

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

The Nova Scotia government crop report issued last week indicates a good harvest in that province.

CHARLES BANA, editor of the New York Sun, who was interviewed at Chicago the other day, said the tariff was the only issue in the presidential election, and admitted that an Irish plot from the Democrats in New York was the great danger that party would, perhaps, have to face.

It is proposed to disband the Northwest Mounted Police. This was suggested long ago by Mr. Blake when its uselessness and demoralization caused among the Indians were shown up in parliament. Now that the whiskey trade is in full blast, by permission of government, the force is less use than ever.

MR. MORRISON having retired from the contest for the Commons in Colchester, the Liberals in convention, yesterday, nominated Mr. Cyrus Eaton to oppose Sir Adams Archibald. Colchester has been so thoroughly corrupted by the Tories that we entertain but little hope of its redemption.

One fact in Canadian journalism should settle the point of all Irishmen's party preferences in Canada. It is that every Liberal paper sympathizes with Mr. Parnell and the Nationalists, while every paper supporting Sir John Macdonald's government is either sullenly silent, weakly apologetic or openly hostile to the Irish cause.

An admirable condensation of the Tory cause in Colchester is given by the Acadian Recorder in these words:—"If the electorate of Colchester are endowed with but moderate mental capacity, they will understand the utter foolhardiness of electing a man like Sir Adams Archibald. He is not only himself unsuitable, but he represents the embodiment of what is most condemnable in politics here and everywhere—roguey, rottenness and restrictionism, three r's quite easily remembered."

The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank is no criterion of the prosperity of the people. It is well known that wealthy persons have considerable sums deposited under various names in various places in order to get the 4 per cent. interest not obtainable for "savings" any other way. The regular banks allow but 3 per cent. The effect of the government 4 per cent. is to lock money up that would otherwise seek investment.

It is announced that Lord Dufferin will shortly give to the world a memoir of his mother, who was Sheridan's granddaughter, and who inherited much of the family wit and brilliancy. Lady Dufferin's "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," has long been regarded as one of the most exquisite short poems in the language, but it is only one among many gems coined by the genius of this gifted daughter of Erin.

MR. JOHN WALDIE has been nominated for the Commons by the Liberals of Halton, and will run as an advocate of Unrestricted Reciprocity, as laid down in Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution last session. As the Government joined issue squarely against that policy, there ought to be no dodging the question by the Tories of Halton, as Dickey and young Tupper did in Nova Scotia.

UNITED STATES Senator Stewart needn't be in a hurry to buy Canada from England. In the first place Canada is not for sale; in the second England has not got the selling; in the third, if he will wait till the States abolish war taxes and the public debt, he can have what will then be left of Canada for nothing. Sir John Macdonald, his bootlickers and combines will have left but little worth buying or stealing by that time, unless there comes a speedy change.

A BRACE of softnappers, yolept emigration agents, whose location is in England, are now in Ottawa. The recall of all these agents should be insisted on. We want no immigrants except those who come of their

own accord and without assistance. As a rule, persons who need or look for assistance are not worth anything. Only pushing, enterprising, industrious men are required in this country. Such need no assistance and only such are welcome.

MR. HENDERSON, the unseated member for Halton, has been nominated again by the Tories. He has declared in favor of Temperance legislation. Mr. Waldie, the Liberal candidate, is a Prohibitionist. They are the same candidates who ran last election. The constituency is a close one and was only carried by the Tories at great expense of money and "blister" whiskey, as was proved at the recent trial which resulted in the unseating of Mr. Henderson.

THE CORONER'S JURY in the Mandeville inquest has returned a verdict declaring death was caused by the harsh treatment to which deceased was subjected while in prison. The proceedings, with the suicide of Dr. Ridley and the confession of Dr. Barr, fixes the responsibility of the murder—it was nothing less—on Balfour, and shows in lurid colors the devilish determination of the Chief Secretary to carry out his policy of death in the dungeon as disclosed to Wilfred Blunt.

ACTRESSES, who buy husbands from wives and when they get tired of them get divorced and form new matrimonial alliances, are becoming plentiful since Adeline Patil set the fashion. Fanny Davenport is the latest to perform this new stage trick. Some famous actresses do not take even this trouble, but have a lot of nebulous affluities floating about them, like Sarah Bernhardt and the Langtry. Yet the world runs after these creatures and pours heaps of wealth into their laps. It is harlotry all the same, and honest men and women should turn their backs on all such stage characters.

