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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1887

THE procession is proceeding with unusual activity in Hungary. A recent despatch says seven young widows have been arrested there on the charge of having murdered their husbands with poison.

THE ST. ALBANS Messenger thinks the suggestion of our own Kazoot, to readjust the boundary of Maine, is a deep laid scheme also to gobble up Augusta, and so prevent the election of Blaine as president of the United States in 1888.

THE CABLE despatches say that Lord Stanley, of Preston, is to be the next Governor-General of Canada. He will not be unacceptable. Anybody, in fact, will be welcome in place of Lansdowne. We want no more Irish cringing landlords.

A SOUTHERN paper has proposed Jeff Davis as candidate for the presidency of the United States. That would be a very different fate to hanging him on a sour apple tree. In the White House the ex-president of the defunct confederacy could shake hands across the bloody chasm with a vengeance.

A TORY Gossamer at Toronto has been fulminating from the pulpit against unrestricted reciprocity, but, as the Philadelphia Record says, "It is hard to discover wherein a policy that tends to throw down restrictive barriers between nations is opposed to the spread of that Christianity that inculcates universal brotherhood. But the ideas of political preachers often trench on the marvellous."

"GRIT" hits off Chamberlain in a happy cartoon this week, as "Ambassador Extraordinary—very." He is represented as saying to Lord Dufferin that there is no necessity for his going to Canada. He has already settled the whole thing in advance. Even Punch derides him as a fool gone fishing who throws stones in the water and frightens the fishes.

It would not be astonishing were some ungovernable spirits to wreak a fearful revenge on the men who in defiance of humanity and the teachings of history are carrying on a war of terrorism against the people of Ireland. While recognizing this grim possibility, all men must feel how terrible is the provocation given for revenge, while fearing that worse must follow if the devilish policy of the Tory Government is persisted in.

NOMINATIONS for the Commons took place in the Liberal and Dr. Montague the Conservative candidate. Not the least creditable of the February election tricks was the seating of Dr. Montague by Justice Upper when Mr. Colter was clearly elected. It is to be hoped that the vote will be so decided on this occasion as to obviate the interference of a partisan judge. Haldimand is an historical Reform county and covered itself with honor by returning Mr. Colter against the No Popery Anti-French cries raised by the Tories, notably among whom where Dalton McCarthy and Thomas White, in the bye-election of November 12th, 1886. Mr. Laurier is on his way to take part in the contest and will address the electors at several places in the county during the week.

THE new triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy shows how Western Europe is terrorized by the increasing density of the Russian shadow. If these powers could look beyond their noses, they would see that their true policy is to give Russia a front door to the Mediterranean, she is bound to get it any way, and encourage her to go into business as a trader. A great military empire cut off from the sea is a fearful menace to the peace of Europe. But let her get out and become a trading nation, and her commerce will be a hostage to good behaviour. Then she will become like her nations, and as anxious as they to preserve peace.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, in an interview published by a city paper, is reported as having said: "Did you ever know a Grit paper to be patriotic? They not only attack the Conservative party, but they run down the country." It is none of our business to defend the Grit press; but we may be permitted to draw attention to the outrageous manner in which the credit of the country

was cried down by the Tory press during the time Mr. McKenzie was Premier. Sir John himself went up and down the country shouting nothing but rule and decency everywhere. He should not revive these memories by talking such rubbish as quoted above.

