VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9. 1887.

PRICE. - FIVE CENTS

ne Archbishop of Toronto Speaks Out Plainly on the Land and Otner Questions.

## NINTERESTING PASTORAL.

On the occasion of the opening of the enten season, Archbishop Lynch, of Toronissued a pastoral letter, in which, after reating of the regulations of Lent, he makes

e following statement :-The natious of the earth are much disturbed y wars and rumers of wars. Society seems o be disintegrating, the poor against the ich and the rich against the poor. Hence trikes and evictions, disturbance of trade ad business, increase of poverty and c.ime, he highest so-called civilization with all the ralities of the most squalid poverty and de estable outrages, murders and suicides, bandonment of outspring and all the vices of he most pagan times. Our modern civilizan, the out-come of discoveries in the arts and sciences, has resulted in procuring for the the and the we'l-to-do every worldly comnd the working people are too often imposed m and treated as slaves to supply these omforts to the rich. Now we hear of strikes the working m'n for better wages, d these strikes are nearly always attended by great injury to the poor themselves and rest disturbance of public order. These prikes may in the end outsin fairer wages for the workingmin, but such strikes should not be necessitated What is the remedy for e necessitated nch an evil? An honest and friendly undertanding between the employer on remployed. at the employed present to his employer a tstement of the moderate expenses of living for himself and family, including the cost of rat of house, fuel, clothing for relf and family, good nourishing food to cu-able him to work hard, a sum to provide for he reasonable education of his children and little to spare for sickness and for a rainy

empetition, he will say, is too keen. Then, ill round, let a heavier price be put on goods that the lanorer may be paid better hire. For invance, let the railway companies add a trile to the fares and let their work-men be furly paid, for on them depend the ives of the travelling public, and on their officiency the promptness of trade transactions. A similar course should be pursued with miners and all other workmen and women. A rich man wants to build a grand house and fur-nish is luxuriously. Let him do so. He is both able and willing to pay for it, but let him see that the men who work for him have air wages. "Despise not the hungry soul and prov ke not the poor in his want" (Eccl. iv. 2), and we know that the oppression of the poor cries to heaven for vengeance. There would not be so much poverty

han', and were there more thoughtfulness and le sluxury on the other. Tacce is another grievous evil which, if fostered and put in practice, would be the occasion of a universal upheaval of society, of civil war, plander, massacre and devastation; in fact, the ruin of all order. It is called socialism, the levelling down of all classes of society, the reduction of the good and hard-working to the level of the vicious and lazy. According to its principles all the property accumulated by talent and hard labor should be equally dis-tributed among the multitude. The poor, however shiftless, would thus become rich, but would soon again become poor through their extravagance and want of foresight, and would be ready and clamorous as ever for a new division which the hard-working would scarcely like. Such a state of things would be the paradise of the wicked for a while, but it could not last. This socialism has been

condemned by the church as well as by the

were there less vicious indulgence in intoxication and debauchery on the one

civil authorities. Another serious question at the present time regards the ownership of land. This matter has been settled from the beginning of the world. God, the creator of this earth, gave it to the children of men, and after the fall they were condemned to labor and work it for their subsistence. God, therefore, has the sovereign dominion over it, and the children of men possess it from him, as an inheritance. The better to underderstand this question, we shall give a short history of how the land was first possessed. After the deluge the sons of Noe, having remained together for a time for mutual help and comfort, scattered, and took up separate portions of the earth's surface for their own use and for that of their children and posterity. As their posterity increased they spread out and took possession of other lands. These lands were then possessed in common, but the Patriarch or head of the family had the disposal and government of the lands and divided them among his children and grand-children. In these chromatances originated the tribal fenure of land. Under it the land is possessed in common by the tribe and one tribe cannot with-out injustice encroach on the rightfully poslessed lands of another. This tribal system yet endures in the east, and in the west was

alds and other tribes in Scotland possessed in this way certain portions of the country as in Ireland &- C'Neils, the Desmonds and others possed that portions.

