THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1891.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

THE NEW PREMIER.

As will be seen, our Ottawa advices inform us that Hon. Mr. Abbott has accepted the position of Premier. Consequently the business of Parliament is likely to go on without any delay.

Mr. Abbott is an able constitutional lawyer and a man of experience, sound judgment and sterling integrity. He is an old parliamentarian, having sat in the House of Commons for many years. Some time ago he retired from parliament; but a few years ago he was called to the Senate, where he has been the Government leader ever since. He was Mayor of Montreal for two years. He has been largely interested in the Canadian Pacific Railway, being one of the directors. The wires inform us that, immediately on accepting the office of Premier he resigned from the directorate of the C. P. R. and ordered the sale of all his shares.

It is likely that few, if any changes in the portfolios will result from Mr. Abbott's acceptance of office. We anticipate that Mr. Abbott's administration will be strong and popular.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

With this issue we commence the publication of the anxiously expected and long desired Encyclical of the Sovereign Pontiff, on the burning questions of the day. This remarkable document should be carefully pured and thoughtfully studied by all who take any interest in the great questions which agitate the minds of the leading men in church and state, at the present day. The Encyclical will deservedly be regarded by all, whose opinions are worthy of consideration, as one of the weightiest and most opportune documents that has ever been sent forth by the Holy See, on the questions it treats.

All the subjects with which it deals are of momentous importance in their bearings upon the individuals who compose society; their rights and duties, their relations to the state, and the relations of the state to them; the powers of civil rulers and their duty to protect the different classes of society in the enjoyment of their respective rights. At a time when the relations of the different classes of society to one another—particularly the relation of the rich to the poor—are daily becoming more strained, the parts of the Encyclical which treat of the relation of the state to the different classes of society is certainly most opportuna.

The true remedy for the unhappy state of things existing in society, consequent upon the feelings of jealousy and hatred, too often engendered between the rich and the poor, where a spirit of christian charity should prevail, is plainly pointed out by the Holy Father

"The poor," he says, "are members of the national community equally with the rich; they are real component parts, living parts, which make up, through the family, the living body; and, it need hardly be said that they are, by far, the majority. It would be irrational to protect one portion of the citizens and to favor another; and therefore the public administration must duly and solicitously provide for the welfare and the comfort of the working people, or else that law of justice will be violated which ordains that each shall have his due. To cite the wise words of St. THOMAS of Aquin: As the part and the whole are in a certain sense identical, "*the part may in some sense claim what belongs to the whole.*"

The foregoing most lucidly states the fundamental principles from which flow, by necessary consequence, the duties of the state towards the poor, and at the same time the limitations by which the state and the poor should be bound in their respective spheres and demands.

Equally luminous is the statement of the principles which should rule society and the state as representing the social body and conforming themselves in their institutions to right reason and natural law, and to those dictates of the Divine wisdom which the Holy Father has expounded in the Encyclical on the christian constitution of the state.

"Since it is the chief end of society says the Holy Father, "to make men better, the chief good that society can be possessed of is virtue. Nevertheless, in all well-constituted States, it is by no means an unimportant matter to provide those bodily and external comfort ties, the use of which is necessary to virtuous action. And in the provision of material well-being the labor of the poor—the exercise of their skill and the employment of their strength in the cultivation of the land and the workshops of trade—is most efficacious and altogether indispensable. Indeed their co-operation in this respect is so important that it may be said that it is only by the labor of the working man that States grow rich."

Thus, through the whole of this wonderful document the same depth of thought and lucidity of expression is everywhere found. It would be impossible to give a summary of the different questions treated and the principles laid down. The Encyclical has to be carefully pondered by those who wish to benefit by it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

GOSSIP from London says the price of furs will be raised by the Behring sea legislation. Ladies are accordingly buying outside winter garments at the time when it is customary to shed winter garments.

THE Dominion Parliament resumed it sittings yesterday afternoon. Mr. Abbott is President of the Council. The portfolio of Railways and Canals, which was held by Sir John, will be temporarily placed in charge of an Ontario Minister. The report that Hon. Mr. Chapleau intends holting turns out to be another production of the mendacious Grit press. The truth is he sprained his ankle in Montreal on Saturday and was thus unable to be present at the Cabinet meeting.

