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WEDNESDAY..... JANUARY 2, 1889

OUR Southern exchanges contain accounted ei the settlement in Alabama and Louisiana of numbers of Canadians. The reasons given fer this migration from far North to far South are, better climate, cheap land, easier conditions of life.

THE Boston Post takes the view that an nexation is not advisable at present and thinks "the readlest remedy at hand," for existing difficulties, "is in the establishment of reciprocal commercial relations, between Canada and the United States.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE, which seered a glorified triamph at Boston in the anti-Popery school ornsade, has had a bad set-back since it was discovered that these evangelic Protestant dames stuffed the ballot boxes with bogus votes. Thus, at the first grade o oriunity afforded them of showing what they were made of as a moral force in elections, the ladies have demonstrated a capacity for fraud that has perfectly dumbfounded the men and made the world ponder on the problem whether, after all, the women are purer and let : politicians than the sterner sex.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the statement that farmers in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont., are slaughtering horses for the value of their to ask for a place in the American Union. hides, and selling their stock less than value to save feed over the winter. Along with this report came word from Quebec that Cardinal Taschereau has received so many complaints from the country about hard times, owing to short crops, that he invited the Provincial Ministers to meet him to conwider the steps to be taken. These are indications of distress among the farmers in both previnces which offer a strange comment on the beasting of the Government organs over the alleged prosperity of the country.

The Montreal Post—the only openly declared annex-ationist in the newspaper press of Canada—has au-nounced its suspension owing to lack of suppert. The significance of the fact is so apparent that comment is

The Believille Intelligencer, when it concooted that paragraph, stated a deliberate falsehoed, thinking, no doubt, it might safely do so as THE POST could not reply. THE Post did not announce its suspension for the reason stated by the Blind Shares organ. The suspension was owing to other reasons entirely than lack of support. The same fate would Historian wave it not kent affort by Government jobbery. The real " Post" in a creeked hele.

A COMMISSION has been appointed by the Salisbury government to consider and report on a scheme of Home Rule for Scotland. This shows the animus as well as the policy of the Tories. They think by satisfying the demands of the Scotch for self-government they may overcome the feeling of that people in favor of Irish Home Rule. The character of the persons appointed on the Commission Indi cates a scheme to strengthen the Tories in the north, where they are particularly weak. Ireland needs Home Rule more than Scotand, but we are glad to see the government forced into a movement which cannot be confined to any one of the three kingdoms. Local government is a necessity and, whatever the ories may attempt, the coming radical administration will carry the idea to its full ruition.

INP. FED FADISTS have given a characteristic and rather amusing revelation of their unselfish loyalty. The bargain they propose is that, in return for their cuddling closer to England and agreeing to bear a share of Imperial taxation, England should grant the Dominion exceptional advantages in trade by taxing food suppl es entering her ports from any other country than Canada, and that she guarantee Canadian loans when required. of the Britishers fancy these Canadian Imperial Federationists are purely sentimental levalists they will soon discover their mistake. They knew what they are after. It is nothing less than to make Englishmen pay more for their feed to, and accept less interest for their money from Canadians, than anybody else. On these these terms our Imp. Feds are loyal o the core.

HELSEWHERE We reproduce Mr. Goldwin Smith's comments on Mr. Butterworth's annexation cosolutions, in order that our readers may knew how one of the principal reciprocity, independen parties, feels and thinks on the new turn given to the discusus, out we fear the American Congress will Canada. net entertain any proposition short of politi cal union. That determination and the con-Mnuance of Macdonaldite "combine" governala declared and their mem-

enjoyed in the States, besides give a perma nent character to our institutions and forever shut, off the danger of European wars, are anxious to share in these benefits instead of provide their own police. leaving them to posterity. Should Sir John Macdonald's government remain in power, the ennexation movement will become irresistable. Debt, poverty, isolation, excessive taxation and bad government are the forces mainly at work to bring about the union of Canada with the United States.

