THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

6 THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 15, 1888.

THE American lady, to whom Sir Thomas Esmonde is said to be engaged, is Miss May Brady, daughter of Judge John R. Brady, of New York, and granddaughter of a dissinguished Irish patriot.

BULLETIN XXXII, just issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, contains a valuable treatise on "Ensilage," by Mr. J.W. Robertson. professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural college. These bulletins are of great practical value and might be imitated with success in this province, where scientific farming is as much needed as in Ontario, to say no more.

TORONTO Orangemen have crowned themselves with glory again. At a demonstration yesterday they attacked a Catholic orphana' home where there were only five Sisters of Mercy, smashed the windows, broke the gates and otherwise exhibited the heroism and Christianity peculiar to their "order." Of course, the Toronto police, who are famous for their activity, made no arrests.

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LEO XIII. is engaged at present in preparing for publication a bull conferring on the Order of Malta all its ancient rights and privileges. The reorganization of that body, picion already points as the principal. While however, will be carried out in conformity with the exigencies of the present age. One of its chief objects is to be the ransom of deed, he will be hard pushed to find a terri-African slaver.

sight beneath the ses, if only the submission it, but there are some few at least who cannot of their serfs in other parts of the empire were assured. But they dare not concede an only he was less lrish. Lovers of Ireland, do inch lest the whole structure of the aristoc not forget that his love for your country has not forget that his love for your country has not been merely expressed in words, but, to use racy totter and fall. The lines are now sharply drawn, and the Irish cannot but make substantial progress, since the thinking working people of England see the scope of the contest. Home Rule is wanted, but no particular form of government is insisted on. only that the people shall have homes, not | renting Irish landlord, how much more hovels; comfort in old age, not the poorhouse ; that the deer pastures shall feed cattle, and that the emigrant ship shall no more yearly bear away the best of Ireland's youth and manhood.

1 2 14 1 1 1 1 1 1

MR. WHEELER, Congressman from Alabama, has introduced a peculiar bill. It proposes to impose an unaccustomed duty upon the Superintendent of the census, The bill provides for ascertaining the physical effect upon offspring resulting from amalgamation of the human species. The bill directs the superintendent of the next census to "ascertain and report the birth rate and death rate among pura whites, negroes, Chinese, Indians, halfbreeds and hybrids of any description of the human race."

SENATOR SHERMAN, in his remarkably able speech on the Fisheries Treaty in the United States Senate, denied Mr. Chamberlain's as sertion to the effect that all leading men of America were opposed to Home Rule for Ireland. If a poll of the Senate were taken, he said, on that subject there was hardly a Senator who would not give a hearty "yea" to the proposition to give to the Irish people Home Rule as it is understood in the United States. Similar sentiments were expressed by Mr. Blaine. But this merely goes to prove what everyone now believes, namely, that Chamberlain is only an ordinary, not a plansble. liar.

LETTERS published by Mr. Kane and Mr. Hooper substantiate the charge of systematic cruelty against the Balfour administration practised on Irish political prisoners. Dr. Ridley now appears, in the light cast by these letters, to have been placed in a most trying position for a humane man and a physician to occupy. Ordered by the Government to act contrary to his knowledge and judgment, as a medical man, he appears to have yielded, through fear of losing his situation, to the brutal commands of Balfour. When one of the victims, Mr. Mandeville, died from the effects of violence and starvation, Dr Ridley had no courage to face the popular wrath and cut his throat to escape it. A more hideous exposure of the horrors of Balfourian government could hardly be

CONCERNING the author of the Times forgeries the London Universe says : We shall soon be able to nail to the wall the wretched creature at whom the hand of sus it is yet time, he would do well to spirit himself away to some foreign land, although, intory so remote that the curses and contempt of the Irish race will not pursue him there.

made. Aumanity stands aghast at it.

public spirit and debauched the political morals a vulgar phrase "he is heavily paying the piper.

We think this is a case which calls for a letter from Rome on the sin of boycotting a Bishop by English Catholics. Surely if it is a orime against morals to boycott a rackheinous is it to boycott a bishop of the Catholic Church ?

