

has been wisely held—that private character is sacred, and that public men must be judged by their public acts. We may, as all good people do, regret that men of the greatest genius—men who have laid mankind under eternal obligations, should have been guilty of immorality. But the world has learned to separate the good in them from the bad, to elevate the one and depress the other. Therefore he was a wise critic who said that the story of the private lives of the great should not be published, because vain men destitute of genius fancy they become like to them by imitating their follies and their vices. It will thus appear, that the reasoning of the *Kazoot* is utterly at fault, that its morality is bad, and that Judge O'Connor acted a good lawyer, an upright judge, and a Christian gentleman in ruling as he did against the rilling up of private scandal in order to establish public slander.

DANGERS OF THE COMMISSION.

Unquestionably the Executive Governments of Great Britain and the United States must believe there is an equitable way of settling the dispute concerning the fisheries or they would not agree to an International Commission for that purpose. It would be extremely unlikely to suppose either power would enter upon these negotiations with a determination to have everything its own way, regardless of the claims set up by the other. Mutual concession is, in fact, the only way by which an amicable settlement can be obtained.

The question is by no means a complicated one in itself. The danger that lurks in it rises from the position and policy of the Canadian Government. This is well set forth in the Hon. Mr. Longley's remarks which will be found in another column. The fear that the Dominion Government will reject unrestricted reciprocity, if offered by Mr. Bayard, is generally felt and expressed in this country. Were a treaty concluded on that basis, it would be the death of those monopolies, rings, combines, etc., with which the Macdonald ministry is irrevocably bound up. It is, therefore, altogether probable that Sir Charles Tupper will be instructed, in case of the offer being made, to decline unrestricted reciprocity while willing to accept a measure that would exclude certain lines of manufactures. This, we are pretty sure, the American Government would refuse to entertain. In such an event the negotiations must fail. A money payment for the right to fish in Canadian waters is out of the question, but a reciprocity treaty would confer all the advantages which Canadians can ever hope to gain in return for the surrender of fishing privileges. It would place the people of both countries on an equal footing and do away with all existing causes of irritation. But this much to be desired result may be balked by the "combine" of politicians and manufacturers who now control the Government of Canada. The true interests of the country, in fact, will be sacrificed to the greed of a pampered class. Yet anything short of the fullest possible reciprocity will not satisfy our people as a whole.

On the other hand, should the Commission fail to present an acceptable solution of existing difficulties, no other course will be left open to the American Government but to put in operation the non-intercourse law which is held by presidential hands in *terrorum* against Canada. It is wholly improbable that so gigantic a boycott could be long persisted in without bringing about an open rupture and, perhaps, war between the two countries. This is the most serious view of the situation. But were we possessed of a ministry having no class or special interests to protect, and which should be wholly devoted to the general good, there would be no trouble in coming to a permanent settlement. It is because the ministry is not in accord with the general will of the country that we have to fear its action. Nevertheless, should unrestricted reciprocity not be obtained while the fisheries would be surrendered, Sir John's government would not stand any time. No government could stand against the storm of popular disapproval that would arise to follow so disgraceful a surrender. The mischief, however, would be done, and then there would be nothing for those who would have to suffer but to raise the cry of annexation. Failing to accomplish that, their only relief would be found in pulling up stakes and emigrating to the Republic.

Thus it appears that Canada may be compelled to suffer incalculable loss through having a Tory government out of harmony with the people and opposed to the only settlement by which her future peace and prosperity can be secured.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE DETENTION

OF A HANDSOME YOUNG LADY AT MONTREBELLO.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The masses and classes of Hull city were in a sea of excitement on Saturday, when it became known that the Ottawa county constable had arrived in that city with Miss H. Grew, a handsome and accomplished young girl of 17 years, who is widely known in the transatlantic city and resides inachine village. The constable had with him also Messrs. S. Whissel, A. Whissel and their father George Whissel, all of Montebello. The Whissel family were charged with having concealed Miss Grew at their home against her will while her family were looking in vain for her.

The information was laid by the girl's uncle, Mr. P. Lafleur, of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal city. The Whissel family were arraigned before Recorder Champagne Saturday morning and were committed for trial at the assizes.

They were refused bail and Mr. McMahon, who was engaged to act as counsel for the accused, did not appear until the prisoners were being removed to Aylmer gaol. Mr. McMahon asked for bail, but was refused, and a great row occurred in the streets over the removal of the prisoners. Finally they were driven to Aylmer, accompanied by their counsel, who had his client brought before Judge Wurtelo who admitted them to bail.