THE comments of the Chicage News on the wild frothings of the super-loyalist press of Canada ought to have a soothing effect on the excited nerves of our Toronto contemporary. The News rises to the occasion in this

The Toronto World is fighting annexation and commercial union in double-leaded columns of big black type. It is inclined to be hysterical. Of the friends of commercial union it says (in italics): "There is only union it says (in italies): one kind of these cattle in the United States, and they are all annexationists." Then it draws a picture of the norrors of war, and ends it with a delicious anti-climax, as fol-

"There will be bloodshed, there will be strife. And this moment is this strife beginning. It does not begin on the field of battle; the struggle first shows itself in the press, on the platferm, in the Legislature, in street rows, in fights, in civil war and biszing buildings. Already has the strife got into the press and on the platform."

So has palmistry got into the press and on the platform; also zymotic diseases, foreign missionary work, esoteric Buddhism, and equally thrilling subjects. Still nobody anticipates that they will bring about war. Neither will the United States ever go to war with Canada about annexation.

The Americans are not lying awake nights trying to think of some easy way to get Canada into the Union. If it comes at all, it must come of it own free will and by its own special request. Canada, in a season of profound peace, has succeeded in piling up an enormous public debt. The United States is not pining for a chance to help pay off that debt, and to go down into its pocket for an-nual sums to put the north ra provinces on a paying basis. The United States is not in the habit of increasing its boundaries by violent means. But when it gets hold of territory in a peaceful way, it doesn't let go.
Some day the people of Canada are likely

Then, perhaps, the Americans will agree to make it a part of the great sisterhood of states. But an overwhelming majority of them at present are not at all certain that they would care to see Canada in the Union.

A STANDING ARMY.

One of the professors of the Kingston Military College has carned a passing notoriety by advocating the establishment of a smal standing army in Canada to take the place of the existing volunteer and militia system. The proposition has been outwardly frowned upon by the authorities at Ottawa, but we know that some such scheme has long been in contemplation. The principal objec. tion to it has been that the present system is too useful as a political machine te be dispensed with. On the other hand, the Federal Government is anxious to have at command a force of regulars that could be augmented at any time to meet certain contingencies a Tory government has always reason to

The disorganization of the militia, caused by politics, favoritism, maladministration, and the consequent discredit into which the difficulty was in attempting to put a straight service has fallen, has furnished a fruitful text for criticism of those responsible for it. As a matter of fact, the whole volunteer force, with a few exceptions, comprising pet corps in cities, is a pure sham. At the same time the country is spending large amounts annually to keep up the so-called military schools. the North-West Mounted Police and the Royal Military College. Of the schools it may be said that they are about as useless as they could be, unless the keeping in repair and occupation of a lot of obsolete fortifications and tumble down barracks, bequeathed to the Dominion on the evacuation of the British troops, be considered matters of utility. As for the N.-W. Mounted Police, it is well known how often of late years their usefulness has been called in question. Events connected with the halfbreed rebellion on the Saskatchewan demonstrated their unreliability either to prevent or repress disorder while their immorality and ability to created disturbance have been equally well ahown.

But the biggest and costlicat humbug of the lot is the Kingston Military College. Why the people of Canada should burden themselves with the training and education of officers for the British army is a question we should like somebody to answer sensibly. The cadets are all sons of wealthy parents who are enabled to procure a cheap education for them and have them provided with a career at the expense of the public! If, after these young men have been trained for service, their knowledge were utilized in the service of Canada, we could see some, though not adequate, lexouse for keeping up the college. But they are turned out in annual batches and handed ever, like so much tribute, to the Imperial service. The thing is an absurdity, as well as a orying abuse that should be stopped. Mr. Mackenzie discovered the scheme of the college among the pigeonhole legacies of his predecessor when he entered office, and, thinking it a fine thing. he established it. All true Liberals conleadors in the movement for unrestricted demned it at the time, but Mr. Mackenzie was an Imperialist of the George Brown is in every way laudable—and for a slight inschool, and lost no chance of demonstrating sion, Mr. Smith's position appears logical to his loyalty to England at the expense of

