Tories till they could stand them no longer. Hence this tremendous reaction. The same thing would have taken place in Dominion affairs, but for gerrymandering, revising barriesters, cooked electoral lists, partisan returning officers, subsidies and wholesale bribery.

IT WILL be remembered that a special tax was levied on certain districts in Cork and Clare to compel the people to pay for the expense connected with the Mitchelstown massacre. The people, however, refused unanimously to pay it, and now we are presented with an extraordinary picture by United Ireland. Billie have been rushing into business people's shops in Mitchelstown, and dashing off with anything they could lay their hands on—bins of tea, bales of soft goods, household furniture, ready-made clothes; in the farming districts they have driven off pigs, goats, calves, donkeys, and all kinds of stock save the cats and dogs. The people everywhere are offering a steady passive resistance, and the results of the attempt to realize the tax have up to the present been very far from the cost of the collection, in the shape of police and bailiffs' expenses.

THE Boston Herald is of opinion that the result of the presidential election will probably depend upon the votes of Indiana and Connecticut. New York and New Jersey are altogether likely to vote the Democratic ticket, especially in view of the unfortunate manner in which the Republicans have dealt with the temperance question. It will be a contest, perhaps, in Connecticut, to decide as to whether the manufacturers on the one side, or the Prohibitionists on the other, shall carry away the more votes from the Democratic and the Republican parties respectively. There may be another element come in at the West, by which the extreme high tariff position of the Republican party will lose it the vote of either Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin or Minnesota. The Republican party will be injured by it in all these States, but, perhaps, not enough in any of them to fall of carrying it. The Herald puts little faith in the talk of Republican losses on the Pacific coast. Oregon settles that point to the experienced observer.

HOWEVER he hearsers may have differed from him as to the prospects of the prohibition movement Mr. Foster was undoubtedly correct in saying that public sentiment in the country is not educated up to the point where prohibitory legislation will be successful. Yet we would remind Mr. Foster and others of his party stripe that their change of tune on this question has not passed unnoticed. The howl they raised at Mr. Mackenzie because he refused to make prohibition a plank in his platform is well remembered. He said then exactly what Mr. Foster says now, but the Tories only howled the louder at him. He went so far, however, as it was possible for any premier to go in the matter, by accepting the bill framed by the Dominion Alliance, and making it law in what is known as the Scott Act. The act was tried in various counties and afterwards repealed in most of them. Experience, therefore, proves that Mr. Mackenzie was right twelve years ago as Mr. Foster is right now. The people must become prohibitionists before a prohibitory law can be enforced. Meantime temperance organizations have their work out for them in educating the public and insisting on the stringent regulation of the traffic.

IT is not our custom to publish commendatory allusions from subscribers to the management of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. Were we to do so, we would have to devote a special column to them. Occasionally, however, when there are more than individual opinions expressed, we may be permitted to publish such compliments as the following:

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—We, the Irishmen of Ste. Brigitte, wish to acknowledge our approval of the stand you have taken on the question of Irish representation in the Legislature, likewise your support given to the Mercier Government in its struggle for honest legislation, and hope you will continue as heretofore, brave, honest and true.

Marks of approval like these are very cheering and fully appreciated. In the performance of difficult and onerous duties it is a source of strength to know that those whom we are striving to serve to the best of our ability appreciate our labors.

This paper fills a wide field, has a high mission to perform, and we trust that conscientious devotion to duty and earnest labor will continue, as our friends at Ste. Brigitte say, to keep this journal "brave, honest and true."

LEADING journals of Europe seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the new Penal Code which the Italian Parliament has enacted will so circumscribe the freedom of speech hitherto enjoyed by the Holy Father, that he will be compelled to leave Rome and to take up his residence in some place over which the Italian flag does not float. One European paper states that, in view of the intolerant enactments of the Penal Code, arrangements are already in course of completion for the removal of the Papal Court to another country; and that the Island of Malta has been designated as the temporary centre of the Church until such time as a change comes over the governing power in Italy. We have already published the Pope's allusion on the Code,

which sets forth his reasons for condemning it. But we do not think His Holiness will leave the Vatican. At the time of the Garibaldian revolution an asylum at Malta was offered the late Pope Pius IX. by the British Government, and the old town of Citta Vecchia placed at his disposal. A garrison was actually detailed to act as guard of honor to His Holiness, but the storm blew over. If, therefore, the Vatican has been tenable since that time, it is hardly likely a mere act of petty persecution will force the Pope away from Rome, than which the Italian Government would like nothing better.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's letter, read at the Tammany celebration on the 4th July, contained in a few sentences precisely what the Liberals in Canada are contending for as well as the Democrats in the United States, as far as trade policy is concerned. He defined the existing tariff, of which ours is a close copy, as "a system which benefits certain classes of our citizens at the expense of every householder in the land—a system which breeds discontent because it permits the duplication of wealth without corresponding additional recompense to labor, which prevents the opportunity to work by stifling production and limiting the area of our markets, and which enhances the cost of living beyond the laborer's hard-earned wages."