THE venerable string of chestnuts presented to the meeting at Joliette yeaterday as a platform for the Bien party of Quebec is more suggestive of merriment than of series consideration. Its authors described it as a "progressive" policy, and therefore they are Progressivists," after the style of the crab who progresses backwardr. As the institutions of the country are in no particular danger the declaration of Tory fidelity to them is vastly reassuring. It is also gratifying to have their assurance that they will maintain respect for authority, property, law and social order. Judging them by their record, we would not have believed it, if they had not said so. But when the Torles find it necessary to insert a plank to that effect in their platform, they must have felt the necessity of reassuring the public mind regarding their intentions, feeling, no doubt, that their past conduct had laid them open to suspicion on this vital point. They also declared their faith in " a wise administration of the public domain and public funds." Noble sentiment ! But why did they not practice when in power what they now preach in Opposition. Their wisdom was demonstrated in twenty years of government, at the end of which they left the Province bankrupt, its most valuable assets sold and the money dissipated, the public domain wasted, the revenues squandered, the treasury empty and the Province over twenty millions in debt ! With a record like that, the Tories reach the sublimity of impudence when they prate about "wise administra-

tion." As a policy, the Jolietie platform is the veriest flapdoodle, and is fittingly topped off with fulsome adulation of "the talents, the energy and patriotism of the chiefe, and the discipline of the Tory party." But, we suppose, they would have done better if they could, and if they knew how. Having thus got their planks and nailed them together, the best thing they can do is to make a raft of their platform for the trip they are about to take up Salt Creek.

To our friends at the seaside we would which is well worth their attention :

At almost any of the seaside resorts numbers of children, usually little girle, may be seen, with their clothes tucked up around their hips, wading out as far as their little legs will permit. It is a pastime in which they take groat delight, and it seems really cruel to attempt to deprive them of it. Do Raven, however, has no such compassion for them, and writes pointing out the danger to health in this sport. The water around the legs is cold, and the sun beating upon the head and trunk is hot, and the common result, this writer states, is a condition resembling heatstroke. The victim is feverish and restless, complaining of headache and

of the people, it became easy for them to welcome and support a strong man, who, while pretending to preserve Republican traditions, "hould be in reality an irresponsible autocrat."

IN EUROPE the situation has not been improve ed by the young Emperor's accession and trip to St. Petersburg. The scenes have been shifted that's all, and the grim play goes on as usual with lots of ved fire in reserve. In England the elements of disquiet are brewing and an appre. hension has grown up that war 18 coming and an old scare which is got up periodically when governments are in need of heavy votes of money. Nevertheless there is every indication that Russia is determined to have her way. Her armies are even now camped within striking distance of Constantinople, and the slightest spark would produce a conflagration which would furnish the needed excuse. Indeed it is now clear that England must either prepare to fight Russia or make terms with her, and just now it is hard to say which alternative is the more disagreeable.

FRENCH AGGRESSIONS IN NEW. FOUNDLAND.

Has England so loosened her grip of affairs in America that a French naval officer can assume functions of government on British soil, and the pour colonists of Newfoundland, where his action was taken. have no redress ? The commander of the French warship Le Drac forcibly interfered with two Newfoundlanders, named Murphy and Andrews, to prevent them erecting a lobster house at a place called Hauling Point, White Bay, on their coast. A correspondent signing himself "W" gives the facts in the St. John's Colonist. He admits that the French have certain rights, but if they are deprived of any privileges which they are by treaty entitled to, they have their remedy, he holds, in a diplomatic complaint to the British Government-certainly not in taking the law in their own hands ; for it would be more reasonable to suppose that the United States has the right to send a shin-of-war into any port of Canada or Newfoundland to forcibly assert her interpretation of the comvessels in Canadian and Newfoundland waters,

waters and harbors and exercise there a maritime and territorial jurisdiction. We can well understand this eling that has been aroused by the tone of the protests against the action of the French commander. The correspondent alluded to describes the act as "an outrage that nothing can justify, and as destructive of every principle of law commend an article in the last iMedical Record | and order that a foreign nution (first assuming as valid her own construction of privileges granted her in British territory) should thus proceed forcibly to enforce it. The position cannot be sanctioned, and can only end in a deadly resistance."

It would be well for the Canadian government, which is about entering into negotiations with the government of Newfoundland for the admission of the colony into the Dominfor, to insist that this French shore difficulty shall be settled before the union, if union be agreed upon. Meantime the determined at-

ignoble task of depriving men of that which is to them as the breath of life. It is the first while millions of men are in want, although note of the modern isocial philosophy that they toil hard and constantly. Among these "every man that is willing to work is en- whose thought gives direction to the movement titled to eat," and we see how the force of the for the dostruction of this system there is no axiom is being recognized by the Government, idea of taking away from. any man the eg., by the British Government in the Irish wealth of which he is possessed. land question, in the case of the Scotch croft. The desire is to change the coners. In state colonization schemes, and though the treaty privileges of the French were five times as conclusive, five times as extensive as shall coase. For should it continue and the they are, yet would this right of our people to live in their own land overstep them all. that among its possibilities is an invasion of How hard, then, how monstrous, that it English soil by continental armies. But this is should be held in abeyance or sacrificed on catastrophe, the system which is the primary account of concessions with which it need have no conflict. For a just and exact reading of the treaties can give the French no liberties that are inconsistent with this primary right of our own people.

