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**The Post Printing & Publishing Co.**  
 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1897

American newspaper men have dubbed Chamberlain "the lone fisherman."

The new Tory organ, on account of the way it was bleeding the party, has already had its name changed from the *Empire* to the *Vampyre*.

Mr. Redfield, United States Customs representative at London, Ont., says he never saw the exodus to the States so great as at present.

The Tory Government shows its magnanimity by refusing to allow Mr. O'Brien the comfort of a clean shirt in prison!

The Toronto World says:—"The action of the Liberal provincial premiers has made Commercial Union a straight party question." We are glad to hear it. It must come to that sooner or later.

The Roman Catholic Church has in Great Britain 1,600 chapels, 224 monasteries, 415 convents, 29 colleges and 2,599 priests. The gains since 1870 have been as follows:—Chapels, 256; monasteries, 155; convents, 182; colleges, 9, and priests, 572.

Sir John pays a poor compliment to his numerous organs when he starts a new paper at Toronto to play the special organ for him. It is a singular fact that of all the Tory papers started at Toronto, and they have been many, not one became a success. Yet Toronto is a hot bed of Toryism.

DUBLIN Unionists—Disunionists is a truer description—we are told by cable, had a big meeting on Friday last. There were present "one duke, one marquis, one lord, and one Bartlett." Thus it is to be seen that the race of buzzards, described by Goldwin Smith, still flourishes in Ireland.

AND now another laurel has been added to the Tories' wreath of glory. They stole William O'Brien's clothes while he was sleeping! Contemptible persecution like this may result in the patriot's death. If it does, there are more than twenty thousand Irishmen who will know the reason why.

FIVE seats are still vacant in the House of Commons, viz.: Dochester, Q. Victoria, N.S., Yarmouth, N.B., Shelburne, N.S., Kent, Ont. There is no reason for the delay in issuing the writs for these elections. Yarmouth particularly has been long vacant. "Party exigencies" of course account for the inaction of the Speaker.

ENGLAND and America have made a happy exchange. The former got John L. Sullivan, the latter Joseph Chamberlain. The swap is not for keeps, but England has the advantage while it lasts. The difference between the two men is that Chamberlain is a first rate hand to cause a fight, while Sullivan is the best man in a fight.

A WAIL has gone up from the husky throats of millions over the border. "Whiskey's riz!" The distillers of Kentucky have formed what is known in commercial circles as a "combine" so that whiskey has gone up. Yet, we think, it will continue to go down as before.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT was ordered to the echo at Chesapeake, in Haldimand, when he declared himself in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. Subsequently a unanimous vote of thanks was presented to him by the same meeting. Sir Richard is the chief of the Liberal party in Ontario, and the decided stand he has taken on this question is a proof that he believes it is a winning card.

WHEN accepting the nomination for Shefford at the Liberal Convention, last Tuesday, Mr. Noyes said:—"If I am elected I shall give the Government a hearty support. I believe the Mercator Government to be the ablest and best we have had in this Province since Confederation. Mr. Mercator is a practical statesman who is governing the province on business principles, and he deserves the confidence of the electors of Shefford and their support through their representative in Parliament."

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany is believed to be nearing his end. News of his death is momentarily expected. The Crown Prince is on his way to attend his father's funeral. The Prince

of Wales is expected to be crowned in London, a trouble similar to that which carried off Gen. Grant. Great uneasiness is felt throughout Europe, for no one seems to guess what may happen when the influence of the Emperor's international affairs is considered.

So the brutal instruments of Tory vindictiveness have succeeded in breaking down William O'Brien's health, and have had to remove him to the prison infirmary. What a blessed thing it is that his prison treatment was kept before the public. Could the Government, as of old, have kept their doings secret, there can be no doubt they would have done him to death with every device that their cowardly malignancy could devise. However, the Irish people are keeping patient. They will have their innings by and by.

This programme of the ceremonies attending the celebration of the Pope's jubilee have been made public. On December 31 the Pope will receive the members of the International Committee, who will present him with a gift of 1,000,000 lire. On January 1, the Pope will celebrate Mass in St. Peter's; January 2 he will hold a public reception at the Church of San Lorenzo. On the 4th and 5th he will receive foreign deputations. On the 6th he will open the exhibition of the gifts presented to his Holiness. On the 15th the Pope will canonize ten Saints.

