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WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

It is expected that the Hon. Peter Mitchell
will make the great speech of his life in the
House of Commons on the Fisheries Treaty.

DR. DEVLIN, of this city, has received a
letter from Sir Thomas Esmonde, who is now
in Philadelphia. He writes that he is on his
way south, and sends his remembrances to
friends at Montreal, whose kindness he will
never forget.

SECRETARY BAYARD claims, with good
reason, that the Fisheries Treaty has conceded
everything the United States demanded and
granted nothing to Canada whatever. In
saying this he only echoes the opinion of the
mass of Canadians.

THE Hamilton Times rightly observes, under
the heading of "A Fool's Errand":—

Hon. J. B. Robinson's mission to England
to oppose, on behalf of Toronto, the amalga-
mation of the N. & N. W. Railways with
the Grand Trunk. There will be nothing
foolish about the bill which the Hon. J. B.
will present for payment on his return.

ABOUT the poorest excuse for the Tory
method of governing Ireland is that just made
by Lord Salisbury. He said it was "based
on scientific principles." Rifles, bayonets,
batons, buckshot, are the scientific instru-
ments by which these brilliant scientific prin-
ciples are applied.

SIR A. A. DORION'S remarks on the rights
and duties of the press, made last Saturday,
were so obviously sound and in accord with
the principles of the best form of daily jour-
nalism that they will be accepted hereafter
as a wise interpretation of a much disputed
matter. Persons who have imagined they
could punish the newspapers for telling the
truth concerning public affairs will have to
be careful before suing for libel.

The Waterloo Advertiser says:—"It is
rather amusing to read in the Ministerial
papers on both sides of the Atlantic, that
Lord Lansdowne has greatly increased his
prestige as a statesman by his service as
Governor-General of Canada. There is ab-
solutely nothing in the office of Govern-
ment either to develop or test the qualities
of statesmanship. Lord Lansdowne may or
may not be a statesman, and he might be
Governor-General for a hundred years with-
out anybody determining in which category
he should be classed. The Governor-General
is a mere figure-head, who draws a large
salary for perfunctory duties and who may be
popular if he strictly minds his own business
and entertains regally and genially."

PREVIOUS to the abrogation of the treaty of
1818, it is practically abrogated, our fish-
ermen on the Atlantic Coast were obliged to pay
from four to five dollars per barrel for herring
bait, and corresponding prices for other kinds
of bait, on account of the sharp competition
caused by the American fishermen having
the privilege of purchasing bait in our own
harbors and bays; while, since the abrogation
of the treaty the price of bait to our Bank fish-
ermen has been at two to three per barrel for
herring bait, and other kinds at corresponding
prices. Under the proposed new regulations
the price of bait to our fishermen will be run up
to the extravagant prices paid previous to the
abrogation of the treaty.

No fishery treaty can be satisfactory to the
Dominion which does not include the right of
free entry of fish into the United States market.
American fishermen can enter our ports and
ship in bond to the United States, while our
fishermen will have to pay duty at the frontier.
The immense disadvantage our people will
labor under is obvious.
The effect will be that the whole trade will
pass into American hands.
It will not pay a Canadian to fish any longer
as a Canadian. He will have to transfer him-
self and his business to the United States in
order to compete with the foreign fishermen.
A few traders along our coasts may make a
little money by supplying Yankee skippers
with small stores, but the vast bulk of the busi-
ness has passed away from our people.

An exhibition of Irish industries is to be
held in London next May. The objects of
the exhibition are: (1) To place before the
English public a clear view of the predomi-
nant industries of Ireland; (2) to awaken pub-
lic interest in the efforts being made to re-
vive the trade; (3) to exhibit to the many
thousands of persons in England who have
never crossed the Irish channel, some of the
most deeply interesting, historical and an-
tiquarian treasures; (4) to illustrate the
worth and significance of Irish art; and,

finally, to help to moderate prejudices which
are frequently tending to fetter the judgment
at the very root of misunderstandings be-
tween people and people. The list of patrons
contains the names of over two hundred
noblemen, members of Parliament, prelates
and distinguished men in literature, science,
art and commerce, and representatives of the
various political creeds in the United King-
dom. It is further stated that the movement
is "entirely outside the area of politics,
freed from all sectarian or class interest, and
initiated and undertaken with a worthy pur-
pose."