A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons which would empower coroners to hold inquests on fires the same as on deaths, and return verdicts for arson. The bill will be withdrawn, but will come up next session, the object of the mover being to give to the members and the public a full opportunity of considering its provisions. The object of the proposed legislation seems to be a wise one. At the present time the coroners of London exercise the duty which the author of the bill holds should be discharged by all coroners. Formerly, indeed, enquiry into the cause of fires was a branch of the coroner's office, and it might be profitably revived, at all events in large cities.

THE study of the Irish or Celtic language is not a new question in Ireland. After a lapse of several years it has again come to the front in the form of a grievance, which shows that there is a demand for it and that the demand is not easily hushed. Some people are prone to ask where is the advantage of perpetuating the Celtic language. The usual answer given in Ireland is: The language is ours and it should not die. The discussion seldom goes further. The Irish board of intermediate education when fixing the subjects in the new preparatory grade recently excluded the study of Celtic, but Latin, Greek, French, German and Italian remained, and the murmurs of dissatisfaction about the cancelling of the ancient language of Ireland have found their way into the House of Commons.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD LAID TO REST.

THE STATE FUNERAL WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday last was a great day in Ottawa. The child who is old enough to take in any considerable part of the impressiveness of the occasion will never forget the day when the body of Sir John Macdonald was borne from the house of parliament, where he reigned supreme, to the church where he worshipped, and then away from the city to the long home. It was a notable sight to see the slow moving crowd filling the full width of the street for a mile, marching with slow solemn step to the strains of the dead march.

There were soldiers of all ranks in uniform; ecclesiastics of all degrees in canonicals; the Queen's representative and titled men with the insignia of their honors; the chief justice and judges in their robes; legislators with the symbol of the freedom as representatives, with many another class—and then "the masses"—townsmen from the silent shops and the closed factories; farmers from the country round-about; brisk looking young men unbowed by labor; old men bent with toil, and small children hardly old enough to know why the death of one man could require so imposing a demonstration as this.

The early part of the day was hot and sultry, and, as the afternoon came it grew hotter and closer, until men in the procession almost grasped for breath, and one senator fell fainting by the way.

During the forenoon the body lay in state, and the crowd which thronged to the building to take a last look was in no way diminished. After all, hundreds were turned away disappointed. At noon the gathering for the funeral began, and fifteen minutes past one the bell in the tower tolled the first stroke. A minute later, when the second stroke rung out, the band of the Governor General's foot guards and the 43rd, began to play the Dead March. The procession fell into the line of march and, without a moment's delay, set out from the tower entrance, across the ground of the parliament building, and down by the eastern block to Wellington street. Two cars were covered with the magnificent floral tributes which have been sent from all parts of the dominion. The twelve surviving cabinet ministers officiated as pall bearers, Mr. Haggart and Mr. Dewdney, the junior members, walking first, and Mr. Bowell and Sir Hector Langevin, the seniors, last on each side. After the hearse and the mourning coaches came Lord Stanley, heading the state procession. He had with him as his staff Major Colville, Capt. Walsh, Lord Kilcoursie, Col. McPherson and Col. Dawson of the 10th Grenadiers. Then came General Herbert and Captain Streatfield. The lieutenant governors who followed were Sir Alexander Campbell of Ontario; Hon. V. Angers of Quebec, and Hon. M. Daly of Nova Scotia. There was a large array of ecclesiastical authorities, bishops and other dignitaries, marching according to seniority. Chief Justice Ritchie in his full robes of office was accompanied and followed by a number of chief justices of inferior rank, while his own associates in the supreme court of Canada fell behind. Next came the privy councillors, the senators, the speaker of the commons, and the mace borne by the sergeant-at-arms. Nearly all the members of the house of commons were in the procession and all were in full mourning, wearing crape on the left arm. Nearly the whole of the civil service marched, and the employes of the printing bureau attended in a body. A great number of secret societies, organizations and political clubs were represented. The government of New Brunswick was represented by Attorney-General Blair and Solicitor General Pugsley. The Nova Scotia ministers could not arrange to come and Hon. D. C. Fraser, M. P., for Guysboro, a former member of the ministry, was instructed to represent the administration.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION

was about as follows:

Squad of Dominion Police.
Squad of Dragoon Guards with an officer, riding 8 abreast.
Bands of Governor General's Foot Guards and 43rd Battalion.
The officiating clergy.
The undertakers.
The twelve pall-bearers.
Six bearers (Dominion polic).
Two cars containing floral tributes.
The hearse.
The mourners.
His Excellency the Governor General and staff.
Senior officers of Her Majesty's troops and senior naval officers, according to seniority.
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
Archbishops and bishops, according to seniority.
The Speaker of the Senate, Hon. A. Lacoste.
Sir William Ritchie, the chief Judges of the courts of law and equity, according to seniority.
Members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet.
General officers of Her Majesty's Army not being in chief command.
Speaker of the commons, Hon. Peter White.
The Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the Mace.
Puisne Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
Members of the House of Commons and the Parliamentary Press Gallery.
Members of the Executive Council within the Province.
Speakers of Legislative Councils.
Members of Legislative Councils.
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies.
Members of Legislative Assemblies.
LaLyre Canadienne Band.
Consuls of Foreign Powers.
The Deputy Ministers.
The Law Society.
The Grand Trunk Railway Officers.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Officers.
The Officers of militia (serious going last).
The Mayor and corporation of the city of Ottawa.
The Ottawa public school board.
Other municipal bodies.
Political clubs and deputations from cities and towns.
Citizens.

THE procession reached St. Alban's church before two o'clock. The casket was borne into the church where it was received by Rev. J. J. Bogert and Archdeacon Lander. Chopkin's funeral march: "I am the Resurrection and the Life" was given as the bearers entered.

The casket was placed on a stand surmounted by a magnificent canopy which is thus described: "The four pillars were of purple silk, with scroll work of laurel leaves in rich gold lace on the outside, and oak and marble leaves on the inside. The drapery was looped up with gold lace bands. The valence at the west side of the top was in deep green with a festoon of maple leaves and three five pointed stars in gold lace. The other three sides were in purple and gold, with crosses and laurel leaves in gold. At each corner was a banneret bearing the Chi Rho monogram, with the Alpha and Omega on either side. The same monogram adorned the hangings of the pulpit and lectern. The altar was draped in purple and white. Under the magnificent eastern window presented by Lady Macdonald in memory of her mother, was a most beautiful bed of flowers, while the font was also surmounted with flowers. In the decorations of the church willing hands had wrought artistically. Wreaths of flowers were everywhere, while draperies and ornamentation were rich with costly fabrics and gold, the gift of loving friends. As many as could be accommodated with places in the church were admitted by ticket.

A diminished procession left the church for the C. P. R. station. The heat had been growing still more oppressive until soon after the march the heavens were suddenly obscured and almost twilight darkness came down. Suddenly a storm of thunder, lightning and rain broke. Water was simply spilled in sheets and cataracts on the crowded streets, drenching the people in an instant. A large number of those forming the procession held stubbornly on their way, but hundreds took refuge under such shelter as could be found, and great sections of the moving army were obliterated in an instant. But, with little increase in speed, the sad cortege passed on, and at four o'clock the casket was delivered at the station.

A little later the train bearing the casket, with a large escort, pulled out on the way to Kingston.

AT KINGSTON

On Thursday the mortal remains of the late Sir John A. Macdonald were committed to their last resting place in Cataraqui cemetery, which becomes an historic spot, and thousands in coming days will make pilgrimages here to view the resting place of Canada's great governmental ruler. The day was hot, the sun shining brilliantly. Rain came down vigorously after six o'clock but did not interfere with the proceedings. The city was crowded. The people began flocking in as early as four o'clock in the morning. They came from all parts of Canada. The entire morning was spent in viewing the remains in the city hall. Twenty thousand persons in double lines passed the bier. At noon the great floral heaps were removed to a prepared car. For hours the display was witnessed by all eyes. At one o'clock the procession began forming and was the grandest ever seen on Kingston streets. It was over two miles in length and occupied fully forty minutes in passing a given point. The parade moved at 2.45 o'clock. At this time three miles of Princess street was lined with spectators, and not less than 40,000 persons witnessed the solemn advance to the grave. The parade was under civic control. The stores were closed and draped in a manner fully evidencing the intense sorrow manifested in the old historic riding of the distinguished statesman.

