THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

6 THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 5, 1897

*All communications intended for the Editorial department of this paper must be addressed to Mr. Carroll Ryan, the editor, to secure attention. Business letters to the counting room.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has engaged a special train for his trip to the West and South. The journey will cover about 4,500 miles, and will \$10,000. Nothing more is heard of "Jeffernian simplicity."

LITERARY MEN are sick of Ignatius Donally nd his cypher. Let him and all the small scribblers study Hood's "Plea for the Midsummer Fairies" and stop their nonsense.

IT is understood that the Thistle will not return to England after the race, but that Wm. Clarke, the thread man, of Newark, N.J., who is one of her owners, will buy out his partners and use the Thistle as a cruising yacht, for which she is luxuriously fitted.

COLUMNS of reasons why the Thistle was beaten have been published, when a few words would have covered the whole ground : the Volunteer couldn't wait. The Thistle got left in a wind of her own choosing. England should no longer attempt to originate, but to imitatethe Yankees.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL MCLELAN has been unseated in Colchester, N. B., for bribery by agents. The personal charges were not pressed. We do not observe the Ministerial press exhibit Mr. Lovitt was unseated under exactly similar circumstances.

BUSH FIRES are worse at the present writing than anything of the kind since 1870. The country is parched, and should a high wind come there is no telling what the extent of the disaster may be. Heavy rain alone can put a stop to the flames, which are reported as increasing in the woods, on both sides of the Ottawa Valley especially.

of the United States were in such a peculiar condition that France and Germany were living in apprehension of a monetary panic. England, however, flatters herself that the cloud will roll by, as the cash system of trade in that country is extending. Our tariff is the source of much trouble in Europe.

party for secretary of state of New York, has resigned to allow John Swinton's name to be put at the head of the ticket. This makes four with Frederick Cook, Henry George representing united labor, and John Swinton, union labor. The prohibitionists to follow will make five, and perhaps there may be others.

PROF. FOSTER is a great statesman. He has succeeded in passing an Order-in-Council prohibiting the boys from fishing on Sunday. Poor Boys!

Poor Fish !

Now let the giant intellect which presides over the Wales and the Marines-this new Neptune of ours with his chin whisker and goggles, issue another Order-in-Council that the fish must not bite on Sunday.

" Ve gods and little fishes. What's a man "-----

THE deputation of English Home Rulers now in Ireland to investigate for themselves is composed of able and prominent people. Amongst those who form the deputation are : Mrs. Anna Bateson, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, M.P., Rev. J. S. Jones, Rev. T. J. Lawrence, Rev. Page Hopps, Messis. Wilfred S. Blunt, Hugh F. Boyd, G. P. MacDonnell, E. J. C. Morton, W. Philips, J. E. Thorold Rogers, J. Renwick Senger, W. H. Wills, C. Graham, M.P., and Conybeare, M.P. Contributions to the British press on the Irish situation from several of those mentioned are expected and will do much to instruct the public in the merits of the agitation.

WE can never sufficiently admire the genius that conceived the dyke. Perhaps we can rise ; some day to a conception of the wealth of confidence which made that astonishing work possible. It reminds us of the pyramids of Egypt; because it is nothing like them, but it serves the same purpose. It inspires that sort of awe which rises from incapacity to understand its tage in defence of their client of an issue which was meaning. First we go to work, assist nature in raised by the Crown itself, in the way damming the river below the city, and when the water backs up on us we build a dyke to keep it out. But the St. Lawrence is not to be fooled. Canute with his chair, and Mrs. Partington with her mob, were small circumstances to the wiseacres of Montreal with their dyke.

ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE, editor of the North American Review, contributes an article to the current number of that publication entitled "The Race for Primacy," which is a careful, historical and statistical article, contrasting the relative progress made during the Victorian Era by the United Kingdom and the United States. This article has evidently been the result of great study, and its facts are always interesting and often startling. In response to the boastings of the English press, Mr. Rice the same frantic gratification that it did when shows, by official statistics, both British and American, that in every essential factor of national prosperity, while the progress of England has been unprecedented in European annals. yet, in the race for the primacy of nations, the United States has far surpassed its older competitor. Mr. Rice's spirit is kindly toward Eng-