Miss Grew will remain in Hull for the present at the residence of a friend.

The total wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota is about 86,000,000 bushels.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER, 1887.

Next to Mount St. Elias in Alaska, Mount Tacoma is the tallest peak in the United States. Dr. C. D. Hendrickson, of the *Atlantic Monthly*, for November, describes an ascent to the highest attainable point on the north side of this mountain, which seems to be the centre of a wild and precipitous region, once a seat of enormous volcanic activity, and still retaining a savage grandeur and loneliness. A view of Hendrickson's Falls—one of the illustrations of the number. The new interest of Edgar Poe's *Olivia Delaplane* presents the heroine at the beginning of a career for which she is manifestly adapted—that of a society queen. Maurice Thompson is by nature and temperament peculiarly qualified for the task he has undertaken in the November *American*—a brief description of Poe's *Hyperion* and a discussion of his poetry. The profound sensitivity which consoled his rankling scorn of the poverty that was endured with sweet patience, the intellectual purity, the devotion to the thankless muse—all are sketched by a firm but delicate hand. Paul Hynde had his faults, but they were not those which were attributed to him, and a brother poet does the world a service by drawing the veil and revealing a noble soul. The *American* is entitled "Cypripis," R. D. Noyes entertainingly describes the old forger and chivalrous fancies of Pennsylvania. The original methods of the iron manufacture are so rapidly losing ground that in a few years they will be obliterated. The antiquary machinery already is disused with the tambour-frame and the spinning wheel of our ancestors. This author has caught the last glimpses of this superseded industry. Exactly how and why our continent came to be called America rather than Columbia is very clearly set forth in a paper by Abby Sage Richardson. It has been the fashion for more than a century to fling abuse upon Amerigo Vesputci for having wrested the honor of naming the continent from his discoverer. Quite recently, however, it has been recovered which places the matter in a wholly different light; at all events, as Mrs. Richardson represents it, Vesputci seems to have made no claim for honors that were not his due, and should not be blamed because they were conferred upon him. Sara F. Goodrich and Edith M. Thomas try an experiment in joint authorship in this number of *The American Magazine*. Miss Thomas, of course, contributing the poetical portions of the essay. It deals with Autumn Flowers, and daintily spreads them before the reader. Jennie June has a department entitled *Household Art*, telling how to decorate a room. Dr. Hutchison furnishes Health-Hints for November. The chief poem in this number is the *Enterprise* and *Hyperion* by the Abbess of a stirring and descriptive of a Naval battle that took place in the days of our grandfathers. Helen Chase, George Edgar Montgomery, Bradford Torrey, Hamlin Garland, Rolland King and others contribute verses, and three of the poems are illustrated. There are at least four complete short stories in the number. Address: *American Magazine Co., New York.*

THE "CATHOLIC WORLD" MAGAZINE.

The *Catholic World* for November is calculated to attract the attention of the general reading public by its leading article, "Leo XIII. and the Catholic University," by Bishop Krane of Richmond. The intellectual side of Catholicity is evidently about to be made conspicuous by the authorities of the Church. "A Case of Nationalization" is a striking view of an Irish question showing how a healthy system can flourish on bad food. "The Museum of Art" embodies a view of the museum of the nation, and the author is very interesting to the artist. We have seldom read a more instructive article. Do you love the poor tramp, male or female? Read Mr. Louis Binette's article on "Night-Sleepers in Paris," and you will be consoled. The fiction of this number is the serial story "The Hundred Dollars and a Cow," both excellent. Father Hackner's "The Disturbance of the Social Equilibrium" is a contribution to the study of the social problems now under discussion. It is an old-style, edifying hammer article on the evil results of despotism; it is eloquent and true. Father Becker brings Dr. Brownson and the Catholic Church in a close connection. The *Catholic World* is thus ending a series of articles worthy of the closest study. We should like to see them put out in book form. "An American Hermit," "Chat About New Books," and about a score of pages of delightful reading under the headings "With Readers and Correspondents" and "New Publications." The *Catholic World* is a very readable number. New York: The Catholic World Co., No. 6 Park Place. Montreal: D. J. Sadtler, Notre Dame street.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