The truth of the whole matter is -we want no army of any sort-in this country. Were the gence and education among the most intellivolunteers properly treated, there is sufficient gent races in the world. And on the top of ment in Canada is certain to advance the military spirit in the Dominion to meet all Exemples of annexation. Even now the advocates inecessities that may arise. A standing army lie a thing hateful in its nature to a free people Byen England only permits it to Dury summer at the second ber are rapidly increasing. In fact every people. Even England only permits it to bull story. But there is really nothing surply increasing and the bull story. But there is really nothing surply when the comment a pretty pass bull story. But there is really nothing surply when the corgans of the party in power prising in it. Gentlemanly ruffians like Lord when the organs of the party in power prising in it. Gentlemanly ruffians like Lord when the organs of the party in power prising in it. Gentlemanly ruffians like Lord when the organs of the party in power prising in it. Gentlemanly ruffians like Lord when the organs of the party in power prising in it. Gentlemanly ruffians like Lord when the organs of the party in power prising in it. Gentlemanly ruffians like Lord when the organs of the party in power prising in it. Gentlemanly ruffians like Lord when the organs of the party in power prising in it.

and should be removed. The N.-W. Mounted Pelice can be dealt with hereafter, as the territories become organized and able to

BRITISH TORY BLUNDERING AND BLOODGULLTINESS.

It would seem that the Salisbury ministry is getting into serious difficulties on all sides. The old story of what Mr. Gladstone described with terrible truth as "a policy of bloodguiltiness," is being repeated in Ireland. Africa, Burmah, Northern India, with the namal results. Curious it is to read in the papers, now

coming to hand from over the eccan, along with Christmas greetings and rejoicings, that the arms of Christian England are spreading the desolation of war in distant lands, while the tyranny and stupidity of her government are creating fresh troubles in India, straining her relations with European States and causing fierce discontent at home. For all these things the London Star, the latest great journslistic success in London, holds one man, Lord Salisbury, primarily responsible. The same paper stigmatises the alleged "victory" at Snakim as "a crime" for which he was utterly to blame. The charge is grounded on the fact that Lord Salisbury refused to open up peaceful relations with the tribes in the vicinity of Suakim, who are, like their chief, Osman Digna, associated with the place, accustomed to trade with it, and who are in every sense approachable. It is pointed out that within a few months these tribes were actually on friendly terms with the English, and sections of the force now basieging Suakim are known to be favorable to a friendly era in the history of the American negro. settlement; not, indeed, with Egyptians, whom they hate, but with the English, with whom they have no quarrel. "Osman Digna," says the Star, "himself belongs to been very unostentations and has therefore this party, and it is largely due to the wicked not attracted very much attention. Outside blood-hunger of our officers that he has been of Baltimore, St. Augustine's and New Or. superseded by the Mahdi, and that a direct leans there were but few colored Cathelics in offensive campaign has been instituted. the United States before the war, but so suc-Now, Lord Salisbury knows all these facts, and in the face of them he has deliberately missionaries among the negroes that to-day given a free hand to a class of men who, like General Graham, regard Arabs as so many in the United States who are members of the targets for experiments with quick-firing rifles | Catholic Church. and magazine guns. This is like Lord Salisbury-like his indolence, his aristocratic indifference to the shedding of blood, his contempt for the rights of subject races, his weak habit of yielding to pressure. It would indeed be a judgment on the man who has riveted afresh the chains on one brave race if he should find his doom at the hands of another. The Soudan and Coercion between them killed Mr. Gladstones Government in 1885—a Government which had far better intentions and finer impulses than Lord Salisbury s. Let the Premier see to it that he is not ground to powder between the same fatal

millstones. Turning to East Africe, Englishmen are confronted with the humiliating spectacle of their country being dragged at the beels of that he is at war with the Arabs-the Arabs being, with all their faults, the dominant, the superior, to a certain extent the enlightening influence in East Africa, the race who, by institutions exclusively for colored people. irtue of their religion. their physique. and their intelligence are bound to retain the which Blemarck has declared war, dragging to other people. Lord Salisbury, whose every interest was in keeping on good terms with the Sultan of Englishmen are supposed to be proud.