The order of the parade was thus: Route direct from City hall along Ontario street to Princess street and direct to Cataraqui cemetery. Following was the

ORDER OF THE FUNERAL:

Firemen.
Masons.
Gananoque Carriage Works' Band.
Canton Kingston, No. 6, I. O. O. F.
Cataraqui and Kingston lodges, I. O. O. F.
Manchester order of Oddfellows.
Prentice Boys
Orange Young Britons.
True Blues.
Court Frontenac, Independent Order of Foresters.
Court Stanley, Canadian order of Foresters.
Ancient Order of Foresters.
Court St. Mary's, Catholic order of Foresters.
St Patrick's society of C. M. B. A.
Young Irishmen.
Limestone lodge, A. O. U. W.
Select Knights of Canada.
Royal Arcanum.
Sons of England.
St. George's Society.
Kingston police.
4th Regiment of Cavalry.
Bands of 14th Batt. and A Battery.
Clergy.
Funeral director Drennan.
Flowers.
Pall-Bearers.
Eight Batterymen.
Bearers.
Hearse drawn by eight horses, draped.
Body Guard R. M. C. cadets.
Mourners.
The Governor General's staff.
Col. Gzowsky, representing Her Majesty the Queen.
Officers of the Queen's troops and naval officers.
Lieutenant Governors and staffs, of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.
Archbishop.
Members of the cabinet.
Speaker of the senate
Judges of the courts of law and equity.
Members of house of Commons.
Members of executive councils of provinces.
Speakers of legislative assembly and members.
Consuls of foreign powers.
Deputy ministers.
Officers of the militia.
Mayor and corporation of Kingston.
Deputation from cities and towns.
Citizens.
Carriages.

The Catholic orders numbered 400. They were dressed in black, wearing silk hats, and having a badge with the words "In Memoriam," on the lapels of their coats. Canton Kingston No. 6, and the select Knights were in uniform, and presented a handsome appearance. The Gananoque band, 20 strong, preceded the societies. Nearly every member of the fraternal societies had on a mourning emblem. It took eighteen minutes for them to pass walking four abreast.

The pall-bearers were members of the cabinet, and Hon. J. C. Aikens. The mourners were represented by Hugh K. Macdonald, Prof. Williamson, Col J. P. Macpherson, and Geo. Sparkes, Dr. Powell, Fred White and Mr. Pope. The guards extending down the entire line, were composed of the men of A battery, R. M. college, Kingston field battery, and 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles. The infantrymen carried their arms reversed. Col. C Gzowski, representing Her Majesty, was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Smith, A. D. C. to his excellency the governor general Sir Alex. Campbell, Hon. O. Mowat, Sir Roderick Cameron of New York and Commander Law, R. N., were in the succeeding carriage. Archbishop Cleary and Rev. Dr. Wardroper of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, with attending priests and clergymen, followed in separate carriages. Major General Cameron sat alone in a carriage. Then came senators, members of parliament and legislatures, numbering about eighty, who walked four abreast. Clergymen of the Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist churches followed. Then came judges and deputy ministers, including Judge Price, Judge Wilkinson, A. M. Burgess, A. Gobeil, T. Trudeau and Collingwood Schreiber. There was a large delegation of officers in reversed order of seniority. The Mayor and corporation of Kingston followed, with representatives from other cities, towns and villages.

The Kingston penitentiary officers and guards and the Albany club of of Toronto were in line and were succeeded by a long force of citizens and carriages. The men in line, numbering seven thousand, stepped off at a slow pace to the music of A battery and 13th Prince of Wales rifles' band combined, and the Gananoque band. The solemn strains floated back as the cortege moved far in to the country. Slowly the cortege proceeded and in a few minutes the thousands of spectators who had proceeded to the cemetery by rail could see the glistening helmets of the cavalrymen as they reached the top of the hill. They descended the dusty road towards the little village of Cataraqui, the streets of which were lined by the villagers and hundreds of ruralists who had driven in to see the event. The beautiful cemetery looked its very best, the soft green sward, the warm summer sun and the beautiful foliage of the trees contrasting artistically with the beds of bright flowers which dotted the hillside here and there where the grave was located. The sad procession passed through the throngs of people who stood with uncovered heads, showing that Canada's late premier had a deep place in the hearts of Kingstonians. The hearse was flanked by eight artillerymen, who, on arriving at the last resting place, reverently took up the remains of Canada's great statesmen and carried the casket to the awaiting grave.