for November is a brilliant and interesting number. It opens with a 33-page letter from the Hon. J. A. G. Ross, addressed to Rev. Dr. Fields, who, "Open Letter" to the great agnostic appeared in the August Review. The Colonel is as courteous to the Doctor as Dr. Fields was to him; but there is no such consideration shown to the evangelical creed; for this essay is undoubtedly the most radical production of Colonel Ingalls's pen. It is well entitled "The Agnostic's Creed." General Beauregard completes his War Series by an account of the battle of Petersburg. The "possibilities of animal intelligence" are discussed in an interesting and popular scientific article by Wm. Hosen Ballou. The "Possible Presidents" series is devoted this month to Senator John Sherman, whose services to the nation have been made to the "earliest" set forth in an article understood to be written by Judge Lawrence, of Hamilton, Ohio. "A Censured Bur," by Gail Hamilton, is the title of a lively and characteristic paper on the Andover controversy. "These Wonderful Ophers" is the title of an amusing account by Mr. A. D. Vincent, of the various attempts that have been made to extract gold from the confessions of Shakespeare; but Dr. Bacon wrote his plays. Evidently, Mr. Rice puts no faith in the recent "discoveries," or it is not likely that he could have published this entertaining essay. "English Taxation in America" is a financial presentation of the fact that Irish landlordism is maintained at the expense, very largely, of American industry. It is a revelation of the facts and will interest large classes. Among the shorter essays is a plan for a representative theatre in America by Julian Magnus; "the Mistakes of Cardinal Gibbons"; a reply to Beauregard, by Captain Parker, U. S. N.; "Old Yachts and New," and a plea for fractional currency. For sale by all bookellers and newsmen.

MONTEBELLO, 24th October, 1887.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 26, C.M.E.A., held on Monday evening, 24th October, the following resolutions of sympathy were offered by the Recording Secretary and unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we are pleased to afflict our worthy and respected brother member, John Scanlan, by the death of his esteemed brother, Daniel Scanlan, an energetic business young man, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Scanlan, and the same be published in the *Catholic Record* and *Montreal Post*, and recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

F. C. LAWLER, Rec. Sec. Br. 26.

GREAT HOME RULE MEETING.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—About 10,000 Irishmen attended the mass meeting at St. Mary's, last night, to hear the Rev. O'Connor, D. D., and Sir John Lubbock, M. P., on Home Rule in Ireland. Resolutions were adopted extending sympathy to Gladstone and Parnell in their efforts to secure Ireland's deliverance.

THE CONFERENCE CLOSED.

The Several Delegates Leave for Home—Several Interesting Addresses by the Provincial Premiers.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—The Inter-Provincial Conference closed this morning, the whole of the members being present at the final meeting. As soon as the last details of the business proper were finished, Attorney-General Longley moved, seconded by Hon. J. Norquay.—That the visiting delegates to the Conference desire, before separating, to record their appreciation of the unvarying courtesy of Hon. Mr. Mercer and his colleagues during the meeting of the Inter-Provincial Conference, and to express their warm sense of the unceasing hospitality from both the Government and citizens of Quebec during their entire visit, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Worship the Mayor to be communicated to the citizens of Quebec city. In speaking to the motion, Mr. Longley said the Conference would have the most important bearing on the future of this great Dominion. Difficulties had existed between our various provinces, and sectional feelings had to a large degree prevailed, which was, in some measure no doubt, due to the fact that there had been an absence of frequency of interchange of opinion, and that the public mind of the several provinces had not taken the most important bearing on the future of this great Dominion. Difficulties had existed between our various provinces, and sectional feelings had to a large degree prevailed, which was, in some measure no doubt, due to the fact that there had been an absence of frequency of interchange of opinion, and that the public mind of the several provinces had not taken the most important bearing on the future of this great Dominion. Difficulties had existed between our various provinces, and sectional feelings had to a large degree prevailed, which was, in some measure no doubt, due to the fact that there had been an absence of frequency of interchange of opinion, and that the public mind of the several provinces had not taken the most important bearing on the future of this great Dominion.

When I speak of the courtesies received from the citizens of Quebec and the ladies, I am touching a chord which will evoke a warm response from all the hearts here present. The various cities, however, which form such an important feature in the life of man have made a lasting and profound impression on the minds of the visiting delegates. I may mention that, in anticipation of my submitting such a resolution, there has been a general desire on the part of the delegates to have the privilege of seconding it. The exercise of this privilege is a privilege which has been best at times, and a delicate difficulty, and has been a source of embarrassment, but being compelled at last to make a choice, I feel, as representing the eastern portion of the Provinces, that my selection should be made from the west, and I have therefore selected Hon. John Norquay.