THE Quebec Chronicle writes about the number of valets who fawn upon Mr. Mercier. It is not very long ago since the same Chronicle was the most sycophantic among those who toadied to the Premier, with the hope of making something out of it. Now, because Mr. Mercier saw through its moult and gave it the cold shoulder, it has gone back, like the cur it is, to its Tory vomit, and abuses the man whom it could not cajole into giving it pap. For the fun of the thing, Mr. Mercier might throw it a bone, just to let the public know he can turn its scurrying into a grateful whine whenever he pleases to buy such mud.

SPEAKING at Edinburgh, Mr. William O'Brien, alluding to the character of Mr. Mandeville, the Martyr Patriot of Tullamore, said he was so true to the cause of Ireland that he would have died gladly if he knew that in giving up his life he would have added so much to the Nationalist cause as his sad death is now likely to add. Mr. O'Brien felt convinced that English voters would soon see for themselves what coercion was doing for the sister isle, and a great wave of sympathy would soon mount up and sweep the present Government from power. No cause which enrolled martyrs among its believers could fail to win in the end, and he was sure that the end was near.

A SINGULAR objection to Harrison as a Presidential candidate is founded on a remark once made by William H. Seward, "that the coat-tails of Stephen A. Douglass was too close to the ground to admit of his ever becoming President." Harrison being about as short in stature as Douglass, he stands a poor chance of election; that is, providing what Seward said is a principle in American politics. In support of it, however, it is urged that most of the Presidents were tall men. John Adams, his son John Quincy, and Martin Van Buren were the shortest, and they stood five feet six inches. Harrison drops one inch under this. Polk was five feet nine, and Pierce five feet ten. All the rest from Washington to Grant were six feet or over. Grant was five feet eight, and the Presidents since his time all exceeded his stature.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S credit on the London money market is better, it seems, than that of the Dominion, a fact which tells against confederation in a very direct fashion. The loan authorized by the Legislature of the colony has just been placed in London at a premium of 5 per cent. Whereupon the Boston Post observes that the success of the loan will go far to dispel the impression, which has been given by the publication, during a year or two past, of sensational stories of destitution and poverty in Newfoundland, and affords an idea, easily understood, of the actually solvent and prosperous condition of the province. The loan is not a large one, only about \$500,000, and the rate of interest which it carries is 5 per cent; but the receiver-general of the province, who is in London, reports that the offerings were 50 per cent greater than was required.

THOSE TORIES who are industriously striving to make political capital out of the Jesuits' estates settlement should inform their readers that the local Tory opposition did not raise a voice against Mr. Mercer's bill. Messrs. Robertson, Lynch, McIntosh, Owens, Spencer, Baldwin and Hall are all English-speaking Protestant Tories, yet not one of them objected to settlement as proposed by Mr. Mercer. Therefore every word condemnatory of Mr. Mercer for putting the bill through applies to them. Indeed, if the bill was as objectionable as the Opposition organs declare, these Protestant opponents of the Government are doubly to blame for not resisting it as they did other Government measures. But since they did not do so, we may assume that they admitted the justice of

the settlement, allowed the bill to pass without protest, with evident approval, and that the cry raised by the Conservative organs against it is only so much claptrap to mislead those who may be so soft as to believe what they say.

FARMERS in the Midland counties of Ontario, whose crops this season are an almost entire failure, will have a sad opportunity of estimating the policy of protection at its true value. To the misfortune of a bad harvest they will have added the misery of heavy import duties, not only on "store goods," but on the feed and provisions they must purchase to carry them through the winter. Should the Government relax those duties, as demanded, what becomes of the principle and reason of protection which in its essence is to create and take advantage of scarcity for the benefit of those who have something to sell. Supporters of a fiscal political law, made to set aside the natural economical law of supply and demand, ought to rejoice at bad harvests in the midlands, because it will create a demand and raise prices for what farmers in the West have to sell. Perhaps this was what Sir Charles Tupper meant when he said the bad harvest in Ontario last year was "a blessing in disguise." But a blessing that comes to one man through a curse falling on another can scarcely be regarded as a true blessing. No nation, no people, can be truly prosperous and happy where one section thrives on the miseries and misfortunes of another section. Calamity invariably overtakes the country where such a thing happens, and in the summing up, those who appear to make most at first always lose most in the end.

