. 6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY....SEPTEMBER 24, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER.

THURSDAY, 25.-Holy Name of Mary, (Sept. 14Bp. Rosati, St Louis, died, '43. FRIDAY, 26-St. Cyprian and Justina, Mar-tyrs. Bp. Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832. SATURDAY, 27.-St. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs. SUNDAY, 28.—Seventeenth Sunday after l'en-tecost.—Seven Dolors of the B. V. M. Less. Judith xiii. 22-25 ; Gosp. John xix. 25-27; Last Gosp. Matt. xxii. 35-46. MONDAY, 29.-St. Michael, Archangel. Bp. Martin, Natchitoches, died, 1875. TUESDAY, 30.-St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. Hennessy, Dubuque, 1866. OCTOBER. WEDNESDAY, 1.-St. Remigius, Bishop and

Confessor.

IST NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAB. SUBSCRIPTION FRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE price of gas in London is only 66 cents per 1,000 feet, and it promises to come lower yet.

Accomping to the census the population of Toronto includes 34,819 people of English and Welsh origin, 32,177 of Irish, 13,754 of Scotch, and 2,049 of Germans.

THE enterprise of the Dublin Freeman is manifested in its late issue, which contains almost a verbatim account of the recent Irish National Convention at Boston and of the

THE corporation of Toronto issued the usual invitation to the Marquis of Lansdowne to visit the Provincial Exhibition and to be the guest of the city during his stay. there. The Governor accepted the invitation to visit the Exhibition, but declined to be entertained, at the expense of the city, as he had made arrange ments for the accommodation of his party. The Toronto News thinks this is but right and proper, and says there is no reason why the citizens should be taxed for the entertainment of nobilities from a distance, when there are plenty of wealthy people who are not merely willing, but even anxious to accommodute them.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND

A SPECIAL cable despatch says that Lord Spencer's eulogy on the so-called "loyal'

conduct of the populace in Cork and the cordiality of his reception there, is a subject of much amusement to the nation at large. The solid body of loyalists. which the Earl says are to be found in every locality he visited, are believed to exist only in his own imagination. The silence and subdued hisses with which he was received in Cork are but a sample of the implacable hatred with which he is regarded in Ireland, both personally and as the chief administrator of the British Government in Ireland. It is alleged that the absence of more open hostilitics was due to the guns and bayonets of the policemen by whom he was accompanied, and whose presence alone prevented an overwhelming outburst of disloyalty.

LORD WOLSELEY has telegraphed the war office to stop forwarding troops for Egypt until further notice. It appears the General is unable at present to proceed to the front, and the cause of the delay is due to the fact that the supplies intended for the army of occupation have already been exhausted. They must be big eaters down in Egypt. It is fortunate that the Canadian voyageurs are not on the scene just yet, or there would be a bigger hole to complain of in the provisions. Before the voyageurs got into deep water they threatened to strike unless they got two pounds of meat a day instead of eight ounces comprising bone and fat, as were at first dealt ont to them. They got the two pounds and felt happy. If they are not well fed out in the Soudan, we fear the boats will often stick in the mud of the Nile. General Wolseley evidently foresees this difficulty, for he remains at Cairo to personally superintend the measures taken to supply the deficiency in the grocery line.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND, M. P. for Wexford borough, made a rattling speech in Dublin, which has caused great excitement in government circles. Mr. Redmond is considered to be the trusted exponent of the views of the National League and of Mr. Parnell himself, so that unusual weight is attached to ໄນໂຮ In his speech Mr. Redutterances. mond said, with much deliberation, that if the Parliamentary method failed to solve the Irish problem, as surely as God made the earth, the people would try other methods. We don't see what there is in this declaration to cause excitement either in Downing Street or Dublin Castle. It is only natural, if a man fails to attain his object by one method that he should abandon it and adopt another. And so it is with the Irish people. If they fail to secure their political and other rights by a fair appeal to Parliament, it is only natural that other methods should be sought. It is consequently all nonsense to threaten Mr. Redmond that as soon as Parliament re-assembles steps will be taken to punish him for his alleged seditious language. There is absolutely nothing in his words but a fair warning; there is certainly nothing seditious. THE Laval-Victoria University question. which has been the subject of much discussion in religious and professional circles, and especially among certain French-Canadian newspapers, has been definitively settled by the possible even for honest merchants to buy a Holy See. A Papal decree has been issued, by which all the former decisions of Rome, establishing Laval as the recognized Catholic University of the Province of Quebec, have been maintained; and by which the Montreal \$535,969, and the withdrawals to \$386.851 School of Medicine and Surgery (Victoria) is entitled to preserve all its rights and privileges as regards the attendance of hospitals, dispensaries, etc. The Holy See also arges upon all the bishops to unite in advancing the interests of Laval, and calls upon all the colleges and schools not yet affiliated to this university to effect an affiliation as soon as possible. This decree was promulgated in all the churches of the diocese yesterday, and was accompanied by an important mandement from His Lordship Mgr Fabre, which will be found in another column. The bishop expresses his own entire submission to the voice of the Supreme Chief of the Church, and calls upon the faithful to be governed by the decision, and to obey the decree in a spirit of good faith and honesty. There is no room for cavilling and his Lordship distinctly gives it to be understood that none will be countenanced nor tolerated, The decree is plain and requires no interpre-POPE LEO, in token of his affection for the Romans, has granted 200,000 lire for the establishment of a cholera hospital to be situated near the Vatican, in the event of Michael Davitt and William O'Brien, M.P. | that plague breaking out in the Eternal city. The commu hore a plate, on which was in- | His Holiness also proposes to take upon himself the personal supervision of the hospital. It was draped with the Stars and Stripes and | This act of charity on the part of the Holy the green flag of Ireland, intertwined and Father gives our esteemed contemporary surmounted with a trophy of pikes. These the Daily Wilness an opportunity to put an