Hon. John Norquay said he appreciated the selection made by the mover of the resolution in calling upon him to second the motion. He felt that he could not do justice to the great kindness and courtesy that had been extended to the delegates by the Hon. Mr. Mercer, Madame Mercer, the Mayor and the good people of the city of Quebec. He felt bound to say that now that their labors were about closing, his stay in the Ancient Capital had been one of continual pleasure. Although he felt at times inclined to regret the anxiety with which the Chairman had kept them down to their work, because of his own desire to see more of the beauties of the place, now that the close had been about reached he could pay this tribute to the members of the Conference, their worthy chairman included, that they had been very kind and courteous in their treatment of him, and he felt sure that the result of their labors would be a future year's recognition as a monument to their honor. He had taken special delight in viewing the beautiful landscape surrounding the city to the magnificent river that rolled down to the sea, and other points of interest. He had been deeply impressed by the kindness and courtesy which Madame Mercer had shown them during their stay in the city, and said that when they took their departure they would be laboring under a great obligation to the Premier, his excellent wife, and the people of Quebec. They would look back with pleasure to the time they had spent among them, and the enjoyment that they had had as the recipients of the hospitality so generously tendered them, which had lightened their labors and made them loath to depart.

Hon. Mr. Mercer, in replying, said:—Hon. John Norquay's remarks, acknowledging the thanks which you have been kind enough to tender my colleagues and myself, I feel that I cannot allow this Conference to adjourn without giving expression to the gratitude felt by the Government, Legislature and people of Quebec for the promptness with which they have represented the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Maritime Provinces, to our invitation to meet in this Inter-Provincial Conference for the purpose of discussing matters of general interest to the several Provinces. Five out of the seven Provinces which constituted the Dominion had accepted our invitation. These five provinces comprise 4,110,014 inhabitants, or 4,384,810, the total population of Canada, inclusive of the territories, (56,445) which were not invited and could not be represented, and the expression of the unanimous opinion of these five provinces upon matters of such importance as those which have been dealt with by this Conference cannot fail to carry great weight. I am sure that with me you regard the sister provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island did not send representatives to our meeting; but, notwithstanding, we have not overlooked the interests which they have in common with us. Even if this Conference had had no other effect than that of bringing together the members of the Government of the several provinces, and enabling them to discuss the questions which have been dealt with, it would still have been a success; but when, in addition to this, we consider the importance of the questions which have been discussed and brought to a favorable solution, it is evident that our labors will be productive of the most beneficial results as regards the future Government and welfare of the Dominion. After matters of general interest and friendly discussion of all the imperfections which have fettered the free working of our Constitution, we have come to an unanimous conclusion as to the defects which exist and the remedy which should be applied to them. Amongst the numerous propositions of vital importance which are comprised in the series of resolutions unanimously adopted by this conference, and signed by every one of its members, I am happy to state that the autonomy of the provinces has been most positively asserted as the real basis of our form of Government, and the only guarantee of its maintenance. This will, no doubt, meet the views of the intelligent portion of the community and the true friends of our common country. The very different questions of the financial position of the provinces and their respective claims have been satisfactorily dealt with, and after a thorough and unprejudiced discussion of the matter, the delegates to the Conference have come to a conclusion which, if carried out, will meet the requirements of the various provinces with respect to the general interests of the Dominion. Our labors have been so successful, it is undoubtedly due to the assiduity and courtesy displayed by the members of the conference and the harmony and good feeling which have prevailed throughout their deliberations. For my part, I may say that before we convened I had already formed a high opinion of your capacity as a body, and that now that I have had an opportunity of observing the able manner in which you have expressed your views I feel that I do not flatter when I say that I congratulate our sister provinces on having their affairs administered by such able and practical men, and men so devoted to the interests of their provinces. I am happy to state

that the most prominent features of the proceedings of this conference have been attached to our Federal institutions and loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign. A very pleasant feature in connection with the Conference has been the presence of our Capital of ladies from the other provinces, whose visit on this occasion has contributed so much to the enjoyment of our citizens, and who will leave most charming recollections behind them. We were glad to have you all with us, and the trees which have been planted will serve to perpetuate the remembrance of the presence and labors in our midst. When your fellow-citizens visit Quebec these trees, which will be the object of our special care, will serve to remind them of those who so worthily represented them on this important occasion. Permit me, in the name of the Province of Quebec, to bid you farewell, to say how happy it has been to tender you its hospitality, and how sincerely it prays for your welfare and the prosperity of your provinces.