FROM the statements of the Grand Trunk
Directors for the half year recently ended, to
be submitted to the forthcoming annual meet-
ing of the company, it is learned that the
total net receipts were £643,800, and a bal-
ance available for dividend of £240,700. The
Chicago & Grand Trunk shows a surplus of
£17,200 for the year, and the Detroit &
Grand Haven statement a balance of £100 in
the year. The directors announce a divi-
dend on the guaranteed stock of 2 per
cent. for the half year, on the first
preference of 4 per cent., making
with the previous dividend, 5 per cent. for
the year, and on the second preference at the
rate of 6s. 8d. per cent. for the half year.
Thus the half year has been fairly prosperous
—a fact that must be attributed to careful
management more than to anything else.
The general impression in Canada seems to
be that, by means of its new acquisition, the
Northern and Northwest system, and its
extension to the "Sea," the Grand Trunk
will be enabled to increase its earning power
to such an extent as to give the whole of its
stockholders something like a fair remunera-
tion for their investments.

RECENTLY the New York Tribune made
a strong effort to rally the farmers in support
of the protective tariff. Among the answers
received in reply to its circular which it did
not publish was from the Hancock County,
Ga., Farmers' Club, in which, after stating
that the club won the first premium of \$1,000
at the State fair last October for the best dis-
play of farm products, the following descrip-
tion of the chief feature of its display is given:

One of the most beautiful designs in our
display bore this inscription: "Tariff Re-
form, the Farmers' Hope." On each side of
the base, in letters of golden grain, were the
names of tariff reformers, viz.: Northern
(President State Agricultural Society), Davis,
Gordon and Cleveland. This elicited great
admiration and favorable comment.

The letter of the club goes on to say that
with such a record, made under such a motto,
"we could never give our consent to go be-
fore the American people in the con-
temptible attitude of beggars to Congress
for protection, so-called," and the com-
munication closes with the remark that
"the farmer, if he could only buy his im-
plements duty free, and his clothing,
"family supplies and comforts at greatly re-
duced duty rates, he could furnish all pro-
ducts consumed by the American people
and export vastly more than he now
"does."

The Canadian farmer is in precisely the
same position, minus free trade with all the
States of the Union. The tariff is the whole
trouble on both sides of the line.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The ceremony of debating the address in reply
to the speech from the Throne yesterday was
not very remarkable for vigor. The gentlemen
who were entrusted with the duty of moving
and seconding it did well; at least they did
not do bad. Dr. Montague made his speech,
which was pretty fair when it was first deli-
vered, but it was too ancient a chestnut to
crack in the House of Commons. Mr. Jones,
who seconded the reply, made a better im-
pression. He spoke in French, and put in
rather pleasing fashion what he was required
to say.
Mr. Laurier, as leader of the Opposition,
stood out in splendid contrast to the apologists
who had preceded him. He spoke with singular
care, criticising the policy of gentlemen opposite
with the tongue of a master.

But it was evident to the most unaccustomed
listener that parliament here has ceased to in-
augurate anything. The members called to-
gether know that the thing is hopeless. They
seem to feel like a man who has a position which
is either a protest or a submission. The Opposi-
tion protests, the Ministerialists submit. Both
feel that a great wrong has been done to the
country in every way that a bad man endowed
with power could do. Sir John followed Mr.
Laurier in his usual style, and managed to
clothe in plausible language all the frauds of
which he and the associates behind him have
been guilty.
Poor Canada! Abandoned by England and
betrayed by Sir John Macdonald.

There is, however, some satisfaction in reflect-
ing that the monstrous absurdity in the shape
of a government, which is nothing but rapine
under parliamentary forms, cannot survive
much longer. The whole thing is running to
seed. Excuse for wrong-doing, although
framed into party reprisals of speech, are still
only excuses. The facts remain unanswered
and unanswerable.
Of course the debate brought out little but
what has already been said by the newspapers,
according to their lights. On the whole, how-
ever, it showed that the House of Commons has
not deteriorated in debating capacity. The
morale was good. But there was a feeling only
too evident that things were all settled and, so
far as the Ottawa Parliament is concerned,
brought down to a mere ceremony.