COLONEL CAMERON, son-in-law to Sir Charles Tupper, has been appointed official secretary to the Canadian representative on the Fisheries Commission. This little man has been employed for many years, at the instance of his affectionate father-in-law, on various commissions, by which he has netted a handsome income and travelled in princely style at the expense of Canada. He won considerable fame as an attaché of Hon. Wm. Macdougall's staff when that gentleman made his abortive attempt to assume the governorship of Manitoba. His famous command to the Hallbreds at Stinking river to "Take down that blawetted fence" has become historical. But if he will only give the Americans the same order concerning the customs fence, and get them to obey it, we will forgive him everything.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE is in Ireland, and has already raised his voice on behalf of the oppressed people. He is reported by cable as having spoken at Glensharro yesterday and to have said "it was a shame and a humiliation to find a man living in luxury while the tenants were in a state of misery. Upon such a man he would invoke the curse of God." There spoke our Edward like the true man that he is. In the conflict now being waged in the land of his fathers for freedom and justice the great Canadian tribune will find a great and congenial field for the exercise of his magnificent abilities. England, Scotland and the United States have sent men to cheer encourage the Irish people in this their day of bitter trial, and now Canada is represented on the Old Sod by a man who, for patriotism, intellect and strength of character, has no superior on either side of the Atlantic.

AT St. Ann's Church, Thursday last, a solemn requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the immigrants who perished of ship fever at this city and were buried at Point St. Charles forty years ago. The scene in the church, which was hung in black, was deeply touching and impressive. Father Catulle, to whom this affecting effort in behalf of the unhappy victims of Irish landlord tyranny is owing, officiated. Father Godtz preached a short sermon which brought tears to many eyes when he alluded to the sad fate of the poor immigrants.

We give this incident editorial prominence in view of the scenes of forty years ago being enacted again in Ireland, though, happily, owing to the education and unity of the Irish people, not accompanied with the same amount of distress, misery and death. Not that the landlords are just as ready as before to drive the people off to perish on a foreign shore, but because the people are wiser and better able to cope with them. For do we not see the sons and grandsons of the evictors of 1847 performing the same fiendish acts for which their fathers and grandfathers became infamous in their day. It was a good and kindly act of Father Catulle to remember the unconfined dead of his parish, and it shall never be forgotten by the Irish people of Montreal.

THE resolutions adopted by the Irish National League of Toronto recently, embody the principle which has been, and we earnestly trust will be, upheld under all circumstances, no matter how aggravating they may be. While expressing the keepest detestation, the most unbounded contempt for the Tory Government of England, its agents, its upholders and its methods, no true friend of the Irish cause will raise his hand, or even harbor a thought, of violence towards any of them. Let them do the worst that the devil who inspires them may prompt; they will fail ignominiously, quickly, utterly, if Irishmen continue to act as they acted towards Chamberlain, keeping within and abiding by the law. Nothing is more plain than that the Government desires to exasperate the Irish people in order to have an excuse for proclaiming martial law and instituting civil war. Violence on the part of the Irish or their friends would furnish that excuse. The duty of all is therefore to keep quiet and say or do nothing that would give the Tory bloodhounds a chance to gratify their fury by bathing their fangs in innocent blood. They are impatient so long as they are without provocation. Keep them so.

THE Toronto Globe has given expression to views concerning newspaper libels on the private character of political opponents which agree with what has already been said by us. In Ontario the law of libel has been amended in accordance with the common-sense view that due correction and apology should relieve publishers from the liability that should attach to prejudicial statements maliciously made. In Quebec the law is still defective, but we have reason to believe that it will be amended in the same way as in Ontario. The Globe says: "What offence can be more blackguardly and altogether abominable than that of publishing injurious attacks on private character, with no design to serve any good public purpose, and then pleading justification? There can be no justification for publications intended to serve nothing but private spite. This view should be steadily maintained, and any interference of the Minister of Justice on behalf of one who fairly earns imprisonment for criminal libel should be most obnoxious to the profession."

JAY GOULD'S gigantic telegraph monopoly has run against a snag of dimensions ruinous to the greedy plans of the Wizard. An Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature forbids the consolidation of competing telegraph lines within the state, and another provides that if any telegraph line shall be sold to a rival line it shall be confiscated, forfeited to the state and sold to the highest bidder, such bidder not to be a competing line. This means that Gould's title to the Baltimore and Ohio line in Pennsylvania is worthless, and that the state has something to sell to other parties. The confiscated line will probably be sold to the consolidated opposition, consisting of the Postal, Bankers' & Merchants', and the Commercial Cable Company, which

combination is increasing its capital and extending its lines in all directions. It is claimed that Robert Garrett is connected with Millionaire Mackay and others in the rival consolidation, that it cannot be absorbed, and that a monopoly in the telegraph business is to be made impossible.