It was next moved by Hon. H. Mercer, seconded by Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Blair and Norquay, that thanks be tendered to Hon. Mr. Mowat for the able manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of this Conference.

Mr. Mercer said: I am sure I but express the feelings of those who are present at the meeting of this Conference, when I say that we are all deeply indebted to Hon. Mr. Mowat for the able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations and whose great experience and well known abilities as a statesman have agreeably helped our labors by helping us to solve the difficult questions we had to discuss.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion that has just been made by the Hon. the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. I share with him the opinion that it has been very much to our advantage that we have had as the presiding officer of this Conference, a gentleman who not only occupies a very high position among the statesmen of the country, but is also one of those who participated in the Conference of 1864—a Conference which has often been referred to in our present meeting. It is but a duty to me to my own province to say that the meeting in 1864, which was the beginning of the Confederation scheme, is not regarded in Nova Scotia with the same favor as in the Province of Quebec. The Province of Nova Scotia never assented to these arrangements, moreover the Province of Nova Scotia never really, either by its legislature or by its people, assented to the scheme of Confederation. The view of the fact and of the deep feeling which has existed in the province in relation both to the terms of an act and to the manner in which the union was brought about, I have found it necessary, both in justice to my own views and to the views which I believe to be entertained by a large majority of the people of my province to present to the Conference a statement of the position of Nova Scotia. I could not expect that the members of the Conference would concur in my views. I recognize the fact that I speak from an exceptional standpoint, but I have the gratification of knowing that the views which I have felt it my duty to present have made some impression upon the Conference and that the public men of the other provinces have been willing to recognize, perhaps, in a larger degree than before the fact that the grievances of Nova Scotia were not without justice. We necessarily approached the consideration of this question from different standpoints from that occupied by others. We do not know at this moment what the future will be, but we feel bound to present to the future in relation to the questions which have excited so much discussion in the past, and we don't intend to tie our hands; but I have always held, and I hold now, that so long as our province is within the union it is our duty to make the most of the Confederation, but the best of it. In that spirit we have been ready to work with the other provinces, and our sister provinces, in considering the method of common interest to all the provinces. I feel deeply impressed with the generous spirit which has pervaded our conference. I have not failed to urge my own views, but I hope I have been willing to consider the difficulties of the other provinces as well, and I am satisfied that the members of the Conference have been ready to seek reasonable remedies for such difficulties as are recognized by all. It may be that we shall not be able to satisfy every one. We, from Nova Scotia, and the same may be said for the other provinces, have not been commissioned to make any bargain, but to state our views, and hence do not undertake to bind our government or our people to what is done. Of course, we have only agreed to that which, all things considered, we think will improve the position of Nova Scotia, but if it shall be found that what has been agreed to is not calculated to advance our interests, we do not undertake to commit our province to it. Nevertheless, we hope that, in view of the generous spirit which has been manifested at the Conference, every province may find it in their interest to accept the result of this Conference as beneficial, although it is necessary to maintain, on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia, a right to urge, if they see fit, a separation of their province from the Dominion. It has been urged by some that by participation in the consideration of common matters, and in the consideration of the matter which has been discussed, our province has been deluged with a separation. We do not intend that by any act of ours we shall restrict the freedom of our people. The Conference has dealt with matters of great importance, and I believe that while our province remains a member of the confederation its position will be improved. The measure of common interest which we have agreed to is a measure which will be of great benefit to the Dominion. The Hon. gentleman closed an able speech by stating that by the coming together of the Cabinets of the several provinces a better knowledge of men and things had been arrived at. He also warmly alluded to the generous hospitality of Quebec's citizens and the Cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Mowat said the delegates from New Brunswick left their seats under deep obligations to the Premier of Ontario for the marked ability and courtesy with which he had presided. He was free to say that he had had little expectation that the sessions would have been so harmonious or would have resulted in an agreement upon so many points of common interest to the people of the several provinces. He was glad to say that the views which he had expressed had been reached very harmoniously, and had led to an expression of views. If what they had agreed upon should be to the advantage of the people it was largely due to the assistance they had received from the presiding officer. It was a courteous act on the part of Mr. Mercer who, as convenor of the Conference, had so fully discharged his duties. He offered that to the Premier of Nova Scotia, and it was an act which was appreciated by all the delegates. He heartily echoed the cordial expressions uttered here as to the kindness of the members of the Quebec Government and the citizens. He was heartily glad on Mr. Mercer's account that the serious responsibility of bringing about the gathering had been simply satisfied by results. When the resolutions in which they had agreed had been submitted to their absent colleagues and had been approved of and made public, he was sure that it would be acknowledged that they had done work of great importance to Canada. He would be able to tell his colleagues that in all matters relating to the New Brunswick delegates had succeeded in accomplishing all they had desired without injustice to any other province.