A Tory Toronto paper gravely claims that Mr. Chamberlain has a good right to act for Canada because his brother is married to a Port Hope lady; "and this is not the only tie that the family will have with Canada." This is the apron string business with a vengeance, not to mention the button hole. A Brummasem screwmaker's brother married a lady from Port Hope, Ont., and the union of lefty distilleries thus established creates another indissoluble bond of love between the Empire and the Dominion, besides endowing the screwmaker with right divine over the fate of all Canadians. *Oramus!*

In the last thirteen years 4,324,418 immigrants have landed at the ports of the United States. The Germans have been in the lead, 1,389,271 of that nationality arriving; 1,364,113 from the British Isles; 679,420 from Canada, 482,181 from Sweden and Norway, 233,830 from Austria-Hungary, 170,822 from Italy, 74,241 from Switzerland and 71,420 from France. This speaks volumes for the French republic. What a contrast that splendid nationality makes with others in regard to this test of the respect and devotion of the people for their own country. The superior freedom of her institutions, no less than the merits of the climate and soil, is, of course, at the bottom of the contrast. But what about Canada, which stands third highest on the list of countries from which the people are fleeing to better their conditions.

By heaping indignities on Mr. O'Brien in Tullamore jail, and subjecting him to cruelties at the mention of which the blood boils with indignation, the Tory Government stands before the world in a most detestable light. That he has been singled out for this barbarous persecution on account of his arraignment of Lansdowne in Canada is believed by everybody. He is being starved and tortured for no purpose but to gratify the vindictiveness of those who rejoice that they can thus avenge the Byelor of Luggacurran on one of the brightest, best and purest of Irish patriots.

"But the mills of God grind slowly,  
 They grind both great and small,  
 With patience He stands waiting,  
 With exactness grinds He all."

OLD Canadian party divisions are breaking up and new ones are forming. The Conservative and Liberal camps are sadly disorganized, but from the disintegration come the Imperialist party, on the one hand, composed of old monarchist Tories and advocates of commercial restriction; on the other hand, the Canada First Party, composed of the great mass of old liberals, the farmers and workmen who believe in the continental idea, and who would bring Canada abreast with the United States in progress and partakers with them in the commerce and security of a hemisphere released from European bondage and consecrated to freedom. No doubt can be entertained as to the final result of the conflict between these parties.

Mr. THOMAS ELLIS, M.P., introduced as the "Parnell of Wales," thus concluded a witty and pointed speech in Dublin recently:—"The Catholic Church has thrown in its lot with the people in their struggle for a livelihood and for freedom, and now stands strong, brave and honored. The shame of the Irish century is the glory of the Catholic Church. To the honored head of that Church, I desire, as a Welsh Nonconformist, and as one of the people who have themselves felt the keen edge of oppression, and the bitterness of attempts at proselytizing, to say that I unite with you all in adding my meed of praise and admiration of Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin."

CANADA is coming in for a considerable amount of commiseration on account of having her interests confided to slippery Joe Chamberlain in the fisheries affair, and the threatened infliction of Lord Randolph Churchill's "Crown General" in place of our dearly beloved, cousin and councillor,

Lansdowne. The capacity of Chamberlain and Churchill ought to teach Canadians the amount of consideration and respect the Tory Government of England has for the Dominion and the Dominion's interests. Anyway, as the British Union well observes:—"If Churchill be not appointed, some other enemy of Home Rule and of free institutions will surely fill Canada's gubernatorial chair, unless the Salisbury government, some other enemy of liberty desire, overturned before the expiration of the existing, extending and rack-renting Lansdowne's term."

The cable representative of the American press in London sent a message last week in which he gives this view of the poverty and destitution which exist in London:—"With some difficulty I have been able to obtain the following figures, which, more eloquently than words, show the misery prevailing here, of which the mobs of the past ten days represent the dangerous element: The paupers of the metropolis number, according to this week's report of the Board of Guardians, 91,000, against 71,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The Secretary of the Organized Charity Society informed me that an inquiry by members of the society had just been concluded, which shows that there are 100,000 persons in the metropolis whose condition is one of actual suffering and distress. A little Home Missionary duty on the part of well-paid English parsons, and a reasonable alms from Queen Victoria, might remedy this evil."

