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WEDNESDAY..... OCTOBER 30, 1886.

DR. BURNE, at the Evangelical Alliance, said: "Personally, he liked the Catholics. He had had occasion, which he embraced, to attend a Roman Catholic funeral, and rather liked it. He was always glad to be present on such occasions." How very kind! The good person was always glad to be present at the burial of Catholics. He liked to see them dead and buried! What a really good, gentle Christian creature it is!

It would perhaps clear the vision of English journalists regarding Canadian affairs if they knew that all the troubles which have been incidental to the opening up of the Canadian Northwest have originated entirely from Sir John Macdonald's roguery and blundering. The present railway trouble is the result of his granting monopolies and the centralizing act of Parliament, by which he assumed unjustifiable control of Provincial railways by a forced interpretation of the constitution.

LONDON TRUTH remarks that there is a coincidence in respect to the letters written by "Jack the Ripper," the alleged Whitechapel-fend, to which attention has not been drawn. "The handwriting," says Truth, "is remarkably like that of the forger who the Times published, and the egan they ascribed to Mr. Parnell and to Mr. Egan. I do not go so far as to suggest that the Times forger is the Whitechapel murderer, although this, of course, is possible; but it may be that the forger takes pride in his work and wishes to keep his hand in."

At a meeting of Chamberlain's Birmingham constituents, held last week, one of the speakers proposed an epitaph for that person's political tombstone, which read:—"He was 'once a Radical, but took to cultivating 'orchids and the society of duchesses, and so 'became knave and fool.' This might be improved upon in style, but not in truth. Thus:—

Radical Joe
Lies below
With his duchesses—
Of life such as
Turned to Tory
Forevermore he
Was a knave,
Fool and knave.

This exposure of that greatest fraud of modern times—Spiritualism by its inventor an high-priestess Mrs. Kane, widow of the famous arctic explorer and one of the original Fox sisters who started the hunting forty years ago, is the happiest event that has occurred for a long time. Millions have been deluded by it. Thousands have been driven to insanity by it. A horde of rogues have fattened upon it. Now it is being kicked to death by the same big toe that kicked it into existence. So science and religion, which never admitted Spiritualism to be aught but fraud, are justified.

BEFORE certain enthusiasts talk about Anglo-Saxon supremacy in America, and picture a union of what they are pleased to call the Anglo-Saxon peoples, they should find out what the peoples really are composed of. The last United States census shows that the total number of people in the United States born of English parents was 562,676, and the total number of people born of Irish parents was 1,854,571. It will thus be seen that there are nearly three times as many Irishmen as Englishmen in the United States. The remainder of the sixty-two millions is composed of other races. In Canada, also, the Irish outnumber the English, as they do the Scotch, though the Scotch are really of the same racial stock as the Irish. The Anglo-Saxon is, in fact, a small minority in the population of America.

KINGS and potentates have never been remarkable as a class for their good habits and morality. Reigning monarchs of the present time, some of them at least, seem to be no better in this respect than former ones. The Mikado of Japan is said to often find his crown too small for him in the morning; the Emperor of China revels in the fumes of an opium pipe; Kalakaha is getting rid of the Hawaiian surplus by a sort of the stial game

of poker; Emperor William drinks Rhine wine and kummel, while the Czar of Russia often loses his balance by the inordinate use of tea. Add to this that the King of Spain is being raised on the bottle, and we have a nice lot of sulkers wielding sceptres over men who ought to be good enough and strong enough to govern themselves.

It would be wrong to blame the people of Manitoba or the Greenway Government for the railway troubles now distracting that province. All the trouble is directly chargeable to the Ottawa authorities who made a promise to the ear and broke it to the sense. The local legislature was conceded the right to charter and build railways within the province, but the Federal Government failed to implement the concession by neglecting to pass the order in council, or whatever the form may be, giving permission to the local line to cross the track of the Canadian Pacific railway. It would be absurd to suppose that any railway has a right to prevent other lines intersecting its tracks. The continuation is only another head of the hydra monopoly and must be cut off in the public interest. The C.P.R. contends that certain conditions must be complied with before the crossing will be permitted, and we have the extraordinary spectacle of a private company enrolling men to maintain its attitude by force. Sir John has the power, by a word, to put a stop to all this trouble, but he will not do so. On him, therefore, rests all the blame.