The retirement of Lord Dufferin from the viceroyalty of India gives the Star a text for criticism of that noblemans administration. We have been so long accustomed to hear nothing but praise of Lord Dufferin that it seems strange to see him described as "a Vicercy of the worst and most reactionary type," and as "happily leaving the country in which he has revived every reactionary tradition, and stifled, or endeavored to stiffe. every progressive movement." Considering The Fathers of St. Joseph, a society of white Lord Dufferin s record in India, the Star cave he has created a permanent deficit in Indian finance, the consequence of a permanent increase in the Indian army. Laden with an extra burden of a million and a half, and with more expenditure in prospect, that overwrought animal, the Indian taxpayer, will struggle on and on till he tumbles the country

into the morass of bankruptov." The retiring Viceroy is also charged with the resuscitation of the Forward policy-the policy opposed by Canning, and Lawrence. and Mayo, and by every enlightened and sensible Vicercy, in succession, and the policy against which the nation deliberately declared in 1880. As a result of this policy. there is an endless war in Burmah; an endless expenditure on the northwest boundaries: a renewal of the aimless quest after Lord Beaconsfield's shadowy "scientific frontier," Finally, the Star charges, that Lord Dufferin has signalized his departure by a crushing blow at the national aspirations which Lord Ripon kindled to a generous flame. The National Congress may or may not be the beginning of a big movement, but it has got a very small programme. It simply asks for a rather stricter financial centrol—a demand which, in the perilous state of Indian finance, crease of the representative element in the Legislative Council. All these things have been promised before; are harmless and necessary concessions to the growth of intelli all these denials comes the tale of Lord Salisbury's sooff at "black men," which the Anglo Indian press favorable to Lord Salis

inferiors. The policy of the Government is in every quarter of the Empire what it is in Ireland -a policy of repression, contamely, and blood; and there is not a member of the servile gang which once usurped the name of "Liberal" that dare raise a finger against it.

COLORED CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

Probably one of the most interesting gatherings that has ever assembled in Washington will be the Colored Catholic Congress, which is to meet in that city on New Year's Day. It will be the first convention of this kind ever held, and will bring together the negro followers of the Catholic Church from all parts of the United States. The originator of the ides of holding the Congress is Mr. Daniel A. Rudd, of Cincinnati, the able editor of the American Catholic Tribune, the only paper in the country devoted to the Catholic interests that is owned and controlled by a colored man. The Rev. Augustin Tolton, the first negro to be ordained a priest in America. will also take an active part in the Congress, which has received the sanction and approval of Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati.

The Congress will in reality be a National Convention of Societies of the Colored Catholics throughout the United States. Each organization will send delegates. Various matters in relation to the religious and mental welfare of the negro and his duties to the Church and State will be considered and thoroughly discussed. Especial attention will be paid to the spread of the faith among the colored people of the South, and altogether it is expected that the Congress will mark an

The Catholic Church has made great progress among the negroes since the war. The work among the colored people has, however, cessful has been the work of the Catholic that there are nearly a half a million negroes

The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1886, gave great impetus to the missionary work among the colored people by passing a decree that special efforts should be made to educate and convert the negroes of the United States, and ordered that a collection be taken up annually in all the churches for that purpose. The Council further implored young men studying for the priesthood to give themselves to the work. As a result, many institutions have been established all over the country.

