THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, 21st MAY, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Right.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SE,-Is the Montreal Post not a little too severe on Sir John and his colleagues for calling each other such names as liar, blackguard, swindler, &c., &c. The Post should consider that these gentlemen know each other most intimately, and should give them credit, at least for candor.

HOUSTHATT.

The G. T. R. at Belleville.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Fost, Sir,-Having observed for a long time the manner in which the Catholics employed on the G. T. R. in Belleville are treated by their officials, I now consider it my duty to insert frank and generous spirit, but she throws re- a few lines in your valuable paper respecting forms to Ireland as bones are thrown to a the injustice they receive at the hands of dog. It was so with Catholic Emancipation ; their employers. Several of those men have nomination have filled their vacant situa-tions. Since Mr. Davis' departure from Belleville I have heard quite a number complain of the abuse they have received. He was a man, I must say, who faithfully discharged or nation could persuade him to act unjustly

I myself have sympathized with the employces, although I have never been engaged on the G. T. R. I am under the impression that it is now time that the Superintendent should cast an eye toward Belleville, and not allow such a bitter feeling of animosity to exist between the employers and the Catholic employees.

Yours truly, Mr. Editor, OBSERVER.

[This letter treats of generalities, and has not one point. If " Observer" can give us any instances in which the Catholics have been unjustly treated, we shall publish them. We do not think the Grand Trunk authorities would countenance partiality. E.E.P.)

Letter From Father Stafford.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sin: Irish Catholics in office, if kept up as you have begun, will do good service to us in this Province. I lived twelve years in or near Kingston, and thought I knew pretty weil how things stood there, and yet I was aston-ished at the figures furnished by you with regard to that city. I presume you will find it pretty much the same all through Ontario. There is no penal law against us, but still we are suffering from the effects of prejudice. and also from the fact that our people are not as well educated as the Scotch. Our Catholic lawyers and doctors of ability are few, hence our judges and members of parliament are few.

Your remarks in reference to Sir John A. Macdonald are perfectly true, and shew your readers how well you understand that gentle-

He, himself, knows he is a humbug. He has frequently been heard to say the art of governing is the art of humbugging. He is a thorough believer in humbug. I think his influence has been bad and lowering in politics, and every way.

The way he humbugged our Bishops on the Separate School question for over twenty years is peculiar. He kept them convinced that he was favorable to separate schools, and at the same time gave them nothing, changed the law several times, amended it, but made it worse each time, and still managed to do it in such a way as to elicit their thanks. I have it from his own lips, that as a statesman, he was always opposed to separate schools. I am now publishing in the *Tribune* letters on our Separate Schools, in which I point out some of Sir John's double-shufling.

We have obtained large concessions this

they will be housed for the night. Next morning the people who visit Fletcher's the most, interesting spectacle ever seen in Canada. Five hundred armed Americans ciples. will pass the saluting point before the Governor-General and Princess Louise, the starry banner of the Republic will float above them, and the cheers of welcome will echo along the line of spectators. Picture the

closely packed grand stand, crowded with the elite of our city, and some fashionable visitors from Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and even from New York; a Royal Princess standing under Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance the pavilion; masses of people surging over the field ; bands playing, and the various colored uniforms giving a gay and glittering as-pect to the scene; bayonets glistening in the morning sun, while A. D. C.'s and staff roar out their commands. It will indeed be a gorgeous spectacle, if-we must speak it in a

> interest of the G. T. R., just as the deflection of the Western trafic via New York is anyearly receipts of the Grand Trunk were \$500,000 less than they were the previous defined the party lines so boldly, that once a half-year, and he attributes their falling away party man, a party man for aver an order by the Vanderbilt interest, and the opening of the Government railway between Montreal true in Ontario at the present moment. and Ottawa. As to the remedy, Sir Henry Taylor proposes that the G. T. R. and the Great Western Company should unite their forces to "resist such hostile influence and injurious action on the part of their late ally." But, if we look at this question in a broader sphere than the G.T.R. and its inter-ests, we think we see the general interests of the country being dragged towards New York. Not only is Vanderbilt doing this, but our own Government is helping him. The Coteau Bridge scheme favors New York at the expense of Montreal. Whatever injures the G. T. R. injures, in a special manner, the interest of this city, and every step that is made to make New York the outlet for Canadian produce, or Canadian traffic, pulls us towards the Republic.