EXTRAVAGANCE in the construction of public works of doubtful utility has been charged with good reason against the Dominion Government. Many of these works were undertaken as open bribes to constituencies, and the result has generally been such as might have been expected. The other day the Peterborough *Examiner* compiled from the public accounts a statement of the way the people's taxes were squandered in connection with the Trent Valley Canal. Our contemporary showed that of the total amount, \$75,403 30, expended, only \$57,950 were applied on actual work. The rest went in "services." Mr. Rubidge, an engineer, absorbed \$1,500 as a half-year's salary, and almost half as much, \$634 32, as "travelling expenses." During the same year Mr. Rubidge was paid \$4,000 for engineering services on the St. Lawrence Canal. Mr. Aylmer, assistant engineer, drew \$2,083 55, of which about one-third was for "board allowance." Messrs. J. Dinwoodie and E. Thompson (not Elias), drew \$1,301 for inspecting dams. The tidy sum of \$1,258 92 was exhausted in "legal services." Taking all canal government control there was the smallest portion spent on actual work on the Trent Valley Canal. "It is no wonder," in the opinion of the *Examiner*, "that a good, though disguised Tory remark, on seeing the figures, that 'if all the hangers-on and parasites that have clung like leeches to the public money in connection with the Trent Valley Canal had had shovels and picks put into their hands the work would have, by this time, been finished.'"

The Catholic American reprints a letter from the Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J., editor of the *Dublin Lyceum*, severely commenting upon the alleged sympathy in America with the excommunicated priest, Dr. Edward McGlynn, in which he says:—"The Jesuits of Dublin abhor the shameful conduct and the hateful doctrines of Edward McGlynn as anti-Catholic and anti-Irish." In his letter Father Finlay says:—"Mr. William O'Brien only gave expression to the earnest and universal feeling of the Irish masses, and acquired a fresh claim to their affection and their gratitude, when he refused to be associated with Dr. McGlynn at the New York meeting of the Knights of Labor." Dr. McGlynn, the writer says, has no right to pose as a martyr. If Mr. George's theories commended themselves to his conscience he was justified in becoming a convert to them, but when he began to preach those doctrines the question became different. His private life is concerned himself only; his public announcements might involve the interests of Catholicism in the New York diocese. When he was ordered by Archbishop Corrigan to desist he set the order at defiance, persisted in the path forbidden him and left the Archbishop to take what steps he might to make his authority respected. The letter concludes:—"Whether as cleric or as lay reformer Ireland will have none of him. His conduct and his principles are hateful to us. No Catholic in Ireland will excuse the one, no Irishman in Ireland will accept the other. Anti-Catholic by antagonism to the Church of the Irish race; anti-Irish by his antagonism to the most cherished hope of the Irish tenant, it is impossible that he can secure sympathy or aid from Catholic Irishmen in Ireland or America."

The resolutions adopted at the public meeting called by the National League, and held Sunday afternoon, and the speeches made in support of them, are proofs of the good sense, loyalty and constitutional spirit animating the friends of Ireland in Montreal. A remarkable feature of the meeting was the hearty endorsement of its object by Englishmen, Scotchmen and Germans, who raised their voices in sympathy with their Irish fellow-citizens in condemnation of the tyrannical conduct of the Tory Government now unhappily dominant in England. It has been the custom in certain quarters to brand Irishmen who support the demand for the repeal of iniquitous laws as disloyal. The resolutions and speeches of yesterday show how unjust that aspersion is, while emphasizing the union of the democracies of the United Kingdom for the accomplishment of great and necessary reforms. This point was admirably elaborated by Mr. Denis Barry. The great purpose, as we understand it, of the agitation is to bring about conditions of peace, contentment and security to all classes in Ireland. The Gladstonian policy is to do so by consulting and yielding to the wishes of the vast majority of the Irish people. The Salisbury policy is to force them to accept, under coercive legislation, a system of government utterly detestable, and which, after centuries of trial, has resulted in

nothing but bloodshed and misery. The Irish people are no longer struggling single handed against Tory oppression. The masses in England, Scotland and Wales have made the cause of Ireland their own, and whatever may be the amount of present sympathy which the democracies are marching to secure and permanent victory.