" In order to precipitate matters it might be well for any one aggrieved by this forcible interference of the French to apply to our Newfoundland Supreme Court for a warrant of arrest, or possibly for a warrant of ejectment against the offender. I do not think it would be refused. But I strongly urge resistance to every encroachment, whether in the true constitutional idea. By its rigid en the shape of directions hostile to our own laws, given by British warships, (as e. g.

removal of cod-traps, which are made valid by our law,) or personal interference of the French. Nothing worth while has ever been gained by supineness on lethargic protest. Resistance, stern and uncompromising, has It will take some time to bring given us our modern civilization. There is it into effect, but it is bound no need to point to examples, history is its to continue till the last vertiges of record."

and insisted on that there is no desire on the change the products of his labor how, when part of the Colonists to molest or interrupt the French in their codfishery, so long as of his labor itself. they exercise it in places where British fishormen have not prior possession. Any- is but the practical application of principles thing beyond this, we are told, shall be resisted to the very utmost.

JOURNALIST'S WORK.

We find in an English paper a review of an essay in "one of the magazines" on journal ism. We wish the reviewer had been acon. distribution. Not crly have they taxed rate and stated what magazine and who was mercial rights which treaties give to fishing the essayist. There are many persons who imagine themselves journalists, yet who fail as to allow that Franco can come into our to give authority when they quote that individuals the power to levy taxes. Thus the true journalist experiences a feeling akin to examperation when he finds loose references like the above. However, there is so much truth in the article that we are glad to extend its infirence. The writer is described as "a veteran member of the profession of letters," and his article gives some useful hints to the given them by government. Politicians havtyro who is embarking in the same trade. ing discovered that they could bleed the He quotes a striking passage from Cardinal corporations on condition of allowing the Newman on the work of the journalist, in corporations to bleed the people, a which the greatest living master of English perennial source of corruption was established. expresses his keen sympathy for men whom This is what Sir John Macdonald meant he describes as being "under the rod of a when he said at Quebec, that, if he bribed cruel slavery." Most men who have had to do the people, he bribed them with their own with composition must know the stress which | money ! Would it not be far better for the at times it occasions them to have to write- people to keep their money themselves, than a distress sometimes so keen and so specific | to pay it to the ringe, combines and corporathat it resembles nothing clase than bodily tions in the shape of enhanced prices on the pain. "That pain," says Dr. Newman, " is necessaries of life, these to contribute a porthe taken of the wear and tear of the mind, tion thereof to the Government's corruption

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reckon their dollars by hundreds of millions, ditions, so that this mapifestly unjust and daugerous distribution of the fruits of labor wealth of the nation continue to pour into the pockets of a few, a social and pulitical conflagration must ensue. To provent that cause of the wrong must be abolished.

In order to make this clearly understood it is necessary to insist on first principles, forsmost among which is the fundamental doctrine that the power of the Government to tax the people is limited strictly by its needs of revenue, these needs being limited in turn by the necessities of national defence and the administration of justice. No government can be permitted to tax the people for any other purpose whatever. This is the true Liberal, the true democratic, forcement alone can labor be emancipated and all men placed on the only plane of equal. ity possible in relation to government.

Here we have the proclamation of the new conflict which must be fought to a conclusion in Canada as well as in the United States.

industrial slavery are destroyed and In conclusion the principle is laid down the emancipated worker will be as free to exand where he pleases as he now is to dispose

In this there is nothing revolutionary. It long recognized as fundamental to the wellbeing of society. And it is plain that the times are rips for the change. We have seen how governments, by exceeding their functions, have overthrown the equilibrium which should exist in production and the people excessively for objects in which they had no right to interfere, but they have by unjust legislation given private we have, as a result, vastly increased artificial value for everything but that which gives all things value-labor.