As Archdeacon Jones stepped forward in clerical robes the harsh rattle of the timbers was heard as the workmen uncovered the grave, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the large surrounding multitude as the casket was lowered into its last resting place. Hugh J. Macdonald, Prof. Williamson and Hon. J. A. Chapleau were prominent at the edge of the grave. Their sorrow was plainly visible as they bravely tried to bear up in their affliction. Impressive and affecting was the beautiful burial service of the Church of England as read by Archdeacon Jones: "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." The words came solemnly from the preacher's lips followed by the benediction and Canada's greatest man was in his long last resting place. The grave was then securely sealed with several large pieces of stone work set in the sides. To make it perfectly safe the cavity was filled in and the floral tributes placed around it and the crowds slowly dispersed. As if to fittingly end the last scenes of a great career a brilliant rainbow appeared in the eastern sky through the sprinkle of rain then falling, and all nature seemed to say, "peace to his ashes."

A guard of A battery will remain in charge for a month.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The historical old Westminster Abbey was crowded Friday morning on the occasion of the memorial service in commemoration of the death of Sir John Macdonald. The bulk of the great congregation was made up of the people of the British colonies now in England and of Englishmen interested in colonial development and imperial federation. It is safe to say that there were few Canadians, either residents or travelling in England who did not attend, and there was also present a large representation of the American colony in England. Many distinguished people who had met Sir John while traveling through the Dominion, journeyed from distant parts of England, Scotland and Ireland to be present. Her majesty the Queen was represented by Lord Waldegrave; the Prince and Princess of Wales by Major General Ellis, and the Duke of Edinburgh by Colonel Colville, of the King's Royal Rifle corps. Both houses of parliament were largely represented, among the distinguished legislators present, being the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Knutsford, W. H. Smith, first Lord of the treasury; Sir Richard Temple, Messrs. Colomb, Stavely-Hill, Baden-Powell, and many others. The Dean of Westminster conducted the service assisted by the canons and other abbey clergy. The service was exactly similar to that used at the time of the death of the Earl of Iddesleigh, in 1887. It was very impressive, and the sympathetic congregation was visibly impressed as the Dean read the beautiful burial service. The scene in the dimly-lit interior was very impressive. The musical portion of the service was very grand, particularly the rendering of the anthem, Blest are the Dead, by the full choir of the abbey. The hymn, Now the Laborer's Task is Over, was sung at the conclusion of the service. The Canadian government offices were closed during the day and the front of the building draped in black.

TO PICTOU AND RETURN.

During Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week, the Steam Navigation Company's new steamer, Northumberland, plied between here and Pictou, excursion rates being given by the company during those days. On Saturday, the last day of the excursions, special arrangements had been made for the teachers and children of the city public schools, and, had not the morning proved unfavorable, a large number would have availed themselves of the privilege thus afforded them of having a pleasant day's outing, at small expense. As it was, the teachers and several of the pupils of the Upper Prince Street School went on the excursion. Besides these there were several other excursionists from the city.

We have already given, in these columns, some account of the Northumberland, and it only remains now to bear testimony to her excellent going qualities. The distance from here to Pictou is about forty-eight miles. The steamer pulled out from her wharf at twenty minutes to eight o'clock in the morning. The weather was not agreeable, at the start, in consequence of the rain which fell with slight intermissions. The steamer sped rapidly on her way, and the block house was soon passed. To the right lay the beautiful fields of the South Shore Settlement, rising with a gentle acclivity from the water, and on the left, stretching away towards Orwell loomed up the undulating lands peculiar to this section of country. On either side the velvety green seemed to come out in unusual freshness, in consequence of the much needed rain of the previous night and that morning. As the misty pall rises St. Peter's and Governor's Islands are seen on either hand.

Captain R. Cameron, Purser McDonald and the other officers of the Northumberland showed every courtesy and were unremitting in their attentions to the passengers. In consequence of the rain most of the time was spent inside. The piano was brought in to use, the deft fingers of several of the ladies flew over its keys and brought forth excellent music. Nor was the company devoid of vocal talent. So that with vocal and instrumental music, and other amusements the time was pleasantly spent.