The Hon. Mr. Fraser.

A few days ago the Reform party in To ronto gave a banquet to the Hon. Christopher Fraser. The Conservative papers assailed everybody and everything connected with the demonstration, and fire their "bom-balls" Mr. Mullin to extend our influence by helping at the popular Commissioner of Public Works him to swell our subscription list. The in the Ontario Legislature. The speech made by Mr. Fraser, at \$3 a year, is one of the made by Mr. Fraser, at the banquet, was a brilliant one, yet the Conservative papers mawled it, and soiled it, and picked holes in TRUE WITNESS, at \$1.50 per annum, gives | it until they, no doubt, thought that they had left nothing for admiration. This is all tair in politics, as politics go. The good the hon. gentleman does goes for nought; the sup-posed evil lives for ever. We, however, approach the Hon. Mr. Fraser free from party ties, and we are at liberty to take him on his merits as the representative of the Catholics Ontario in the Cabinet of the Local Legislature. It is not the po-litical belief he professes that we think about, but we ask "What manner of man is this Christy Fraser ?" If we are at the same time to supply an answer, we would reply "A good man, and true, and one who has faithfully stood by his colors in periods of difficulty and trial." In saying this much, we say nothing for his party; we write of Mr. Fraser on his own merits, and we see a gentleman who has stood by his own principles without attempting to make capital out of them. The Catho-

lics of Ontario owe a great deal to Mr. g to them, a l we hope the result of the forthcoming election will prove-no matter what becomes of the Reform party-that "Christy Fraser" will be returned for his own constituency with a sweeping majority.

five hundred men from our local corps will that the party to which, the individual be precede the Americans to the Bink, where longs should be injured. We do not champion the cause of Mr. Huntington, but the member for Cardwell has a habit of "going Field will witness one of the most perhaps for ", the plaintiff's attorney when he has a bad case. He fights individuals, not prin-

Ontario.

The sister Province is in the throes of an election contest. The Reformers are abusing the Conservatives and the Conservatives are returning the compliment. Both are bad, both are wicked; both are wrong, neither of them ever did a wise act, and, according to each, the ground should open and swallow its opponent. The party press is demoralized to such an extent that further demoralization is almost impossible. Fair criticism is unknown. Faults are magnified, vir-tues are hid or denied. Independent thought is not allowed, and the party press and party slaves, the worshipers of an idol. To men who are not political fanatics it appears inexplicable that party should be thus made the aim and end of existence. Instead of It is quite evident that Vanderbilt is deter-mined to do all in his power to advance his own interest. It is equally evident that the interest of Vanderbilt is antagonistic to the interest of the (III B) interest is an against men, and for no reason but because they are Reformers or because they are Conservatives. what the the party does, good, had or in-different. It is odd, but it is in most cases

Mr. DeCosmos.

We only know Mr. DeCosmos as he is represented by the parliamentary reports. The papers, from time to time, poke fun at him, but we do not know for what reason. It may be because he is almost alone in the House, and that he contends for what he believes to be the special interest of the community he represents. But the press may be doing Mr. DeCosmos a wrong. Canada promised to do certain things if British Columbia joined the Confederation. On the strength of these promises British Columbia came into the fold, and the people of that province say: "We fulfilled our part of the obligation, you now fulfil yours. Keep your promise or let us go," say the British Columbians. This is fair enough, and we cannot see where the fun comes in. To us it looks as if the British Columbians had the best of the argument. and it is more than likely that the very men who sneer at them in the House of Commons and in the press, would, if living in British Columbia, look at the state of affairs as Mr. DeCosmos does. The people in British Columbia are the best judges of their own business; they have kept their part of the contract, we have not kept ours, and whatever laugh there is should be at our expense and not at theirs. We may treat the question cavalierly, but British Columbians have right on their say, and if they cut the cable it would be an advantage to us, and if they thought it would be an advantage to them, both would be benefited, and all would be happy.

The Letellier Affair.