At the breaking up of this tribal system and on the introduction of the feudal system, many of the heads of the families usurped large portions of the common property as though belonging to them as individuals. And so the feudal system by which land is mostly owned in Europe commenced by what might be known as asurpation and robbery. But as it has taken root for so many centuries it would be against the common good and the peace of society to disturb it. It is not correct to say that what was unjust in the beginning can never be made just. Circumstances may change an "injustice" into a "justice." For instance, an adventurer may take possession of a country unjustly and the people may resist him as long as they can. Finally they are reduced to subjec-This ruler's reign is evidently tion. founded on injustice. After many years the people freely accept him as their ruler. His sovereignty is then lawful, because governing the country for the country's good, wisely and well, his reign became lawful and legiti-

their chief or king claimed the right to take possession of all the lands and to give them less out to his retainers, receiving from them a ties ocrtain small amount as an acknowledgment of the king's chief ownership. In Ireland the fee simple of the land was never supposed to be vested in the sovereign. Hence also the modern French did not permit their sovereigns to be called kings of France but simply kings of the French. This feudal system was in-troduced into this country from the very beginning. The land was taken possession of in the name of the sovereign who then issued patents of land for a consideration.

The land therefore is for the children of men, but once an individual gets possession of it by first allotment from the patriarch or head of the community, or by purchase or influence, then the land is his and it would be roubery to take it from him without fair compensation. Should another come to this man and say, "those possessions are not yours; they are equally mine, for God gave the land to the children of men?" The possessor might very justly answer, "I am of the children of men and I will keep my possessions."

The government of a country has the eminent domain, the abstract dominion of the y. Then let the employer consider this land, the disposal of it for the common good. and say what should a man have in the lit may regulate its tenure, it may tax it for lay or week to meet those necessary ex- public purposes or it may take a portion for And let fair wages be paid according the public good, the owner being necessarily The employer may say that if he in granted fair compensation. Lendlords hold the wages of his men he will be made their lands not by absolute right but by a be sell his goods so as to please his right subservient to the public good. Forgetrestorners and at the same time make a
reasonable living for himself and family. abases to creep in; and to represent them the governments, notably the government of England, has found it necessary to pass laws stopping exorbitant exactions for rent. No landlord has a right to drive off the people living on the hands and paying a fair tent for them. Nor has he a right to displace them that he may put in their stead cartle or other animals. Such a mode of procedure would entrench on the rights, not of the people only, but also of the government which requires subjects for prace and war.

The Papal Government may be cited here as a model of Christian government. In an address presented by a deputation of French tribunes to His Holmess Pope Pius VII. at Fontainbleau, it is said "Under your Holiness' administration agriculture, commerce and fine arts resumed their ancient splendor. A law compels large landowners to put their lands under cultivation or to let out at a moderate rent those which they cannot or will not till." (See De Montor's See De Montor See De Montor's See De Montor's See De Montor's See De Montor's Vol. II, p. 590). Were this example followed elsewhere we would not hear of heartrending evictions in the depth of winter, carried out with all the strength of English police and soldiery, shameful scenes whose frequency and brutality have made British

fair-play a bye-word among the nations. The Church has always conceded her rights in land when the public good or national peace required it. An instance will suffice. When the peace of England required it the Pope ceded to the occupants the lands of the Church which had been unjustly confiscated and had so passed into the hands of many of the laity. However when the laity or their descendants came to their proper senses after their carnival of sacrilege many of them

made what restitution they could. From the beginning land was bought and sold. Abraham bought a lotas a burial place for Sara his wife. Ananias and Saphira sold their land and gave their price to the Apostles. So did many others of the early Christians. But if they had no right to sell, the Apostles would not have received the price. So those who contend that all property to this day is to be equally divided among the people, who are thus presumed to have equal rights in it, go, not only against universal practice, but against what is recorded in the

Sacred Scriptures as just and legitimate. We view with immense regret the upheaving of society, and we carnestly beseech you, to pray God fervently that He may be pleased to soften the hearts of men of capital so that they may act, not justly alone, but with charity towards their employes, and that on the other hand employes may be ready to do an honest day's work for a fair day's wages and to avoid all combinations or societies which are hurtful to the just rights of their fellow men or to religion or society.

