THE TRUE WITNESS'

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Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST or TRUE WITNESS will receive one of our splendid Litho. Pictures, grouping Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt.

WEDNESDAY......MARCH 28, 1888.

MR. SKINNER, M.P. for St. John, N.B turned his cost before. He has only turned it again. As Byron sald of Southey :-" He turned his coat and would have turned his skin.

He's a Skinner.

A LONDON despatch in a morning contemporary says Lord Stanley, of Preston, out new Governor-General, is "an active member of the Imperial Federation League." We would give him a word of advice which, if he hearkens to it, may save him a heap of trouble. Drop that fad! Have nothing to do with it or any political or party question while holding the position of Governor-

HERE is a choice morceau from United Ireland of March 3rd: "Lord Ripon, when he was addressing the Junior Reform Club in Liverpool, taunted Mr. Balfour with failing to come to close quarters with Mr. O'Brien's acts. 'It was one of the most powerful assaults ever made upon a British Minister,' said Lord Ripon. Mr. Balfour shirked the challenge. He skulked behind a harangue made up of paltry jibes and insipid frivolities about Mr. O'Brion's weight. He found it easier to prattle about the weight of his prisoner's body than to tackle the weight of his arguments."

Manitona has compelled Sir John to surrender his position on the veto and the sailway monopoly. The cost to the Dominion In order to compensate the C. P. R. Company is said to be "a matter of eighteen or nine teen millions." That is a pretty good haul for the rallway. People who think may calculate from this what the monopolists value their exclusive rights at. But when all comes to be settled the actual amount of the compensation will be found to be much larger than the sum mentioned. Still it is better than spending the money in suppressing a retellion which, perhaps, could not be emppressed.

THE nomination is gazetted of Prince Victor Albert Dhuleep Singh to a commission as lieutenant in the Royal Draggons, the Prince having commendably finished his studies as a callet in the Royal Military College, Sand hurst. What would have been thought of the man, who, 40 years ago, had predicted that one day the grandson of the Lion of the Punjaub, England's most formidable enemy on the Indian continent, would one day become a loyal subject of the Queen-Empress; receive an English education; become the godson of his govereign: take up his stand by the throne. as a right, at the Jubileo reception, and finally would receive an honorable commission in the army of his grandfather's enemies. whilst his father is still in voluntary exile at the court of Russia.

THE studies relating to the transformation of the largest vessels of the "General Navigation Company" into warships have commenced at Genoa and Naples. The steamers in question are ammunitioned with Longridge shot and cannon, and a few with lance torpedo tubes. In cases of necessity, this auxiliary fleet, added to the men-of-war, may be of great service, either for the transport of troops, the protection of the coasts, the defence of the entrance to the gulfs, or even for fighting. The auxiliary fleet will not num. ber less than 100 ships.

What a sum of money can be made out of water, especially when mixed with a little milk. Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, the London. England, city analyst, has made a rather interesting report on the question of the adulteration of food. The articles most likely to be adulterated are milk, coffee, and alcoholic beverages. It is estimated by the Local Government Board that Londoners are now paying from sixty to seventy thousand pounds a year "for water sold under the name of milk." In one district men receive between £7,000 and £8,000 for the dairymen amounted to no more than £100. According to the "Organ der Militar

2,219,000; Warsaw, 973,000; Kiew. 1,557, 000; Odessa, 1,481.000; Moscow, 3,995,000; Kasan, 5,771,000.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

A Constantinople correspondent says that the condition of the Turkish soldiers is getting worse and worse. The soldiers have not received their pay for several months and their worn-out uniforms have not been replaced. The infantry have only old shoes and some even have none at all. Dangerous diseases flourish, and our correspondent says that in case of war half of the soldiers would be useless.