MONTREAL IRISHMEN and sympathizers with their cause deserve the warmest congratulations for the generous manner they have come forward in support of the Parnell Defence Fund. The meeting on Sunday was a fine exhibition of loyalty to the glorious cause. The contribution handed in by the Young Irishmen's Society—an organization ever foremost, valiant, free-handed in good works—deserved the enthusiasm with which it was greeted. If ever Irishmen and the friends of justice and liberty everywhere should unite in upholding their principles now is the time. While we do not think that the result of the trial by the present packed commission will materially affect the ultimate triumph of Home Rule, there can be no doubt the vindication of Mr. Parnell will advance the day of victory. The expense incident to the Commission and the Scotch trial will be enormous and can only be defrayed from the contributions of friends throughout the world. Therefore every little help and the most humble can give something to aid in laying the hated tyrant low. The men who have taken the matter in hand in Montreal have done nobly. Much yet remains to be done and we hope our friends at a distance will make an effort. Those in the country districts can send their contributions through the editor of this paper and they will be duly acknowledged in the published lists. All that is needed is a long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether and victory is ours.

WHETHER Lord Sackville was the victim to a snare set to catch him or not, the fact of the good faith of his reply to the Murchison letter is undoubted. There can be no telling what its effect will be on the vote next month. No doubt it will induce the pro-British voters to cast their ballots solidly for Cleveland. At the same time it is sure to work the other way with native Americans and Irish-Americans. On the whole, we think the Republicans will gain immensely by it.

The judgment given by Judges Dandurand and Dugas yesterday in the case of Mrs. Vogt, charged with selling liquor to minors, will commend itself to the good sense of the community. No person or association has a right to go about tempting people to break the law. To employ youths to prowl about saloons with the hope of making money by acting as informers, is conducted repugnant to all sense of propriety. Such a thing was never contemplated by the law, the judges were perfectly right in reprimanding it and in dismissing the case.

CANADA, Canadian ways and the ways of Canadian politicians are beginning to be understood in England. Tory lip-loyalty used as a mask to hide the true character of the men who are robbing the public and plundering the resources of the Dominion has been torn away and Englishmen are treated to a correct view of Macdonaldism in all its natural deformity. The Bulletin, an influential financial paper published in London, has given unmistakable evidence of the awakening of English opinion to a correct appreciation of the party which now misgoverns Canada. Here is what it says:—

"It really begins to look as if one of these days the United States will swallow up Canada. We would strongly advise the Canadians to jump at the idea, for we cannot see that the Britishers will consent to be milked any more by way of loans; and if she cannot get British capital, what is the good of owning allegiance to the U. K.? We would not hold Canadian securities at far under present prices, under the existing regime, but with an American guarantee, we should see a big boom. CANADA HAS BEEN WORKED BY THE GANG QUITE LONG ENOUGH."

This is putting it straight, and the worst of it is that it is cold truth defying contradiction.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. John Globe has been studying the question—"Have we responsible government in Canada?" and comes to the conclusion that with us what we call responsible government is a mockery, a delusion and a humbug, and that instead of being "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," that it is government in which the executive with the public money and patronage buys up the assistance of the Government and the patronage at its disposal buy up the corrupt minority, and in that way adding them to the votes of the minority that conscientiously supports its triumph over the majority which for good and sufficient reasons have no confidence in it. The constitution that the British North America Act gave us is every year making us "cloven foot" more conspicuous, and the cries that we hear on every side for a political change, be that for Imperial Federation, independence or annexation, are largely the outcome of its

imperfections, which have produced an impression on the minds of Canadians that such a change is absolutely necessary. The Constitution of Canada can only be amended by taking it down and building a more perfect structure in its place; what that structure is to be the future will disclose, but it is to be hoped that we will not be left to wander in our political wilderness too long, and that a few of us who are now living will be able to enter the promised land.

THE CITY LOAN.
In calling attention to the advertisement elsewhere in this paper for tenders for \$4,000,000 City of Montreal Consolidated Fund 3 per cent. permanent stock, we would impress several important considerations on our citizens who have money to invest. The margin for advances which this loan contains, the advantages it offers to parties seeking unredemable investments for their children, the permanency of the loan, combine to place it among the most desirable of possible investments. We would also point out the great advantage that would accrue to the city generally from its citizens being the holders of their own bonds, and having the interest paid here in Montreal instead of being remitted to foreign bondholders. This is a fine opportunity for our local capitalists to demonstrate their confidence in the city, and we have no doubt they will take advantage of it.