Patti's favorite color is red, but she also admires green. She thinks the American bank note has such a lovely shade.

A medical journal says " the application of a bit of ice to the labe of the ear will stop hic-coughing." All a man who is acoustomed to hiccoughing has to do, then, is to carry a bit of

WAR TEETH OF FRANCE.

An Army of 1,750,000 Men Ready to Muster Under the Tricolor.

In view of the impending danger of another Franco-German war we give a summary of the actual condition of the land forces of France. The naval forces of the two countries, it might be said by way or parenthesis, are sourcely worth dilating upon in connection with a possible conflict, not by reason of their insignificance, for France has the second best navy in the world, but merely hecause Prussia's small defensive fleet and her limited seacoast would probably reduce the naval operations of the war to a mere blockade, as was the case in 1870. The army of France has from time immorial

been the nation's pride. No Frenchman can

look back into his country's history, on whose pages are inscribed the glorious names of Rocrol, Fontency, Almanz, Jammapes, Jena, Austerlitz and Wagram, without a thrill of exultation. To this sentiment has been added since 1870 one of the deep-seated mate by the consent of the people. Were hatred and an insatisable thirst for Ireland so governed (wisely and well) there have become a greater factor than when the Normans conquered England ever in the nation's existance. The law by which every Frenchman, un-less incapacitated by bodily infirmi-ties or a few other set causes, is enrolled among the possible defenders of his country, was enacted July 27, 1872. By its provisions every unexempted citizen must render military service first for five years in the regular army, then for four years in the regular service of the territorial army. In other words France expects him to be ready at her cal

> Strangely though it may appear at first reading, a scrupulous enforcement of the above-mentioned law has enabled France to maintain with ease a larger standing army than her dangerous rival over the Rhine, for while the German forces on a peace footing do not exceed 427,000 men, the French have 492,143 men constantly under arms. This enormous force is divided into eighteen army corps, each of two divisions of infantry, one bittalion of chasseurs, one beigade of four squadrons of engineers, three companies of transport troops, etc. Each corps is assigned to a particular region, which it occupies permanently with all its war material in time of peace, so that mobilization, when ordered, becomes a comparatively easy undertaking.

during twenty successive years of his life.

The most formidable branch of French army is and over was the infantry. The Frenchman, by reason of his low stature, light weight, agility, and muscularity, is peculiarly adapted to long marches, persions climbing, bayonet encounters, and hand-to-hand combats. He is who at the grand Redan of Schastopol found it possible to repel the stolid betallions of British foot saldiers, were unable to defend the Malakoff against the swarm of nimble zouaves who climbed up the sides of its formidable earthworks like so many monkeys. The heat fighting in the war of 1870 was undoubtedly done by the piou-piou, as the foot soldier is playfully termed by the pekin or civillan; even the miserable, half-clad national guard-men performed prodigies of valor then. There are 144 regiments of the line in the French army

at present constituted -- thirty bar talions of chassenrs, four zonave regi ments, four Turco regiments, two regiments of the Foreign Legion, three battalions of light African infantry, four regiments o fusiliers, and one regiment consisting of mile tory convicts doing pioneer duty. The entire infantry is armed with the Gras breech loading gun, an improvement on the Charse pot; but the government, in emulation of the Germans, is already taking steps to replace

that weapon with a magazine gun.
The weak spot of the French ormy is itcavalry, although special attention has been paid to it in the last few years. The French have never been good riders, and to make matters worse they suffer from a dearth of horses. As a result, their cavalry is inferior numerically to Germany's, good military authorities placing the number of horse-men the latter country could send into the field at the outbreak of war at almost double that at France's disposal. The French cavalry branch consists of twelve regiments of cuirassiers, twenty-three of dragoons, twepty-two of chasseurs a cheval, twelve of hussars, four of chasseurs d'Afrique and three of Spahis. The dragoons and light cavalry have been specially drilled in infantry tactic

of late, as they are expected to do skirmishing on foot and sharpshooting.