A large number of young colored men are now being educated for the priesthood, who will, as soon as ordained, go out among their brethren to try and bring them into the fold of the Church. Catholics are constantly establishing schools, orphanages, convents colonization. Prince Bismarck acknowledges of the old schools are making special efforts to secure colored students. There are in Baltimore three churches, three day schools one seminary, two convents and several other All the Catholic churches there, as elsewhere mastery of the negro. This is the element on people on the same conditions that they are

In New York there is a church and also s school and an orphanage. There are also Zanzibar. miserably, humiliatingly in his churches and schools in Richmond, Washingtrain. And this is the policy of which ton, Keswick, Petersburg, Lexington, Louisville, Bardatown, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Antonio, Savannah, Charleston, Memphis, Jackson, New Urleans, Quincy and St. Paul. Orphanages have already been established in Cincinnati and Kansas City, and in St. Louis there are two convents and one in New Orleans. In the United States there are two orders of nuns composed entirely of colored women-one of which, the Oblate Sisters, of Providence, with mother house at Baltimore, has branches in different parts of the country. priests, have done much in the East to belp along the good work. They, with such men as the Rev. John E. Burke and the Rev. R. L. Burtsell, of New York, and the Jesuits in Cincinnati, St. Louis and elsewhere, are doing a noble work. The Benedictines and the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, all zealous workers, are helping to change the religious tide among the colored people, and sending a large and certain stream into the haven of the Church. There are two publications devoted to the work among the colored people-St. Joseph's Advocate, published quarterly by the Missionary Fathers, of Baltimore, and the American Oatholic Tribune, published weekly in Cincinnati.

BOODLE AND BLUSTER,

Of all the messes of devil's broth, known by us people of Canada, nothing more revolting to sight, and smell, and taste could be imagined than what is now being dished up by the "Loyalist" newspapers of Toronte. The odor of those delectable sheets is like a sniff used to get in the good old Tory days when the bodies of men were left to putrefy where tinctured the atmosphere with sulphuretted hydrogen as a reminder that the law was still observed in some of its details.

To men of sober judgment the wild writings and printings of those perfervid "Loyalists," their threats of civil war, of shooting down their neighbors in their tracks, of importing. Orangemen from Ireland, Sepoys from India. Brethren " from Australia to permanently fix the yoke of Britishism on the people of Canada, are extremely disgusting.

be a good thing to have free trade with the United States,

But below the frantic excitations of the Tory press we may distinguish what has given rise to all the hubbub. As a scheme to frighten the timid and make those who have something but are inclined to murmur against a policy which makes more difficult the struggle of existence, the threat of civil war may herve a purpose. But men get used to that sort of thing, and already familiarity with has bred contempt. The situation, however, as expounded by the Teronto dallies, contains a lesson which should not go un-

proved in these columns, that Canada has outgrown the colonial status and must soon adopt either of two alternatives-Independence or Annexation. Imperial Federation is not worth discussing. It is merely a tub thrown by Sir John Macdonald to the Canadian whale—a distraction and a snare to give that astute personage time to fix his harpoons more securely in the animal he intends to canture.

The Globe leans towards Independence, the Mail towards Commercial Union with the United States; both are heartily, and rightly, opposed to a continuance of Colonialism under Macdonaldite tyranny and corruption. Like the Old Man of the Sea, Sir John Macdonald has fastened himself on the shoulders of the Canadian people and will not be shaken off. But, as in the case of Sinbad, the question has become one of life or death, and a feeling is growing fast that he must be get rid of even if the Colonial tie is anapped in the

Under ordinary circumstances the Imperial connection would be a heavy enough drawback to the progress and prosperity of Canada, but when to it is added retrogressive, corrupt, debasing government, restricted trade and isolation from our kindred alongside us, what could be expected but discontent, uneasiness and openly expressed determination to change as soon as possible conditions so humiliating to national pride and destructive to national welfare?

But, instead of fairly meeting the arguments of the advocates of change, the organs of the government howl "Traitors I" "Shoot them in their tracks!" etc. The trouble, however, is not that these howlers are afraid to lose the protection of "the old flag," nor is it that their loyalty is insulted. It is simply that a combination of politicians and manufacturers are in terror of having the tariff were then concentrated and heavily recommaking power taken from them and of their forced, and by brilliant generalship Mukhtar being thus deprived of the means whereby an overwhelming victory for the Russians, ar

This lack of all principle, save that of the meanest sort of selfishness, deprives the threats of their organs of all significance. It an inexcusable German enterprise of military and seminaries all over the country, and many is simply a case of Boodie and Bluster. They will make a great mistake, however, if they fancy those who have formed the resolution to overthrow them are not in desperate sarnest.