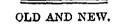
bustle of the forum; and they will not be lost be no longer a crime to defend the homes and sight of. Men or women out of place become stumbling blocks in the paths of progress, and bring confusion and distraction into the ranks of the workmen. We do not ask them to organize to declare for any party or pression in England. Along with the Mitchels. so engage in political strife anywhere, | town murders they are deepening the prevailing but to have confidence in their

MR. PRESTON, candidate of the union labor teachings and principles and leave to the voters the responsibility of making their application. Women's prayers for any great moral cause will be the soonest answered when parties already in the field in New York, the they shall consent to become absorbed in the republicans with Col. Fred Grant, the democrats | work peculiar to their aphere-work that cannot be so well done, if at all, by their fathers and brothers. We are no apologist for old bachelors, men in a most unnatural condition. and think their influence in the world is circumscribed for this reason. If we could have our way we would give the family man two votes to the old bachelor's one, as being this much more entitled to the elective franchise. But the action of the women at Toronto, if generally adopted by other women, will not have the effect to make the numbers of bachelors less. Women, when they engage in politics, must not expect to be spared the same consideration which politicians receive. And if they get jostled about they must not complain.

HOW IS THIS?

An article has appeared in the evening Anonyma about Lesieur's lawyers. It accuses them of raising the National cry in that case ; but it forgets entirely to notice that it was the Crown that raised the question of race in the selection of the jury. If our readers remember, in the first trial Lesieur was allowed a jury of French-Canadians, and was acquitted. The years has been \$46,882,194. These figures are Crown having failed to give him a jury of his own countrymen in the second case, did its best to exclude all it could from the second jury, thereby raising the race issue, and, in fact, declaring by its act that it had not confidence in the impartiality of the French-Canadians. True, the Crown lawyers did not say so in so many words. but it was clear to any person at all conversant with such matters that their intention was to make the case a race question. Now Anonyma

plames defendant's counsel for taking notice of the Crown's conduct in addressing the jury, and asking the English-speaking portion not to be influenced by race prejudice ! The idea of Anonyma denouncing counsel for taking advanabove mentinned only shows how blind it is itself to the true bearings of the case. Besides a paper, which, during the whole course of the Riel question, did its best to fan the flames of religious and national animosity, censuring professional men for taking advantage of an issue raised for the defence, not by them, is something more than absurd.



Why do we look for new books, new papers and new authors ? The instinct of the world is not wrong in this matter. Some of the old novels are among the best. Some of the old poets are unexcelled. But the new world has greater capacities than the old. Civilization is giving us finer minds. We are intellectually in the front rank of the ages. It is only natural that those who write with the advantages of the locomotive, the telegraph and the telephone, should write better than their forefathers. Somewhere Cardinal Newman says that there never was a time when men wrote so well as they do to-day. Many an article in the newspapers and reviews are, h uestion : thinks, "superior to a preface of Dryden's or a Suppose the thing came about after a civil Spectator or a pamphlet of Swift's or one of war, or without a war, that Canada was lost or given away to the States : thousand and tens South's sermons." And this is the testimony of f thousands of our best and noblest people the greatest living master of the English who live here and come here because this is a language. The modern book is written with a British country with British laws would leave it at once. They would follow the flag to the world's end, as did their U. E Loyalist sires of better fund of information and for a more intelligent public than was the work of previous centuries. It ought to be better, and a century ago. Perbaps this is correct, judiciously observes although many poor books are printed the numthe St. John Globe. When the boundary line ber of good valuable works belonging to this decade or the previous decade are unequalled. country was settled, a good many who sup-Of course genius comes and goes without respect to civilization or intelligence. A Shakeposed themselves British were, by the running of the lines, made inhabitants of the speare shines for all generations, but we have United States. They bore their misforvastly improved on Ben. Johnson, Joseph tune with strange equanimity. As a general Addison and Smollet. And we ought to give thing the descendants of the Loyalists in due honor to the living authors who have kept Canada,-without attacking the patriotism of literature abreast with the age in its other and those of their ancestors who abandoned good more material advances.

assert the liberties of the Irish people." Mr. O'Brien's speech and the manifest injustice and arbitrary tyranny of the magistrate who sentenced him have made a profound imindignation against the Tories and greatly strengthening the hands of the Liberals.