THE WAR ESTIMATES IN FRANCE. A general examination of the War Estimates just presented to the French Chamber, and their comparison with previous Budgets, brings out two interesting facts: latly-The total expenditure of the War Department, which had followed an increasing progression up to 1884, has been steadily on the decrease since that period. Whereas in 1884 it had risen to 596,318,580 francs, the following takes place in one decade would feed the year it had fallen to 582,636,984 francs; in 1886 to 574,758,438 fr.; in 1887 to 555,934,-529 fr.; and finally, the Estimates for 1888 only reach 536,899,730 fr.; say a decrease of expenditure from 1887 to 1888 of 19,034,799 fr., and for the four years of 59,418,850 fr., say 60,000,000 in round numbers. 2adiy-The amount of actual expenditure, which prior to 1884 exceeded the Budget Estimates every year, has since then been much below the latter. The closing audit for 1884 shows the actual expenditure to have been 591,731,-960 fr. 47c., or 4,586,649 fr. 53c. below the estimate for that year mentioned above. The provisional balance sheet drawn up for the financial year 1886, at the request of the Committee, gives the expenditure as 11,715,-340 fr. 77c. below the estimate. Thus, admitting the figures for 1886 to be correct, inasmuch as they can scarcely vary from those to be established at the final audit, the expenditure, which in 1884 had amounted to \$151,880,736, while assets have expanded 591,731,960 fr. 47c., had dropped in 1886 to by \$133,387, being \$231,448,089 against 563,044,097 fr. 232., showing a saving of 28 \$231,314,702. The excess of assets over liatities is now, therefore, \$79,615,404. Cir. millions to have been effected between 1884 culation shows a contraction of \$588,732, and 1886.

HELP FOR IRELAND.

How much money do the Irish people of Canada subscribe for one political campaign in this country, and how much do they subscribe for the Irish National cause? We ack-How much? In the one case two political parties fight for the ascendency ; in the other a nation, and that nation our own, is fighting existence, autonomy, national life from agencies or other banks in foreign and liberty. The one is a small, countries show an increase of \$1,448,639 a very small, thing, in comparison with the other, and yet we would bet a sunbeam to a snowflake that, year in and year out, the land the balances due from other banks Irish people of Canada give more for political contests in this country than they give to the contests in this country than they give to the Eastern Townships Bank having obtained Irish national cause. And it is not because that amount of additional subscribed capital. they think more, or as much, or half as much, of the one as they do of the other, but this contribution being from Eastern Town because in Canadian politics subscriptions are collected with a vim, while in Irish national made up as follows:-Bank of B. N. affairs we are disposed to ease up a little now A. \$72,935, Banque du Peuple \$60,000 and again. But this should not be so, and Bank of British Columbia \$19,466. The t may tax our faith to keep at the good work year after year, decade after decade, aye, century after century, but we are winning all \$8,228 601 for January. Taking the state the time and the great issue involved is ment as a whole, we think it indicates a the time and the great issue involved is worth, and more than worth, the labor. " Keep hammering away "-that is the motto that wins, for the night is long that never finds the day.

HYPNOTISM AND MEDICINE.

On the 30th of August last, Doctor Luys made a communication to the Academy of Medicine, respecting the action of certain substances efficacious at a distance upon persons in a state of mesmerism. The Academy bers; and, contrary to custom, nominated a vesterday to the Academy. After giving circonformity with the nature of the substances experimented, consequently neither therapeutics nor forencic medicine need attach any importance to the effects produced.

A RIDDLE IN STATESMANSHIP. Manitoba wips hand over hand. The Dominion and the friends of Provincial it is "a glorious victory." It tells the men who would rob us of the constitutional rights we all enjoy to beware. It indicates as plain as ABC that in those days the now be doubled by the lines Sapeople will stand no fooling when their binka-Briansk and Kovno-Wilna-Minsk. iberties are at stake. Monopoly has to go: Manitoba is not to be "checked" as Sir John A. Macdonald himself once said. She is to be allowed to build railways where she alone Dr. Saunders calculates that the milk. pleases. The monopoly clause is to be wiped out and so it ought to be. So far water they had mingled with the commodity we have reason to rejoice for the on the objective Kursk-Moscow line can be they supplied to their customers. Yet in the the sake of the people of the other provinces, same district he says the fines imposed on who have to fight against the centralizing be provided for, but whether on the other policy of the Dominion, as well as for the It is not to be wondered at that adulteration | people of Manitobathemselves | But we must | gle campaign is doubtful. It would require of milk continues when the profit is so large | not forget that we are to pay more millions for the victory which the people of Manitoba Wissenschaftlichen Terein," Russia will not thus win. The building of railroads lack horses whenever a mobilization takes to the houndary will tap the trade of the know what would be the final place. The latest returns show that in North-West to the injury of all the other aim of these operations, whether St. Peters-Russia in Europe, including Finland, there provinces. But it is right that the people of burg or Moscow, it should be certainly are actually 20,000,000 horses, distributed as Manitoba should build railroads where they decided on in favor of the latter. Mr. Sarm.