In a few minutes less than three hours Pictou was reached. After landing the town was done. Some wended their way to the Acadia Conservatory, and brought thence some beautiful floral ornaments. Pictou is a quaint town, of which nothing now is to be recorded from year to year. We cannot, however, refrain from referring to the Church and Convent of *Stella Maris*, or Star of the Sea. No name could be more appropriate, as they stand on the highest elevation in the town looking out over the harbor and the straits.

About half-past two, the start on the return trip was made. The weather had cleared up and a very pleasant and enjoyable afternoon was spent.

A few minutes before six the Northumberland was again at her moorings in Charlottetown, and the excursionists, one and all, we feel sure, left her deck bearing with them a high opinion of her good qualities, and well pleased with the day's enjoyment.

ENCYCLICAL

—OF—

Our Most Holy Father Pope Leo XIII.

—ON—

LABOR'S CONDITION.

The official English translation of the great and anxiously-expected Encyclical letter of Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. on the Condition of Labor, prepared under the supervision of His Eminence Cardinal Manning, is here given in full:

TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN, ALL PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD, IN GRACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

POPE LEO XIII.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

It is not surprising that the spirit of revolutionary change, which has so long been predominant in the nations of the world, should have passed beyond politics, and made its influence felt in the cognate field of practical economy. The elements of a conflict are unmistakable: the growth of industry, and the surprising discoveries of science; the changed relations of masters and workmen; the enormous fortunes of individuals, and the poverty of the masses; the increased self-reliance and the closer mutual combination of the working population; and, finally, a general moral deterioration. The monstrous serious ness of the present state of things just now fills every mind with painful apprehension; wise men discuss it; practical men propose schemes; popular meetings, legislatures, and sovereign princes, all are occupied with it—and there is nothing which has a deeper hold on public attention.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SUBJECT.

Therefore, Venerable Brethren, as on former, occasions, when it seemed opportune to refute false teaching, we have addressed you in the interests of the Church and of the common weal, and have issued Letters on Political Power, on Human Liberty, on the Christian Constitution of the State, and on similar subjects, so now we have thought it useful to speak on the CONDITION OF LABOR. It is a matter on which We have touched once or twice already. But in this Letter the responsibility of the Apostolic office urges Us to treat the question expressly and at length, in order that there may be no mistake as to the principles which truth and justice dictate for its settlement. The discussion is not easy, nor is it free from danger. It is not easy to define the relative rights and the mutual duties of the wealthy and of the poor, of capital and of labor. And the danger lies in this, that crafty agitators constantly make use of these disputes to pervert men's judgments and to stir up the people to sedition.

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES.

But all agree, and there can be no question whatever, that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor. The ancient workmen's Guilds were destroyed in the last century, and no other organization took their place. Public institutions and the laws have repudiated the ancient religion. Hence by degrees it has come to pass that working men have been given over, isolated and defenceless, to the callousness of employers and the greed of unrestrained competition. The evil has been increased by rapacious Usury, which, although more than once condemned by the Church, is nevertheless, under a different form but with the same guilt, still practised by avaricious and grasping men. And to this must be added the custom of working by contract, and the concentration of so many branches of trade in the hands of a few individuals, so that a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself.

UTILITY OF THE PROPOSALS OF THE SOCIALISTS.

To remedy these evils the Socialists, working on the poor man's envy of the rich, endeavor to destroy private property, and maintain that individual possessions should become the common property of all, to be administered by the State or by municipal bodies. They hold that, by thus transferring property from private persons to the community, the present evil state of things will be set to rights, because each citizen will then have his equal share of whatever there is to enjoy. But their proposals are so clearly futile for all practical purposes, that if they were carried out the working man himself would be among the first to suffer. Moreover they are emphatically unjust, because they would rob the lawful possessor, bring the State into a sphere that is not its own, and cause complete confusion in the community.

LABOR AND WAGES.