"SATAN reproving sin" is a very old saying to characterize human hypocrisy. But the members of the sugar "combine," who denounce the commercial tax as iniquitous, could give Satan a few points and beat him at his own game. Imagine men who combine to plunder the public howling against a tax on their plunder? Has not the Provincial Government as good a right to levy a tax on them for public purposes by law as the Federal Government has to make them contribute to election funds and the support of their organ, the Vampire? Nay, is not the right founded on a better principle? Whereas the Federal exaction is for a party purpose, the Provincial tax is for the general good. But, perhaps, as the members of the "combine" belong to the party, and receive a quid pro quo in the way of all the "protection" they want, they regard the matter in a different light. However, since they insist that taxation is a good thing, and as there cannot be too much of a good thing, let them learn to enjoy the good which they cannot pretend is good for everybody except themselves.

WE give to-day the correspondence in full between Mr. Rhodes, of South Africa, and Mr. Parnell, on the subject of Imperial Federation. It will be seen that Mr. Parnell's reply was extremely cautious, and by no means irrevocably commits him or his followers to the scheme. It appears, however, to have satisfied Mr. Rhodes, who donated \$50,000 to the Home Rule cause on receiving it. The main point in the matter is that Mr. Parnell's letter destroys the pretension of his opponent that he desires the separation of Ireland from England, and thus adds immensely to his strength among Englishmen. Mr. Rhodes in his letter urges with great reason that the exclusion of Irish representation proposed by Mr. Gladstone's Bill gave a great deal of plausibility to the assertion that Home Rule really meant separation. On this the Cork Herald observes that the Irish members or the Irish people never cared a rush for the question of Imperial Federation, and adds:—"They have no objection to be represented at Westminster, but they would be ready to accept terms of peace which included the abolition of that representation. Their claim is simply to be allowed to manage their own affairs, and that conceded, it does not much matter to them the kind of consequentialities that may attend the measure of concession."

RETALIATORY legislation has been introduced at Washington as an offset to alleged Canadian discrimination in favor of vessels passing through the Welland canal carrying grain via the St. Lawrence route. When it is remembered that the regulation of which complaint is made was instituted to meet the action of the New York Legislature in making the Erie canal free, we cannot see what right the United States have to grumble. But, we suppose our neighbors will argue that the Federal Government is not responsible for State action. Perhaps the best answer our Government could make would be to make the canal free to all vessels using the St. Lawrence route. That would be more than an equitable offset to the freedom granted to American vessels using the Erie canal, and a decided advantage to American shippers. As it is, the abolition of tolls on the Erie is a direct blow at the St. Lawrence trade, and must be met some way, simply as a matter of national trade defence. If the British Government has sent a sharp note to the Dominion Government to remove the discrimination, as stated, it should be politely informed that Canada knows her own business and how to mind it. If our commerce is to be sacrificed at the demand of the American Government through Downing street, the sooner and the clearer we know it the better.

WE have received from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa the "Statistical Abstract and Record for the year 1887." This is the third annual issue of this work, and contains a vast amount of useful information concerning the Dominion. In addition to the usual statistics, this volume contains an entirely new chapter on the mineral resources of the country containing much information hitherto not avail-

able to the public. The full text of the Fisheries treaty is given, also the complete Tariff as revised to 31st May last, together with a list of decisions given by the Board of Customs down to the same date. The preface states that "the greatest care has been taken to have all the statements and figures absolutely correct, but as liability to error always exists, it is requested, as in former years, that if any errors are detected, they may be reported to the Department." The work is very valuable for authoritative reference and is well got up with copious indices.

FIGHTING FRIARS.