While, however the King cares for his subects in Naples as he does for those of Rome, the Pope confines his attentions to his own particular diocese. Does this imply that the Pope recognizes that he'is becoming less and less the protector of all Roman Catholics and more and more simply the shepherd of his -36Hdiocesan flock ?" We can inform our contemporary that nothing of the sort is implied. The fact that the Pope proposes to build; an, hospital for the citizens of Rome stricken with disease, is no indication that His Holiness recognizes that he is becoming less and less the protector, of all Roman Catholics, or more and more simply the shepherd of his diocesan flock. Any fool ought to know that. It will be a long time before the building of an hospital will limit the extent of the Pope's jurisdiction. Strange, how silly the Witness can be at times !

THE progress and development of railway travel in the United Kingdom have been quite remarkable during the past decade. The re turns recently issued by the Board of Trade reveal the following facts :-- Since 1874 the mileage of English lines has increased from sixteen thousand to eighteen thousand miles, which is considerable, considering the small extent of the county. The capital invested has gone from 500 to 784 millions sterling. The total receipts from passenger traffic have increased from 23 to 29 millions, but the increase has been upon third-class passengers alone, for in both first and secondclass there has been a considerable decrease. The total decrease on first-class traffic in the decade is \$3,515,000; on second class traffic \$3,275,000. In the same period the third-class traffic was increased from \$58,750,-000, to \$85,000,000 ; the total increase being \$26,250,000. In other words, first-class traffic has on a lengthened mileage declined a sixth, while the third class is half as much again as it was. Thirty-two million journeys were made in firstclass carriages in 1873, and only 29 million were made in 1883. The decline is almost practically continuous, and gives proof that it is no longer the thing to travel first class, except on special or very long journeys; and the first-class railway carriage is rapidly becoming little more than an invalid's conveyance. On most lines the thirdclass carriages are now as comfortable as were the first-class some twenty years ago.

FATHER RIORDAN, who has been for a num ber of years intimately associated with Irish immigration to the United States, in the capacity of chaplain of Castle Garden, New York. is at present engaged making a tour through Ireland warning the people not to abandon their homes. The picture draws of what the immense he majority of poor emigrants have to suffer and endure in America before they can gain even a competency, is one that will cause evicted farmers and tenants to accept the shelter of the asylum rather than cross the ocean. Father Riordan dwells chiefly on the moral evils of the system. Privation, loss, shame and woe have in innumerable instances followed in the train of the Irish emigrant. These dangers can only be avoided