Meanwhile, as is naturally to be expected, but is greatly to be regretted, disorders and disturbances are arising in Ireland, At Fermoy the police dispersed a public meeting, using their batons, and the people resisted with stones. In Belfast a mob wrecked an inn and drove back the police with stones. The police obtained reinforcements, and order was restored for a time, but more serious disturbances are apprehended, In Clare several meetings have been dispersed without resistance.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

It appears from the statement just issued by the Board of Statistics at Washington that the exportation of American merchandise for the twelve months ending August 31 was greater by \$16,691,507 than the imports for the same period. In the year ending August 31, 1882, the imports exceeded the exports \$1.682.955. Since then foreign trade has been in favor of the States every year. In 1883 the exports exceeded the imports by \$113,646,137; in 1884, \$77,147,476; in 1885, \$151,761,249; in 1886, \$43,705,000. During this time the imp rts of gold have been \$167,266,646 and the exports \$146,848,728 ; the imports of silver \$86,906,186, exports \$154,206.305. The excess of exports over imports of both gold and silver for the six

approximately correct, but not accurately so. The statistics of imports are more to be relied upon than of exports, because all imports must be entered in the custom houses under the penalty of forfeiture. The value of exports by water craft are obtained with great accuracy, but as there is no law providing the means of collecting the statistics of exports to adjacent foreign territory by railroad cars and other land vehicles, much property goes out of the country of which there is nothing known. The frontier officers on the lines of railroad obtain export manifests of merchandise, but in many instances without value. The values of these boxes, bales and parcels are estimated by the customs officials, who have never seen them, and returns made. Generally the brightest men have this duty to perform, and in the aggregate the figures may be comparatively correct.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

While there is a great deal of commercial union discussion in the papers-much more than the ordinary reader can have any idea of-there is a great deal said on the opposition eide. A writer in one paper, who gives his name, objecta on moral and religious grounds to commercial union, saying :--

* * * A wise patriotism would value the preservation of our moral status much more than the improvement of our finances. The mixed peoples of the United States may explain and excuse much that we cannot help detesting n their social condition, but we should be careful how we do anything that would tend to establish amongst us the moral standing of the great republic.

Are we really a better people than our American neighbors? If we are, our Foreign Missionary societies should go into the field, and our Home Missionary societies should try to stop the exodus. Another correspondent takes what he thinks is a practical view of the loyalty

in other vegetables than the sugar cane. This diercier will find time to look into this matter in other vegetables than the supported at first and legislate in a direction so clearly in the by bounties and preminens, in the cultivation, public interest. But, should the law remain as improvement and development of the sugar beet, until now the latest returns make the the difficulty. The brains and conscience of actual production of beet sugar in Europe for the editorial room must be free or the press 18:7 2,580,000 tons of 2,210 pounds each. The production of cane sugar in the commercial world is estimated at 2,545,000 tons, so that more sugar is made from beets than cane.

The tables quoted by Mr. Sherman show the production of each European country, but while Germany leads in the sugar extracted, as as well as in the percentage of yield per ton, yet all the continental countries of Europe now produce enough sugar for home consumption and some of them have a surplus for exportation. Lands in Germany are much more valuable than lands in the United States or Canads, land than all Europe, especially adapted to the

country exhibits beets of an enormous size, and scandalous list can also well afford to defray the those beets, if of the proper kind, will yield cost of their trups to Homburg, Cannes and more sugar to the ton than sugar cane, while the other places, considering how liberally they residuum can be fed to hogs and cattle. It is

known that a root crop is often a most valuable rotation for a grain crop. Even for food for stock alone the crop is a good one, but when it is shown, as these tables do, that an acre will produce ten tons of beets which will vield 11.33 per cent. of sugar, or about 2,400 pounds of sugar to the acre, it certainly presents a tempting chance for the farmer to make the sugar as well as the bread and meat consumed in the country. If there is any truth in the official statement made to us, it is much easier to produce 2,400 pounds of refined sugar from one acre of ground planted with sugar beets than 1,000 pounds of flour from wheat grown on the same acre.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P.