Sir Richard Cartwright in a vigorous, con-
vincing and eloquent strain tore to pieces the
remarks of Sir John on several of the questions
with which he dealt and to which he gave the
power of his usual style in his endeavor to re-
fute and cause discredit to fall upon the remarks
of Hon. Mr. Laurier. He caused much sur-
prise when he stated that, during the time Mac-
donald was in power, Ontario's population in-
creased six times greater than it has under the
present Government, notwithstanding the enor-

mous immigration expenditure; and when it came
to his dealing with Sir John's assertion that
we have entire freedom in Canada, and
brought to notice the disallowance policy of the
Government, and the several other means by
which an endeavor was made, in some cases
successfully, to chain the hands of the provinces
and create a centralization of power, even many
on this Government side of the house could not
but realize that what he said was in every par-
ticular correct and not commendable. To the
hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain
lying in Manitoba awaiting a market,
nothing and being a burden upon the farmer,
referred with much seriousness and pathos,
and when he spoke of the by-election, and
showed wherein absent voters came from Cali-
fornia to vote for Sir John in Kingston; and
yet the honorable gentleman was only elected by
12 majority over a gentleman who was in
Europe, the House seemed to reel in laughter,
and the impression created was that if Sir John
for 35 years had represented Kingston and had
done his duty, the majority would have been at
least two or three hundred.

SALVATION.

The position of parties is the main question
in politics. It may be very cleverly veiled
without indulging in verbiage. The Conserva-
tive party is like Sir John Macdonald himself,
if it be not him—superficially strong, but
the outworks have all been carried, and it is
only a question of time when the citadel will
fall. We wrote something like this years ago,
but revisiting the glimpses of the moon at
Ottawa we saw the signs of approaching dis-
solution. The old man is apparently jaunty. He
keeps up appearances as long as eyes are upon
him, but the moment he thinks they are not on
him, he flops. The heavy languor of an over-
strained physique, worried by the reckless au-
dacity of a living lie, gives way and he becomes
morose and irritable. Recently he has
been attending the revival meetings con-
ducted in the Dominion Methodist Church
at Ottawa. The place was crowded, and the
doors were shut in the faces of the late comers.
Sir John came late. The doors were instantly
flung open and the crowd inside asked to make
way for the Premier. It was suggested that he
should not be shown any greater deference
than anybody else, all being sinners
seeking salvation. We thought that the
churchwardens were right in giving him
precedence on the principle that the greatest
sinner should be given the first chance to re-
form. A little further consideration, after hear-
ing him in the House, convinced us that it was
not salvation Sir John was after, but the
Methodist vote, with a view to upsetting
Mowat two years hence. But the Methodists
are just as smart as he is. They know their
business, and, if Sir John was
working his card, so were they. Of course
they seek to do good to mankind, Sir John
seeks to do the same thing to that portion of mankind
which belongs to the Conservative party, and,
as the greater contains the less, they would be
willing to save the whole lot if they could. But
the salvation of the gang is of more account to
him than the salvation of souls are to the men
who sought to convert the sinner.
It was a very good piece of strategy, but it
has been discounted for what it was worth;
it did nothing.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

The United States has achieved another
victory over Canada in the fisheries treaty,
which we lay before the public in this issue.
It will be seen that everything the Americans
demanded has been conceded, the only conces-
sion to us being the right of Canada to exact
tonnage dues on American vessels entering
our ports for the purposes laid down in the
treaty. In reality this is no concession, for
our Government exacts the same from Cana-
dian ships, as well as the ships from all other
nations using our harbor accommodation. It
serves to show, however, by contrast, the
magnificence of our surrender.