The Letellier affair will, we suppose, be sent back to the Governor-General. If not, there will be a storm about our ears. Canada wants to manage her own internal affairs, and this question of the Lieutenant-Governor is an internal affair, and England has nothing whatever to do with it. When so much is done the first victory will be secured. When the question is once more in the hands of the Government of the Dominion, it will then be in order for the Government of the Dominion to pass it round to the people of this Pro-Fraser. He has fought their battles without vince. We stand by the Government of the Dominion against Downing street, but we will stand by the people of Quebec, on this question, against the Government of the Do-minion. This Letellier affair is our business. It is a question for the people of the Province to decide, and we must be careful not to allow the Government of the Domin-ion to filch from us that measure of Home Rule which we already possess. The people of this Province, and the people of this Province alone, are the arbitrators on the question of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, and it will be our duty to resent dictation from Ottawa, just as we resent dicta-tion from London. The question is purely a Provincial one, and unless the French Canadian Conservative press are willing to sink the Provincial autonomy of the Province for the sake of the Conservative party in Ottawa, unless in fact, they place party first, and trample on Provincial rights, they will stand by the principle of the right of the people of the Province to do as they please in a purely Provincial affair.

that was certain to arise from the Protective Tariff. It appeared certain, once we laid on theiduties, that smuggling between the United States and Canada would become a source of trouble, and that it would tax our Customs officials to their utmost capacity to prevent it. It now appears that we were correct in our conjecture, for we learn from the Detroit Reening News of yesterday that smuggling is practiced "to an enormous extent." This news will, no doubt, result in making the working machinery of the Tariff somewhat more expensive than what it has been. Fresh hands must be employed, and a serious attempt must be made to check the violation of the law. That is the immediate remedy. But the best means of doing away with smuggling is to establish a Commercial Union between the United States and Abolish the Custom House Canada. and all their attendant paraphernalia, make the commercial interests of the two countries identical. Make the United States and Canada one in commerce, two in politics. Expense and money will be saved, commerce will be benefited, and the peoples of the two countries will be better friends than ever. It will be argued, however, that Commercial Union would be be a step towards Annexation, to which we reply that the bugbear of Annexation should not frighten us every time we intend to benefit ourselves. We do not want Annexation, but there is no reason why mere talk about it should make us hesitate in doing that which we know to be necessary for the prosperity of the country.

Smuggling: 7

It is not long since we pointed out one evil

Free Trade vs. Protection,

formed us that "the steamer 'Polynesian' takes out sixty cotton operatives from Stocksudden importation of cotton operatives into Canada, and the equally sudden emigration of cotton operatives from England for countries that have adopted a Protective Tariff? Cotton operatives; men who work at iron smelting; coal miners and others are leaving Free Trade England and emigrating to the United States and Canada. This is a commercial phenomenon, and Free Traders will be at a loss to account for it on the theory that Free Trade-so-called-is the best for all proples. Free Trade is advantageous to those who have the advantage. It was advantageous to Ireland in 1782 when the Volunteers demanded " Free Trade or else -Then Ireland was something of a manufacturing country; now, however, Free Trade is ruining Ireland, and if she could she would impose a Protective Tariff to-morrow. Free Trade as a broad principle is a misnomer Like everything else, circumstances alter cases. . Protection built up English manufactures until they became the first in the world; then Free Trade scattered them, until other peoples close their doors and say :--business, too; and when we are able we shall shout 'Free Trade' in ord r to scatter our goods over the world."

Vice-Chancellor Blake.