It will generally be admitted that the decision of the law lords of the Privy Council in the Glengarry controverted election case is eminently sound and practical. Whatever faults exist in our Canadian laws and courts for the adjustment of election returns can and ought to be corrected by our own Parliament. It was, therefore, wise of the law lords to refuse leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. While Mr. MacMaster was undoubtedly within his right in carrying his case to the Privy Council, and thus settling forever a very important question, we must as Canadians rejoice in a decision which confirms the competency of Canadian courts to settle election cases arising under Canadian, not Imperial, statutes. The constitutional question involved in also of the greatest moment, for we can imagine—were the decision just given of contrary effect—complications of the gravest nature through the invited interference of English authority in matters so purely domestic as the election of members of parliament.

THE Anglican bishop of Lincoln is to be prosecuted at the instance of the Church Association for alleged Ritualistic practices. This induces the Toronto Globe to make some remarks which indicate a big lurch towards scepticism, so far as Anglican claims to orthodoxy are concerned. "It seems very evident," says the Toronto sage, "that that 'Apostolic succession,' of which so much is heard and so little apparently understood, does not afford any decided or reliable guarantee to those who are favored with it in most copious abundance against errors of the gravest character, and mistakes and shortcomings the most reprehensible. If apostolic succession does not afford some reasonable likelihood of those who receive it being guided into all truth, or at least kept in the decent ways of moderation and propriety, what does it do? Or what may be its special function and blessedness?"

MR. JOHN HAGGART, M.P. for South Lanark, who is mentioned as likely to enter the Ottawa cabinet, is a man of considerable ability and force of character. As a professional politician he has been fairly successful since he devoted all his time to politics. As the representative of a powerful ring he managed to control a large amount of patronage which he so managed as to entrench himself pretty firmly in his constituency. During his long term in parliament—he was first returned in 1872—he has done nothing to raise him above the ordinary ruck of his party except a five hour speech in the all night debate on the Letellier dismissal. On several occasions he played the roll of "kicker" with success, notably when the Canadian Pacific Railway charter was before parliament. He became mollified, however, and subsequent distribution of contracts on the road gave a clue to the arguments which reduced him to party obedience. As a speaker he is occasionally harsh, but not without a certain dry Scotch humor. Take him all in all, he is about as good a man as Sir John could find among his following to fill a gap in his very weak and wobbling cabinet.

It is probable after all that both Houses of Congress will adjourn without coming to an agreement on the Tariff Bill. Thus the country will be called upon to decide the question at the Presidential election in November. Perhaps it is as well that it should be so.

MONEY and whiskey galore were the means by which the Tories carried Halton, and now Mr. Henderson has been unseated, having thrown up the sponge on the first day of the trial. Halton is naturally a Reform constituency which never was or can be carried by the Tories save by bribing the loose fish which unfortunately are to be found in every county.

It looks as if O'Donnell was playing into the hands of the Times in his wretched libel suit. He has long been regarded as a traitor to the National cause, and this latest adventure of his will only serve to confirm among Irishmen the bad opinion they have already formed of him. He is such another duck as O'Connor Power, now having a fine time sporting about Canada under the face of the British Government.

THE theft of the bell belonging to the Free Loko Catholic Church by the volunteers of the Midland Battalion and its erection over an Orange Lodge at Millbrook, in East Durham, is

an outrage which the Dominion Government must correct with the least possible delay. We are quite aware that the Orangemen of Millbrook, who refuse to restore the bell, and also swear that it shall never sound in a Catholic church again, are among the most faithful Tory followers of Sir John Macdonald, and we shall take note of his action in this matter for future reference. If Catholic churches are fair objects of plunder by militia volunteers, it is only right that we should know it, and who better able to tell us than the Premier of the Dominion?