The provincial English press, which, in the opinion of that distinguished writer, Harold Fredericks, is always a more trustworthy exponent of English feeling than the London, begins to treat as extremely serious Canada's outspoken objection to Mr. Chamberlain. The *Manchester Guardian*, which in many respects is the most important paper in England, after characterizing as an extraordinary folly Mr. Chamberlain's gratuitous affronts to both America and Canada, begs the English people to stop tracing the daily rumors about the Ristias ministry and the health of the Emperor of Morocco and pay attention to the question which is of immeasurably graver importance to the whole English speaking race. If the Canadians want commercial reciprocity with the States and can get it, the *Guardian* insists that England would be unwise to attempt to prevent it. From every point of view, says Mr. Fredericks, it is everywhere among thoughtful Englishmen a recognition that the Canadian question has become deeply important, and a dependent feeling that Mr. Chamberlain has wantonly aroused an antagonism which may work grievous damage to the British connection. It means good-by to Canada, they say.

**THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL UNION.**

The committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to consider the proposition for a treaty of Commercial Union between the United States and Canada has received a letter from Goldwin Smith, who says that the advantages of Continental Free Trade to Canada are too manifest to require demonstration. In her soil, her forests, her waters and her mines she has natural products far in excess of her own wants, which seek access to the Continental markets. She has also a fund of labor of the best quality which the development of those resources would employ. She would at the same time greatly benefit by the free importation of those manufactured articles which she cannot produce for herself, or which can be better or more cheaply produced in the wealthier and more scientific country. To the United States, he says, Commercial Union would bring the full enjoyment of all the natural wealth of Canada, which American capital would develop, as well as an extended market for American manufactures. That Canada at present, with her resources imperfectly developed, is not so rich as the United States, forms no reason for believing that the union with her would not be profitable.

The resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce were as follows:—

Whereas, The Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, representative of the Government of Great Britain on the Fishery Commission, in a speech delivered before he left England, in respect to the Dominion of Canada, and the arrangement between the colonies and Great Britain is essentially a temporary one, it cannot remain as it is. . . . Already you have in Canada—the greatest of all the colonies—an agitation for what is called Commercial Union with the United States. Commercial Union with the United States means free trade between America and the Dominion, and a protective tariff against the mother country. If Canada desires this, Canada can have it, and.

Whereas, On another occasion, the right honorable gentleman further said, that "Commercial Union with the United States meant that Canada was to give preference to every article of manufacture from the United States over manufactures from Great Britain. If the people of Canada desired an arrangement of that kind, he did not doubt that they would be able to secure it. He did not think anybody in England would prevent such an arrangement by force; but he remarked that in that case all the advantages of the slender tie that bound Canada to England would be lost to her. England was concerned; and it was not likely that the people of Great Britain would continue much longer to sustain the responsibilities of a relationship, all the reciprocal benefits of which had been withdrawn," and.

Resolved, That the foregoing expression of opinion by an eminent public man in a high official position is an important contribution to the knowledge of the members of this chamber, and as it is supplemented with information from Canada that a strong movement is in progress favoring the closest possible commercial relations with the United States, it would seem to be the duty of this chamber, without any regard whatever to political or territorial considerations, to investigate the possibility of a greatly enlarged extension of the commerce of this country into the northern half of this continent; and.

Whereas, It is most desirable that the Canadian fishery question, which for over a hundred years has periodically threatened to disturb the peaceful relations existing between Great Britain and this country, should be settled on the broad and enduring basis of a mutual interest, resulting from an enlarged commercial relation between Canada and the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this chamber be appointed by the president to investigate the possibility of a material expansion of our commerce in this direction by inviting arguments for and against Commercial Union with Canada, and documentary evidence as to the extent and prospects of the trade between the two countries, and to report to this chamber such recommendations for its action as will enable it to contribute its influence, not only to the early adjustment of the fishery question, but to aid in procuring such legislation as will promote the interests of the commerce of this country, should such action be deemed desirable.

**OBJECTIONS TO CHAMBERLAIN.**

The Boston *Republic*, in opposing the acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's credentials by the Washington Government, on account of that person's insulting references to the American people in his recent speeches, recalls a remarkable precedent. Hon. A. M. Keiley was appointed, a few years ago, minister to Rome and then to Vienna, by President Cleveland. As is well known, the Piedmontese and Austrian courts both refused to accept Mr. Keiley as American minister, the first for the reason that he had, some fifteen years previous to his appointment to Rome, made some speeches reflecting on Victor Emmanuel, the father of the present Italian King, and the second because Austria was friendly to Italy, and could not, consequently, accept as a minister a man who was obnoxious to the Italian government. The speeches upon which Italy based her objections to Minister Keiley, and for which she absolutely refused to accept him, were, none of them, delivered in Italy, but all of them, in America, and they were no recent utterances, but declar-

ations made fifteen years previous to his appointment to Rome. Italy, however, refused to receive Mr. Keiley. Austria did likewise, and President Cleveland was compelled to find other men for both Rome and Vienna.