strange part of this "statesmanship" is that being done us! So the Tories govern, and by their deeds they should be judged and-per-

BARONS AND "HINDS."

Thousands of people in Russia are crying for "bread" and yet the Czir's stables cost \$1,300,000 annually. Tens of thousands of paupers are fed and clothed and housed in England every year and yet the hereditary pension list, with so much of the bar sinister on its pages, rolls up to an enormous sum per annum. The ancients dissolved diamonds and precious stones and swallowed them at their festivals and then complained of the hungry plebians in the market place; the moderns spend millions in waste and riotous luxury and growl because God's children, in marshalled lines, cry that there should be no hunger on footstool. The waste, wanton and placid, that hungry and clothe the naked for a century. We can all see this as we look around us. Gamblers grow rich in five minutes by tossing a copper in a stock exchange, while honest worth plods its way in obccurity to the grave. We are not Communists nor Socialists, as these words are popularly understood, but there is enough of human nature in our mankind to make us believe that there is something wrong when the few get the big loaf while millious are fighting for the crumbs.

THE DANK STATEMENT.

We are indebted to The Shureholder of this city for the following careful roview of the

last Canada Gazette bank statement : -"The bank statement for the month of February has been issued as a supplement to the Canada Gazette. Compared with January, liabilities have been reduced by \$48,051, being now \$151,832,685 against which is principally due to the winding up of the Federal. Specie shows an expansion of \$4,085, and Dominion notes one of \$127,098 Dominion Government deposits have increased by \$253,010, and other deposits by Loans to the Dominion Gov. **\$709,385.** ernment have been reduced by \$337,507, and other loans by \$354,480. Overdue notes and bills and other debts not specially scured, which are also included under other loans, show an expansion of \$87,966, and overdue debts secured also show an expansion amounting to \$37,633. Balances due and reach \$14,000,000. Balances due by banks and agencies in the United King dom have been reduced to \$4,683,037. in Canada amount to \$3,878,824. Capital subscribed has been increased by \$1,350, the In paid up capital there is an addition of \$45. ships Bank also. In the reserve fund there was an expansion of \$152.401. total amount of the reserve fund is \$17,951,-215. Directors' plums are still shewing an increase and now amount to \$8,311,492 against healthy ficancial condition generally and a sound one for the banks.

GERMANY V. RUSSIA.

A German correspondent at St. Petersburg gives his opinion thus on the probable movements of Prince Moltke against the Russian army, in case of a continental war : The chief of the Prussian staff would seize Russian Poland according to the following tactics. Threatening Wilna on his extreme left and Kiew on his right; at an unforecen moment was much struck by the experiments related he would force the attack upon Brest by Doctor Luys, who is also one of its mem. Libovski, and would shut up in Warsaw all the Russian forces in Poland. Meanwhile commission, charged with the control of ex- | the Austro-Hungarian army, already concenperiments. The commission have ended their trated in Galicia and Buckowina, having task. M. Dujardin-Beaumetz read his report entered Lemberg, would advance by the River Bug to attack Brest Libovski on cumstantial details of the experiments made the south. Simultaneously, and still in the presence of the committee, he con- more rapidly, would be advanced the cluded that the commission named by the torrents of German troops from Academy, for the purpose of examining the Konigsberg, Danzig and Thom covering facts advanced by M. Luys, at the sitting of all northern Poland and crossing the now the 30th August, 1887, is of the opinion that | useless barriers of the Vistula and Bug. Thus none of the facts verified by them have any the Russian army corps would be completely surrounded in less than two weeks and driven towards Germany, where they would meet fresh German troops, and finally, far from their country and the base of their stores. would find themselves either forced to surrer. der, or be crushed and destroyed in detail at Ivangorod-Modlin. Another German, Mr. Prairie Province triumphs in its struggle for | Sarmelicus, thus proposes the plan of cam-Home Rule against the grasping policy of the paign. First, the freedom of railway movement would be secured by seizing the forliberties rejoice all over the country. And tresses on the Vistula and Niemen. Three railways, Lemberg-Radizilor, Kief-Warsaw, Brest-Smolensk, would serve as store lines to as many armies, and would These storelines would ensure the complete viotualling of the operating armies. Their comprised of the interests of the North-flank would be secured by the occupation of West, which we desire to make as attractthe Dwina line on the north and by massing ivo as possible to settlers, and of the interforces on the line of Galicia on the south. The final march towards the centre of Russia executed under present conditions. It would hand this position could be attained in a sinmore time, especially if the distance and the resistance of the Russians are taken into account. As to the question, to