IRISH VIRTUE.
A very interesting statement is going the rounds of the American press concerning the proportion of criminals to the various nationalities that make up the population of the United States. The facts given are taken from an elaborate paper read by Mr. F. H. Wines before the National Press Association last July. The principle point in the statement is the powerful refutation given to the standers, exaggerations and misstatements indulged in by certain English writers concerning the Irish people. The following extract tells the tale:—

"The native whites are more addicted to crimes of interest, the foreigners generally to crimes of passion, though the Englishmen, Scotchmen and Canadians are exceptions, there being among them a smaller ratio of crimes of passion and a larger ratio of crimes of interest than even among the native whites. Of the foreigners, those most given to crimes of violence proportionately to their numbers are in the order named: Immigrants from Italy, Spain, Russia, Switzerland, South America, Holland and Ireland. It will surprise very many people to find the much-abused Irishmen at the foot of this list. Among the Germans the ratio is less than among the foreigners generally, though greater than among the Americans. The smallest amount of disorder and the largest amount of immorality is found among the native whites; the most disorder and the least immorality, strangely enough, among the negroes; and the foreigners occupy the middle ground between the two."

Those malignant persons, who take a special delight in depicting the Irish as a turbulent race given to the perpetration of crime, should ponder on these statements by a perfectly independent, unbiased authority. But we have only to look at Ireland suffering the most terrible provocation, yet enduring it with a passive resistance sublimely heroic, while crime is far less in the most "disturbed" districts proclaimed by Balfour than in any equal areas in Great Britain or America. Thus the great truth stands out, in triumphant refutation of mischievous enemies, that everywhere the Irish are the most law-abiding, as they are the most God-fearing and virtuous race on earth.

LORD SACKVILLE'S LETTER.
Were Lord Sackville as close a student of American politics as the methods of American politicians as one in his position ought to be, he would have known the risks and dangers of letter-writing. It is a good thing to be able to write, to write well, diplomatically, and while putting both sides of a question show which side is the better. It is also very kind for a gentleman charged with looking after the interests of Great Britain to point out to a fellow-countryman how he can vote so as best to subserve those interests. At the same time the laws of hospitality, under which foreign representatives are entertained, forbid all interference with politics. In his desire to help the Democrats, whom he rightly regards as more friendly to England than the Republicans, Lord Sackville forgot what was due to his position. We cannot see how he can overcome the awkwardness of his position and face Mr. Cleveland after having branded a most grave and important message to Congress, touching the relations between the nation he represents and the nation to which he is accredited, as a piece of electioneering clap-trap. The result, for it is nothing less, is one that the President of a great nation can neither ignore nor condone.

Lord Sackville's letter was the worst give away on record. But keen politicians, such as flourish in America, will read between and below the lines of this famous letter, and see in it a confirmation of the suspected subversion of the Cleveland administration to the government of England. But the worst of it is that Lord Sackville implied an intention on the part of the President of the United States to humbug the people, that he ventured on a policy that might involve war simply to play upon popular prejudice, in order to secure reelection that he might betray the nation to a policy the reverse of that to which he pretended. That Lord Sackville truly interpreted the feelings and desires of the Tory government which he represents is evident. Precisely the same ideas which he expressed have been stated over and over again in the Tory press of England and Canada. Sir John Macdonald said almost the same thing at the Chaudron dinner at Ottawa. His words were:—

"If this were an ordinary season in the United States we might rightly feel irritated; we might almost, I might say, feel insulted. But we know this is a mere theatrical display on both sides. It is a sham battle. The leaders of

the two great parties are trying to gain a majority of the votes and to elect their President, and they believe that to abuse England and to abuse Canada, as a portion of Great Britain, is rather a popular way of affecting the vote, and therefore when any one party, any one statesman says anything hard against England or against Canada, a statesman on the other side gets up and goes one better."

What occult reason British statesmen may have had for thinking Mr. Cleveland was only shamming we do not know, but we may be sure there was a reason of some sort. Gratitude to England for her course during the civil war is not forgotten by that ruling section of the Democratic party of which Mr. Bayard is the chief. The friendliness arising therefrom may have had an influence, and the "calm dignity," which Sir John ascribed to the Canadian attitude under the threat of retaliation, arose from the contented assurance, implied or understood, that Mr. Cleveland did not mean what he said!