QUEBEC must be a very orderly place. The Telegraph says:—"If the doors of the Quebec district jail were thrown wide open to-morrow, not one-half of the prisoners would walk away, so comfortable are they in these quarters. The number of prisoners in this prison was never known to be so small as at present, and when Mr. Doutney visits the place he will discover that there are 21 females in the place who ought not to be there. Some of these poor creatures are confirmed drunkards and are habitual frequenters of the place since their childhood."

GENERAL MIDDLETON doesn't want to resign command of the Canadian Militia, although his limit of service is about to expire. This is not astonishing. He has a mighty soft billet, good pay, with considerable pickings in the way of perquisites. Why should he care about being shelved on half pay? The law, however, says the officer commanding the Canadian militia must hold the rank of Major-General on the active service list. But is it not time that we had an officer of our own raising at the head of our "army"? We have plenty quite capable, much abler and infinitely better qualified than the old woman who got a knighthood and \$20,000 for being the last man in camp who knew Batoche was taken.

BALFOUR as a prophet is not less amusing than as a bungler. He is reported as "predicting that a steady application of the present policy of the Government would result in the Irish becoming enthusiastic and loyal supporters of an Empire which they by their virtues were fitted to adorn." Imagine "a steady application" of a policy to suppress free speech, the right of public meeting, liberty of the press, trial by jury, sanctity of domicile, enforced by bayonets and bullets against unarmed men, and even against women and little girls. Certainly the Irish have extraordinary good reasons for becoming enthusiastic and loyal supporters of a Government which takes such gentle, soothing, persuasive means to bring out those virtues which are "so well fitted to adorn the Empire." The illogical fluntness of the Balfourian intellect was never more characteristically exhibited than in this idiotic utterance. Had he said that the overthrow of his Government and the honest adoption of Mr. Gladstone's policy would result in the manner stated, he would have been right, and all the world would applaud him.

THE Boodle Investigation Committee of the City Council have come to the only conclusion possible in view of the evidence taken before them. From the beginning the person who made the charges gave away his case by refusing to name the parties against whom his accusations were levelled. Were he sure of his facts, and inspired by a sound moral purpose to expose and punish the alleged frauds and corruptions, he would have done as the New York Times did in the case of Boss Tweed. He would have made his charges direct, published the grounds on which he made them, and demanded the indictment of the accused. He took another course, for reasons not quite evident. Having become possessed of the knowledge of what appeared like irregularities, and probably prompted by parties who had political objects to serve, he made his charges general, and appears to have trusted to luck and good fishing to bring them home to those at whom he was aiming. He was allowed the utmost latitude by the chairman and the committee. For over five weeks they have patiently listened to all the evidence he could bring before them, and they have come to a conclusion in accordance with the eloquent and historic dictum of the Hon. John Henry Pope:—"There aint nothin' to it." Enough, however, has been elicited to show that the charges were intended to ruin and disgrace certain aldermen, who have taken legal action against Mr. Graham for criminal libel. To our citizens in general the result is satisfactory. It has set at rest rumors and scandals of an idle and, perhaps, malicious character. It has shown that our City Council is not composed of boodlers, and it will have the one good effect of checking irregularities in future.