The exodus of bank defaulters from the States to Canada is reaching the dimensions of an epidemic. Surely it is time an international effort were made for the exchange of these rascals. If the receiver is as bad as the thief, Canada, in extending hospitality to them, has nothing to brag about. Yet honors so far are not easy, for there are more bootleggers coming to Canada than are going from it. Had the British Government proposed an honest extradition treaty, the United States would doubtless have ratified it. The clause making certain political offenses extraditable killed the treaty, and so free trade in rogues continues between Canada and the United States.

THE GLENGARRY ELECTION CASE.
MACMASTER'S APPEAL REJECTED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

TORONTO, Ont., July 9.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe: LONDON, July 7.—Judgment was delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day on the appeal of Donald Macmaster from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which latter judgment confirmed Mr. Patrick Parrell in his position of M. P. for Glengarry. Counsel for Mr. Parrell, the respondent, urged that the prerogative of the Crown did not exist in such a case. Lord Hobhouse said it was needless to give a decision regarding the existence of the prerogative, because their Lordships were satisfied that it ought not to be exercised in the present case. There were strong reasons why such cases should be concluded as speedily as possible, and should be finally decided within the colony. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail: LONDON, July 8.—In the Supreme Court of Judicature yesterday the petition for special leave to appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Kennedy vs. Parrell on appeal upon a trial arising out of the controverted election act of the Dominion, Lord Hobhouse, in giving judgment on behalf of himself and three other judges, said there were strong reasons why such matters should be decided within the colony, and why the prerogative of the Crown should not be extended to matters over which it had no power. Their Lordships could not advise Her Majesty to grant the leave asked. The petition was dismissed with costs.

THE NEW MOVE IN EUROPE.

Austrians and Hungarians may well take alarm at the sudden friendship that has sprung up between the young Emperor William and the Czar. The Austro-German-Italian alliance, which but a short time ago appeared to have, with British adhesion, settled the destiny of Europe, looks now as if it had collapsed through the defection of Germany. The change, however, does not appear unnatural when we consider the character of Russian and German designs. Russia wants Constantinople, Germany wants Holland. What then is more natural than that Germany should say to Russia: "I will not interfere with your designs in the East if you let me have my way in the West." Deprived of Russian support, France would be powerless, and would be forced into an alliance with England and Italy, probably against her will, but as a matter of self-preservation. What a tremendous transformation in the position and power of European nations would be presented by an agreement of the kind mentioned between Germany and Russia.

Enriched and strengthened by the commerce, colonies, industries and magnificent maritime advantages of the Dutch, Germany would become the most powerful nation in Europe for attack and defence. Russia, in like manner, possessed of the hereditary object of her ambition, free access to an open sea, would dominate the Oriental world. United on this understanding, Russia and Germany could bid defiance to the world, and do as they liked for the suppression of liberty in Europe.

It must not be forgotten in considering these points in European politics that Austria is the only party to the Holy Alliance which abandoned the principles of that conspiracy against popular liberty. Certainly it was not her fault, for circumstances were too strong for her rulers. It is not, however, against the person but the principle of constitutionalism that the Russian spirit of Pan-Slavism proceeds. The Russian Government is the incarnation of the Holy Alliance. Since the Vienna conference in 1819, Russia has always been prompt to suppress every aspiration after liberty as rebellion in disguise, and wherever it broke out, as in Poland, Finland, and in Hungary, at the invitation of Austria, the armies of the Czar have marched against it and mercilessly trampled it to death. The double-barrelled constitutionalism of Austria is not less distasteful to Russia than the free-thinking Government of Italy, the godless constitution of France, or the free trade Protestantism of England.

Bismarck and the young Emperor are believers in the doctrines of the Holy Alliance. Russia is therefore their natural ally, and if, as appears probable, the programme we have outlined should be adopted, England would be confronted with the greatest danger to her preeminence as a maritime nation and her standing as a first class power, that could possibly be imagined.

Under circumstances of such vast import, how ridiculous would appear the Tory policy which aims at the permanent alienization of England and Ireland! England will want all her friends in that day, and Ireland most of all.

The power of England is to Europe now what that of the Dutch was formerly, and

similar causes, but of greater intensity, may bring her proud head to as great humiliation. England's strength, like that of the Dutch Republic, when Van Tromp and De Ruyt swept the channel, lies in her dependance and her commerce. Never a first rate military power on the continent, she has played her part there by alliances, by subsidies by the genius of her generals at the head of allied troops. Her size is contracted, her population is continually pressing on the confines of its possible limits, while Germany and Russia, her most dangerous neighbors, can extend both territory and population indefinitely. The advance of these powers tends directly and inevitably to the relative decline of English power and influence. Her genius and industry and commercial enterprise may keep up the contest for a long time, but she must see across the Channel, in the Dutch Republic, the foreboding shadow of her own fate! And one as speedy as it is unavoidable should the Russo-German alliance become a fact.