M.R. J. J. CUCREAN, M.P. Some time ago, before the animosities of the late gen-eral election hud subsided, there appeared in *The Heraid* an article, in which Mr. J. J. Curran, member for Montreal Centre, was alluded to as the enemy of Irish Home Rule and a coercionist. He was also re-presented as having made use of his political position to oppress a number of Irish laborers in this city. We deem it our duty to state how much we regret that the article in quesiton should have found its way late our columns, and, lest its publication may have in any degree injured that genileman in the e-teem of his fellow-countrymen, we desire to add that the charges pub-lished were unfounded in so far as they related to Mr. Curran. We differ from Mr. Curran's views on many quesitons of Dominion polities, yet we willingly acknowledge that he is a sincere friend of the Irish cause, and an upright Canadian politican.

The article of the Herald which occasioned the above apology having been reproduced in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, it is only fair that the management of this paper should publish the disavowal. On the other hand, they also published strictures on the

member for Montreal Centre, and to end, if possible, all causes of dispute with that gentleman, they deem it proper to make the following statement: The Herald says that Mr. Curran is an upright Canadian politician. The management agree with that paper. He is an honorable and honest man. The charges made against him in this paper relative to coercipg poor laboring men were, they now believe. unfounded, and the management regret any such allegations having been made.

The management of THE POST are, therefore, prepared to admit that where a difference of opinion exists on public questions, it is possible to advocate the views of either side without having recourse to epithets. The management of this paper feel that some of the language made use of by their writers in the heat of the discussion of public questions gave Mr. Curran just cause of complaint, and they desire to make the amende honorable in this connection.

it is, the press will find a way of its own out of will perish.

A ROYAL BILL OF EXPENSE.

What a cruel response to "the bitter cry of outcast London" is the publication in the Radical press of England of the cost of royalty, Truth says that the supplementary estimates nclude an item of £480 for the hire of steamers conveying Royalties to and from the Continent, and in the Naval Estimates is a charge of £1,600 for the conveyance of the Queen and her household. "Her Majesty," continues Truth. ought to pay her own travelling expenses, as and we have by far a greater surface of arable she only goes to the Continent for pleasure; and the Prince of Wales, Duchess of Edingrowth of beets. Every agricultural fair in the burgh, and other personages who figure on this have been endowed by the country."

The jubilee bill, however, is a startling ex. hibit of what John Bull pays for the luxury of royalty. It runs away up into the millions. Apart from that, the ordinary expenses are simply astonishing. It cests the people \$6,000. 000 a year to sustain the palaces reserved for the Queen's especial use. The royal pleasure grounds cost \$6,000,000 more to Le kept in good order, and it takes \$2,506,000 to maintain the Queen's Guards. The royal yachts demand an annual expenditure of \$1,500,000 a year, which makes \$16,000,000 squandered annually for pleasure. Sixteen millions of dollars' worth of pleasure annually and hundreds of thousands of people starving near enough for their cries to touch her royal heart, but for fifty years she has been deaf to them.

All, however, is not included in the above. for the way the Royalties rob the public is simply astounding. The Queen is allowed \$2,800,000 for her personal expenses, \$165,000 of which is supposed to be given to the poor-e provision which is complied with in the expropriation of the money to the use of her sons in. law. She has also a private purse of \$300,000 for pin money, and it cost \$100,000 last year to pay the pensions of servants who met with her favor, although the Irishman who saved her from drowning has not yet met with any recognition of her appreciation for services performed. The Prince of Wales has an allowance of \$600,000 and the Duke of Edinburgh \$150,000. The remaining members of the royal family were by no means forgotten, as the following table will show :--

Prince Alfred	\$141,510
Prince Arthur.	145,000
Princess Royal	40,200
Princess Helena	30,000
Princess Louise	30,000
Duchess of Albany	30,000
Duchess of Cambridge	30,000
Princess Augusta	15,400
Duke of Cambridge	104,316
Princess Mary	25,000
Prince Edward (of Saxe-Weimar)	21,92
Prince Leiningen	2,965
Prince Victor of Hohenlohe	9.303
Households of decased sovereigns.	9,303

24,405 Thus it will be seen that the expenses for the support of the royalty alone amounts to about \$20,000,000 a year, and every little brat of a princeling in any way connected with the Queen's family is placed on record for his share. And yet we are told this is all right and proper in the face of an amount of wretchedness and starvation in which thoughtful Englishmen see that revolution is being nursed to rise some day as it rose in France to flood the country with blood and terror.