Why should not the United States stand upon its dignity as well as Italy and Austria, asks the *Republic*, and refuse to have anything to do with Commissioner Chamberlain? That individual has insulted Americans far more grossly than Mr. Keiley offended Italy, and his insults are not fifteen years old, but indignities offered only a few weeks ago. There were good grounds for Mr. Keiley's criticism of Italy. There were some at all for Chamberlain's calumnies on this country. To this, we might add that Canadians also object to Chamberlain for precisely the same reason—his insulting references to the Dominion. Unfortunately, a Tory Imperial Ministry forces him on us, and we appear to have no alternative, as we have no voice in the matter.

**WHICH?**

Not the least important resolution adopted by the Quebec Conference was one in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. This shows that the five principal provincial governments are convinced of the wisdom of the proposed policy, and their declaration must have an effect on the Fisheries Commission, if it is within the competence of that body to deal with the general question of commerce between Canada and the United States. It is not at all probable that the heads of the local governments would have thus unreservedly declared themselves, were they not convinced that the people of their respective provinces favored the idea. This resolution is a challenge to the local oppositions to test the question in the assemblies and before the people. As these oppositions are all, except that of Manitoba, inspired and guided by the Government at Ottawa, it is fair to presume that they will lose no time in bringing the several governments to account, inasmuch as the hostility of the party led by Sir John Macdonald to unrestricted reciprocity is evident from the conduct of its press. The same people are represented by the local governments as are represented by the Ottawa Government. These same people cannot hold two directly opposite opinions on the same question. Both the Provincial and Dominion view cannot be right. One or other must be wrong. Which? is now the question. Very little time, we think, will be needed to decide it. The movement in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States was popular and spontaneous before the conference assembled. The farmers' institutes throughout Ontario have adopted resolutions in favor of it. The people of the Maritime Provinces unanimously demand it, the alternative of secession being presented by Nova Scotia. The English speaking agriculturists of this province are in line with the Ontario farmers in regard to it. Manitoba people regard it as a positive necessity. How, then, is the Federal machine, pretending to act according to the will of all the people, going to resist this combination? Resistance may be counted on from Sir John in the interest of the rings and monopolies. Doubtless he will rely upon the majority he has secured in the House of Commons by the most shameful corruption and abuse of power. This is a new parliament, and the creatures who largely compose that majority are absolutely dependent on Sir John. He gerrymandered them into Parliament, bought their seats, outright or got them there by one or other of his corrupt devices. He owns them body and soul. Kicked over by him, they are nobodies from nowhere. Relying on them he may hope to defeat the desire of the people to establish closer trade relations with the adjoining country. But in that same majority there are a number of independent men, quite sufficient to defeat the government should the question come to a direct issue, and they should have to choose between obedience to their constituents and submission to their party leader. This is a question which goes to the root of parties, but the form it shall take depends on the result which may be arrived at by the Fisheries Commission. In any case, it is big with the fate of the Government.

**THE SECOND QUEBEC CONFERENCE.**

In this issue we publish in full the series of resolutions adopted by the Inter-provincial Conference at Quebec last month. The document is the most important that has been laid before the people of Canada since Confederation. Lack of space forbids our entering into a discussion of the resolutions at present, but we may point out that the unanimous recommendations of the five principal provincial governments for a revision of the constitution cannot be resisted without serious peril. It was not to be expected that a written and wholly experimental constitution would be found suitable to all the changing conditions of a new country, or that it could be adjusted without amendment to suit all times and circumstances. Twenty years practical experience of its working has revealed many defects that call for correction. These are fairly set forth in the resolutions, and must be attended to in the manner suggested, if the confederation is to be preserved.

No doubt the resolutions will be submitted to the keenest criticism by publicists in the employ of the Federal Government, inasmuch as the general tendency of the resolutions is to secure the Provinces against such encroachments on their prerogatives and autonomy as have caused so much clashing of authority and litigation in the past.

It goes without saying that Sir John Macdonald will resist the proposed constitutional amendments to the utmost of his ability, because their adoption would put a stop to his gerrymandering, disfranchising, revising, barrierism, and all these rascally devices by which he has managed to retain power, through the debauching of constitution, the degradation of Parliament and the corruption of the judiciary.