by checking indiscriminate and wholesale

decrease or extinction of ocean traffic. The country at large would and does suffer from it. It would be highly injudicious on the part of the Government to jeopardize so important of saving a few thousand dollars to their exchequer, The Government has been willthe North-West and give that section of the Dominion an overland route : it should be as equally anxious to benefit the older provinces by the profitable sacrifice of a few thousands. The Toronto World takes a broad and sensible view of the question and strongly advocates a thorough-going national canal policy. Our contemporary wisely remarks: "It would not be taking the true patriotic, national policy view of this matter, to say that it concerns Montreal only. The truth is that it concerns the whole Dominion; it is the interest of all the provinces, not only thet the efficiency and importance of the great Canadian water route should be maintained, but that the fact should be made evident to the world. This great water route of ours. which is open to all, with no monopoly of its use, is really our best protection against overcharges by rail. The canals are valuable. not only for the good they do, but also for the evil they prevent. In the latter way they save to our farmers and merchants, every year, several times over, all the interest on their cost, also current expenses. Our canal system should be looked upon us the material guarantee which we hold against exorbitant freight rates. But for this we should be at the mercy of the railway corporations. But the canais, which are of capacity practically houndless, are our insurance against that. Most important, then, it is that our great water way to the ocean should be well employed, so that its immense capacity of transportation should be always kept in sight of

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

the commercial world." The World holds that the Government should take initial action in the matter, and to that end would like to see their hands strengthened by a vigorous public opiuion, to the creation of which the energies of the press and the commercial community ought to be constantly directed.

THE VOYAGEURS SENT OFF DRUNK

THE Canadian voyageurs are now on their way to Egypt. According to all accounts their departure was marked by bacchanalian excesses which were a positive scandal. They had all the whisky they could drink, and were allowed to bring regular little cargoes of fire-water on board the "Ocean King," to keep their spirits "up" till they lost sight of land. The overflowing alcohol came near working destruction among the motley crew. Some of them fell down the hold, others cut their lips with the black bottle, while more wanted to run ashore, and others were eager to mix drinks by partaking of Indian gore. One would imagine that the officers had purposely plied the unfortunates with the vile stuff to drive consciousness away and prevent them from backing out at the last moment, which some were inclined to do, not. withstanding their drunken condition-Our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness onfesses, without a word of protest, that whisky was dealt out to all indiscriminately, not even excluding the Indians. It further says that there were very few tectotalers amongst the crowd, as they were mustered by their several foremen, each with his tin cup opposite the whisky barrel, and on one or two occasions the officers of the ship spotted a vovageur returning a second time, thinking among the crowd he would pass unnoticed. This scene of universal revelling and riotous drunkenness on board an ocean vessel is by no means edifying. They certainly did not constitute a very pleasant company for any decent man to mix in. The officials or officers who got up this Canadian expedition and who gave the voyagers such a disorderly send off ought to be ashamed of themselves. If Canadians cannot be induced to go to Egypt without stuffing them with whisky, the job ought never to be repeated.

of fourteen years, Ontario has progressed prospered, and has become the foremost province in the Canadian confederation. Althese considerations make it plain that the a branch of Canadian commerce for the sake honors conferred upon the Premier are fully deserved, and that throughout the demonstration the people acted in a true and ing and ready to spend millions to open up grateful spirit. Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Gazette: pretends to be struck with, what it terms, "the ludicrousness of the whole proceeding." We suppose our contemporary does not like to call the rose by its right name, but it' smells as sweet all the same. It matters not whether the demonstration is characterized as "lulicrous" or "enthusiastic," the substantial fact remains out in all due prominence that the people can and know how to appreciate honest public service, no matter by what party rendered. The Gazette, accordingly, comes to a conclusion, tinctured with palpable envy and falsity, when it says :- " The celebration of yesterday is, indeed, one of the greatest farces ever played " by a politician, and that any same man can "have taken part in it without laughing in " his sleeve at the adroitness with which defeat had been given the appearance of vic tory we do not believe."

YONZ IGAL

Our esteemed contemporary has manifestly poor opinion of the people of Ontario when t declares them to be nothing more than a lot of hypocrites and idiots. Does it consider them as such when favors are required for Conservative purposes? The Gazette and ' party exigencies" are, we imagine, rather too close friends. If they were a little away one from the other, truth might have a chanc to slip in. Otherwise, never.

A QUEER ADVOCACY OF WHISKY DRINKING.