Ocr. 5, 1887

THE Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, in a letter which was read at the meeting in that city addressed by Mr. Labouchere, says an event such as that at Mitchelstown would never have happened in England, and could be sily prevented in Ireland. His Lordship is nvinced that the policy of the present Governwill end in disaster.

A BRAVE defender of Lansdowne is in hiding mewhere. Cannot that "nobleman" send man into the open, that we may see what he looks like? Anonymous blackguardism sent through the mail is the sort of heroism that ought to entitle the sender to a place on the staff of emergency men at Luggacurran. We have much pleasure in recommending our unknown correspondent to His Ex's most distinguished consideration.

WE were under the impression that there were enough specialists in medicine, but so high an authority as the Medical Record urges one more subdivision of the medical art. The followers of this new line, the Record suggests, should go by the name of "gastrologists." As men, might we be permitted to suggest "cooks." We know who sends food and who sends cooks.

By the Tyrone Constitution, just received, we observe that at an anti-coercion meeting, held in Omagb, which was attended by several prominent Protestants, the Omagh Catholic Band played the "Protestant Boys," as a com pliment to the gentlemen who took part in the meeting. It is evident the men of " Tyrone among the bushes" don't forget the days of the Dungannon Volunteers.

On Thursday there arrived in the city a long wooden box consigned to the Secretary of State. At the department no advices regarding it had been received. It was opened and in it were found two flag poles with tattered ribbons of silk clinging to them. These proved to be the old colors of the 100th Royal Canadian Regi-ment come from India to a last resting place in old colors of the 100th Royal Canadian Regi-ment, come from India to a last resting place in Canada. The disposal of the relics has not been settled. Final repositories for them which are suggested are the Parliament buildings or the French Church of Notre Dame, Montreal. They have come to Canada at the suggestion of dDufferin.

The above is clipped from an Ottawa paper. What about the fourteen hundred Canadian soys who served with these shreds of silk sent mak to us in this contemptuous manner by the sritish War Office?

THE president of the Chamber of Commerce

land, but his facts are deadly.

MR. HENRY GEORGE must have felt no little pride on reading of the adoption of his land nationalization doctrine by the Trades Union Congress at Swanses. The British artisan is ordinarily supposed to be a staid, sobermoderate citizen, with a desire to accept gradual reforms, but with a horror of any projects of a revolutionary tendency. The resolution of the Trades Congress on the land question does not bear out the prevalent opinion. There is not at the present moment a country in the world where Mr. George could obtain such an endorsement of his theory. He certainly could not secure it in the United States, where the movement in which he is engaged has made no head-

way and attracted no serious attention. The attitude of the representatives of the British tradesmen is significant as showing what the landloras, whhm Mr. Joseph Arch regards as brigands, may expect in the future.

WINNIPEG is not the only city that has a rail.

way war on hand at the present. Nashville, Tenn., is having a lively time under somewhat similar conditions, only the railway with which it is contending is owned by aliens. The Louisville & Nashville, a majority of whose stock is said to be owned in Holland, at present commands the approaches from North and South, East and West. As a natural consequence the merchants complained of oppressive rates and inadequate service. It was sought to construct a competing line by connecting the city with what is known as the Midland road, and by this channel with a considerable system extend-

ing through the territory in which Nashville is most interested. To this end a proposition was made to float \$500,000 of Midland bonds. The merchants of Nashville, esteeming this to be a small price for the benefit of a healthy competition, would willingly have made this concession, but under the law it was necessary to se cure a three-fourths vote of the people. The matter came to the polls Thursday and the Louisville & Nashville triumphed by a narrow majority. It is charged that this result was secured only by the importation of alien negroes and detectives, whose illegal votes were suffi-

cient to turn the tide. Nor is this the only charge that is made against the largest railway corporation in the South. Another trial at the polls is to be had soon.

CERTAIN Toronto women-we beg their pardon-lalies are petitioning for the privilege of exercising the franchise in political contests. They are making a sad mistake. The glory of women is in the family, for whom the deceptive allurements of politics have no charms. Surely if they perform well their part in the great

scheme of successful life they will have their reward; be remembered in gratitude by their mothers of Canada who are quietly and silently

THE IRISH CONFLICT.