Mr. Mowat, in acknowledging the resolution, said:—I must be very brief. It gives me the greatest pleasure to say that this conference has given me the opportunity of forming new friendships, which I gratefully value, and which I hope to retain for the rest of my life. I appreciate the honor which this conference did me in appointing me as the chairman, and I think it my duty to say that while I have attended meetings of various kinds for public purposes, including the Quebec conference of 1864, I have never had to do with a body of men who manifested more ability, candor and patriotism than those who have been gathered here. I have especially observed how thoroughly any resolution has been discussed, and at the same time, how little repetition there has been. In fact, I cannot recall any discussion of important subjects in any public body in which there has been so little of mere talk, so little speaking immaterial to the subject. I am ex-

tremely grateful for the way in which the resolutions and speeches have referred to my sense of the manner in which I discharged my duties as Chairman, and I trust that the work we have now brought to a close will prove of great service to our country.

The meeting then closed with cheers for the Queen and the Maritimes, and the members left by the afternoon train for Toronto, and the Maritime Province delegates left this evening for their homes. There is no denying now that the Conference has been a great success, and more, that the greatest good feeling and harmony has existed from the beginning to the end.

RECIPROCITY.

Hon. Mr. Longley of Nova Scotia Interviewed on the Subject.

STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL UNION.

The Fisheries Commission—What He Thinks Will be the Likely Result of It—The Quebec Conference a Success.

Hon. Mr. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, was interviewed on Monday by a representative of this paper. The hon. gentleman is tall, slim and dignified looking, and has a few streaks of grey in his dark hair. He is a very pleasant conversationalist, and when talking on political subjects speaks directly to the point. He is at present a guest of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. McShane, and intends only remaining a day or two in the city. He is one of the oldest upholders of the cause of unrestricted reciprocity, and has, with the United States, and has given much by his writings and speeches to educate the people up to it. Speaking on this subject this morning, he said:—"Prior to the last general election I endeavored to induce the Liberal leaders to adopt the policy. I claim that the policy of Sir John Macdonald is a policy of creating interprovincial trade and securing a national sentiment in Canada. That is the true meaning of the N.P. It means more than mere protection of commercial interests, but a national Canadian sentiment as well. That policy would be sound, and ought to be supported by all parties, if our geographical position was such that it was possible. But, unfortunately, the commercial position of the Dominion is such that it is not possible to have a healthy interprovincial trade. After twenty years' experience in confederation, with absolute freedom of trade between the several provinces, with enormous expenditures on railways, specially designed to promote this trade, there is practically no day-to-day healthy interprovincial trade. The Maritime Provinces are contented with the existing arrangements to purchase very largely their manufactured goods from Montreal and other cities of the other provinces, but they are compelled to pay for them in cash. Scarcely a single product of the soil, the forest or the sea from the Maritime provinces ever seeks or finds a market in the Upper Provinces. Some articles, such as wool, are sent to Montreal (only about 210,000 tons) which is but a small fraction in the coal industry of Nova Scotia. It is true that we send some manufactured cotton and refined sugar to the Upper Provinces, but this would scarcely involve the labor of 500 citizens. The products of the great natural resources of the Province are sent to Montreal to seek a market elsewhere. This is the chief cause of the