Public opinion is maturing very fast. The in the world, are open at all times to colored by the infamous Gerrymander and Franchise Acts only conceals what cannot be repressed.

A TRIPLE TRIUMPH.

Elections were held on the 27th inst., in Megantic and L'Assomption for the Quebec Legislature. In the former Col. Rhodes. Liberal, was elected, in the latter Mr. Forrest, also a supporter of Mr. Mercier. There was no polling in Dorchester, where Mr. Pelietier, was elected by acclamation. The Mercier Government thus succeeded in carrying the three seats. These results will greatly strengthen the Government, particularly in the case of Megantic, where tremendous efforts were made by the Tories to defeat Col. Rhodes on account of his being "a Rielite the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Bleased Virgin Mary. His funeral took, plant Englishman," who had accepted a seat in the Sabinet as the representative of the Protestant minority. This election will do a vast deal to allay the ill-feeling caused by the Riel affair, between the two sections of the people. In Col. Rhodes' hands the interests of the minority are sure to be safe, and the great charge against Mr. Mercler that he had no Cabinet as the representative of the Protescharge against Mr. Mercler that he had no people filled the sacred edifice. At the close of the Solemn Requiem Mass, Rev. Father than the had no people filled the sacred edifice. At the close of the Solemn Requiem Mass, Rev. Father than the had no people filled the sacred edifice. At the close of the solemn Requiem Mass, Rev. Father than the had no people filled the sacred edifice. The whole province is to be congratulated on the victory of good sense over passion and prejudice. But perhaps the greatest cause for satisfaction lies in the thorough rout of the brigade sent from Ottawa with carte blanche to beat Rhodes at any cost. The failure of the Bleus with their Orange-Tory allies to carry any one of these countles is conclusive evidence of the weskness and demoralization of a party once all nowerful in this province. This triple triumph also proves the growing popularity of the Mercler Government among English Protestants as well as French Canadians. The neonle have had such a bitter experience of Bleu misrule, that they evidently appreciate the traveller along the highways of England | honest government when they get it. The result likewise makes it pretty plain that this province is hopelessly lest to the Tory party they were hanged. A sort of perfume that of the Dominion, for there can be no doubt, that the alliance of the local opposition with that party is a fatal bar to its success in thi province.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The Magazine of American History opens its twenty first volume with a strong January numbe. The leading article, "Historic Homes and Landmarks, by the Editor, is an animated, would be Taid informing, and exceedingly timely account of examinations, the romantic scenes and stirring events which nade the whole. West End portion of New finally offered york Cley, historic ground. This paper, which hady there are

pertrait of General National Greene from one of Dr. Emmes a rare English engravings. pertrait of General Na peculiarly appropriate to Mrs Lamba description of the bastle on these heights, as he commanded the vanguard of saving the bastle on the bastle of the forces; on that occasion; Pollowing, D. Prosper Bender writes with middle spirit and Prosper Bender writes wish much spirit and cleverness on "Winters in Quesch," General C. M. Wilcox discusses "The Meckleburg Declaration of Independence" in a makerly fashion; Col. Wm. L. Stone's diary of "A Trip from New York to Nisgara in 1829," is concluded; New York to Niagara in 1823, 48 concluded; Hon. Wm. L. Scrugges, contributes an ably written paper on "Revolutions, in Spanish America"; Dr. George, H. Moore writes authoritatively of "The First Theatre in America"; Hon. Charles K. Tuckgman contributes a political page. entitled The Will of America ; non Chartesin Lucraman contri-butes a political poem, entitled The Will of the People"; and Mr. Isaac W. Hammond, of the New Hampshire Historical looisty, fur-nishes an instructive chapter on "Slavery in In the Globe and Mail we see practical and, so far, unanswered and, to our thinking, unanswered and, to our thinking, unanswerable arguments in favor of a change in our relations to the Empire over the water and the Republic on our border. Those journals now clearly perceive what has long been and mail to the control of careful editing, the value of thispopular and prosperous magazine for permanent preservation becomes more distinctly apparent with every monthly issue. The Washington Number," issued in December, tent through two editions very swiftly, and a third edition is now called for. Price, \$5.00 a year Published at 743 Broadway, New York Oity