From the beginning it was evident that the
conclusion arrived at was the only possible
solution of the difficulty. It is sheer sense-
lessness to talk of it being a diplomatic triumph
for the United States, or as being in any way
creditable to any of the high contracting
powers. Supreme on this continent, and
perfectly assured of the willingness of Eng-
land to make any concession for the sake of
securing American friendship, the United
States laid down their own terms, not exactly
in the shape of an ultimatum, but in a way
that left the British Commissioners no choice.
On the whole, we are pleased with the treaty;
because it proves that the government of
England has practically withdrawn its pro-
tection from over Canada and accepted the
principle of the Monroe doctrine. We may
now rest satisfied that, in case of an European
war, the United States will be equally in-
terested with England in preserving the
sanctity of American soil.

But there is no satisfaction in the reflection
that the weakness and dependence of the Do-
minion have been demonstrated. We have
been abandoned by England. Nor can we
blame the mother country, for we have been
as easy to her as we have been to the United
States and, to suit their own purposes, they
have agreed to deprive us of the power to
create a disturbance. The only solace to
wounded Canadian pride, the only *quid pro
quo* which our people really desired should be
given in return for the privileges demanded
by and conceded to the United States, has
been withheld. Reciprocity is what we
wanted and had a right to expect. That it
could have been obtained, were England not
too anxious for a settlement and the Cana-
dian Government not untrue to the interests
concomitant to its keeping, we cannot doubt.
Annexation has been far and visibly ad-
vanced, and as the trade relations of the two
countries become more intimate, as they
must from the necessities of the geographical
situation, the barriers that now interrupt
and hamper the commerce of the continent
will have to go down. Unfortunately, how-
ever, we are left to the mercy of a govern-
ment by combines, and must endure it for an
indefinite period.

But another great question now looms up
in relation to the railways which pass over
the territories of the two countries. This is

really of more importance than the fisheries,
because it involves larger interests, and
brings into play the keenest sort of competi-
tion. The railway rings that would freeze
Canada out of the western carrying trade are
immensely more wealthy and powerful than
those concerned in the fisheries. Happily for
us the Western States have identical interests
with Canada.

The treaty will come before the parliament
which meets at Ottawa to-morrow, after the
public has had time to mature its judgment.
The ministry will, of course, make its adop-
tion a necessity, and Parliament will yield.
Not, however, without strong protest and a
close vote.

PARLIAMENT.

The usual scenes were enacted at Ottawa
to-day at the opening of the Dominion Par-
liament. Lansdowne delivered the set speech
from the throne which bears internal evidence
of having come from the hands of Sir John
Macdonald. It is full of magnificent prom-
ises, but is more remarkable for what it
does not contain than for what it vaguely
suggests. As a political performance we ad-
mire it, as a speech addressed to the Cana-
dian people it is beneath contempt. What
does Sir John Macdonald take us for?

He begins by congratulating the country
on its prosperity, and in the next breath de-
plores the failure of the harvest! But the
crop in the Northwest has been good.
Translated into common sense, this means
that the lands of the older provinces do not
yield returns equal to the virgin soil of the
new territories. But let us give the pro-
gramme as it is.

- 1st.—Congratulation on prosperity.
2nd.—Failure of the harvest.
3rd.—The presentation of the Fisheries
Treaty as "honorable and satisfactory."
4th.—Proposed legislation:
To amend the Railway Act.
To amend the Election Law.
To set at rest questions of interpretation
regarding controverted election.
To amend the Franchise Act.
To reconstruct the North-West territories.
To apply the laws of England to the North-
West.
To rearrange the judiciary.
To amend the Civil Service Act.
Finally a bill relating to the audit of the
public accounts.

The whole thing bears a remarkable like-
ness in its general features to the House that
Jack built. But it is all mere tinkering,
with the exception of the reference to the
Fisheries treaty. That settlement is declared
to be "honorable and satisfactory." It is
neither. How can that be called honorable
which is a shameful abandonment of the
heritage of the Canadian people? How can
that be called satisfactory to us which is
satisfactory only to those who coveted our
property and made us give it up?

The great questions now agitating the pub-
lic mind are not alluded to in the speech.
After what has been brought out before the
Labor Commission we expected the announce-
ment of a Factory act. But it seems that
the burdens under which the laboring classes
are sinking are of no interest to the Govern-
ment.

No hope is expressed of extending the com-
mercial relations of the Dominion. Blank
silence is observed concerning the tariff. The
yrrany of the "combines" is evidently the
correct thing in the estimation of the Minis-
try, for there is no hint of amelioration, nor of
any intension to deprive private concerns of
the power to tax the necessities of life.