It will be difficult, however, for him to resist effectively for any length of time the combined action of the provincial governments in their demands for reform. The resolutions will, we believe, command themselves to the public on account of their justice and moderation, and the necessity that exists for defining the limits of Federal and Provincial authority. The harmonious work-

ing of the constitution, the preservation of provincial rights, with all which these imply, are the grand objects to be attained, and that they will be attained we have no doubt.

**THE LION AND THE MOUSE.**

If the rancorous assailants of Mr. Gladstone who accuse him of inconsistency and abandonment of principle in making the cause of Ireland his own, would study the career of the great man they abuse, they would discover an eminent consistency in his conduct. Let us recall two notable instances in his 65 1/2 life which show that the principle of justice in the treatment of weak and oppressed nationalities was ever a guiding light to him. "We will not touch upon his magnificent efforts on behalf of the Bulgarians, who owe their present independence to his unequalled pleadings on their behalf. We will go farther back in time.

When the disposal of the Ionian Islands was a burning question in European and British politics, Mr. Gladstone was selected as commissioner to settle it. The inhabitants of the islands, being Greeks, ardently desired to be united to the then newly created Kingdom of Greece. The Tory party of England violently opposed the occasion, as derogatory to British prestige and involving the loss of strongly fortified positions in the Mediterranean. The national aspirations of the islanders were ascertained as "mere sentiment," just as the Irish desire for a parliament on College Green is ridiculed as "Paddy's Dream" by the same class of obtuse Englishmen to-day.

But Gladstone went upon his mission. He was the lion, under whose all-powerful paw the Ionian baby-mouse was pleading for restoration to its mother. He could have denied the prayer, and kept the Ionians in permanent subjection to the British Crown. But with the far-seeing prescience of a statesman and the true spirit of a liberty-lover, he declared for the mouse. The Islands, on his recommendation, were ceded to Greece, and his name is forever enshrined among the benefactors of that ancient and classic land. Again, when all the world was horrified at the reports of the tyranny of Bomba in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Gladstone's pen told the tale, and his voice gave strength to the movement which resulted in a united Italy.

**IRISH AND SCOTCH.**

One of the happiest results of Mr. Gladstone's adoption of Home Rule as the first plank in the British Liberal platform has been the establishment of cordial relations of friendship between the people of Ireland and Scotland. This was grandly shown by the reception given to the Scotch delegates on their recent visit to Ireland. It was a welcome, according to their own statement, they had never before experienced. At the Dublin *Freeman* says:—"In many respects these gentlemen are representative of the sturdy Liberalism that is the dominant political creed in the brave old land beyond the Tweed. They have been foremost amongst the champions of Home Rule, and they are to-day prominent amongst the defenders of the principles of justice for which Mr. Gladstone has brought the advocacy of every fair-minded politician in the Three Kingdoms. Long before they reached Dublin, the members of the Scottish deputation learned that Irishmen have the grasp of friendship for their natural allies—for all who uphold the cause of freedom. At Dundalk and Drogheda, the two most important towns upon their route, they were met by great gatherings of the people with their local leaders at their head, and they were the object of greetings which spoke the feelings that are uppermost in the hearts of Irishmen. But it was in Dublin that they received a welcome worthy of the capital of Ireland. The Lord Mayor and many members of the Irish Party, with deputations from various branches of the National League, met them on their arrival, and they were escorted to their hotel in the midst of a most imposing popular demonstration."

The enthusiastic welcome extended to the Scotch delegates was in recognition of the honorable part taken by Scotland in the Home Rule struggle. From the first moment the people of "dear old Scotland," as Mr. Gladstone fondly calls the land of his fathers, never hesitated to give their support to the sound statesmanship that would at one stroke solve the great difficulty of the Irish question, and clear the path for the reforms which the people of Great Britain enjoy. The Lord Mayor in his brief address of welcome made a felicitous allusion to the bonds of race and of sentiment that unite the Irish and Scotch peoples. We know that there are in Dublin, not to speak of Ireland in general, thousands who can aver that a Scotchman's nationality is far from being an obstacle to his welfare in any walk of life in Ireland. This has been the case all through a period of fierce political excitement, when racial jealousies which would otherwise lie dormant might naturally be aroused, and it might not unjustly be said that the greeting which was accorded the representatives of Scotch Liberalism on Saturday night was only a keeping with the encouragement which Scotchmen have always freely given in Ireland.