One of the great truths France learned from the war of 1870 was that without a strong artillery no extended military move ment can be successfully undertaken. This branch of the service, therefore, has since then received unflagging care. At the time of writing, the French have actually 452 more mounted pieces than the Germans, the full number of guns in the French army being 1,856, as against 1,404 in the German army. Their guns are mostly of the Bauge make; that is, they are of molten steel and are said to be superior in many respects to those of the Krupp pattern. There are altogether nineteen regiments of field artiflery having twelve hatteries apiece; nineteen regiments of eight field batteries and three horse batteries; sixteen batteries of heavy artillery of six batteries each; two regiments of bridge batteries; three rocket companies: twelve Algerian batteries, and six mountain batteries. The engineer corps consists of four regiments of sappers and miners, with several railroad companies and the commissariat department of thirty-two squadrons, twenty being stationed in France and the remainder in Algeria.

So much for the regular army. The terrifantry and 9 of Zonaves, 144 squadrons genuine Irishman. longest preserved by the celtic family, both ice about in his waistcoat pocket and he can of cavalry and 4 of Algerian horsemen, 18. The policeman is pampered, and paid, the second and Irish. Until recent years Macdon; cure himself instantly.

in Algeria, 56 companies of artillery, transport corps, 18 battalions of engineers and 18 equadrons of regular commissariat and transport troops. The total effective strength of the territorial army is 37,000 officers and 579,000 men. If we add to this number the 880,000 regular troops, which includes the reserve, the force stationed in Algeria humbering 50,000 men, the bureau troops, of 220,000 men, and the custom house and foresters's battalions of 20,000, we find that over one and three-quarter million men could be placed under arms in defence of the country.

Few innovations have been made in the uniforming of the French army. The gay httls foot-soldier still sports a blue tunic, with vermilion epaulets, cardinal transers; the obasseur has his azure coat, the culrassier his bright combination of metal, blue and Indian red. The repeated efforts to diminish the soldier's liability to be made an easy target of by adopting less showy colors have always failed, on the argument that by robbing him of his garance pants, one would violate one of the most sacrad traditions of French military history. Recently, however, the war department went for enough to pered in the Dominion. The British emigra-give each soldier a set of pockets, whereat tion will be of larger volume than in previous many old "vets" are clasping their hands years. Several thousand Icelanders will in holy terror.

The French General staff is organized somewhat differently from that of other countries. By a law introduced in 1880 the old staff, numbering 513 officers, was dissolved and a new one was formed, to which every officer having followed a special course at the high military school and obtaining there a "general staff" brevet or diploma, can be chosen by the minister of wer. All officers above the grade of captain are entitled to the privilege of undergoing the examination without first following the special course, and such as are not selected subsequently to join the general staff are placed on the reserve list for a future call. The effective of the new staff is 300 officers, 150 archivists or clerks and 12 geographists.

THE HOME RULE FIGHT. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BELIEFS FOR A CON

TINUOUS SITTING TO NIGHT-" THE TRUN DEBER'S" RAGE -AN IRISH APPEAL TO THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 7 .- A Conservative whip has been issued, summaning the members o the House of Commons to be in rendinger to support the Government at the finish of the debate on cloture to-m rrow Too Pan ilitee and Radicals are concerting arrangement, to have reliefs ready for a continuous sitting. Mr. Balfour, Casef S cretery for Ireland, by caused the circulation of a report among the Conservatives to the effect that he is ready to introduce an Irush Crimes Bill on Monday, if Sr Michael Hicks, Bash fills to do so. July, Bright refuses to assist in the negotiations of defective in markmanship, but makes up for the Unicular Radicals with the Glotar Lians, with the Hartington Unionists. He continues

opposed to any scheme for an Irish legislature. The Parnetlites propose to coll the art ortion if the house to articles in the London Times charging Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Action O'Connor and others with guilty knowledge of and complicity in a series of murders in Ireland. The Times began the series of articles entitled "Paraellian and Crime," with an outspoken denunciation of the League leaders as having intimate, notorious en continuous relations with avowed nin derer One passage is as f lines :- "The National league movement is based upon a scheme of assassination, c refully calculated and coully spolied. Murderers provide their funds: murderers share their nmost connecte; man derers have gone forth from teague a ffices and set their bloody work afout." This violence of language pervades the whole attack, which is designed to assist the passage of a crimes'

LONDON, March 7 - Thos. Watson, Liberal and Home Rule M.P. for the I keston division of Derbyshire, is dead.