OUTLINES of the Home Rule scheme, said to be in contemplation by the Salisbury ministry, do not indicate a frank, generous desire to meet the legitimate demands of the Irish people. The proposed measure is defective in the most vital points, and will never be accepted as a solution of the Irish question. A government that could continue in power contrary to the mandate of the people and in defiance of parliament will never do. The promulgation of the intention to introduce a Home Rule Bill is, however, a confession that coercion has failed and that Home Rule is the only thing which will put an end to existing distractions. But the Tories will make a big mistake if they imagine they can satisfy the Irish people and put a stop to the present troubles by imposing a new form of satrapy. It appears from the rather obscure wording of the report that the proposed scheme contemplates the old dodge of dividing the people by a land redemption process which will antagonize two classes of farmers, while some idea of preserving the landlords' domains "in a ring fence," whatever that may mean, is also contemplated. The whole thing bears the impress of a bad compromise, adopted by a ministry defeated in carrying out their avowed policy, and grasping in despair at the policy of their opponents. They think, no doubt, that it would be better for them to grant a partial measure of Home Rule, and hang on to office, than suffer expulsion and have to submit to the passage of a radical Home Rule bill by Mr. Gladstone.

However, let the Irish stick to their programme, accept no half-and-half measure, and in a little while they will get all they want.

IN the early part of this century the two great poets of England, Byron and Shelley, composed some of the grandest poems in the language for the cause of freedom and humanity. What a sad deterioration, from both a literary and patriotic view, do the two leading poets of England, Tennyson and Swinburne, towards the close of the century, present. Let anyone who will compare Tennyson with Byron, Swinburne with Shelley, and he will see how woefully British poetry has degenerated. The older poets, despite their failings, had hearts aflame for justice and humanity, the later ones have damned themselves to eternal fame as the upholders of the worst of tyrannies. But, perhaps, it may be pleaded as an excuse for them that, while one is in his dotage, the other is in his potage. However, let us, just to emphasize the change, recall Shelley's "Lines Written During the Castlereagh Administration." How admirably they apply to Balfour—a grandson of Castlereagh, by the way, being his partner in the dance.

Then trample and dance, thou oppressor,
For thy victim is no redressor,
Thou art sole lord and possessor
Of corpses, and clouds, and agonies; They pave
Thy path to the grave.

Hearst thou the festival din
Of death, of destruction, and sin
And wealth, crying "Havoc!" within?
Tis the Bucephalus triumph which makes truth
Thine Epithalamium.

Ay, marry thy ghastly wife!
Let fear, and disquiet, and strife
Spread thy couch in the chamber of life:
Marry Ruin, thou tyrant! And God be thy guide
To the bed of thy bride!

A HALIFAX despatch in a morning contemporary of 3rd inst., stated that the Very Rev. Dr. Howley, of the west coast of Newfoundland, was in that city and confirmed the stories of distress among the people of the "ancient colony." The conflict of testimony is remarkably conflicting on this subject, but, as Dr. Howley is on a begging tour for his church, his statements may be somewhat exaggerated. The statements given in Wednesday's Post are, however, confirmed by Sir Ambrose Shea, the new Governor of Bahamas, who, in an interview at New York, spoke of the reports that had appeared of destitution on the Labrador coast and other parts of the Colony; he denounced them as being absolutely untrue; and said there was no doubt that they were spread about for some malignant purpose. Commenting on this, the Halifax Recorder observes:—

It has been pretty well understood for a long time that the "malignant purpose" was the bringing pressure to bear on Newfoundland to enter the Confederation; to second the efforts of the small body of confederates in that Colony, and make the outside world believe that Newfoundland was not able to take care of itself or its people. If the items of the Tory "secret service fund" could be seen into (supposing the entries of disbursements were correctly made) it would not be at all surprising to find charges for "spreading starvation reports about Newfoundland." The fact is, Toryism has been hungering after the ancient Colony as a fresh field to plunder. The families of the Boodle Brigade are getting large, and as they are all brought up to the idea that they must be supported out of the Treasury, the pasture is becoming somewhat overcrowded. Newfoundland would prove an extension—hence the efforts to drag it into the Union.