No material change has occurred either in England or in Ireland since the Mitchellstown butchery. Mr. O'Brien has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment after a so-called trial, which was a travesty of legal right and of justice. But he has appealed to a higher court, and has been released on bail while the appeal is rending. Mr. O'Brien made a brilliant defence, showing that a case was deliberately made up against him by the English officials whose sworn duty it was to administer ovenhanded justice. Evidence in favor of Mr. O'Brien, contained in the constable's notes of what Mr. O'Brien had said in his speech, was withheld by the Crown.

Mr. O'Brien further defended himself on the ground that the eviction proceedings against very good people too. The object of this arthe Kingston tenants were commenced on the ticle is not, however, to discuss that question eve of the passage of the Land Bill, and th t so much as it is to direct attention to the pecuthus an attempt was made to ovade and defeat liarity of some of the views now urged against the purpose of the Land Act and to defraud the commercial union, which is a purely trade poor tenants. matter.

He denied the competence of the Court to try him on the ground that its composition was in violation of the requirements of the British Constitution. The judge refused to hear him on this point, for the preposterous reason that he was discussing "politics." Mr. O'Brien retorted that he was there as the representative of the Irish people demanding constitutional rights, among which was that of freedom of speech. The magistrate again interrupted him and refused to allow him to proceed.

Mr. O'Brien then declared that he preferred, with John Hampton and George Washington, breaking an unconstitutional law, and disregarding authority tyrannically exercised, to obeying law as administered by Captain Plunkett and Standish O'Grady. Personally he felt proud of being one of a long line of men who had made a prison cell a glorious place. children and the fathers of the country. The Possibly he would be the last of that long line. "For he believed that the English people, to in London, in his annual address to that body, doing a rood work, it is to be hoped, for the whom the last appeal must be made, would THE LIBEL LAW.

Libel suits are threatened against two city papers for what they published concerning last Saturday's lacrosse match. Is it not time that the law of libel were amended in conformity with recent British legislation? Lawyers and members of Parliament can say anything they | recent issue contains an article on Irish flunkies please in court and in the legislature. Unfor- | which perfectly pulverizes a class of persons who tunately for the public interest, the press is not have ever been a shame and disgrace to their like the bar, nor is it like Parliament. It canquestion between the United States and this not claim "privilege" and thereby avoid action testant, the article alluded to has tenf. Id the for libel. Any one can force a paper to retract force that it would have if it came from a under the existing law, no matter Catholic source. It was written in reply to a how honest and just its reports and correspondent signing himself "A Barrister." comments may be. Modern jurists concondemn the use of torture as a means for ex- drew a dismal picture of what Ireland would be tracting the truth. They do so because of the with Home Rule. Unhappi'y those anti-Irish many notorious instances when persons under stress of suffering confessed whatever the tor have them in Canada. They proved what they turer required. All he had to do was to give the lands in the revolted colonies-are very much rack another turn, or put on the screws, and known for their sycophancy and subserviency to disposed to question the judgment of conduct the poor wretch on the stretch became the most | a party in Canada which has always shown dewhich deprived them of houses and lands. It obliging of witnesses. It was a bad law that | testation of the Irish cause, which opposed Home is well to remember, too, that large numbers of permitted such procedure, not, however, till Rule resolutions in Parliament, and which the loyalists did not voluntarily follow the flag many an honest joint was cracked, many a lie has its backbone in the lodges of a secret society. to the world's end. Probably the statement sealed with bloody froth from the dying lips of where men are sworn to the gospel of intoler might be more correctly made that they uncominnocence. Our libel laws are the same in gen- ance. In holding up the members of this plainingly accepted the result their line eral effect ; with a difference. Our jurists have miserable class of Irish flunkies to merited conduct brought upon them, and gone to the other extreme. They have they became exiles because their side given power into the hands of any ragawas defeated and the intolerant spirit muffin to sue the press for libel, though of the conquerors in many localities made life he may have neither property nor difficult, if not impossible, for them in the reputation. The proprietary must, in such an localities where they belonged. We do not event, go to all the trouble and expense of dethink it likely that thousands and tens of fending an action which, even if they win their thousands of our citizens would leave Canada if it became an independent country by union case, means nothing but loss of time, money and exertion to them. A retraction and apology with the United States. Certainly thousands is the easiest way, therefore, to settle. As and tens of thousands of our people go to the Scratchit says :-- " If there is anything I have United States, and a large number of them are not said, that I am sorry for, I am glad of it."