The consumption of alcohol per head in Switzerland is greater than in any other part of Europe. The annual sales of liquor amount to some thirty million dollars. As disease, misery and want are rapidly increasing owing to this excessive use of intoxicating liquors, petitions have been drawn up and presented to the Assembly, asking for restrictive legislation on the subject. The Swiss Federal Council has, however, refused to entertain the petitions or to recommend the desired policy. In a report on the subject of drinkng, this body of legislators has given expression to the most startling views regarding the use of alcohol. With a candor and a directness which must astonish all the friends and advocates of total abstinence the Council declares in the plainest terms that "the advantages of spirituous drinks" far outweigh the disadvantages that accompany their use. The Council came to the conclusion that "The practice of social drinking of spirituous liquors brings a cheerful temper into society, effaces the traces of daily labor, opens the heart to other impressions, and is intimately associated with ' the development of public life. The public ' house fosters intellectual activity and is a remedy against misanthropy, egotism, vanity, narrowness of ideas, and extravagance of imagination."

Drunkenness in Switzerland must vary a od deal from drunkenness in this country, and Swiss saloons must be very superior centres of moral and intellectual cultivation. which cannot be very well said of saloons here or elsewhere. When the Council says that the drinking of spirituous liquors brings a cheerful temper into society, it is not far astray. The only fault is that the temper is sometimes too cheerful. But when it declares that the practice "effaces the traces of daily labor," it utters an unvarying fact and one of the most baneful results of liquor drinking, for we suppose the Council means by "traces of daily labor" the week's wages thereof.

same the hewer of wood and the drawer of water to the Saxon, as the London Times exultingly remarked when it contemplated the mins. The following statistics of the in. dustries in Dublin city alone, before and after the Act of Union, will show what disastrous effects were realized by the British policy in Ireland :---

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Sent. 24, '84,

In Dublin 1800	10.0
Master woollen manufacturers. 91	1840
Hands employed	12
Master wool-combers	602
Hands employed 239	5
Carpet manufacturers	66
Hands employed	1
Silk loom weavers at work2500	lione
In Kilkenny	256
Blanket manufacturers	
Hands employed	42
In Cork.	925
Braid weavers	
Worsted weavers	40
Cotton weavers	90
Linen check weavers	220
Linen wieck weavers 600	HOLE

This is only a fair sample of the results. Is it any wonder that Irishmen should be filled with an undying hatred of the Government that thus took the bread from their mouths and left them to starve on the highway? Our esteemed contemporary, the Ot tawa Sun, in touching upon the enormity of this British policy, and upon the low condition of Irish industries, says :-- "So, generation after generation, Ireland has been handicapped and hampered, and the British Parliament regards it as the most ungrateful country in the world because it does not enjoy having its hands and legs cut off. In spite of fate, however, Ircland is slowly winning her way. The law which secures tenant right is working well, and it may be safely said that she is happier to day with the little that has been so grudgingly conceded, and more hopeful than for many a long year. This persistent and uncompromising agitation, which is like the cceasional boiling over of a volcano, and always like a volcano that threatens to boil over, is. wringing from English legislation those enactments which are necessary to national happiness and progress, and which ought to have been granted at the first asking."

THE PROPOSED MONSTROUS UNION The Dominion Government have just had the proposed scheme of annexing the island of Jamaica to Canada. laid before them in an informal and unofficial manner. Mr. Michael Solomon, a member of the Legislative Couneil of Jamaica, and the leading projector of the movement, has paid a visit to Ottawa and has interviewed the Premier and other members of the Federal Cabinet on the subject. Mr. Solomon confesses that he has taken the initiative on his own responsibility and was not authorized by the Jamaican authorities or by the people to do anything towards bringing about union between the two countries. He was acting solely for himself, but if he found that the Canadian Government would favor or entertain any proposition presented to them in regard to annexation, he would, after his return, bring the matter before the Legislative Council, and more a resolution in favor of union with Canada. Otherwise, it would be uscless and idle to proceed with the discussion. On calling on Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Solomon found the Premier entirely non-committal. The Jamaican did his best to unfold the numerous adrantages that would accrue to Canada from the union, and tried hard to persuade Sir John that if he had any solicitude for the interests of the Dominion he should not hesitate one moment to give his support to the scheme. But Sir John could not see his way to saying either yes or no. The alleged advantages of the union, the progress of Jamaica, the industrious habits and high politico-social condition of its people were subjects that demanded further consideration than could be accorded them in an interview, so that the Premier politely informed Mr. Solomon that he did not feel at liberty to express a decided opinion either for or against the movement, especially as the interests at stake were too varied and numerous to arrive at a hasty decision. Sir John would not even promise that his government would take the subject into consideration. From the tone of the general discussion which has been going on since the scheme was first mentioned, and from general line of argument the which has been advanced pro and con, it is no difficult matter to foresee that union with

other demonstrations in connection there with.