THE DOOMED ANARCHISTS

Our anticipations have been fulfilled. The Supreme Court of the United States gave its decision on 2nd inst., denying the writ of error in the case of the seven Anarchists condemned to death at Chicago. The extreme penalty of the law will, therefore, be carried into effect on the 11th of this month.

The crime for which those men are about to suffer was one altogether outside the category of offences against the law. It was a blow struck at society itself in the most reckless and ferocious manner. Policemen in the performance of their duty were attacked with bombs by nihilists, and the result was the death of seventeen persons on the Haymarket square, Chicago. It was not proved that the condemned men threw the bombs, but their connection which the society which advocated and threatened the use of these terrible weapons of destruction was clearly proved and they were found guilty as aiders and abettors. It cannot be asserted that they have not had a full, fair, impartial trial. They have besides been given every opportunity allowed by law to set aside the verdict of the jury, even to carrying the appeal to the Supreme Court, an unprecedented thing in American criminal law practice, the decisions of the Supreme Courts in the several States having heretofore been final.

There can, therefore, be no doubt of the justice of the sentence according to law. The voice of civilized society will also confirm the righteousness of the sentence. Men who openly advocate wholesale murder as a means for overthrowing the institutions which form the foundations of society, and who deliberately put their theories into practice against the guardians of the public peace on the crowded thoroughfares of a city, deserve hanging. They represent an element with which it would be suicidal to parley or palter. Nothing but the sternest justice can be meted out to them. By their own acts, and according to their professed faith, they have put themselves outside the pale of society. There can be no guarantee of peace, no surety for life or property, no exercise of free citizenship, while such men are permitted to walk abroad and preach their pernicious doctrines.

Some palliation has been allowed for Anarchism in despotically governed Russia, but, in America, where the fullest liberty is guaranteed to all men, the murderous doctrines of nihilism, when carried into practice, as at Chicago, cannot be tolerated. Abstract theories concerning the inequalities of life, the tyranny of capital, the injustices of existing social conditions, have no bearing on the treatment of men found guilty of a crime so dastardly as that for which these men are to be hanged. Could anything be more insanely vicious than to attempt the subversion of

civilization by murdering a few policemen? But when we find men believing and acting in this way we are forced to the conclusion that liberty has been pushed to the extremity of license. Society, where such things are possible, must have drifted from its moorings. It must be dragging its anchor. And how could it be otherwise? Among the great masses of men the worship of wealth has taken the place of that faith in God and charity towards their fellows which once dominated all nations that accepted the teachings of Christ and the authority of His Church. A soulless political economy has taken the place of the Gospel of peace upon earth and good will towards men, and this has found its final goal in "The Unknowable," erected by the greatest, most popular of English philosophers, in the place where mankind have hitherto sought peace and contentment in God the Father.

These poor wretches will be hanged with all due and proper circumstance and ceremony, but will hanging them put an end to the evil? It will not. For Nihilism runs in the blood of the nation. The score has gathered and broken at Chicago. It is gathering in London, as it gathered aforesaid in Paris, as it gathered long ago in Rome, as it may gather some day in Montreal. There is a moral disturbance all over the world arising from the world's forgetfulness and neglect of the only principle by which the world can be preserved and saved.

THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

We learn from the Catholic Review that a work is being got out in Germany under Protestant auspices of great interest to Catholics. It is a history of education in Germany, and it proposes to collect materials from every part of the German Empire, and with commendable liberality the editor, Karl Kehrbach, and his collaborators have commenced their labors by soliciting the thorough and cordial co-operation of the great religious orders which have been the main workers in the field of education, especially prior to the French revolution. They applied first to the General of the Jesuits. Father Beckx, feeling that unless their undertaking was helped by the Jesuits the part of Hamlet would indeed be wanting from it. Father Beckx expressed his warm sympathy with the work, and at the request of Herr Kehrbach assigned Father G. M. Parler to co-operate as the representative of the Jesuits. A more suitable person could not have been designated, and the results thus far attained justify the selection. The second volume has just appeared, and the title page is faced by the portrait of St. Ignatius of Loyola. So great an amount of new and important matter bearing upon the history of education has been discovered and thus published to the world that even those best acquainted with the subject are surprised. The bulk of it was probably not known even to the Jesuits themselves.