It is surely undeniable that, when a man engages in remunerative labor, the very reason and motive of his work is to obtain property and to hold it as his own private possession. If one man hires out to another his strength or his industry, he does this for the purpose of receiving in return what is necessary for food and living; he thereby expressly proposes to acquire a full and real right, not only to the remuneration, but also to the disposal of that remuneration as he pleases. Thus, if he lives sparingly, saves money, and invests his savings, for greater security, in land, the land in such case is only his wages in another form; and, consequently, a working man's little estate thus purchased should be as completely at his own disposal as the wages he receives for his labor. But it is precisely in this power of disposal that ownership consists, whether the property be land or moveable goods. The *Socialists*, therefore, in endeavouring to transfer the possession of individuals to the community, strike at the interests of every wage earner, for they deprive him of the liberty of disposing of his wages, and thus of all hope and possibility of increasing his stock and of bettering his condition in life.

THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HUMAN BEING.

What is of still greater importance, however, is that the remedy they propose is manifestly against justice. For every man has by nature the right to possess property as his own. This is one of the chief points of distinction between man and the animal creation. For the brute has no power of self-direction, but is governed by two chief instincts, which keep his powers alert, urge him to use his strength, and determine him to action without the power of choice. These instincts are self-preservation and the propagation of the species. Both can attain their purpose by means of things which are close at hand; beyond their surroundings the brute-creation cannot go, for they are moved to action by sensibility alone, and by the things which sense perceives. But with man it is different indeed. He possesses, on the one hand, the full perfection of animal nature, and therefore he enjoys, at least as much as the rest of the animal race, the fruition of the things of the body. But animality, however perfect, is far from being the whole of humanity, and is indeed humanity's humble handmaid, made to serve and obey. It is the mind, or the reason, which is the chief thing in us who are human beings; it is this which makes a human being human, and distinguishes him essentially and completely from the brute. And on this account—viz., that man alone, among animals, possesses reason—it must be within his right to have things not merely for temporary and momentary use, as other living beings have them, but in stable and permanent possession; he must have not only things which perish in the using, but also those which, though used, remain for use in the future.

WHAT NATURE OWES TO MAN.

This becomes still more clearly evident if we consider man's nature a little more deeply. For man, comprehending by the power of his reason things innumerable, and joining the future with the present—being, moreover, the master of his own acts—governs himself by the foresight of his counsel, under the eternal law and the power of God, whose Providence governs all things. Wherefore it is in his power to exercise his choice not only on things which regard his present welfare, but also on those which will be for his advantage in time to come. Hence man not only can possess the fruits of the earth, but also the earth itself; for of the products of the earth he can make provision for the future. Man's needs do not die out, but recur; satisfied to-day, they demand new supplies to-morrow. Nature, therefore, owes to man a storehouse that shall never fail, the daily supply of his daily wants. And this he finds only in the inexhaustible fertility of the earth.

WHENCE ALL HUMAN SUBSISTENCE IS DERIVED.

Nor must we, at this stage, have recourse to the State. Man is older than the State; and he holds the right of providing for the life of his body prior to the formation of any State. And to say that God has given the earth to the use and enjoyment of the universal human race is not to deny that there can be private property. For God has granted the earth to mankind in general; not in the sense that all without distinction can deal with it as they please, but rather that no part of it has been assigned to anyone in particular, and that the limits of private possession have been left to be fixed by man's own industry and the laws of individual peoples. Moreover, the earth, though divided among private owners, ceases not thereby to minister to the needs of all; for there is no one who does not live on what the land brings forth. Those who do not possess the soil, contribute their labor; so that it may be truly said that all human subsistence is derived either from labor on one's own land, or from some laborious industry which is paid for either in the produce of the land itself or in that which is exchanged for what the land brings forth.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND THE NATURAL LAW.

Here, again, we have another proof that private ownership is according to nature's law. For that which is required for the preservation of life, and for life's well-being, is produced in great abundance by the earth, but not until man has brought it into cultivation and lavished upon it his care and skill. Now, when man thus spends the industry of his mind and the strength of his body in procuring the fruits of nature, by that act he makes his own that portion of nature's field which he cultivates—that portion on which he leaves, as it were, the impress of his own personality; and it cannot but be just that he should possess that portion as his own, and should have a right to keep it without molestation.