Against the movement for reform are ranged all the powers of ill-gotten wealth and corporations which draw enormous revenues from the people through the means titude assumed by the Newfoundlanders and and if work done comparatively at leisure fund, which, in turn, is used at election times

REV. DR. O'REILLY, Treasurer of the National League of America, finds interest in the organization revived by recent events in Ireland, notably by the slow murder of John Mandeville in Tullamore jail. This reawakened interest is made manifest by the activity of local organizations in contribut. ing funds for carrying on the "land war."

In reference to the report quite general'y circulated recently as to the intention of the Holy Father to leave Rome in consequence of the continued hostility of the Quirinal Government to the Church, it appears by advices from the Eternal City that the Pope has had no such intention, nor will he leave Rome except by force. The report was started by the Osservatore Romano, which, the correspondent of the Liverpool Times points out, has no official character.

THE change in the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the topic on the streets, and a great deal of quiet unloading is suid to be going on. Sir George Stephen's retirement is regarded as the result of Sir John Macdonald's backdown on the Manitoba monopoly clause. Certainly the retiring president has done a great work, and is entitled to relief from the cares he has so long and ably borne.

It is said that Sir Hector Langevin wants o run little Joe Tassé in Montreal East. We don't know a man in Montreal who would be more easily beaten than the rejected of Ottawa and Laprairie, Mr. Chapleau is thought to favor the nomination of Ald. Jeannotte, who would probably make a good run. The mention of these names i. and personality in the Tory party.

ALL over the world the Irish cause is recognized as the cause of humanity against oppression. Therefore we hold it to be in the interests of all men that they should constantly hear and feel the pressure of Irish wrongs. There shall be no peace on earth till this question is settled and relief is given the starving, rack-rented tenants ot Ireland. The Irish are fighting the battle of the Scotch. English and Welsh peasantry against landlordism, and this is why the Nationalists are opposed with such insane bitterness. Everyweapon, whether of calumny, songeless race hatred, or religious bigotry, is used against them. The lords and dukes who "own" the soil of Ireland would who "own" the soil of Ireland would cally howcotted by the rich and unsympathetic be willing enough to relinquish their of England in their to be expected assistance in

No. 1

By his act, whether instigated by spite or over the lives of all who bear it. It should not be impossible among the small ring of ex-Irish members to fix upon the porson whose to the awful course. It should be the duty of all to clear themselves ; but all cannot.

THE attempt to get up a cry against York Post. It says :---

The Canadian Pacific Railway, we are told, is now carrying 42 per cent of the tea that we con-sume. Well, what of that? If they are doing so, they must be doing it at a loss, because they have a more difficult and expensive line to have a more dimcult and expensive line to operate than ours. If they are doing it at a loss, they are giving us some of their money, which senstors ought not to object to except upon strictly political grounds. If they are doing it at a profit, then our own railroads are to blame for allowing the Canadians to pick up huming under their parts. business under their noses. So as to business taken from American ports on the Pacific to American points east of the mountains. venture to say that every pound of freight so carried has been carried at a loss, or at least without profit, the interstate commerce law being non operative as to that traffic. It will probably be found that not more than 5 per cent, of the traffic naturally belonging to American lines has been taken by the Canadian Pacific, and that upon this 5 per cent, the Canadians have no reason to congratulate themselves. But there can be no objection to the investigation except that it involves a certain amount of useless bickering, and plays into the hands of those who seek to multiply difficulties with foreign countries in order to help the "home market,"

BOXCOTTING, when practised by the Irish. is a great orime demanding no less than censure by the Pope himself. Yet the lrish are not the only people who show their feelings in itself proof of the abject poverty of ability in that way, for it appears that English the resoript against boycotting, practice it themselves in a most offensive manner. Bishop Bagshawe of Nottingham, having shown his sympathy for Ireland, has actually been reduced to want by his English Tory flock. "A lover of Ireland" writes to the Liverpool **Catholio** Times :

A few weeks ago I noticed a report of a generous donation to the Very Rev. Canon Monahan to show esteem for him and the reverend Bishop of Nottingham. I was indeed glad to see it ; but may I venture to suggest that anyone wishing to show their esteem and appreciation for the Bishop of Nottingham for his manly and courageous sympathies to a poor and unjustly treated nation, should send donations to himself personally. Very few people are aware of the real and hard loss that the Bishop has had to bear because of 'his sym-pathies'; few realise that he has been practigrass, to see the Island become independent the general work of religion in the diocese and hands that the agricultural districts of Italy against humanity, and neither ships nor the wealth producers into the position of in a way that only permits so many men hands that the agricultural districts of Italy against humanity, and neither ships nor the wealth producers into the position of in a way that only permits so many men hands that the agricultural districts of Italy against humanity, and neither ships nor the wealth producers into the position of in a way that only permits so many men hands that the agricultural districts of Italy against humanity, and neither ships nor the mendicants. Consequently we see men who to practice in each trade, the overplus of gradually passed and after they had crushed soldiers will be much longer allowed the mendicants.