Russia has a way of her own for advancing her schemes of conquest and religion. A monastery of friars of the Greek church has been established at Mount Athos, of which we find an interesting description in the London Universitist. This monastery will be remembered by all classical scholars, because it was there that the first expedition sent out by King Darius against the Greeks suffered shipwreck. The monastery, however, is a very different institution from the monasteries of Catholic countries. Those who imagine that the friars gathered there pass their days in labor, contemplation and prayer are greatly mistaken, as the following extract will show:—"The number of Russian monks congregated in the place is 3,000, mostly retired non-commissioned officers of the Russian army. They have twenty sailing vessels with which they keep up their communication with all the ports of the Black Sea. Large supplies of arms and ammunition are stored up in the cellars. The monastery is the seat of the central committee for the propagation of Pan-slavism in Bulgaria and Macedonia."

In other words, religion in this case is the flag which covers the merchandise of Russian intrigue in the Aegean Sea. In the Middle Ages the Catholic convents established all over Europe were inhabited by men who taught the people the cultivation of the soil, and who helped them in their spiritual and temporal afflictions. The Benedictine monasteries especially were the seats of science and learning. Russian convents at the present day are mere political organizations, and the one set up on Turkish territory is designed to prepare war and bloodshed. The idea of establishing military garrisons in Turkish territory, under the guise of monasteries, is certainly a novel one, but it shows how Russian policy is preparing the way for the final swoop on Turkey.

FALSEHOOD AND FRAUD.

An examination of the pamphlets issued by the Government of the Dominion for distribution in Europe to induce emigration to this country, reveals an amount of misrepresentation and falsehood perfectly astounding. "Le Guide du Colon Francais, Belge, etc., par Stanislas Drapeau; avec Illustrations. Edition pour l'Europe," issued in 1887 by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, contains 173 pages, many of which are filled with pure romance.

Canada certainly possesses many attractions and is capable of affording opportunities to all who seek her shores, but it is cruel of the government to represent it as a paradise where high wages are to be had in all callings, at all times, and where men have only to come to find fortunes.

It has been stated by ministers in parliament and reiterated by the Ministerial press, that the government has ceased to offer inducements to mechanics to come to Canada. In the pamphlet before us, copies of which have been sent in thousands to Europe, there is a table purporting to give the rates of wages obtainable by mechanics on arriving in the country. The dishonesty of the figures given consists not only in their extravagance but also in withholding the necessary information that in many of the trades mentioned work is only to be had during a portion—sometimes a very small portion—of the year. To invite mechanics to this country on the assurance, by Government, that they will find steady employment at wages ranging from two to five dollars a day is simply fraudulent. Especially is it fraudulent in face of the fact that our cities are already overcrowded with mechanics and that they have a severe, constantly intensifying struggle to maintain themselves against combinations of employers to reduce wages, while other combinations, protected by the Government, increase the cost of food, fuel and clothing. Nor is any allusion made to the climate or the long months during which many mechanics are forced to remain idle.

Another very important fact finds no mention in the official pamphlet. It is well known that every city in America is supplied with more mechanics than can find work, and that when any one place offers inducements, by rise of wages or otherwise, there is a rush thither and wages fall. Add to those conditions the disadvantages which European workmen labor under in a country where the ways and methods of work are quite different from those to which they have been brought up and are accustomed to, and it must be admitted that the misrepresentations of the pamphlet are little short of criminal false pretences.

Last session of Parliament the minister having charge of the immigration matters assured the House of Commons that assisted passages were no longer granted. Nevertheless we find in the last number of United Ireland received by mail yesterday an advertisement of the Allan Steamship company in which assisted passages to Canada are offered for £4, "assisted to Canada, £3." Thus any one who can scrape together £3, and allured by the magnificent promises of the Drapeau pamphlet, can come to Montreal and find for himself how the Government of Canada can lie.

But a greater aggravation to the workmen of Canada comes from the reflection that the money for assisting people, who are not wanted and cannot get work, to come here is taken from their taxes, to make life harder to them by increasing the number of competitors in our already overcrowded labor market. Considering these things, can we wonder at

the agitation got up by the workmen to expose the frauds which the Government of this country is perpetrating on its own people as well as on those whom it would induce to come here?

We have seen that on the charge of spreading false information the Government is convicted. It is also convicted of having continued that policy and of assisting immigrants with passage money after the solemn assurances of ministers that it would be discontinued. After this how can workmen repose confidence in the Government or regard with anything but incredulous contempt the representations of members of Parliament who support it. Let workmen make no mistake. The Ottawa Government has no care for them save at election time, when factory gates are closed and they are marshalled to listen to the harangue of a tool of the Tory combine, whom their masters have chosen to represent them in Parliament.