The Vice-Chancellor Blake incident was

discussed in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Costigan, faithful to his promise, moved for the correspondence, and he was supported by Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., Mr. Rykert and others. The afiair ended by Sir John A. Macdonald giving the Vice-Chancellor a character, "as a Judge who had given every satisfaction." No denial of the language, no proof that the language was not used, no statement from the Vice-Chancellor, an 480 feet in four-and-a-half seconds, the or, in fact, no authoritative contradiction of the water being rippled by a strong breeze, but in anguage attributed to the Vice-Chancellor spite of this the deck was found to be dry." Inst mession from the Government of Mr. same from the House, and yet "as a Judge It will be a welcome change to be able to Mowat in favor of our schools—larger than the Vice-Chancellor had given every satisfac- cross the Atlantic in three days instead of we ever had before, and really valuable. Mr. came from the House, and yet "as a Judge the Vice-Chancellor had given every satisfaction." While Catholic and High Church lawyers are said to object to appear before this Vice-Chancellor; with his harangues against "Popery" still ringing in the ears of the public, and the alleged insult to a woman, is not authoritatively denied; yet Sir John A. Macdonald has the effrontery to tell an outraged people that the conduct of such a man has "given every satisfaction." To Sir John A. Macdonald and his many Orange friends, no doubt, the conduct of Vice-Chancellor Blake "has given every satisfaction;" but the Premier can no longer delude the Catholics of Canada. What he says is of no more value than what political capital he can make of it. The stain of this outrage has not been effaced from the character of Vice-Chancellor Blake, and, no matter what Sir John A. Macdonald may say to the contrary, the conduct of the Vice-Chancellor has not "given every satisfaction," but it has, on the contrary, outraged a law-abiding portion of the community, and that, too, without the slightest reason. In the interest of the bench, as well as of the public, we regret that the charges against Vice-Chancellor Blake were not cleared up ; as it is, they have been hushed, and the suspicion of guilt hangs over them all. Vice-Chancellor Blake. What is the matter with the Witness? Time was when its articles stung with piercing phosphates at the present time. The price argument; now they sicken with drowsy inpaid for phosphates is now small; the phos- accuracies. The Witness used to smite hip phates will keep, and in a few years the and thigh; now it strikes wildly, and its as-value of phosphates will be established and saults leave not a wreck behind them. All they can then be sold at a remunerative its virtues-save consistency-have departed. A contemporary reminds us that It is the Witness of old only in name. Its our Canadian phosphate is mostly in the in- antagonism to the Jesuits and their surroundsoluble forms; that is, when applied to the ings have none of the heroic resolve which land it is not in such a condition that the might tempt its readers to mount the immiplants can at once avail themselves of it. neut breach and deadly peril; and it merely When broken down with sulphuric acid, and holds on to its antagonism by way of proving thus converted into "superphosphate," the now and again, that it is the Witness. But it phosphoric acid therein is made available for is not always at home in its treatment of Catholic subjects, and the mistakes it committed last night about Vice-Chancellor Blake is an illustration of how its mightiness has fallen. The Witness says that it is a proper bination with it, and causes a "reversion" to thing for a Judge to engage in a religious discussion and flaunt his antagonism to this reigion or to that, just as his conscience dictates. It is a proper thing, says our contemporary, for a Judge to preach the gospels, not appear to ruffle his feathers in the least. If he has been guilty of all that is laid at his door he should be in the penitentiary, but if he is not guilty, the attacks made upon him is not guilty, be dangerous if they were not silly. Huntington has defrauded people, as his enemies say he has, why not bring him before the ordinary civil tri-bunal and test the question upon its legal merits. If he is the "thief and detriment of the country to which they ought the detriment of the country to which they ought contemporary takes, and the teaching and practice of English law is antagonistic to it. Judges are never heard of at such meetings as that at which Vice-Chancellor Blake distinguished bimself. They do not mix in the battle of the creeds, and it is well for social order that it is so. But let us change the picture. Suppose a Catholic Judge behaved in Mercury, Blue Phil or Calomel. The only until the attack : go and buy a bottle at oncethis Province as Vice-Chancellor Blake be- safe remedy is DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND haved in Toronto, what would our pious con- PURGATIVE PILES."

1.1

temporary say then? Come now, gentle Witness, do tell us what you would say then. We would oppose him, and say it was wrong, and that the Judge should not meddle with such questions at all; but the Witness-the consistent Witness-what would it say ? We hope our contemporary will deign to give us a reply.

The University Question.

It may not come for some time, but Ireland will have a Catholic University some day. The O'Conor Don has, we see, mooted the question again, and sooner or later the University will be a fact. The English Parliament always gives with bad grace when it is giving to Ireland. It falters and procrastinates and sulks, and at last consents with a growl. England has never yet given with a dog. It was so with the abolition of the Tithes ; it been discharged, and others of a different dewas so with the disestablishment and disendowment of the "Irish Church"; it was so with the Land Laws, and it was so with every measure that was calculated to make Irishmen feel that they were the equals of their man, I must say, who factured in the series and the series of the seri Ireland with alacrity and joy were was shown by him to any of those who were measures of repression—suspension of under him in office; no distinction of creed *Habeas Corpus*, Arms' Acts, and other or nation could pieces of legislation which were thought ne- to any person. cessary to suppress what was considered 'turbulence," but what in reality was but the irregular and wild expression of an outraged nation. If England had treated Ireland kindly all these Arms' Acts would have been unnecessary. You can always kill an Irish-man by kindness, and a little of it goes a