view, concludes thus: "Russia no longer while we, in these provinces, are injured by | holds an exceptional position from her dimenlosing the trade of the North-West, we must sions and geographical position. If our pay more millions for the right that is being generation is obliged to settle the questiondone to Manitoba, but for the wrong that is the conflict between Slave and Germans-by war, then Germany will carry it on with success. To this end it is only necessary to apply the lessons of modern warfare to the territories of Lithuania and Poland. and to make the German soldiers understand that they have to defend their hearths, their Germanio civilization, and their existence in the woods and marshes of the east, against the enterprize and covetousness of Panslavism.

MR CURRAN ON RECIPROCITY.

of this Dominion. The fact is true, but money.
We maintain, therefore, that Eastern Canthe inference is not justified. There is ada will lose nothing by the construction of the no parallel between the two cases. Geographical positions and the difficulties of commutational positions and the difficulties of commutations of the national interest for it to get. It will lose only that the inference is not justified. There is nication, which were then much greater than now, were, and are, not the same. The Legislative Union deprived Ireland of all power to make its own laws while Unrestricted Reciprocity would neither destroy the Dominion Parliament nor the Provincial Legislatures. It was Free Trade in Ireland -from 1782 to 1800-that rebuilt the frish manufactories and made them the most prosperous in Europe, all things considered. And, if we take the Irish case did for that country during the brilliant period of Grattan's Parliament, then the same Free Trade may do for the people of Cana la in their commercial relations with the 60,000. 000 to the South of them. True Unrestricted Reciprocity would deprive us of the power of making our own commercial laws as we make them now, but cannot the same thing be said of California and New York, Michigan and Kansas, and who will say that these states have not prospered under the system which places in Washington the power to make all laws affecting the tariff ? Would any of those states build a commercial well around them and shout "stand off" to the rest of the country if they could enjoy the free trade they do to-day, and which we would enjoy with Unrostricted Reciprocity?

THE ROBBER RAT.

Manitoba's case may be stated in a few words. It is the case of every land which has been overrun by the Norman and the Norway rat. The Norman and his rat are blood relations. They come from the same unfortupate source of thieves. They have been plundering, murdering, stealing, knawing with their incisors the door of every honest man's house. They come up from the sewers. They attack the infant asleep. They ruin everything that thrift and industry bring

Lieten!

Get hold of a country. Confiscate the land. Give it to a favored class of easy virtue. Easlave the people. Build up walls of languages, tariffs, religions between them and the neighboring peoples. Put your natruments on the bench. Get hold the taxes. If you run taxes. That patient beast, the man who works, may be permitted to live and reprodace more workers. A few generations of your family will have a glorious time. Marry heiresses. Increase the quarterings on your escutcheon.

In a little while your Babylon will be howling wilderness, and the wild ass will graze where you built your baths and palaces, and made your mortgages. When Tennyson stole from Skelton the famous lines-

" I know not, but it seems to me 'Tis something noble to be good. True hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood." he revamped a great truth, building better than he thought.

MANITOBA'S CLAIMS.