If they would have themselves heard they must make themselves felt. Therefore let the agitation proceed. Let the workmen of Europe know the truth, and when the time comes for them to exert their manhood let them punish with a united ballot the ministry and its supporters who have been guilty of the falsehood and frauds by which they are made to suffer.

THE EXILED DEAD OF GROSSE ISLE.

Attention has been called by a correspondent of the Herald to the neglected state of the cemetery where the victims of ship fever are buried at Grosse Isle. The scanty covering of soil thrown over the bodies when they were interred in trenches has been denuded by the action of the elements, leaving ghastly swarms of skeletons exposed in rows as if mowed down by ranks. It is said that this horrible sight has been allowed to remain open for some time and that even yet no effort has been made by the Dominion Government, who have charge of the cemetery, to cover it up. It would seem that the victims of the brutal rapacity, of Landedness and his fellow evictors are fated to reappear every now and again to bear testimony against the authors of their terrible suffering and awful death.

Apocryphal to this harrowing story of exile we have received a poem from Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, of Toronto, which, had he known of the exposure of the exiles' bones when he wrote, would have included some stinging lines from his patriot pen.

GROSSE ISLE!

"Not less than fifteen thousand of the children of Erin, flying from famine and landlord tyranny, and stricken by fever, lie buried in Grosse Isle."

Far from their own beloved isle These Irish exiles sleep, Nor dream they of historic past, Nor o'er its memories weep; Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide Sweeps onward wave on wave, They lie—old Ireland's exiled dead, In cross-crown'd lonely grave.

Sleep on, O hearts of Erin, From earth's travail free! Our freighted souls still greet you Beyond life's troubled sea; In every Irish heart and home, Where prayer and love abound, Is built an altar to your faith— A cross above each mound.

No more the patriot's words will cheer Your humble toil and care— No more your Irish hearts will tell The beads of evening prayer; The mirth that scold'd at direst want Lies buried in your grave, Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide Sweeps onward wave on wave.

O, tollers in the harvest field, Who gather golden grain! O, pilgrims by the wayside, Who succor grief and pain! And ye, who know that liberty O'hields a shining blade, Pour forth your souls in requiem prayer Where Irish hearts are laid!

Far from their own beloved land These Irish exiles sleep, Where dream not faith-crown'd shamrock Nor rives o'er them creep; But fragrant breath of maple Sweeps on with freedom's tide, And consecrates the lonely isle Where Irish exiles died?

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

Organs of the party of isolation and restriction have endeavored to make it appear that the failure of the crops of the midland counties of Ontario is not so bad as reported, and hence that there is no need for the Government allowing the farmers of that region to import feed for their cattle free of duty. There appears no doubt, however, that the distress is very real. We learn from the Lindsay Post that along the Nipissing railway, the drought appears to have been disastrous. In Lennox, Addington, Prince Edward, Frontenac and a part of Hastings, the drought has been so severe that the country is described as "the burnt district." Hon. S. C. Wood has returned from a trip through that part of the province, and in conversation with a Globe reporter stated that "advice of local correspondents were not too darkly colored," and told "in regretful tones of the sad and almost unprecedented damage done through that district by the lack of rain. The northern portion of Hastings county had fortunately received a fair amount of rain and consequently bore promise of generally good crops, but throughout the southern townships the yield will be unusually short. Prince Edward and Lennox are the greatest barley-growing counties in Ontario, and, judging from present appearances, the barley crop this year will not anywhere upon their exceptionally rich farms reach nearly one-half its usual quantity, while the hay crop will barely pass the quarter. As a result of this whole shrinkage of hay stuff, the farmers state that they will be simply unable to keep their cattle until spring for sheewant of food, and are now selling fine cows at prices fluctuating about the ridiculously low figure of \$15 a head. The peas—a crop that is shooting rapidly into favor among the farmers, and more especially in Prince

Edward—are already booked as a complete failure, and this is the more unfortunate as the peninsular county is fast becoming the depot from which the best seed peas are distributed over the entire continent. This distressing failure of crops is entirely due, in Mr. Wood's opinion, to the extraordinary scarcity of rain. Up until ten days ago there has been hardly any rain in these districts for two and even three months. Personally, he could not recall ever having seen any portion of Ontario so thoroughly dried up as the counties of Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington are this year. The drought appears however, to have been confined largely to the Bay of Quinte region. East of Prescott the crops are in excellent condition, and going west from Trenton there is marked improvement all along the line; while through Kent, Essex and Lambton the farmers are rejoicing in the prospects of a bountiful harvest.