Our telegrams in last night's issue inlong way with a people whose history has been a history of vain attempts on the part of weak people to resent brutal outrage from port for the cotton mill at Dundas, Ontario. There were 500 applicants." Has Free Trade been the cause of this, or Protection? How will Canadian Free Traders account for this in the strong of the construction of the catholic University, and doing it with frank generosity have done with it, and win the thanks of the people. The charter will come, but it will make all the difference in the world whether it comes at once and with good grace, or all the good is taken out of it by a policy of "wait."

Forty Miles an Hour by Steamer.

Some time since we pointed out the hope that was held by an inventor of being able to cross theAtlantic in 70 or 80 hours by a steamer which would fly through the water at the rate of 40 miles an hour and practically fullfilling Dibdin's boast about leaving "the sea-birds far behind." All this will, it appears, be done by changing the propeller. The new invention has been made by a rector in England, and the new ship is to be called a "polysphenic." This new ship is to ride over the waves-not to forge through them as they are now obliged to do. The following account of this novel ship is taken from an exchange : The principle of Mr. Ramus' invention consists in making the bottom of the vessel a series of inclined planes. In 1872 Mr. Ramus "You have taught us a lesson, and we intend to benefit by it. We shall do as you did, and of two parallel and consecutive inclined see if we cannot build up a manufacturing planes; or the vessel may be described as made up of two wedges, the thick ends of which are placed abaft the thin ends. There is thus in the centre of the vessel a ridge where the thin end of the sternmost wedge abuts against the thick ends of the foremost. Any floating body thus shaped must, when driven forcibly through the water, tend to rise, and if the speed is high enough it will rise to the surface instead of driving through the water. These facts were demonstrated by some rough experiments made in the presence of credible witnesses. The propelling power in these experiments was a six-ounce rocket. In one trial, the model, weighing three pound three ounces, ran a distance of

The "TRUE WITNESS " Weekly Edition of the Montreal " EVENING POST," is the cheapest Catholic Weekly in the World. Subscribe for it; only \$1.50 a year, or \$1.00 per eight months. Specimen copies free on application.

of the Cheapest Dailies on this Continent, and those who desire the Latest Mews, Market Re ports and Current Events daily should subscribe for it. Only \$3.00 per annum; 1.50 for 6 months; 75 cents for 3 months. Specimen copy, one month, 25 cents. Postage in all cases prepaid by the Publishers. Specimen

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21. whisper-if it doesn't rain. Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the The G. T. B. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper

bears your proper address. Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

The True Witness

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"EVENING POST"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

761 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL. By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors.

NOTICE.

expiration of their term of subscription.

City (Delivered) \$2.00

WEDNESDAY.

Special Notice,

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

Mr. John Cass, 565 Sussex Street, Ottawa, has been appointed our Agent for that city. He is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions and advertisments for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

To Our Friends West.

Our friends west of Belleville are respectfully informed that our general travelling agent, W. E. Mullin, will shortly call upon them in the interests of the Evening Post and TEUE WITNESS, when we bespeak for him a cordial reception at the hands of our generous patrons. We hope, too, that they will assist cheapest dailies in the Dominion, and the more reading matter for the price than any Catholic paper on this continent. tf

The Montreal "EVENING POST" is one

copies free on application.

Contracts.

The Reformers have the best of it this time. The Government asked the power of giving a contract for building one hundred and twenty-five miles of the Pacific Railway, " without the further sanction of Parliament." This was a refreshingly cool thing to do. The Government, in fact, ask permission to do as they please, build where they like, give to whom they like, and generally play the autocrat in a small way. And yet members of this same Government will quote "English custom," that is, when it answers their purpose. But it is not " English custom ' to give out contracts for a long period without consulting Parliament. It is, in fact, never done. Public affairs in England are managed differently, and if the gentlemen who are so fond of quoting English precedent were impartial, they would now quote "English precedent" against themselves. The Reformers can make a point here. The Conservatives will not admit it; that is not to be expected. They are tied to the chariot wheels, and they stop, walk, trot and run for their lives, just as the horses are whipped by the charioteer. But every Independent politician in Canada will object to the Government spending \$1,000,000 of the people's money without as much as saying " by your leave.'