All this is intensely amusing, and pours a flood of light in the dark passages of British diplomacy in America. It conveys to the people of the United States the cool assurance that British statesmen regard the possibility of their President being a traitor to the Republic with complacent assurance, and feel themselves justified in putting a spoke in his wheel to roll along the chariot of his success. The letter was a profound blunder. Its consequences will be far-reaching, but we are not sorry that it has come to light. It is a confirmation, a revelation and a warning which will not be lost on the people of the United States.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.
Attorney General Webster's long, dry, rambling, inconsequential speech has shown what was all along suspected, that the Times has really no case. The history of all great political movements furnishes abundant proof that, when men's passions are deeply excited, there are always wild spirits on the outskirts who go to extremes. Sometimes, too, when men are exasperated to madness by persecution and injustice, when they see their property confiscated, their homes destroyed, the children and parents hung on bleak hillsides to perish by exposure and starvation, as thousands upon thousands of Irishmen, women and children have been, the sense of wrong may overcome their reason and lead them to commit terrible acts of revenge. It would be strange, indeed if, under such frightful provocation there should be no more reprisals. That these acts would be more frequent and deadlier, were it not for the influence of the Nationalist leaders, there can be no doubt. Nothing but blind, infuriated hatred of Ireland and a devilish determination to keep the Irish people in slavery and misery, totally regardless of humanity and justice, could prompt the London Times to charge Mr. Parnell and his associates with encouraging, aiding and abetting crime. The Irish leader is admitted by his worst enemies to be a man of profound sagacity, wary, sedate, discreet. And everybody knows that nothing could injure the cause of Home Rule more than the perpetration of crime. Irish leaders, the Irish press, Irish bishops and priests have always and continually warned the people against doing anything that could be construed as an outrage. They urged, at most, passive resistance to injustice and the maintenance of tenants' rights by all means within the law. The law was altered so as to abolish the most simple and sacred safeguards to liberty. Justice itself was abolished, yet the people endured it all, presenting a heroic front, yielding nothing—while doing nothing, to give a cruel, tyrannical government an excuse for punishing them. The influence of the clergy and the Nationalist leaders put a stop to crime in Ireland, and what crime was committed has been shown to have been manufactured to order by creatures in the pay and acting under instructions from Dublin Castle. Mr. Webster's speech shows how flimsy is the case out of which the Times has made so great a hubbub, and its collapse is now regarded as certain. That crimes were committed cannot be denied, but they were committed against the direct admonitions of the Irish leaders and it cannot be possible to connect those leaders with them.

DIVORCE.
Respectable people will not pay much attention to the opinions of a notoriously immoral woman on the stupid question started by a sensational newspaper, "Is marriage a failure?" But all men and women will give heed to what Mr. Gladstone says on the kindred question of divorce. The Grand Old Man, when approached on the subject, declared his firm belief in the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Church. Appalled at the immorality and social disintegration resulting from the prevalence of divorce in the United States, the leading journals are beginning to call for a reform in the marriage law. "That it is possible to maintain marriage inviolate," says the Boston Herald, "the experience of all Christendom in past centuries, and the experience of a very large part of the Christian world in recent times, abundantly show. Undoubtedly, where marriage is held to be indissoluble, a great amount of wretchedness has to be endured by those whom unfortunate circumstances have brought together. On the other hand, if a statistical comparison could be made, it is not unlikely that, collectively, quite as much, if not more, misery has been and is endured by those who have not felt or do not feel under restraint in the matter of applying for a divorce. That is, it must be admitted that where two persons thus come together, with the knowledge that the union, whether they like it or not, must be a lifelong one, the chances are that greater sorrows will be exercised, both by the parties themselves or by their parents or immediate relatives, than is commonly practised prior to Protestant marriages." The same paper points out that a system of easy divorces amounts to a terrible degree of social ill which it was, no doubt, intended to relieve; while those who have escaped from a detested union, which was either inconsiderately made, or which might have

been made tolerable if both parties had realized that it was indissoluble, must, in a very great many instances, find that their lives have been practically shattered, that they cannot begin over again, but must continue to live on in a possibly recognized, but none the less false, position, and endure as they may the discomfitures which such a situation entails.