Succeeding volumes will deal with the educational labors of the great Benedictine Order, and will no doubt be full of interest. The London Tablet, in noticing this work, remarks: "The co-operation of the great Catholic orders in a national work of this kind is noteworthy, especially at a time when German legislation had been pleased to declare the existence of these orders to be hostile to civilization. That a distinguished Protestant literary man should apply to the General of the Jesuits for assistance in the compilation of an encyclopedia work on German education was a remarkable commentary on the law which banishes the Jesuit from Germany. That the co-operation has been so heartily given is a fortunate thing for the character of the thing itself, and gives it a value which it could not have under other circumstances."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland has for a long time suffered from a species of misrepresentation which has done much to give the outside world erroneous ideas concerning the financial, social and business condition of the colony. A recent issue of the Harbor Grace Standard contains a severe castigation of the journalistic slanders who find pleasure in sending abroad all sorts of lying stories. The same paper also contains a letter from Mr. E. M. Phelan, of Boston, Mass., in which he gives the names of two writers, one on the Halifax Chronicle, the other on the Halifax Herald, Liberal and Tory papers respectively, whom he charges directly with being the authors of the slanders to which Newfoundland has been persistently subjected.

After showing these sensational stories as utterly devoid of foundation, and the cause of serious loss and peril to the industries of the colony, the Standard appeals to the press of the United States and Canada that they "will not lend their columns to any such ignoble purpose as maligning a little colony like Newfoundland, thereby unwittingly inflicting a grievous injury on its unoffending inhabitants; that, instead, they will endeavor to help her in perhaps the only way in their power: that is by saying a good—not a bad—word in her favor. When once it has been shown that certain letters and telegraphic despatches are false and misleading, it is hard to conceive of any respectable journal admitting such to its columns. They should be sternly refused. Surely truthfulness and accuracy should be the cardinal characteristics of the correspondence as well as of the leading articles of a reputable paper."

As a proof of the healthy condition of the country the Standard quotes the savings bank returns, which show that in the seven years—from 1880 to 1886—the increase of deposits in the savings' bank amounted to \$526,825, or at the rate of 43 per cent. Only last year was there any decrease, and that amounted only to \$37,441. Excluding 1886, in six years the increase was \$67,261 or at the rate of 46 per cent. In England, from 1870 to 1886, the increase in the deposits in savings banks was only 32 per cent. Newfoundland's increase, therefore, is highly satisfactory and proves that the condition of

the country is sound at the core. Even in such a poor year as last, the deposits only declined to the trifling amount of \$37,441; and this year, up to date, there has been a return to the old healthy rate of increase. It gives us pleasure to publish these statements and trust that the efforts made by the Newfoundland press to counteract the false reports sent abroad will have the desired effect of disabusing the outside world of the false impressions so industrially sought to be created by "liars on space."

SCIENCE VS. MONOPOLY.

A curious extract from a letter by Mr. Thomas Littlehales, manager of the Hamilton Gas Works, is published by the Times of that city. It points to a possible solution of two problems very much discussed in Canada at present, viz.: road construction and sugar production. The extract is as follows:—

"Everywhere I go I find tar roads and sidewalks. In the neighborhood of Liverpool there are hundreds of miles of roads constructed practically like the bit we have down on Mulberry street. Really they are really not quite as well done, but even so, I have been in there scores of miles of tar sidewalks to be seen. The day I returned from Germany I saw from the London Standard that a large factory, covering fourteen acres, had been erected at Miedeburg, Germany, for the manufacture of saccharine from tar, and that so sacred was the fact and success of the process that the German Government had adopted it for army use and had given large orders for it. At present the process is kept a profound secret. I believe it is not in the patent records. Of course, if that were done and the principle once becoming known, others would soon accomplish the same results by other means."