THERE was almost a riot in 1855 when Castle Garden was first proposed as the landing place for immigrants in New York. Since then that institution has afforded protection to no less than 4,888,180 emigrants from Europe.

THE fame of the miraculous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, below Quebec, is spreading. During the past three months no less than S0,000 pilgrims from all parts of America have visited the hallowed spot. The Redemptorist Fathers are the authority for that figure

THE United States Consul at Rochelle reports that pure brandy is becoming a thing of the past, the product being for the most part alcohol of grain, potatoes or beet. The proprietors of the vineyards have become so clever in its fabrication that it is almost impure cognac when they wish to do so.

THE deposits in the Postal Savings Bank during the month of August amounted to As compared with the same month last year the deposits were \$40,500 more and the withdrawals \$23,500 more. There has consequently been a fair proportionate increase in the deposits in the Postal Savings Bank.

T. M. HEALY, M. P., strongly recom mends Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, in recognition of his great services, to raise Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a step higher in the peerage with the title of "Duke of Sodom and Gomorrah." Mr. Healy is also interesting himself on behalf of the notorious Crown Solicitor, George Bolton, and urges Her Majesty to elevate him with the title of the Marquis of Maamtrasna. It is needless to remark that Mr. Healy urges the elevation of these gentlemen with all possible seriousness.

The funeral of Dennis Duggan, who was tation from outsiders. prominently connected with the Fenian moveent in Ireland, was made the occasion of a ational demonstration in Dublin. There were over 20,000 man in line, and the imposing cortege included such men as scribed "A soldier in the army of Ireland," little incidents are significant; they serve to absurd question. It says :-remind all those concerned that the conquest | "The Pope is not inclined to allow himself

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yet,

of regard for the chicken people. real is, and will not be, the sole loser from a Mowat's leadership, extending over a period country full of districts. The Celt again be mountable barrier to annexation. From the of Ireland is not much of an accepted fact to be outdone by the King in manifestations

emigration. It is confidently expected that, if the evicted farmers can be induced to reject the offers of the emigration agents and to remain in Ireland, the Government would be soon compelled to put a foreible stop to the operations of the evictors. Even the landlords would very shortly find that evictions did not pay. Landlords and farmers are taxed for the support of the poor to whatever amount is necessary. If emigration ceased the poorhouses would be quickly filled. New poorhouses would have to be built and the burden of taxation would become so heavy as to be intolerable. Government and landlords, left to face the work of feeding and lodging the evicted multitudes, would be driven to the conclusion that the difficulty could only be overcome by securing the people in their own homes. Evictions will continue so long as there is emigration ; but if the people refused to leave the country, evictions would soon be found to be a costly and ruinous luxury to the exterminators.

A NATIONAL CANAL POLICY. The scarcity of grain freights is again mak ing itself felt, and the trade of the St. Law rence appears to be entering another period of demoralization, as was experienced at the opening of the season of navigation. The news is sent abroad by the Mail correspondent that "outside of the Allan line, which has four ocean monsters here at present, there will be very little grain freights for the other steamships in port on their present trips, there being very little produce here or on the way down. A steamer about to return will take back part of the coal she carried out as ballast. It is strange there is no Canadian wheat or other grain arriving here."

These are not very bright prospects for shippers or for the ultimate state of trade on the St. Lawrence. Why is it that so little grain is moved from the West to our ports for exportation to Europe ? There can be no other reason except that the Canadian route is more costly than the American one. As every little counts, the re-imposition of the harbor dues in the port of Montreal must have deterred the farmers or dealers from forwarding their grain, and thus secured empty holds for our ocean vessels. It cannot be supposed that the farmers are not marketing their produce from any expectation that higher prices the abundance of the crops on either side of treasury of the province, for years to come, the ocean will bring prices down lower than, ever.

of the St. Lawrence is to be preserved and de. | the victory obtained by Mr. Mowat, it is not national importance, and even necessity. Mont , thing to be grateful for and jubilant. Under

THE ONTARIO DEMONSTRATION.