Military Examinations.

Volunteer officers are subjected to a written examination before they receive their certificates. These examinations are, all things considered, stiff enough. Sixty questions are asked on drill, the articles of war, &c., and the regulations require that threefourths, of the answers shall be correctly given before the candidate can get his certificate. This may be all right, but it is not the way to test the qualifications of a candidate. The true test is to bring a man out and make him drill a squad, a company or a battalion. Make him explain the movements, and let the Inspector see what manner of man the candidate is in harness. There is the style, the manner of giving the word of command, the general adaptability and quickness, all that goes to make up a soldier, and which can only be tested by practical proof. Men may sit down and learn the exercises from cover to cover and not be able to command a corporal's guard. Nay, many gentlemen who pass good examinations and get first-class certificates, which are given only for battalion drill, yet these same men would be puzzled and confused if asked to take a company and drill it satisfactorily. Written examinations may be necessary, but practical examinations are far more so.

The 24th.

Unless the world comes to an end before Saturday, the 24th of May shall come, and the people of Montreal will welcome the citizen soldiers of the Republic, by sound of wind and stringed instruments, and by hoarse but hearty cheers. The visiting corps will shoot the Rapids en route to the city, and Mayor and Opporation will welcome the 13th affairs which does not put its face against this Brooklyn to Montreal. An escort of four or practice of assailing the individual in order | will wait.

Sunday Trains.

A contemporary objects to the Brooklyn corps leaving Montreal for their homes on Sunday. It regards such a violation of the Sabbath with alarm. But where is the harm and what is the remedy? These men will leave Brooklyn on Friday morning. They will be absent from their occupations on Frilay and Saturday. On Friday evening they will arrive in Montreal, on Saturday the review will take place, on the same evening the officers will be entertained at the Windsor, and surely our contemporary would not like to see them hurried away without rest on Saturday night. Sunday comes and the Brooklyn men prepare to leave Montreal on that day, but that would be desccrating the Sabbath! How "moity pious you are Mrs. Gamp!" Descerating the Sabbath! What if the trains spin away from Dublin to Kingstown, to Bray or to Howth, and the people of the fair capital of Ireland think it no sin to take a mouthful of sea air once a week, and they are barbarous enough to think that they do no harm nor desecrate the Sabbath ! What if the underground railway in London runs on Sundays, and the people of Hounsditch can reach Hyde Park by a spin through the bowels of the earth, yet they are only half civilized over there and do not know the danger of desecrating the Sabbath! What if New Yorkers can rush to Coney Island or to Long Branch on Sundays, and will not believe it to bea crime! But we are not in New York, London or Dublin, we are in highly civilized Montreal, the City of Churches, uncleanliness and crime, and it becomes us to wear a sorrowful visage and let the world know what hypocrites we are.

The Hop. Mr. Huntington.

We are not in love with the Hon. Mr. Huntington. We cannot forget that famous speech of his, although we are not disposed to keep harping about it for ever. If he made a similar speech now we would make the atmosphere as lively as we could, but as it is, the famous oration is down among the dead men. The Hon. Mr. Huntington has a stormy time of it generally, and like the petrel the storms and arrows of outrageous fortune do are slanderous and mean. If the Hon. Mr. and the land will again become equal to robber" Mr. John A. Macdonald, nephew of to be a source of wealth. If people will not the Premier, called him, why not prove it and make him suffer the consequences. As for our part we know nothing of the merits of the case referred to, and we do not pretend to say whether Mr. Huntington or his enemies at the foot of Jacques Cartier Square, the are right, but it is a lamentable state of public

A Constant of

Canadian Phosphates.