ENEMIES OF SOCIETY.

Anarchists who avow their dislike for all existing forms of government, and their determination to revolutionize society, are regarded as public enemies who must be suppressed at all hazards. We may, however, fairly question whether there is not another class of persons equally obnoxious to social tranquility, who deserve to be classed with Anarchists, though they would doubtless look astonished at the implication. Men who conspire to rob the public under the guise of business, who, as boards of management, directors of companies and what not, who put up jobs for exploiting large sums of money by methods which, however they may be termed, are in reality schemes of theft and robbery, can be considered in no other way than as enemies of society. They may regard themselves as respectable and their ways as business ways, but they are rogues all the same and the money they make is plunder, nothing else. This reflection applies with the same immovable truth to the bank directors, who, by artificial means, make money scarce, as to those who combine to make food dear, and those who water stocks, and by the thousand devices known to such persons swindle the public in all directions.

A reconstruction of the criminal code is needed to deal with the new class of crimes and criminals which has developed under the modern commercial system. That such a reconstruction will take place is altogether likely. The efforts made in the United States to legislate for the suppression of "trusts," "combines" and similar conspiracies show the tendency of the coming jurisprudence. The open, notorious, confessed, rascality which is carried on in the management of business corporations is the great evil of the times, and will inevitably lead to a social upheaval if it be not brought under the law in the same category as ordinary swindling, of which, in reality, it is only a development. A Pinkerton detective, by joining the Nihilists at Chicago, succeeded in finding out their designs and exposing them. This exploit suggests to the New York Herald the idea of making discoveries of other conspiracies. Thus:—

Let a detective gain admission into a railway board of management and he could discover how railway officials grow rich while the wages of railway laborers are kept low, dividends are passed and bondholders are swindled. He could learn the inner workings of trusts and construction companies which absorb property, making the managers rich at the owners' expense. He could explain the relations between lawyers, judges and the corporations, and how the Bench is so often recruited from members of the Bar upon whom corporations "have the pull." He might obtain admission to one of the grand juries and study the processes by which a man who steals a ham, becomes as soft as June to the railroad robber. There is so end to the discoveries of a shrewd detective once the field opens to him.

By this we may see that the press is awake and the public is awakening to the fact that there are enemies of society not less dangerous, only in another way, than the secret dealers in dynamite. They may pose as good citizens, subscribe to charities, take leading places in all the church parades, but their fangs are in the vitals of the community and their proper place is under lock and bolt.

THE COAL COMBINE.

Of all the cruel, greedy, dishonest "combines" for increasing the cost of living to the poor the "coal combine" is the most heartless.

In a climate like this, where for one half of the year it is necessary to keep up fires for warmth, the wickedness of the men, who engage in this business to wring excessive profits from the necessity of those least able to stand the strain, is extremely reprobat.

Wealthy people can lay in all the coal they need in the season when it is at its lowest price. But the greater number, who are dependent on their daily, weekly or monthly earnings, are compelled by the "combine" to pay excessive charges. The whole business is a gigantic fraud on the people, from the millionaire ring who have grabbed the great natural store houses of fuel in Pennsylvania to the local rings who control the distribution among consumers.

By actual calculation of cost it has been shown that coal could be put in the houses at Montreal at a good paying profit, any day in the year, for three dollars a ton. But by combination of mine-owners, common carriers, and traders, it is frequently at the most inclement season raised to more than double that sum.

It is manifestly useless to seek relief from these monstrous exactions by appealing to the better nature of the men engaged in the trade. They are only too glad to seize every opportunity for fleecing their neighbors, and excuse themselves on the ground that they are but part of a system they are powerless to modify. The only remedy we can see is in co-operation.

It is said that coal will be very dear this season, because a strike is likely to occur among the miners. This excuse for enhancing prices is simply villainous. Whenever