Our Ontario neighbors turned out en masse last week to welcome home the Hon. Mr. Mowat. The reception was enthusiastic and cordial, and one that the Premier ought to feel proud of and that he ought to consider as an honorable compensation for the labors he has performed in behalf and to theadvantage of the Province. An attempt is being made by his political opponents to disparage his work and to belittle the complimentary demonstration of which Toron to was the scone. But in the opinion of the bulk of the people, Mr. Mowat deserves all the honor that his friends can bestow upon him-all the enthusiasm that can follow in the train of a hero after a successful battle. In extending the limits of the province from plucky attitude in the conflct against the

Federal powers and political opponents nearer homethat Ontario must attribute the fact that it does not stand to day shorn of a rich and fertile tract of territory. An immense gain was secured to the province by inducing the Privy Council to decide the boundary dispute on the basis of the award. Ontario's area of agricultural and pastoral land, free to the settler, has been doubled. Her mineral wealth has received untold additions. She has come into the possession of the finest and will find solid backing in unlimited

It is seldom that whisky, pure and unadulterated, finds such candid advocates in high places. The Swiss Federal Council must be composed of men who have graduated from the public house.

ENGLAND AND IRISH INDUSTRIES. The British policy of securing commercial

supremacy by free trade has had full sway in several countries and has done its evil work. Turkey, India and Ireland are the most conspicuous victims of that policy. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., has contributed a series of letters to the New York Tribune on the Irish Problem, which have attracted widespread attention. In one of these letters he makes a Jamaica would be disagreeable to the people terrible arraignment of the English policy of Canada and injurious to the varied intertowards the industries of Ireland. For many ests of the country. Jamaica would become years Ireland has been forced to minister to a thorn in the side of confederation. If the the prosperity of England to its own disad- island is of no further use to England, it cervantage. As long ago as 1688 Ireland was tainly can be of none to Canada. It is not forbidden to export woollens, so that English likely that the British colonial office would manufacturers might secure the raw wool of abandon a good thing, and any Canadian that country to manufacture at their own government that will gather in colonial refuse price. Ireland was even prohibited from will commit a huge blunder. Canada has Glengarry to the Lako of the Woods and exporting woollen cloths and glass to enough to look after and sufficient questions from Hudson Bay to the Pelee Islands, he the colonies. The benefits of the navigation to settle without undertaking the task of has won a splendid victory. It is to his laws were denied to Irish ships. The fisheries putting things aright in a stray island were closed to them, and merchandise from thousands of miles away. We want the colonies could reach Ireland only by re- no province that will be composed exportation from England. With this policy of 14,432 aristocrats or white bosses, and 444, a fertile island in a temperate latitude, with 186 black semi-slaves and 12,240 coolies. capacious harbors, fine rivers, and abundant | There are quite enough contending elements water power, was turned into a land of mis- in our political fabrie 'without introducing ery, want and woe. This, however, was not the slave question, for, as a matter of fact, always so. During the American Revolution and for all practical purposes, the negroes and the situation of England with reference to soolies are not much above the condition of other nations was so critical that Ireland had slaves. Questioned on this subject Mr. Solomon to be placated by the removal of restrictions made the following significant reply : "The from her trade and industries. In less than negroes do not emigrate, and in this respect will be quoted later on, for the outlook is that largest pine land on the continent. The eighteen years, Ireland under its new national differ from the Chinese. Agitators have at policy, from being the most impoverished times represented to the negroes of Jamaica became a prosperous country; and its people that they are an oppressed and downtrodden real estate. In view of all the advant were as free from want as any in Europe, race, and disturbances have been caused in The fact of the matter is that if the trade tages which must necessarily flow from But this progress was out short in 1801 by this way. But the same thing has occurred in the infamous 'Act of Union, by which Eng." Ireland and other countries?" Grievances veloped, we must have an absolutely free water surprising that a feeling of satisfaction should land again established her free trade and have been manufactured for the populace route. All canal tolls, wharinge dues and other manifest itself in favor of the suc cessful law- tyranny over the island. Thirteen years who, if left, to themselves, would be quite chargesshould be abolished. It is a matter of yerandable statesman. The people have every after the free trade provisions of the Act of content." Union went into operation, Ireland was a This confession ought to become an insur-