nausea. The head is hot while the extremicupidity, he has covered an honest name with ties are cold. Jactitation of the limbs is everisating infamy, and thrown a shadow commonly seen, and vomiting is a frequent symptom. The conjunctive are congected, and there is intolerance of light and sound. Twice he has seen peritonitis brought about by this practice, and in gryeral cases the need or motives of vindictiveness would urge symptoms attributed to "paddling" have been surprising that, among so many offenders, there should be so few sufferers; but the symptoms in may cases, he suggests, may not be sufficiently severe to render the attendance of a medical man necessary. If the children Canada on account of the enterprising action must wade, as probably they will, Dr. Raven of the Canadian Pacific Reliway by certain says that a degree of safety is insured by American newspapers is derided by the New making the child leave the water frequently, and run about on the shore. The limbs thus become warm again, and some danger is avoided at the expense of the skin, which is apt to become inflamed and blistered by the sun. This, however, is a minor evil The treatment which he employs in cases of heatstroke from "paddling" is to make the patient paddle, as it were, at the other end. That is, to immerse the extremitics in hot mustard and water, while douches and iced water are applied to the head. To relieve congestion of the internal organs, a brisk purge is generally needed.

> CARDWELL has always been regarded as the safest of safe Tory constituencies, yet the issue of the writ has been delayed for many months, because the Tories of the place are at daggers drawn. They have put two candidates in the field against one Reformer, and the chances are that both will be beaten. So far all efforts to heal the split have been in vain, and so Cardwell remains unrepresented. In any case the fate of the county is in the hands of the Catholics, and if they are wise they will teach Sir John Macdonald and his candidate or candidates a lesson they very much need at present.

In the growth of wealth and the power of corporations the Boston Herald sees the same forces at work for the ruin of Republican insti. tutions in America that brought about the de-Catholics, who were most active in securing cline and fall of the Roman empire. Popular subserviency to the rich is the chief element of the danger apprehended. "To the superficial student it might seem that the downfall of the Roman republic was due to the hereditary patrician class; but, as both law and custom made it impossible for the latter to engage in business pursuits, their influence, so far as wealth was concerned, was but slight compared with the men of common birth who represented what in our day would be called the great finan-Ciers, speculators and manufacturers. These were the men who, individually or in combination, furnished the sinews of war for carrying on the various political insurrections; they were the ones who bribed the people at election times to vote for the candidates who would do as they were told ; their interests, as the orations of Cicero prove, were chiefly considered in the carrying on of distant campaigns or in the selection of commanding generals ; it was into their

the trenchant terms in which their feelings are expressed demand closer attention on the part of British and Canadian statesmen.

Those feelings are set forth by the correstorme. " On the very finders the treaties," he writer, "under which the French exercise a right of fishing, nothing seems plainer than that a limited codfishery alone was the intended concession, and in analyzing the wording of the treatles and contemporary conditions, this comes out with overwhelming strength. But through the crimical supineness of the British Government and the persistently aggressive spirit of the French, admissions have been made from time to time which have not only surrounded the treaties with a fog of misconception, but have entrenched the French in a favorable position to make the most extravagant demands of a territorial juriadiction.

"The ground which Newfoundland should take in this matter is clear, and she should hold it unflinchingly. First, --- That the territory from Cape Ray to Cape John, with adjacent waters, is wholly hers-hers, of course, first through Great Britain, by discovery, by conquest, but more, above all other conditions, by actual possession and

occupation for a century. "Second-That the laws, all and singular, which govern the rest of the Island, are applicable to that part of the coast to forsigners as well as British, and that processes of law against violence should be issuable against French as well as native law-breakers.

"Thirdly-That nothing shall force her to give up one jot of her land or water privileges. That she who owns them will use them despite all opposition, whether British or French, not minding threats or commands so long as they do not come within the sanction of her own laws. Yielding, if needs be, but only for a moment, to force, which cannot be successfully resisted, and leaving the responsibility of consequences with those who use the force.

Fourthly-As regards the French pribait-fish, and the right to dry (an important | tem is wrong and must be changed. word) their fish on shore, and that in this molest) they shall not be interrupted or molested.