AN APPRAL TO THE WORLD DUBLIN, March 7 .- The Doolin municipal council have adopted a resolution to appeal to the world to prevent the British Government from carrying out their "threats of cutrage against the Irish people." Mayor Sultivan and others spoke during the meeting at which the resolution was adopted and all violently denounced the Government.

THE NO TAX MANIFESTO. A FAMOUS LETTER BY ARCHBISHOP CROKE. The Editor of the Freeman.

THE PALACE, THURLES, Feb. 17. MY DEAR SIR, -I enclose £10 towards the Defence Fund. But when is this style of business going to cease? I opposed the "No Rent Manifesto" six years ago, because, apart from other reasons, I thought it was inopportune, and not likely to be generally acted on. Had a manifesto against paying taxes been issued at the time I should certainly have supported it, on principle. I am in precisely the same frame of mind just

Our line of action, as a people, appears to me to be in this respect both suicidal and inconsistent. We pay taxes to a Government that uses them, not for the public good and in accordance with the declared wishes of the taxpayers, but in direct and deliberate opposition to them. We thus supply a stick to beat ourselves. We put a whip into the hands of men who use it to lash and lacerate us. This is suicidal.

In presence of the actual state of things in Ireland just now, it is inconsistent besides. We run the "Plan of Campaign" against bad landlords, and stop what they call their rent; and we make no move whatever against the Government that pays "horse, foot, and dragoons" for protecting them, and enforcing their outrageous exactions. Our money goes to fee and feed a gang of needy and voracious lawyers; to purchase bludgeons for policemen to be used in smashing the skulls torial army, which is a sort of re-serve, includes troops of all arms and of foreign gardson, or native slaves, who hate is composed of 144 regiments of in-includes troops of all arms and despise everything Irish, and every

to sustain the one-we must further freely tax ourselves to defend the other. How long, I ask, is this to be telerated !-- I remain, my dear sir, your very faithful servant, † T. W. CROKE,

Archbishop of Cashel.

BUILDING UP A NATION.

OTTAWA, March 5 .- The Department of Agriculture continues to receive encouraging advices, going to show that the next twelve months will show a very large immigration to the Dominion. The rush will likely begin early next month. The agents of the Dominion Government have been performing good work in the Sandinavian countries during the present winter, while the prospects are that the influx from other European districts will be larger than ever before. Two agents are located in Sweden, two it Norway and two in Denmark. They will return in the spring with large parties. They have written letters & sting that they were aided materially by the satisfactory reports sent home by those Scandinavians who have already prosleave Iceland this year, The agents of the American steamsnip lines are doing their best to secure them for the United States, but the Canadian agents expect to capture a large share. It is said that British Columbia will get a large percentage of the arrivals this SORT.

THE BRITISH TAVERN.

An idea of the magnitude of he public tavern in England may be had from these figures from official tables, showing a few of

the yearly expenditures of the people.
For intexpeating liquins, \$680,000,000.
For bread, \$320,000,000. F r rent, \$280 000,000

For butter and cheese, \$175,000,000. For milk, \$150,000,000. For education, \$55 (00,600 Fir cott a goo is. \$70 000 000.