England must expect to be assailed by arts and intrigues, if not directly by arms. The power of corruption, intrigue and force at the control of a man like Bismarck, who dictates the policy of the chief continental nations, in this revolutionary era, in a country so filled with elements of discord, are beyond the reach of calculation.

Thus changes of new and far-reaching consequence may suddenly compel British statesmen to consider, not how they are going to suppress liberty in Ireland, but how they shall preserve, not only the liberty, but the very national existence of England herself.

MILITIA COMMAND.

A mistake has been made by the Ottawa correspondent of a city contemporary in stating that General Middleton holds no rank in the British army. He was retired with his rank as lieutenant-general, in accordance with the regulations of the service, but retirement does not deprive him of his rank nor preclude his employment as commandant of the Canadian militia. We think, however, that he ought to retire from the latter position. Furthermore, it would be only right that a Canadian officer should succeed him. The clause in the Militia Act which makes it imperative that only an officer holding rank as major-general in the British service shall command the Canadian militia is a disgrace.

What self-respecting people in the world would declare by their own Parliament's statutory enactment that they were incapable of producing a man fit to command their own militia? Certainly he would be a poor thing in uniform who could not do better than Middleton did in the North-West. He was beaten six times by a handful of poorly armed half-breeds, and would, in all likelihood, have retired from Battle had not Col. Williams led the disgusted and impatient volunteers to the charge without consulting him.

Canadian officers have demonstrated their fitness to command Canadian troops, and we hope some member of Parliament will have the patriotic manliness to move in Parliament for the repeal of the obnoxious clause which stamps them as inferior to any old frump with rank in the regular army.

BISHOP CLEARY.

The reception given Bishop Cleary at Kingston last Wednesday on his return from Ireland and Rome was most hearty, spontaneous and enthusiastic. No better proof could be of the reverence, affection and loyalty of the Catholics of the grand old diocese of Kingston entertain towards their gifted and beloved Bishop. The Freeman says:

It was one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of our Catholic diocese, and that it will ever remain an object of pride and satisfaction. Kingston has always been noted for the Catholic spirit of loyalty and devotion of our people, but never yet was that spirit more enthusiastically or more satisfactorily displayed than on last Wednesday evening. We had then the opportunity of testifying to our high appreciation of manly worth and religious loyalty, and how successfully we grasped the situation of the city at large and our own diocese. His Lordship Dr. Cleary returned to us and received at our hands such a princely and imposing welcome as no earthly dignitary nor potentate could possibly all forth. We received him with the honors we did, not on the mere account of his undoubted worth as a gentleman and an accomplished scholar, but because he was our bishop, and as such, is for us the representative of God's own authority. The age in which we live is the open enemy of religious authority, and the Catholic Church alone can even attempt to stem the tide of destruction that is fast coming upon society in consequence of this mad spirit. Catholic unity is the bulwark that alone can withstand the daily assaults made upon God and His religion, and that Catholic unity can be found the secret of our action on this occasion. Our Protestant friends cannot realize our position, and during the past week many of them remarked to ourselves, "that they could not understand why it was that we went to such trouble and expense to welcome home a mere humble bishop of our church."

We hope they will understand it when we tell them that Catholic unity is the foundation of it all. Our Bishop may well be in their eyes but a very humble individual, in our eyes he is an individual holding a position more exalted and more honorable than any prince or earthly king. In Holy Church, we of the laity, by and through the agency of our priests and bishops, are united to God Himself. We, all together, form that golden chain which binds earth to heaven, a single link of which shall never be broken until time itself shall be no more. In consequence of this lofty vantage point, our Bishop has at his back some fifty stalwart priests, who form the Diocesan Clergy, and they have with them in our Catholic Diocese some 70,000 of us of the laity. This vast multitude stood around the episcopal throne of His Lordship Dr. Cleary, in St. Mary's Cathedral, on the evening of Wednesday, in the person of the clergy and of the parochial delegates present, and gave to the world a most splendid exhibition of that Catholic unity to which we refer. You will seek in vain elsewhere else than in the Catholic Church for such another spectacle. Here is the secret of the imposing reception tendered to His Lordship Dr. Cleary, and here is the secret of our loyalty and devotion

to his person. We heartily congratulate our fellow-Catholics on the grand success which attended their efforts. His Lordship Dr. Cleary cannot but feel pleased and gratified, under his jurisdiction a devout clergy and laity, unsurpassed by none other in America.