" The future has in store, can have in store cession to France. An increasing resident

involve such mental fatigue and exhaustion.

lects are to be flaunted daily before the unprincipled persons are maintained as a public in full dress, and that dress over Government by another set, each robbing the pondent slready quoted in unmistakeable new and varied, and span, like the silk- people turn about and sharing the plunder. worms, out of themselves." These words Did we not see this abominable system of were written by Cardinal Newman in political and commercial exploitation carried 1852 ; but if they were true five-and-thirty on from year to year, we could scarcely beyears ago, think how terrible must be lieve any people endowed with common sense their truth now, when the demand for would submit to it.

this periodical form of literature has increased a thousandfold, and the supply naturally in proportion. The writer of the essay expresses the belief that there are probably hundreds of men whom necessity has com-Pelled to shatter their brains upon the cruel stones of Fleet Street who might in happier conditions have done honor to literature and to themselves. "It would ill become me," headds, " to take up my parable against the newspaper. They served me well at the time when such service was of inestimable value to me. When I think of the talents I have seen wasted and the lives wrecked on such hopeless and unending drudgery, I cannot but own there is some truth in the saying that journalism is the curse of literature.'

INDUSTRIAL EMANCIPATION.

It is now evident, in spite of the efforts of politicians, who wish to conceal, if they ducts the farmers along the porthern hoununderstand, the real issue, that a new "Irrepressible Conflict" nas begun on this continent. As Lincoln represented the forces that were gathering for the destruction of slavery, Cleveland represents the forces now gathering for the emancipation of labor. As "the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the sums," it is a natural evolution ber, milk, peas, beans, poultry and other that freedom of the laborer should be followed products of the farm were to be made free or by the freedom of the labor itself. Canada the duty on the foreign product were to be having adopted by stress of circumstances, the reduced, the first to feel the heavy blow system which grew out of the exigencies of woul be the farmers, more than 100.000 in the civil war will be compelled in like manner | number, along our northern frontier." to adopt whatever policy may be the result of

States. But it will be more than a policy, tariff which would reduce the price of farm vileges that they have a boundary right of for it comes from the slowly maturing con- produce would also reduce all the farmer codfishery, involving, of course, the taking of viction of the people that the prevailing sys-

Itection, is now beginning to be understood Journal complains of, and if the rule of exbut one settlement of this question of French by the masses, whose labor is the source of clusion is good as regards Canada, would it claims, and it is not in the direction of con. all wealth. Its nature is seen in its results.) not also be goed as regards every State in the The wealth created by labor has become Union ? Undoubtedly it would, and the arpopulation cannot be deprived of the mean^a through it concentrated in the hands of a few gumant pushed to its legitimate conclusion of existence with which nature has doomed who do not labor, and who take advantage of will land its advocate in Slavic communism ition. To attempt to do to is high treason it to set saids the economic laws and force where each little community is hedged about hands that the agricultural districts of Italy against humanity, and neither ships nor the wealth producers into the position of in a way that only permits so many men

to bribe and debauch the constituencies, thus what must be the toil of those whose intel, continuing the huge fraud by which a set of

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Perhaps the best argument in favor of Un restricted Reciprocity is to be found in the protests formulated by the Republican press of the United States against tariff reform. For instance, we find in the Albany Journal a long lament over the prospective evils that will follow the adoption of the Mills Tariff Bill. We are told that "the artificial line which separates New York from Canaca separates cheap and expensive labor, cheap and expensive farm products, low and high priced farm lands. It has been the dream and the hope of the Canadian farmers :0 break down the barrier of protection that keeps him from our magnificent markets. Even with a duty of \$2 a ton on hay, 15 cents a bushel on potatoes and protective duties on fruits, vegetables, grain, eggs and dairy prodary find it almost impossible to compete with their Canadian opponents over the line.' The effects of the romoval of existing barvisua is bewailed should the free traders havheir way. "If," says the writer, who is afraid that Canadian farmers may give him plenty cheap food, "wool, vegetables, lum-

This would be very melancholy were there the coming presidential election in the United no compensating advantages. The same must buy. The purchasing power of the dollar would be increased both The spirit of the movement finds expression | ways, that's all. But, we would like right (while they can never be allowed to in the declaration that government shall no to ask, if the competition of the Pennsylvania onger rob the people by means of taxation. and Ohio farmers with the farmers of N.w The system of industrial slavery styled Pro- York does not act precisely in the way the

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