F -r line :: goods, \$30 000 000 Thus the people of England expend exactly is much for my xie too, liquors as for bread, neter, encese, riduction, conton goods and non goods - From Brick Pomeroy's Demo

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A SET TO BETWEEN DILLON AND HICKS-BEACH -- MORE COERCION TO BE APPLIED-DEFIANT STAND OF THE IRISH MEMBERS

LONDON, March 4.- in the House of Comtions a . n-gat Mc. Dad n commenting on the v to of \$150,000 for the Irish police, said he was to f rn ed that the costs of the Wedsford evictions am united to \$6,500, while the total amount na de pute between as alord and temnits was out \$12,500. No smount of exp natiture wend ever supposes the plan or cambign or public meetings. He warred the Government that meetings would coat nur to be he d in defiance of them and if bloodshed should follow the shame and crime w uld be on the had of the Government. Sir Michael Hicks Beach conanded that the expenditures for the Irisl p like were nocessary to maintain order while guators like D then and hearries de i cited the people to reset the law policy-expenditures were necessarily greater. The pan of company for which Onon was largely responsible, was a mere organized system of robbery. (Cheers.) Delon appulsed to the chair asking if the expression was justifiable. The chairman robbed the expression of the expressio replied the expression and not impute robbery to a member. Sir Medaet, continuing set , certain m mbers of the Dub in july recently request to believe Dil on's own statement, ad mitting that he was concerned in the plan of camp ago, The House w s now told that conv c ions cau d never be setted. The Government intended to a k parliament for such changes of the law as would make it pos-ible to obtain convictions, (O necessaries cheers and coles from the Irish benches of "highly or Wrongly.") He protested against the dectrine of resistance to mw pre-ched by Dillon, man ly, that it the I w were not aitered as he (Dillon and his associates chose to dictate, they would not obey it. Dillon's speech to-night afforded al proof of the absolute necessity of giving further powers to the government if law and order were to be restored in Ireland, (Con-

servative cheers, LONDON, March 4.-J. O'Connor protested that the police had used excessive violence at meetings in Cork, where they had used their batons on the Parnellites. The Chief Secretary for Ireland said the meeting alluded to had been called to intimidate the jury, and the l'arnellites aught not to be surprised if something worse than batoning occurred. The latter phrase caused an angry scene, in which several Parnellites accused the Chief Secretary of threatening an honorable member. This the Chief Secretary denied. The chair called upon Healy to withdraw the objectionable language. Several members expressed their disapproval of the Chief Secretary's expression, which Healy, speaking later, said could only mean that the Government intended to substitute firearms for batons.

At a late hour the vote asked for the Irish

police was agreed to by 246 to 121.

Twelve million men are under arms in Europe for what? Has the reader ever thought out the reason these vast armies are maintained and the interests that are subserved by these twelve million men who live off the sweat and labor of their fellow men Why men are made slaves, for they are slaves, and why the great populations behind them endure the burdens and the taxes to support them? Who is benefited? Certainly not the tax-payers and certainly not the workers. These armies support of defend royal families and their estates, together with some thousands of people called nobles. The United States are not much better off, but the exactions and exactors have other methods, but none the less cruel.-Labor Herald.

Lord K., dining at Provost S's., and being the only peer present, one of the company gave a toast, "The Duke of Buccleuch." So the peerage went round till it came to Lord K., who said he would give them a peer, which, although not toated, was of more use than the whole, His, Lordship, gave "The Pier of Leith."

THE EUROPEAN WAR FEVER. USSIA'S NOTE TO SPAIN-COMMON ACTION AGAINST MONTENEGRO-POLAND PARA-LYZED-WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA—IRISH HORSES FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, March 5.-The Standard says Russsia has addressed a note to Spain, announcing her resumption of freedom of action in European affairs.

Vienna, March 5.—Advices from Scutario says Ali Pasha has forbidden the Albanians to hold intorcourse with Montenegro and that he is negotiating with the Albanian tribes with the object of taking common action against Mon-

Benlin, March 5 .- Letters from St. Peters burg says the police have closed (the printing office there and arrested the proprietor, a German; that arra is have been made at the bar-racks of the Octroi Guard for some neknown cause; that movements of traops towards Galucian frontier are continuous, and that three Austrian troops have been arrested at Kirff.
VIRNAA, March 5.—Fear of war in Russian Poland is causing the suspension of all bu-ness. Financial firms are reducing credit to a mini-

Dublin, March 5 .- Agents for the German Government have purchased two hungred horses at Dungannon at high prices.