OBITUARY. GENERAL MELIKOFE A despatch from Nice announces the der

of the famous Russian, General Melikoff, his sixty-fifth year. It was he who made the attempt to crush out Nihlliam by coercive measures and a moderate reform, but in while he failed. He was the sen of an Armenia merchant, and began his military career asin officer in a hussar regiment in St. Petersbug. At the time of the Crimean war he had at tained the rank of colonal. Distinguishing himself at the capture of Kars he was p pointed general and commandant of the tow remaining attached to the army of the Cu cases until 1860, when he was sent as governor to Circassia. Some years later he obtaine! leave of absence on account of his health, Russia s declaration of war against Turke was recalled. He was selected as the mander of the principal column which vaded Armenia from the line of rac Caucasus. He was thus second in ici mand to the Grand Duke Micheal. mand to the Grand Duke Micheal, mander-in-chief of the army of the Caucas Ardahan was carried by storm, Kars wain vested, Mukhtar was forced back to the mu tains, and the appearance of the Bayazide umn on the flank was anxiously awaited. h Turkish commander at the critical mom took advantage of shorter lines of commun tion, and by weekening his centre, massed forces against the Russian left wing. Mel attacked the enemy in front, and after vere repulse retreated toward Kars. The wing, after winning a victory at Zuiddik was torced to retire and recetablish its di munications with Erivan. The investment Kais and Batum was abandoned, and I koff's campaign seemed to have ended : way in disaster. He resumed operation about the middle of August, two months at the retreat from the mountains, and lost of of his advanced positions. The Russian for army was out in two. The battle of Aladja we they are amassing millions in private fortunes the victorious commander lost no time in the victorious commander lost n Kars and again defeated him at Dave-Boyt The storming of Kars on Nev. 18 was most brilliant achievement of the war. though a night attack upon Erserum was pulsed, the town was closely invested, and by this series of successes the Russians were vir tually masters of Armenia. The next year Melikoff was made a count and appointed governor of Astrakhan, while a brief twelve months or so brought him to St. Petersburg a chief of a supreme executive commission fo the preservation of order, and soon afterwar. as minister of the interior. An attempt wa made by Nibilists to murder him. Meliko continued his crusade against Nibilism unti his results were broken down in March, 1881 by the assassination of Alexander. The mister resigned in May and was succeeded t

General Ignatieff. THE DEATH OF DEGLAN FOLEY, OF WESTFO ONTARIO.

An old and highly respected resident of We port passed away on Dec. 8th, in the person Declan Foley, Esq. Since the year 1852 he c ried on a large and auccessful mercant business in Westport. Many changes were we nessed by him and he always took an actipart in forwarding every enterprice for the avancement of the locality. His advice was often acceptable of a read and active was always to the sought for any always for the sought for Blessed Virgin Mary. His funeral took place on the 11th inst., to St. Edward's Church on the various lessons of death, and the he of the christian who has had it ever before s. mind, and directed all for that supreme c. The words of the Rev. preacher were listened ville Recorder.

United States Consul Hotohkies at Ques United States Consul Hotchkies at Otton, in a report to the Department of State iter gard to the export duty on lumber, a security there are grave doubts as to the constitution ality of the law, and that efforts are being indicated to secure its repeal. Its enforcement, is estain very detrimental to the interests. In the manufacturers in Northern Michigan ho unchase Canada timber limits with the itemos of bowing the logs across the lakes in preferred to moving the mills to Oanada.

The Freeman's Journal, referring to the The Freeman's Journal, reacting commission; and uiry, says the Times longed the amount of new idence regarding rages in the hope of securing testimony postthe statements made by lightness of the statements made by lightness of the Webster in this opening address of the lightness of the lightness