But it is impossible for this country to re-
main under a system of commercial bondage
which the great republic next door is shaking
off. In every State of the Union and at
Washington the great question of the emanci-
pation of trade and labor is stirring the very
foundations of parties and politics, while
here the rings which have got the country
by the throat are satisfied. Sir John Mac-
donald, like a strong bandit, holds Canada
down while his pals, the combines, pick her
po keets. If it were not a bitter loss and mis-
fortune to the people the show at Ottawa
would be the most solemn farce that ever
was enacted.

THE TORIES AND THE VATICAN.

A usually well-informed Rome correspon-
dent gives the following interesting account
of the fate that befell the overtures of the
Duke of Norfolk when he presented the peti-
tion of the Catholic Tories of England, offer-
ing to have diplomatic relations re-established
between England and Rome, if his Holiness
would only consent to crush out the National
League in Ireland. He asserts that the
negotiations of the Duke of Norfolk have
had so far no result, as the Duke had been
instructed to demand as a preliminary con-
dition of the establishment of official relations
the intervention of the Pope in Ireland. The
Vatican authorities refused to comply, and
gave three reasons for the refusal. First, the
Pope maintains the principle of non-interven-
tion; second, the Vatican could not consent
to the re-establishment of those relations at
the cost of sacrificing any of the rights of
Ireland; third, even the English Bishops are
in disagreement on the subject. The corre-
spondent states—and his statement has since
been confirmed by telegrams published in
the London press—that Cardinal Manning
has written advising the Roman authorities
not to mix themselves up in the present
squabble.

This proves that the danger of a false
step being taken by the Vatican in this ques-
tion of national politics is past. We sincerely
rejoice at it, especially as it betokens the
growth of a clearer apprehension of the Irish
question and of Ireland's relations with Eng-
land than formerly prevailed at the Vatican.
The bribe offered by the Tories was very
tempting at the present moment. Pressed
and harassed by the Italian Government, the
Vatican is endeavoring to secure a safer
status for its independence than a mere law

of the Italian Parliament affords. The offi-
cial recognition of the international character
of the Papacy by the Government
of a Protestant country like Eng-
land would be an immense help un-
der the circumstances. But the Vatican
has come to be impressed both with the mag-
nitude of Irish wrong, and with the real ex-
tent of Irish influence. The present Irish
Bishops have stated the case of Ireland so
clearly that there can no longer be any doubt
of the issues involved. The Roman authori-
ties have come to recognize that the question
between England and Ireland is not one
of mere political expediency, but that it
is a question of right and wrong, and as such
cannot be ignored for any purpose. More-
over, the presence in Rome of the representa-
tives of Irish-America and Irish-Australia,
who have made known the real living in-
terest of those sections of the Irish people,
impresses the fact upon those who have to
consider the question, that it is not only the
four millions of the Irish race in Ireland, but
the millions of Catholics in America and
Australia, with whose sentiments there is
concern.

A SPECIMEN OF PROTECTION.

Another illustration of the manner in which
the present unjust and unequal tariff system,
which enables monopolists to form those
great combinations that are now known as
trusts, protects the American workingman
is seen down in the little hamlet of Bristol
in Rhode Island, just over the southeasterly
border of Massachusetts. The main
source of employment to the working
classes of that town has always been
the rubber works. The company con-
trolling these partially failed some time
ago, but efforts have been made to keep
the works going, and employment has been given
to a number of operatives off and on since
the first breakdown. This work, however,
has been of such an intermittent sort, and the
pay so uncertain and inadequate, that the
whole town is in a state of poverty and dis-
tress, there being families in it which for
weeks and weeks have not tasted meat in any
shape or form. An appeal is now being made
for outside assistance, and the town selectmen
have voted \$1,000 to the relief of the poor.