WIDESPREAD FEELING OF DISCONTENT which prevails. The same principles are applicable to all the provinces. Ontario's trade is not with the Maritime provinces but with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. Manitoba trade is not with Ontario and Quebec but with St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the railway problem which is agitating Manitoba is the outcome of a universal want on the part of the people of that province of trade with the United States. The trade of British Columbia is almost entirely with California. Montreal, while gaining certain advantages from her present trade with the Maritime Provinces, would, from her position, secure a hundred-fold greater advantage by obtaining access to the enormous trade of the states surrounding her. The Liberal party hitherto have opposed the National Policy of Sir John Macdonald, but have substituted nothing in its place. People have looked in vain for an indication of what commercial policy would be pursued in the event of a change of government. Commercial Union exactly supplies the needed policy. Recognizing that the N.P. is impossible, and cannot be permanent owing to geographical difficulties, the whole problem is solved by a policy of COMMERCIAL UNION. This would allay the discontent in Nova Scotia, it would settle the railway problem in Manitoba, would give an enormous impetus to the agricultural industry of Ontario and Quebec, and would force an impossible task of attempting to force an unnatural and profitless trade between provinces geographically separated.

Do you think that at this question of commercial union will come up at the Fisheries Commission soon to in Washington?

I have no doubt it will. I have reason to believe that Secretary Bayard regards this as the most practical and permanent settlement of the fishery difficulty. The United States will not consent to any scheme of partial reciprocity, neither will they agree to a settlement of any such interpretation as that put forward by the Canadian Government of the treaty of 1818. Therefore, the commission must either result in the acceptance of unrestricted reciprocity or a total surrender of Canadian rights in the fisheries, or it will fail. I have no doubt that Mr. Bayard will propose unrestricted reciprocity as a basis of settlement, and I have reason to fear that Sir Charles Tupper, acting under the authority of the Canadian Government, will decline that offer, which will be disastrous to the best interests of this Dominion, and every countryman of Mr. Chamberlain will, no doubt, be guided very largely by Sir Charles Tupper's advice in the negotiations for the reason that the interests involved are chiefly Canadian. There can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Chamberlain would agree to unrestricted reciprocity as a basis of settlement if advised by Sir Charles that this was clearly in line with Canadian interests, but from what we know of the aims and policy of the present administration and the influence which manufacturers and monopolists exert upon the action of Sir John Macdonald, it seems only likely that this splendid opportunity of obtaining unrestricted trade relations with our great neighbor will be thrown away and the interests of every province

WANTONLY SACRIFICED.

I hope I am right, but I have no confidence that this great question of unrestricted interprovincial trade will ever be accomplished under the regime of Sir John Macdonald. But so sanguine am I that the great mass of the people of every province are in favor of this policy that in the event of the Butcherworth bill being adopted by the American Congress, I am certain that no government which failed to initiate corresponding legislation on our side could not exist for one year. Popular opinion will compel corresponding action on the part of our Parliament. Now, this question for the next few years will be

THE OVERSHADOWING ONE

in this country. In six months it has developed already into great importance. As its enormous interests involved become more thoroughly known it will grow in extent every day until all other minor issues are forgotten in the one absorbing question, shall we or shall we not have the advantage of unrestricted trade relations with our neighbors?

"What are your impressions in regard to the Inter-Provincial Conference?"

"The delegates from the Maritime Provinces

came to the conference with no very definite idea as to the course matters would take. They were not certain as to what subjects would be discussed, or how far the conference would result in any definite action. They came simply to listen and to talk, and the interests of their respective provinces were involved, they would be ready to maintain them. I am pleased to state the conference assumed a wider scope and larger proportions than any of us had anticipated, and there existed the most perfect harmony and unity of action among the representatives of all the provinces. I have no hesitation in saying that the result of the conference will prove of great interest to the people of this country and lead to important developments."

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:—

SIR,—Is it not a singular historical coincidence that the triumvirate in whose hands lie the lives and liberties of our fellow countrymen in Ireland, are descended in direct line from patriots and *regicides*? But, then, it is an old and tried saying that "history repeats itself."

In no instance, perhaps, in the annals of Great Britain and Ireland has this been so forcibly vindicated, and proved so infallibly correct as in the persons of the illustrious (1) Londonderry, Balfour and Salisbury. That which is here announced admits of no doubt that your duty to demonstrate to the satisfaction of your readers that just such a triumvirate, seven years since, Stewart, Lord Castlereagh, first sold his country, and immediately afterwards say through remorse—went and cut his throat; as the thirty piece he received were no equivalent for the traitor's hand. To change the detested name his successor took the title of Londonderry, and the present Lord, Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Londonderry, the grandson of patriots, Stewart, and suicide Castlereagh.

"Thus from sire to son," &c.