What a blessing it would be if the terrible stone roadways and sidewalks of this city could be abolished and the velvet, noiseless tar pavement substituted. As for the production of sugar from tar, what a revolution that would produce. Our city gas company has been accused of making wonderful profits out of their business as it is, but what a magnificent El Dorado opens before them in the possibility of their producing sugar from tar and bursting the "combine" all to smithereens. The Times says it was informed by a member of the American Gas Light Association that samples of the saccharine were exhibited and tested in New York last week, and the sweetness certainly exceeds that of any description of sugar here before produced. If a cheap and healthful substitute for sugar can be produced from coal tar, consumers are not going to pay tribute to Mr. Drummood. So fetch along the tar barrel.

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Evidence of the strong feeling of unity and good will between the people of Ireland and Scotland, now happily prevailing, is given every day in the press of both countries. United Ireland, of October 22nd, under the heading "Dear Old Scotland," prepared a welcome for the Scotch delegates to Ireland in the following hearty sentences:—

The deputation of representative Scotchmen who are coming over to Ireland next Saturday must get as warm a welcome as the Irish heart can give. Not merely for their own sakes, though there are not in the House of Commons two honest or braver friends of Ireland than Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Brown, the leaders of the deputation. For the sake of their country—for the sake of the nation that Mr. Gladstone in his loving gratitude speaks of as dear old Scotland. We welcome the salvation of Hon. Rule to Scotland. At the last election had Scotland shown as much doubt as England did, the hopes of Mr. Gladstone would have been buried. But Scotland had faith in her old leader, sympathy with the Irish people, and a burning love of justice which impelled her to the right road. She went bodily for Home Rule and the old leader, and as a consequence to-day, Mr. Gladstone's hopes of Home Rule are in peril. Scotland now sends a deputation to Ireland to follow in the wake of the English representatives who have visited us. It is more than five hundred years since Scotland sent a deputation to the Irish people. Then she sent Edward Bruce and an army of six thousand men to help the Celtic Irish to free themselves from the rule of the English. It was a good turn for another. The Celtic Irish had been helping the Celtic Scotch to break the power of Edward north of the border, and on the field of Bannockburn O'Neill's clansmen did much to turn the fortunes of the day. To-day we are renewing that ancient pact between the peoples—peoples who are of the same race, and almost of the same name. Next Saturday we will celebrate the visit of the Scotch deputation in a manner which will worthily express in every way all that the occasion typifies—our kinship, our friendship, and the gratitude that the Irish people feel to a generous nation for a great and noble act of brotherhood rendered in the hour of need.

These expressions of national brotherhood in the hour of Ireland's woes go to prove how great is the movement among the Scotch in favor of a just settlement of the Irish question on lines agreeable to the Irish people. They also prove that Gladstone is leader of the true party of Union, for he has brought about a union of heart and hand between heretofore divided peoples, instead of a union of hate and fraud enforced by coercion. In this great movement we recognize the speedy termination of the bloody methods of Balfour and the dawning of an early day when all the inhabitants of the British Islands will be united as one people in spirit and fact, free from Toryism and the tyranny of a base and degrading system of Government.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

United States Senator Callom, who had a principal share in the production and passing of the Inter-State Commerce Bill, has declared himself strongly in favor of Government control of the telegraph. He is reported as saying that if nobody takes the matter up he will draft and introduce a bill to that effect himself. The subject has been already before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It is possible that the prospect of permanent rival lines, which seemed so fair when the Baltimore & Ohio constructed its system, led some who were in favor of such a measure into a temporary condition of indifference. If so, there can no longer be any excuse for indifference. The entire telegraph system of the country is practically controlled by one man. Telegraph communication is at his mercy. The business and commercial secrets of the whole country are at his command. He can send the business