Now, the rubber industry is one of the
leading and best protected ones in the United
States. A little while ago full accounts of
the formation of the Rubber Trust were pub-
lished, showing that the capital invested in
the industry was \$50,000,000, and proving
that the annual trade amounted to over twice
that sum. A tax of 25 per cent. shuts out
foreign competition in rubber shoes, and the
natural expectation would be that the rubber
industry ought to be a flourishing one, and
one well able to pay its operatives good
wages. Yet, here is one of the leading rub-
ber manufacturers in that section of the coun-
try crippled, its works only going on half
time and its employes poorly paid and half-
starved.

Why? Probably because the Rubber Trust,
which is a creature of the protective tariff
system, controls the market, and says when
the operatives in this or that factory shall be
given work and when they shall be kept idle.
This is the kind of a home market the advo-
cates of the system want maintained, and
they can wholly control, and into which their
great monopolies allow no domestic competi-
tor to enter, while the tariff kills off all out-
side competition. And this is the tariff sys-
tem the American workman is asked to vote
for on the ground that it enables his employ-
ers to pay him higher wages! It was only
a little while ago, furthermore, that a New
York daily complained because it was said it
was impossible, for love or money, to get a
decent, lasting pair of rubbers in that city.
Whereupon another paper quietly informed it
that the reason why was because the Rubber
Trust not only controlled the home market,
but took advantage of the tariff, which shuts
out all competition, to dump into that market
the poorest quality of goods, for which,
nevertheless, it exacted the highest price.

What an unmitigated blessing to the
American workingman the protection system
assuredly is!

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Goldwin Smith must have imagined that
only far down of a very low degree of intelli-
gence read the Orange Sentinel or he would
never have insulted the eternal verities by
getting off the sacred before us. We find it
copied in the St. John Globe, for we have not
the honor and pleasure of exchanging with
Brother Clarke. Now let us, without spoiling
Mr. Smith's performance, take it *serialim*.
He begins:—
The items of intelligence which we get by
cable respecting Irish affairs are generally
selected and seasoned to suit the taste of
Nationalists, and they convey the impression
of a terrible struggle which is going on be-
tween the Irish nation and the oppressor, but
which is sure to end in favor of the Irish
nation.

Of course, we newspaper men thoroughly
understand, if Mr. Smith does not, that
items of news are "generally selected," but
whether they are suited to the taste of the
Nationalists or not is a matter of which the
Nationalists, not Mr. Smith, are to judge.
We are Nationalists and they do not suit our
taste. Besides, to show Mr. Smith's igno-
rance of the business of news prying, the
New York papers, from which we gather our
cable information, employ men on both sides,
and let them shoot off their ideas and opin-
ions, with the quiet assurance that when
both sides are heard the American people
will form their own idea of both the writer
and what he writes. Mr. Smith, however,
confesses, though he is not apparently aware
of it, that there is a necessity for saying
that a terrible struggle is not going on in Ire-
land. [We have been informed that Mr.
Smith once occupied the chair of history in
an English University. Has he ever heard
of a nation which for seven hundred years has

struggled for its freedom? Is he prepared to
say that freedom is not a good thing to die
for? We who have given up our best and
bravest at the shrine of our aspirations have
among our other misfortunes, to endure the
opacities of Mr. Smith. Next we read:—

The impression which the private letters of
friends who are on the scene of action con-
vey, is very different from this, and much
more gratifying to us, who as members of the
Patriotic Union have striven to prevent the
weight of Canada from being thrown into the
scale of dismemberment and to defend Brit-
ish and Protestant civilization against the
assaults of lawlessness or treason.

Just for literary exercise let us begin at the
bottom of this paragraph. Mr. Smith speaks
of "lawlessness or treason." The word "treason"
is always a sign of uncertainty. Lawlessness
is treason. But treason to what? To the
fellow Balfour? or, watch that or, to Mr.
Smith? British and Protestant civilizations
are simply assertions. There are no such
things. Irishmen command British armies,
and a Catholic commanded the British fleet
that was sent by Queen Elizabeth to fight the
Spanish Armada. But Mr. Smith is a
historian, and we take off our hat to a word
about the Royal and Patriotic Union. Who
composed it? Rebels, every man of them?
Rebels against their God and their country.
Now we read:

My own correspondence at least leads me
to believe that though at certain points a
tendency to disturbance may still exist and
a conflict may be going on between lawful au-
thority and the league or individual agitators,
tranquillity on the whole prevails and the
persistent efforts of the Gladstonites to ex-
cite the Irish people to insurrection have
failed. The contest is not yet ended, nor is
the danger over, but my conviction is that
for the present at least the fortune of the day
has decisively turned against rebellion and in
favor of the Union.