The second of the great triumvirate, bloody Balfour, at present Chief Secretary for Ireland, is a direct descendant of that Sir James Balfour, who, in 1706, drew up and signed with his own hand "A bond of manly unity and support for the murder of Dunlop, and the hand of Mary, Queen of Scots, and King of Scotland by courtesy. The bond ran thus:—"That inasmuch as it was thought expedient and most profitable for the commonwealth, by the whole nobility and lords undertrant should take a young fool and proud traitor should take a young fool and proud traitor, for divers causes, and that they all had concluded that he should be put to death by way or other, and whosoever should take the deed in hand, or do it, they should defend and fortify it as themselves, for it should be, by every one of their own, reckoned and hidden down by themselves."

At present, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir James Balfour and four other nobles, viz. Huntly, Argyll, Maitland and Bothwell, the latter set the fuse to the train and blow up the house in which the young king was concealed, and sent the gunpowder to blow it up. (See *Barons' Chronicle*.)

In drawing a comparison between Balfour and the other conspirators, it must be admitted that the former possessed all the latter's crimes and vices except one: Bothwell never was a traitor.

"Free from one damning guilt, at least, His soul had ever been, He did not sell his country's rights, Nor lawn on England's Queen."

—*Arthur's Ballad.*

We have seen that Sir James Balfour was a conspirator and regicide. It remains to show that he was also a traitor, patriotic and inflexible. When Queen Victoria, in 1841, he traitorously gave it into the hands of the conspirators, with whom he was in close league he also sold his country to the "Good Queen" (as it is called), and lastly, he turned informer on a fellow countryman, and was a traitor. The present Chief Secretary for Ireland, bloody Balfour, is Sir James Balfour's direct descendant. Sir James Balfour, the conspirator, regicide and informer. Can we wonder at the epithet "Bloody" given to the Secretary? Like prodigies like! History repeats itself! Regarding the last of the triumvirate and inflexible, all patriotic history avers that his great ancestor, Cecil, the landowner, but caused to be opened and copied, all the correspondence of Mary Queen of Scots, from her arrival in England, suppressed much of it, gave a wrong meaning to the rest, by effacing and supplying words bearing a very different interpretation from her own. In fact he forged, or caused to be forged, documents, upon which he trumped up charges against the Queen of Scots. The Spanish ambassador writes, "that Cecil was trying to destroy the Queen of Scotland with terrible force, *con furia terrible*." Lingard VI., p. 93. It was disablied Cecil who suggested the simplest plan of getting rid of the royal captive, viz., "quickly to murder her in prison."

Labouchere, vol. II., p. 305. Such then is the character of the great ancestor of the Premier of England, a forger, murderer, and regicide! Just the instrument that served the ends of the Virgin (3) Queen Bess. What wonder poor Ireland is bleeding at every pore, when she is under the draconian laws of such a London-derry, the descendant of that traitor Castlereagh, Balfour, the descendant of the traitor and inflexible Cecil! This is history repeating itself.

W. McK.

Montreal, Oct. 26, 1887.

HALDIMAND ELECTION.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 28.—[Special]—The writ for the new election in Haldimand has been issued. The nomination will take place on Saturday, Nov. 5th, and the polling on the following Saturday. Mr. Langill, of Jarvis, has been again selected as Returning Officer. The *Lagersville Times*, which during the last election contest in Haldimand was the organ of the Conservative Association, has come out squarely in favor of the Liberal candidate in the present contest. As the journal is one of the most energetically conducted in the county, it is not to be wondered at that the *Lagersville* of Haldimand. The editor has evidently become disgusted with the manner in which the Dunville Tory wire-pullers—aided by the Cayuga coterie, and the forgers of the infamous "Queen's" circular to the Indians—have been endeavoring to thwart the wishes of the electorate, and he wisely resolved to aid in making as possible. He concedes that Haldimand Liberals have never been defeated since that grand old Reformer, Lyon Mackenzie, hoisted the banner of Reform over the county and carried it to victory; and asserts that a Liberal victory would be an honest vote and a fair count. Had such been the case at the last election, the present expensive contest would have been unnecessary.

AN IRISH CROWN SOLICITOR RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mr. Blake, Crown Solicitor at Cork, has resigned. He declares that the Crimes act leaves him no discretion in judging whether an accused person is guilty or not. He believes, moreover, that the act is directed against political opponents of the Government.

Now is the time when they eat larks in England, and do not appear to be ashamed, either.