Manitoba's just plea to enjoy provincial rights on an equal basis with the other provinces of the Union, like Home Rule, is slowly but surely receiving strength, and will in a short time become victorious. The Ottawa Journal, a Tory organ, but a newspaper that has the courage to express an independent opinion editorially in its issue of yesterday, says:--

The Citizen continues to harp on the greed of Manitoba, which is crying "give, give. humbly reiterate our statement that in the Red

River railway question Manitoba is not asking for what she shouldn't get.

The question seems to us to turn on the following points. 1. The Canadian Pacific rail way has no legal right to a monopoly in old Manitoba. 2. The moral right which alone it can claim is subject to moral considerations. 3. In this respect, we hold that the builders of the C. P. R. have already got so much out of Camada that their claims for more are preposterous, and that all Canada has to consider in this question is her own na tional interest. The builders of the C.P.R have been given one hundred million dollars and the railway by Canada, together with a legal monopoly of the through traffic of the North-West Territories for twenty years. That ests of the Eastern provinces, which paid for the Canadian Pacific road and have a right to claim that it should be kept as valu able a feeder to them as possible. 5. The interests of the North-West will unquestionably be furthered by a road from Winnipeg to the American boundary not under the control of the C.P.R. 6. The problem then is narrowed

the C.P.R. 6. The problem then is narrowed down to calculation of the effect upon eastern interests of the North-West traffic being "tapped"—as C.P.R. men are fond of saying—at Winnipeg.

This "tapping" means that traffic, instead of coming direct into Eastern Canada by the C.P.R. is diverted at Winnipeg into the States. Diverted how? In three ways. In the first place, it may pass through the Vestern States in bond and re-enter Canada at Sault Ste, Marie. In this case, Eastern Canada will lose nothing. In this case, Eastern Canada will lose nothing follows: St. Petersburg, 773,000; Wilns, please, no matter who suffers. And yet the slious, always from a German point of into the States under ordinary export con. examining these statistics of the companies, it] twisted.

ditions. In this case, the freight pay from thirty to forty per cent duty to the States, and surely no one will contend that if the C.P.R. rates to Eastern Canada or the nature of the North-West business are such that North-West people can better afford to pay thirty or forty per cent. export duty than afford to send their business east, the railway should be sustained in forcing then to either send their business east or not do any Eastern Canada may have a moral right to tax North-West business for a while, but surely not to the extent of thirty or forty per cent. per annum. In the third place, the traffic may pass through the States in bond to New York or other American ocean ports, and he shipped thence to trans-atlantic destinations. In this case eastern atlantic destinations. In this case eastern Canada would lose the handling of the traffic but we venture to say that not one dollar worth of freight in a thousand will go that way now that the new "Soo" route is in full blast, All such freight would Mr. J. J. Curran says that as the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland destroyed the trade of the latter country, so would Unrestricted Reciprocity between the United States and Canada destroy the trade

part of the Northwest freight which will be ex part of the Northwest freight which will be exvhich can better afford to pay forty per cent. ex port duty to the States than go east in Canada, is freight to which eastern Canada has no moral claim. In this case the national interest of eastern Canada is of less moment than the national injustice to the west. We hold that the claim of Manitoba to the Red River road is just."

These are words and contentions well conceived and written. They are the sentiments of all loyal Canadians, of all lovers of liberty. With a few expressions of this kind we will as an index, we can say that what Free Trade | banish the one man power and with it tyranny from Canada. May the day soon come.

THE FOOL-KILLER.

The Quebec Chronicle, perhaps the most contemptible thing in the shape of a newspaper on the footstool, has the audacity to attack THE Post. Among those who know Canadian journalism it is still, and always will be, regarded as the organ of mucilage. This newspaper thought fit to rebuke Max O'Rell for casting a sluron the Irish, and this is the way the uncircumcized Ishmaelite, whose editorials are Jalways headed "Things in General" undertakes to defend the de-

famer:

There was a time when Irishmen the world over had a reputation for wit and humor, which was the talk of the neighborhood. The best stor's i-instrative of the readiness of "Pat" to make jokes and to tell good tales, even when against himself, are to be found in the glorious pages or such artists in letters as Earned Lover. Charles Lever, Dion l'oucleault, Gorald Griffin and William Carleton,—to say nothing of lesser writers. To-day, the Irish have become the thinnest-skinned race in Christendom. The stage Yankee is laughed at the stage English lord, abelt a gress exaggeration, is laughed at too But the stage Irishman, who twenty years and made the theatro ring with laughter, is openly hissed. Comic I-ish stories are even suppressed in some newspapers. The gorneous richness of Irish humor has disappeared with the passing away of the gensible soms of the Emerald Isie. In Iricland itself this is not so. They can still appreciate a joke over there. But in America and Canada, the sons and grandsons of Irish partners are writing themselves down too s every day in the week. Max O'Reil was here last week and to da litt a anecdote. It was an exaggeration of course, and the real Irishmen in the andlence thought it so good that they laughed the longest and loudest. M. Blouct delivered the same lecture and extern in Monreal, may this is what the remarkable never-laugh man of the Post finds to say about it:

"Max O'Reil was guilty of a grave offence

"Max O'Rell was guilty of a grave offence against the Irish people when he made the allusion he did at his lecture in this city last Friday evening. He said the reason why Americans were such strong advocates of Home Rule was that they believed if it were granted the Irish would all return to Ireland. So paltry, so the mobare a witticism is beneath contempt. But he must be made to feel that he cannot insult Irish people with impunity. Wheresoever he may go, let this not be forgotten. When he came to this city we gave him kindly notices in these columns; and civil service of the empire. in your extravagance lay on more he returned compliment with insult. Boycott is a spleudid scheme for the aristocracy

The Frol Killer, after this, should go to Mentreal. He would find scope for his peculiar talents. But could about dity go further? Fancy any one blessed with common sense asking his readers to boyectta man because he perpetrated a three line joke! Ireland must be in a had way if she cannot stend Max O'Rell. But the Irish do not talk that way. It is the initiation article which does the talking.

The fool-killer is right here.

Samuel Lover, Charles Lever, Dion Boucicault, Gerald Griffin and William Carlton were all, with the exception of Griffin, Irish Tories in the pay of the British Government. They represented the Irishman as a clown. They put him in novels on the stage, in news papers and everywhere else as a drunken, heedless fool. They were of that class of Irishmen who were paid by the pitch-cappera to turn the laugh against our carnest, Godfearing, much-suffering race. Irishmen and women became tired of the stage and novel Irishman. He was an insult to their intelligence and to their sense of right. They determined to have no more of him, and if the nincomposp of the Quebec Chroniele thinks that sort of thing is going to be permitted he makes a grievous mistake. Irish people know they are deserving of respect. They are tired of being hold up to ridicule by Charles Leave Her and the rest of the gang of Balfourians.

The fool is killed. Look for his remains in. Quebec.

ALCOHOLISM AND THE INSURANCE COMPANIES

English life insurance companies have been led to study very carefully the ravages caused on the human organism by drink. They have established two quite distinct tariffs for abstainers and non-abstainers. The Emperor Insurance Company makes an immediate advance payment of 8 per cent. of the sum payable at death to every one abstaining from alcoholic drinks. The application for life insurance made by drink retailers and other persons employed in the liquor trade are never accepted by the directors of the companies. One of the oldest and most important London companies, "The U. K. Temper ance and General Provident Institution,' founded in 1840, admits since 1847 both abstainers and non-abatainers. During the period of 1866 to 1881, according to calculations of probabilities, the temperance section, likely to die, numbered 2,418, whereas the real result was only 1,704 or about 70 per cent, and in the section of the non-abstainers, according to the probabilities, the number should have been 4,081, whereas the real number of death was 4,004, or about 99 per cent. The result for 1881-1885 was the same. The company had made great profits on these results. On boot, He had it across the other leg and

will Mr. Caine, M.P., remarked that those per sons abstaining entirely from alchoholic liquors, and drinking only water, tea or coffee, appeared to prolong their lives tir