SNOBBING A BIGOT.

MR. ST. JOHN, Prohibitionist candidate for the United States Presidency in 1884, lectured recently in Prince Edward Island on temperance. The Summerside Journal says of his lecture there:—

Mr. St. John is a man of commanding presence on the platform, has a clear resonant voice, with an easy and graceful delivery, and is a pleasing a graceful speaker. He emphasized his points by strong arguments, and dwelt at length on the evils of the liquor traffic. He said a story well, and his lectures were freely interspersed with laudable anecdotes and witty remarks. He dealt with the objections urged against total prohibition, meeting each with a vastly different from what we have been led to look upon as the correct one—of the State of Kansas, which he used as his illustrations, are not greatly overdrawn, then the sober provincial better for the fact that, early in the past century, Irish laborers were introduced to the State to be met in certain sections that have been schooled by teachers of his stamp. Greater success will then attend his platform efforts.

It is rather uncommon now for public speakers to take a fling at the Irish, though once it was quite the thing to make a butt of the caricature character of "Pat" on platform and stage. Time and a more intimate acquaintance have, however, disabused the American mind of its prejudices. In every city and county in America to-day Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen occupy foremost positions in public respect—positions they have won by industry, integrity and ability, and no man can cast a slur upon them or their countrymen without feeling the weight of popular disapprobation. Sensible people, therefore, treat with a smile of something akin to contempt such exhibitions of bad taste and lack of good feeling and common sense as Mr. St. John made at Summerside.

THE INDUSTRIAL WAR.

By the time the Presidential campaign will have ended the American people will be well educated in political economy. Already newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, all the artillery of campaign literature, are full of articles, bristling with statistics, overflowing with opinions from all sorts of authorities on the absorbing questions of tariffs, taxation, production, wages and the duties of government.

The controversy is one worthy of a great people called upon to decide by popular vote who shall be chief magistrate and what shall be the policy of the nation. Let it not be supposed that the conflict will be easily decided, or the victory lightly won. The powers challenged to it by President Cleveland's celebrated message are, and ever have been, the most difficult to overcome.

In Europe they are entrenched in gigantic fortifications, defended by vast armies, solidified by laws, customs and constitutions, not to be overcome till the catastrophe, for which all these are preparing, leaves not a rack behind.

In America it is different, for this is an industrial world where political questions are decided by ballots not bullets, since civil war has been too recent for its scars to have all healed or its graves all trodden flat with the meadows. Yet the spirit which in Europe masquerades with crowns, coronets, titles and privileges, lives in America in gigantic corporations, has command of unlimited wealth, is absolutely devoid of responsibility and utterly reckless of the means it employs to obtain its ends. In Europe it is autocracy, in America it is plutocracy. In both it is the same thing under different circumstances.

But Americans are awakening to the danger. Whether Mr. Cleveland was moved to take the action he did by political motives merely, or by the inspirations of highest statesmanship, is beside the question. Here it is, pressing for solution, and we dare believe it will be solved, as America has always solved such problems, in accordance with the principles of liberty and justice.

The history of parties in republic has been much the same as the history of dynasties in monarchies. Evolved from national necessities, serving, perhaps preserving, the State, the intoxication of power followed and their own greatness, not the welfare of the people, become the grand purpose of their existence. Thus have republics been rent to their foundations, thus has liberty been assassinated by her own worshippers, thus have we, through human folly and wickedness, become heirs to the ruins of empires.

In the conflict just begun in the United States we see old foes with new faces, marshalled under the old banners freshly gilt, emblazoned with new device, armed with the latest weapons, but having the same object as of old—the enslavement of the laborer! What matter whether it be the pompous ceremonial of the throne room, or the cautions of republicans in the dingy back parlor of the tavern, the old enemy grins behind the throne and at the chairman's elbow, greedy for the means of gratification—ambition, luxury, lust—indifferent whence the means may come, so long as they do come. And there are men with big names, grave faces, persuasive tongues, who have authorities at their finger ends, and

"Tomes of reasoned words,
 Glazed on by ignorance,"

all to convince the horny-handed toiler that they can make him happy by taxing his food and clothing, the food and clothing of his little ones and by giving him work.

In Europe the enemy of human rights, the