THE RETALIATION BILL.

NEW ENGLAND PISHERMEN REJOICE OVER THE PRESIDENT'H ACTION - ALLEGED INCONVENIENCE AT WINDSOR.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 3 .- The announcement from Washington that the house has passed the Elmunds bill caused great excitement among vessel owners and fishermen here. The board of trade to-day adopted re-solutions thanking both branches of Congress for "their prompt recognition of the unjust aggression upon our fisheries and the unsuimous sentiment that responded to the appeal for their protection, and conveying to the President the board's appreciation of his responsibility in this mutter, and expressing their faith in his firmness and judgment to administer the powers given him, so as to give every citizen assurance of protection. Benfires were lighted to-night and general rejoicing was indulsed in when it tecame known that the President had aigued the retaliatory bill, Guns were fired and fireworks were displayed, while bands of music paraded the streets. On a line suspended from Grand Army hall were efficies marked "Spy" and "Sir John Maccomald." Everyhody appeared as if wild with excitenent, and the like has not been seen here for

INCONVENIENCE AT WINDSOR

Windson, Ont., March 3 .- The railway people here complain very much of the troutle and annoyance given them by the American customs efficers doing duty on the Retaliation bil. They say great inconvenience will be felt as soon as navigation opens if the same course is pursued, and nonintercourse will be pratty well established.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE. VAST EXTENT OF TERRITORY SHAKES-MAKING BREAD FOR THE SUPPERSES

LONDON, March 1 .- A slight earthquake shock was felt yesterday at Alassio and Albenga. The trains on Riveria Rai way continue running, but as a slow speed. Further landslips are being faird. On February 22nd, eleven hours below the earthshock, two kil metics of road were destroyed between Nice and Songrel by the fall of a hill. Similar accidents hap-pened near 1st in. The earthquake was felt in several places in Austria and Bulgaria. Six severe shocks were experienced at Shunda on the morning of the 26th.

Paris, March 1.—The Government has au-

borized the military bakehouses to bake bread for the earthquake sufferers.

DON'T UNDERVALUE THE BOY.

The following sound reasoning we find in the American Agriculturist. It would be a benefit to both fathers and sons if its precepts were more often regarded;-

Too many men make their boys feel that they are of little or no account while they are boys. Lay a responsibility on a boy, and he will meet is in a manful spirit. On no account ignore their disposition to investigate. Help them to understand things. Encourage them to know what they are about. We are too apt to treat a boy's seeking after knowledge as mere idle curiosity. "Don't ask questions" is poor advice to boys. If you do not explain puzzling things to them you oblige them to make many experiments before they find out; and though experimental knowledge one sense, in another it is not, for that which can be explained clearly does not need experimenting with. If the principle involved is un-derstood, there is no further trouble, and the

boy can go ahead intelligently. Do not wait for the boy to grow up before you begin to treat him as an equal. A proper amount of confidence, and words of encouragement and advice, and giving him to understand that you trust him in many ways, helps to make a man of him long before he is a man in either

stature or years. The Boston Journal of Commerce also makes a good suggestion to parents apropos to the

Give him tools, says the writer, and let him find out for himself whether he has got any mechanical casts or not. Do not discourage him, as parents are apt to do, by saying: it is no use for you to try to do anything with tools. I never have any taste that way, and of course you have not." If a boy finds he can make a few articles with bands, it tends to make him rely on him-self. And the pinning that is neces-tary for the execution of the work is a discipline and an education of great value to him. The future welfare and happiness of the boy depend on the surroundings of his youth. When he arrives at that period in his life when he is obliged to choose what profession or what line of business to follow, it is highly important that he take no false step. And if in his youth he has cultivated a taste for any particular branch, the choice of a profession or business a

Self-made man (examining school, of which he is manager)—Now, boy, wast's the capital of Olland. Boy—An 'H, sir.

will be made more easy.