> The professions, lawyers, doctors, divines, legislators, in the pursuit of their calling, are privileged. They can say all they like, no matter what their motive or object may be, and there is no recourse against them but the horsewhip. It is different with the press. It is a parvenu. Unlike the professions, it has no centuries of vested rights behind it. It must fight for its life with those whose life it is saving. Yet it is like the monster in the fable, which grew two heads where one was stricken off. The men who have their money invested in a newspaper are responsible. They can be got at. Behind them is the man who writes. He cannot be got at. And behind him is the vast body of the public, whose opinion is a bulwark of safety, so long as he is right. He voices that opinion, and, though now and then a Lacrosse team, or some other player before the world, may

" Bring in his little bill to set us all agon."

he goes on with his work, rathering wisdom as he goes, doing his duty to the public, sometimes at the cost of his bread and butter. In justice, The chemical existence of sugar in the beet and many farming products has been known for | therefore, to him, the newspaper proprietor and centuries, but it was the embargo by Great the public, the law of libel should be amended so Britain upon European commerce during the as to compel the person taking action to give Nanoleonic wars that compelled European powsecurity for costs and also to make it absolute says that the currency and tariff arrangements | future, should not be forgotten in the noise and leclare it to ers to seek for the indispensable article of sugar with him to prove malice. We hope Mr. our conception of what the experience of history

FLUNKEYS AND COWARDS.

North and South, the organ of the Irish Protestant Nationalists, published at Dublin, in a country. Coming from the pen of an Irish Prowho attacked the Protestant Nationalists, and Irishmen are not confined to Ireland. We were at the time of Mr. O'Brien's visit, and are opprobrium, North and South makes no differ ence on account of roligion, indeed it may be said that the sectarian aspect of the Irish question has disappeared almost entirely since it became the great theme of contention between Liberals and Tories. The effect of the effor s made to destroy national character in Ireland is well depicted in the article as follows :---

Among the many grievous wrongs that Ire-I and has suffered from England, the most cruel of all, far surpassing persecution and confisca-tion, has been the decree to which she has suc-ceeded in undermining and destroying the loyalty and patriotism which every man owns to the country that gave him birth. All the world over and through all history, patriotism is extolled as one of the purest of sentiments, and England has prided herself on being the home of the free and the refuge of the exile, and has upheld by word and deed the matriotic and has suffered from England, the most crue has upheld by word and deed the patriotic efforts of many a struggling nation. She has efforts of many a struggling nation. She has succeeded, however, chiefly through the cor-rupting agencies we have alluded to, in making patriotism unfashionable among the "classes" patriotism unfashionable among the "classes" in Ireland, and has labored hard to extinguish it altogether. While distinctive national feel-ing and sentiments are approved, applauded and encouraged in Scotohmen, Italians, Beland encouraged in Scotchmen, Italians, Bel-gians and Greeks, their assertion by the Irish is met by a sneer, and we are told that we are not a nation, Ireland being merely a geographical expression, indicating nothing more distinctive than Yorkshire. We are sorry to say that many of our own countrymen are foremost in main-taining this degradation. When out of Ireland they call themselves English, they feel no inter-est in the history or associations of their counthey call themselves English, they feel no inter-est in the history or associations of their coun-try, no pride in the success of her people, no thrill of pleasure when her name and fame are acknowledged. A man who in private life sinks his individuality, gives up his will to an-other, alters his name for shame of his family, and fawns on the wealthy and powerful, is a fluckey and a coward. The bitterness of Ireland s situation to-day is that many of her children, otherwise the most honorable, cultured, and refined, are thoroughly disloyal to hor all genuine patriotic feeling being dead in ther hearts. Founded on our conception of what the experience of history

Canada with equal appropriateness.

BEET SUGAR.

It is to be hoped that the movement again revived in this province to manufacture beet root sugar may be attended with success. Now. when most of the products of the farm are abnormally low, is a good time for farmers to turp their attention to supplying the people with a purely agricultural production of food in universal use, now imported and costing to the domestic consumer as much as is received for all the breadstuffs exported from the country. John Sherman has recently been urging this view upon the farmers of the United States, and has laid many valuable facts and statistics before them. Everything he urged applies to