Thus, from a perfectly secular and journalistic point of view, Catholic teaching in relation to marriage is found to be the wisest and the best. The conclusion arrived at by the same writer is in accordance with common sense and experience—"With society as it is, and with human nature as we find it, we believe that the relative freedom of divorce has been productive of more human suffering, deserved and undeserved, than would have occurred if the custom of divorce had never been heard of."

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.
A gathering of gentlemen, representing what has come to be known as Evangelical Protestantism, and specially described as "The Evangelical Alliance," which recently held meetings in this city, gives us an opportunity for observing the current of religion in America as it flows outside the Catholic Church.

The addresses delivered, so far as we can judge them by the reports in the press, have been able and occasionally eloquent. Indeed, we may say that they show the Protestant pulpits are, generally speaking, filled by men of considerable attainments although commanding ability is not conspicuous. But what must particularly strike the observer is the spirit of toleration even to latitudinarianism, which pervaded all that was said in the discussion, if we may use the term, of modern infidelity. It is but natural, perhaps, that those who have rejected authority of the Mother Church and elevated "the right of private judgment" into a dogma, should regard with philosophical leniency others who have carried that dogma to the dead wall of Agnosticism. The pity, the tenderness, the yearning sympathy which almost rose to a wall at yesterday's meeting over the poor souls who had passed over the ragged edge of doubt into the abyss of disbelief, the summoning of the ghosts of Shelley, Matthew Arnold and George Eliot, the allusions to the fantastic hero of a popular novel, all suggest that Evangelical Protestantism has been touched and modified by the very Agnosticism which the speakers so deeply deplored. The robust, militant Protestantism familiar to our youth, appears to have given way, among the more cultured exponents of Evangelicalism, to the implied melancholy admission that unbelief may not be altogether unjustifiable when honestly entertained. A new missionary has been among the preachers, and among the evangelical host are many Robert Elsmerses. How could it be otherwise? Ever since the first schism of Protestantism, the vagaries of men driven about by every wind of doctrine present the most profoundly convincing proof of the impossibility of salvation outside the pale of the true church. It is as if a company of men were to attempt to sail across an unknown sea without knowledge of navigation, the compass or the stars. When shipwreck overtakes them, we may weep at their misfortune, but we cannot help blaming their folly.

Of course it would be impossible for a gathering of Evangelicals to take place without a fusillade against Rome. Dr. Burne, of Halifax, distinguished himself in this favorite role of Evangelical fugleman. Listen to him:—"See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on. Romanism and Rationalism are banded together. The embodiment of 'nothing and the embodiment of everything,' who, like Pilate and Herod, have clubbed 'together to crush the Lord.'"

It is really astonishing how very absurd some men can make themselves when they get an opportunity and know how to do so. There was no yearning tenderness towards Catholicism like what was shown to Agnosticism. A pretty clear indication that if Rationalism is allied with any form of religion it must be with Evangelicalism, which opinion is confirmed when we consider that the Evangelical system is founded on precisely the same principle as Rationalism, namely, right of private judgment. Frothy fulminations against Rome is, however, a cheap way of raising a noise.

Very different was the spirit displayed by the National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at New York the other day. A paragraph in one of the papers there read deplored the consequences following the rapid growth of the Catholic Church in America and urged the Convention to give the matter careful consideration. The report goes on to say:—"When reports for adoption were called for, Mrs. Woodward, of Nebraska, requested that Mrs. Bailey, of Maine, read the clause in her report referring to Roman Catholics. When this had been read Mrs. Foster moved that it be stricken out, saying that many members of that church were fast friends of the W. O. T. U. This called forth some applause. The motion was seconded and quickly adopted.

Men like Dr. Burne could find food for reflection in the fact that Catholicity is indeed flourishing in spite of their fiery fulminations, while Rationalism draws the vast body of its recruits from the Evangelical churches. Therefore, if Dr. Burne will wipe the fog from his eyes and take another look he may see Satan heading a different procession from that where the oronifix is carried in front. But howling at Rome and raising the devil, to act as grand marshal to so incredible a procession as that which Dr. Burne believes is led by Leo XIII. and Bob Rogers in joint command, is neither sensible or edifying. Such waste of wind does

not even raise sufficient dust to hide the dismal fact that Protestantism is fast decaying into infidelity, while all that is in it of true religion is going back to the old Church. An occasional fanatic, like Dr. Burne, only serves to show by the singularity of his zeal, how far the Evangelical procession has gone.