It can hardly be expected that phosphate miners will not realize as much as they can out of their mines. When men want money, and know that they can get it by selling an article they possess, they are not disposed to wait in order to see whether the article will ultimately increase in value or not. But the owners of beds of phosphates who can wait are acting imprudently in exporting their rate. plant food. But, unfortunately, as soon as this superphosphate is applied to the land, the carbonate of lime which all soils possess in greater or less quantity enters into comits former character of insolubility. It is probably this quality that has led to the decrease in the price of the raw phosphate, which is now so cheap as scarcely to pay for pay a fair price now, let them lie until their value is better known. Far better for phos-phate miners to keep the phosphates in this country than export them for almost nothing; for once the value of phosphates is estab lished, as they soon will be the mines will yield large profits to those who can and who

ten, and to make a voyage to New Zealand or Australia in two weeks instead of two months. What a change, too, from the days of the old East Indiaman, when it often took nine months from London to Calcutta. But the polysphenic ship is not yet a success, and sceptical people have their doubts whether it ever will be or not.

The Ontario Elections.

As politics should be kept out of municipal elections, so should the National Policy be kept out of local elections in Ontario. The Ontario Legislature has nothing to do with customs and tariffs, and the question of Protection or Free Trade should in no way be permitted to interfere in the forthcoming elections. There are plenty of local issues to engage the attention of the electors without wasting time on questions which are beyond their control. Acting on the theory laid down by the *Globe*, "that the men on the spot are the best judges of their own affairs," we offer no opinion on the forthcoming elections. The people of Ontario are surrounded by issues which do not directly reach us, and which cannot be well understood unless "by those on the spot," but we are safe in saying that outside questions have no right to be brought into an election with which they have nothing to do. Apart from the general policy of the Mowat Administration, the question of Catholic representation has assumed the dimensions of a great issue, and it will, no doubt, seriously influence the result. From the Globe, we learn that the Catholic candidates are :---

MINISTERIAL.

Brockville...... Hon. C. F. Fraser. Essex, N.....Mr. Gignac. Frontenac Thomas Dawson. Grenville, S..... Hon. C. F. Fraser. Ottewa..... D. J. O'Donoghue. PrescottPeter Ryan. Renfrew, N Thomas Murray. Renfrew, S..... James Bonfield. Russell......Neir McCaul. Wentworth, N....Dr. MacMahon. Total-10. OPPOSITION.

Essex, N..... Solomon White. Grey, S.....James Fahey. Huron, W.....Patrick Kelley. Kent, W.....Alexander Coutts. Prescott.....Dr. Harkin. Simcoe, W...... Thomas Long. York, N Edward Murphy.

Total-7. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures, and we shall be curious to see if the Mail will notice them.

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION .- DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, one of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by

we ever had before, and really valuable. Mr. Mowat promises to give us all we have a right to.

We are still not so well off as your Protestant minority in your Province, but we are nearing it. I find we Catholics in this Province owe the rights we have to the example set by the Catholics of your Province. Each concession made to us up here was pleaded for on the ground-not that it was right in itself, but on the ground that the Protestant minority of Quebec had it granted to them by the Catholic majority. Yet, we in this Province like to boast of our liberalitywe boast, you practice. It is so in Ireland, England, France, and all the world over.

Your ob't serv't, M. STAFFORD, Priest. Lindsay, May 11, 1879.

Volunteers Sommoned.

During the strike in Manitoba the volunteers were called out in aid of the civil power. Four of the men did not put in an appearance, and we learn from the Winnipeg Daily Times that they were summoned to appear before the judge on the charge of refusing to turn out when ordered to do so by their commanding officer. The act under which the charge is made is 31 Vic., C. 30, entitled An Act Respecting the Militia and Defences of the Dominion of Canada. Sec. 82 reads as follows :

"Any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who, when his corps " is lawfully called upon to act in aid of the "civil power, refuses or neglects to go out " with such corps or to obey any lawful order of his superior officers, shall incur a penalty, ' if an officer, a fine not exceeding \$40, and " if a non-commissioned officer or a private, " a fine not exceeding \$20 for each offence."

WORM DRAUGHTS ARE GENERALLY so noxious, that children fight their little best to avoid them. But BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges are palatable, and will be easily eaten to the entire destruction of any colonies of worms which may have taken lodgings in the child's 40 - 2stomach.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFEC-TIONS of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial re-40-2 sults.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Many people suffer terribly by Cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROW'N HOUSEHOLE PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief, Cramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to waitand have it ready, waiting for the dolorous.

wretch. 3 with 15 Kost and a contraction of the second distribution of the en glannessister i blen gan til samt sland til