Here is a direct perversion of fact. Did
not Pitt excite rebellion as an excuse for
wholesale murder? He did so because of the
policy laid down by Balfour—the hereditary
policy of the rascally Norman. "The con-
test is not yet ended." Certainly not, and
never will be, till justice is done. Most
assuredly the contest has turned in favor of
union and against rebellion. But not in favor
of the paper union, nor to the advantage of
the rebels.

On our side is virtue and Erin,
On theirs is the Saxon and quill."
Mr. Smith goes on to say that the agrarian
question is "in some measure settled" and
the Irish people "are well content to be rid
of the lawless tyranny of village bullies."
True for you, Mr. Smith, who owns Ireland!
Irishmen, or the rascals who have stolen
the title deeds and murdered the rightful
heirs. Let us quote a maxim from Machiavelli:
"A prince to be secure must exterminate
the family that has a right to the throne."
Go to work, Mr. Smith, and ex-
terminate the Irish.

After a display of what D'Israeli called "the
intoxication of his own verbosity," Mr. Smith
proceeds to say that he would not be aston-
ished were the Government to lose some bye
elections. The excitable and gullible masses,
he says, are apt to sympathize with any re-
sistance to authority. Is not Ireland largely
Catholic, and where will you find a more
docile people? Then Mr. Smith gives his
Orange readers a little encouragement by say-
ing, "A solid majority of one hundred is not
easily pulled down." Within a few days
three seats have been won in England for
the Home Rulers. Take these with the
Irish members in jail and, since
the vote on Mr. Parnell's amendment there
are eighteen votes to be counted for Mr.
Gladstone, which reduces the Tory majority
from 88 to 70. The majority is being pulled
down pretty fast, we think. Next, Mr.
Smith tells his readers that he is told that in
Scotland there are symptoms of a reaction
against Home Rule. Very queer symptoms
those in Edinburgh and Dundee where Home
Rulers were elected by overwhelming majorities
on a direct test.

Next comes a choice morsel:—
The speeches of Mr. Gladstone, full of
flattering imitations to lawlessness and of
laudicrous reflection on the country, have not
failed, I am assured, to produce their natural
effect on the minds of law-abiding and patriotic
men. Assassination, happily, is still hateful
to Englishmen. With the weapons of the
assassin Irish disunionism still fights, as the
constant threats against Mr. Balfour's life
show; and Mr. Gladstone and his associates
have not yet set themselves right in the
court of British opinion by a hearty and effec-
tive denunciation of murderous crime.

Mr. Gladstone has said nothing of the kind.
He has arraigned a wicked Government, and
all good men should. A Government which
Carlyle would call anarchy plus a policeman.
"With the weapons of the assassin," says
Mr. Smith, "Irish disunionism still fights."
Where, let us ask? At Mitchellstown, or
anywhere else? Then think of the supreme
meanness of saying that Mr. Gladstone has
made no hearty denunciation of murderous
crime. This tears the bandage from a ter-
rible sore. We all know how the Grand Old
Man was bowed to the earth by the assassins
of one near and dear to him. The im-
measurable distance between the souls of
Gladstone and Mr. Smith is shown in the
fact that Gladstone has not denounced
people for the crime of a few bad men.
But Mr. Smith, who has never given a sacrifice
anything but his own conceit, does denounce
a people fighting for freedom, because some
among them have gone mad.

Now, for a taste of pure venom, read
this:—
It is to be remembered too that years ago
on and in the course of nature Mr. Glad-
stone's career of malign ambition cannot
be far from its close.
This is precisely what Mr. Smith has writ-
ten over and over again about Sir John Mac-
donald. But Ave has not changed her name
to Smith. He then goes on to bracket
a lot of names as possible successors to Glad-
stone, including, omitting his own name,
taking care to insert that of Mr. Bradlaugh.
Now we come to the marrow of the matter.
I am sorry, I must own, to see that some