The Alliance also tackled the question of capital and labor. We have looked in vain through the reports for an indication of even the most superficial study of the great social and economical problems of the day. However it may act on individuals to enable them to improve or endure their lot in life, religion does not and cannot help society, as at present constituted, in the settlement of these problems. When mankind are all gathered within one fold, by and under one shepherd, then there will be peace and perfect justice. The rebels must lay down their arms if they want the miseries of war to cease. In dealing with this question, as indeed with all others discussed, the Alliance displayed a remarkable lack of practical suggestion. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at. Clergymen are not men of the world in the accepted sense of the phrase. They mean well, but when it is demonstrated in the light of all men every day that they cannot settle a point of doctrine or convince each other in relation to what they hold to be vital religious truth, how can they expect a hard, selfish, cruel, devil-driven generation of traders to listen to their soapy propositions for the introduction of the millennium?

PROTECTED TO DEATH.
Protection which does not protect is something which people, living under high tariffs, are beginning to understand and realize. But protection which stops work, throws large numbers of hands out of employment and enables favored persons to ruin competitors in the same country, is a still more deadly enemy to enterprise. Certain persons in the United States have managed to regulate the tariff so as to give them virtual control of production in certain lines of manufacture. Boston furnishes several striking instances in point. Three great iron manufacturing concerns have had to give up business, viz: The Bay State mills, the Norway steel and iron works and the South Boston Iron foundry. The reason for the closing of these works is that they could not compete successfully with similar concerns in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Boston men say that if in the absence of all tariff restrictions the iron workers of those two states possessed advantages for carrying on their business that were not shared by their Massachusetts rivals, they should be compelled to accept, without a murmur of complaint, the disabilities which render competition on their part impossible. But it is not the lack of natural opportunities that has brought about this condition of affairs, but the monopoly which the high protection tariff has enabled the Pennsylvania iron masters to obtain. Furthermore, as the Boston Herald says:—

"The heavy customs tax upon coal, iron and pig iron makes it necessary for the proprietors of our foundries and workshops to purchase fuel and iron of those in Pennsylvania who have command of these resources, and it hardly needs argument to show that, in the matter of transportation, it is much cheaper to bring to New England from Pennsylvania the finished iron commodity than the raw materials on which this commodity is made for the purpose of having the work of manufacture performed in this state. But a few hundred miles to the eastward of us, in the maritime provinces of the Dominion, there is a large quantity of coal and iron ore that could be cheaply brought to the factories of Boston if the custom laws, with its heavy tax, did not stand as a direct obstacle in the way. Iron ore could also be obtained, at prices which would enable us to easily hold our own, from iron mines on the other side of the Atlantic but for this same tariff interdiction. The manager of the Norway steel and iron works freely admits that, if the raw materials and iron commodity, the great plant which the company owns in South Boston could be carried with such profit as to make the notion of closing an unthought-of one."

Could anything more clearly demonstrate the folly and injustice of the protective system? The iron industry of Boston is annihilated by a tariff which destroys competition by raising a barrier against the natural sources of supply. We need hardly point to the dismal effect on the iron and coal industries of our maritime provinces, whose natural market is the New England states. But does it not follow that, if that barrier were removed, the mines of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would be placed on an equality with those of Pennsylvania, and near them would rise mills and workshops for the Pennsylvania iron-works can kill off the Boston concerns because of their possession of the sources of supply, does it not also follow that the same conditions would produce like results in the Maritime Provinces?

These facts and considerations confirm the view that industry when left to itself always finds the right place for its exercise. Every country and every section of a country by natural facilities for the industries suitable to the localities, and if enterprise be left to take its own course, will produce better, cheaper, more economically, and with greater abundance, all that is required of all things necessary to human comfort and enjoyment. So called protective tariffs oppose and thwart the natural processes and progress of industry. Spain under a high tariff, was able, after many years, to send a locomotive to England in exhibition. Berlin, the same way, sent articles de Paris to the French capital. Neither are a success. Were Spaniards and Germans to follow the bent of their genius and use the natural resources of their own countries, they would produce things they are able to make better than other nations can, they would do vastly increased foreign business and make great deal more money. Were all nations to do the same, employment would regulate itself. The law of supply and demand would modern facilities for transportation