EMPLOYMENT OF SAVINGS BANK The well known financial writer, M.,

Raffalovich, has been treating lately of the subject of workmen's dwellings. This is a most vital subject, which forces itself more and more on the attention of government and peoples. The practical effect at last being given to the humans idea of improving work. men's dwellings is essentially due to the initiative of a group of philanthropists and already the first proofs are given of the bene. fits resulting therefrom. At Rouga Mesen Picard and Picot, with some friends of their. prompted by their interest for the public welfare, have built six houses, tocalled the "Alsace Lorraine Group," They are in the very heart of the city, contain 95 lodgings, 75 of which are co. cupied by workmen and their families, orby railway servants. The rent is about the same are infinitely superior as regards hygiene and cleanliness. They are all provided with water, wash-houses and water-closets, and have pleanty of air and light. The rents are paid monthly, and very regularly. They amount to an average of 100 frs. per room, and when the shops are let the share. holders recken on a dividend of 40 per cent. The same satisfactory results have been arrived at Lyons. Three fine. cier-philanthropists, MM. Agnard, Mangini and Gillet, have formed an "Economic Log. ings Society," and contributed 206,000 frame; they easily obtained 150,000 francs more from the Lyons Savings Bank, on mortgage. The founders are not to get more than 4 per cent. dividend; the surplus will form a reserve fund, or be employed in building new dwellings. Five houses are thus already built on the most hygienic principles; the average rent is 80 francs per room, which is about one-third less than the average rent in that part of the town. Applications without number have been made, and the houses in question were completely occupied the day after they were finished. Amongst other influences they have caused the fall of rents in the immediate neighborhood; therefore, from every point of view, they have produced excellent results. The movement has been set going, the impulse given; the example is about being followed in all the principal towns in France, and the savings banks consider they cannot do better than set aparts proportion of their funds for this noble and philanthropic purpose, which offers, at the same time, a very safe investment. Is so doing they are emulating the example d Italy and England.

NO!

Imperial Federation is a grand scheme out-door relief for the British aristocracy. On gives us Imperial Federation and all the Noodles, and Fiznoedles, of Britain wills "provided for" by colonial exchaquers. The younger sons, of the Lords and Commons only know who, will be sent to the "dependencia and given choice positions in the milita It "bates Bannaher" in the way of pro viding for the "poor." Let it once come and this country will be flooded with weak-backet and stiffnecked "haw-haws," and Canadian native and adopted, will have to stand aside It would revive the days of noblesse oblin when the "common people" dared not stand between the gentle zephers and the nobility But it will not come—if we understand the temper of the people of this Dominion Canadians do not want it. Once they fought for liberty and won, and they have no ide of ourrendering that liberty now. We at quite near enough to England as we are, W are not kicking at her-she must not kick st ue ; and if Imperial Federation implies as surrender of the rights and liberties we not enjoy, then, as sure as grass grows and water runs, the people of this country will answer

THE VIRGIL MARY.

The Witness is in labor. It thinks that: would bean "insult" to the citizens of Montre If the statue of the Mother of God was ered ed on Mount Boyal. But atterall let us lod at it. This town was once called Wille Mark It was, in the old days, placed under the special protection of the Virgin Mary and where is the "insult" in raising a statue to it protectress. We fail to see it even on the ground. And will the Witness tell us that God mother was not a greater woman than the Queen whose statue adorns the square know as " Victoria ?" Or will the Witness tell " that the Wirgin holds no higher place in the in the esteem of the Christian world that the memory of Nelson? If it does, then we be lieve that it does not understand the vot people it is supposed to quote. And it wrong, all wrong, if it thinks that Cath lics mean to "insult" their Protestal friends by erecting a statue to Virgin on Mount Royal. Not at Catholics who would do so would be unworth of the name of men. But if Christ was tra God, and sarely the Witness does not doub it, then we want to know where is the "insul in honoring His Mother; in placing the es blem of His suffering highest on the highest of our house tops, or of erecting anything the will draw men's minds nearer to Him and the Virgin who bore him? "Honor father and thy mother" is a good old pholi to which even the Witness will not say us and as He wished to hoper His Mother sure we cannot be much astray if we "go and" likewise.

A youth named Good, living in Mount Jo Pa., broke his leg while trying to pull off