TO WHOM THE RESULTS OF LABOR BELONG

These arguments are so strong and convincing that it seems surprising that certain obsolete opinions should now be revived in opposition to what is here laid down. We are told that it is right for private persons to have the use of the soil and the fruits of their land, but that it is unjust for anyone to possess as owner either the land on which he has built or the estate which he has cultivated. But those who assert this do not perceive that they are robbing man of what his own labor has produced. For the soil which is tilled and cultivated with toil and skill utterly changes its condition; it was wild before, it is now fruitful; it was barren, and now it brings forth in abundance. That which has thus altered and improved it becomes so truly part of itself as to be in great measure indistinguishable and inseparable from it. Is it just that the fruit of a man's sweat and labor should be enjoyed by another? As effects follow their cause, so it is just and right that the results of labor should belong to him who has labored.

THE PRINCIPLE OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

With reason, therefore, the common opinion of mankind, little affected by the few dissentients who have maintained the opposite view, has found in the study of nature, and in the law of Nature herself, the foundations of the division of property, and has consecrated by the practice of ages the principle of private ownership, as being preeminently in conformity with human nature, and as conducing in the most unmistakable manner to the peace and tranquility of human life. The same principle is confirmed and enforced by the civil laws—laws which, as long as they are just, derive their binding force from the law of nature. The authority of the Divine Law adds its sanction, forbidding us in the gravest terms even to covet that which is another's:—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife; nor his house, nor his field, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass nor anything which is his." (Deuteronomy, v. 21).

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

REV. FATHER SHAW'S TESTIMONY. To all those suffering from the prevalent and horrible disorder called dyspepsia, I say with confidence and without hesitation, go at once and secure a package of K. D. C., use it as directed, and before you consume the contents of one package, you will thank me for directing your attention to this wonderful cure. I have suffered from dyspepsia for the last 28 years until last summer it reached a crisis, my appetite for every kind of food was completely gone, when a friend in town advised me to try K. D. C., assuring me that it had completely cured him when suffering by the same affliction. I obeyed, and procured a package of K. D. C. at once, I used it according to direction, and I am happy to say that in a few days I felt nearly as well as ever.

I have no selfish motive in making the foregoing: I am not one of the Company neither am I a cousin to any of them, my only desire is to alleviate the suffering of my fellow creatures.

(Signed) REV. FATHER SHAW, P. P.

Given at the Rectory of St. John the Baptist, New Glasgow, N. S., Jan. 28th, 1891.

We will gladly send a trial package of our wonderful working K. D. C. to any suffering one.—K. D. C. COMPANY, New Glasgow, Canada. 4i

CH'TOWN PRICES, JUNE 19

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.05 to	$0.06
Beef (small) per lb	0.06 to	0.12
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to	0.07
Pork (per quarter)	0.05 to	0.53
Pork (small)	0.08 to	0.10
Ham, per lb	0.14 to	0.15
Fowls, per pair	0.30 to	0.45
Butter (fresh)	0.22 to	0.24
Butter (tub)	0.17 to	0.18
Oats (black) per bushel	0.46 to	0.48
Eggs, per doz	0.09 to	0.10
Potatoes, per bushel	0.40 to	0.42
Ducks, per pair	0.40 to	0.50
Mutton, carcass	0.04 to	0.06
Lard	0.14 to	0.15
Flour, per cwt	2.40 to	2.50
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	3.00 to	3.00
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	2.50 to	2.75
Hides	0.03 to	0.5½
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.05 to	0.05
Sheep pelts	0.60 to	0.70
Lamb skins	0.55 to	0.60
Cabbage, per head	0.02 to	0.03
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.75 to	0.80
Straw, per load	2.00 to	3.00
Geese	0.50 to	0.70
Turnips, per bushel	0.12 to	0.14
Turkeys	0.90 to	1.10
Celery, per doz	0.40 to	0.60

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

The body of Patrick Purcell has been found on an island near where it was stolen.

A terrific hurricane swept over Eastern Galicia, Thursday. An entire forest was uprooted and many people killed.

Bert Moody, a young man employed in the Benton pulp mill at Waterville, Me., was killed Friday morning by the bursting of a rapidly revolving stone.

At Somerville, Me., Wednesday evening, during a quarrel, Chas. H. Hisler, aged 15, stabbed and killed his half-uncle S. C. Hisler, aged 14. Chase was arrested.

The London omnibus employes' strike ended Friday, the strikers having decided to accept the employers' offer of twelve hours' work a day and a slight increase in the wages.

A despatch from Shanghai announces renewed excesses upon the part of the anti European element in China. Attacks upon the Christian missions in the interior continue. More serious rioting has occurred at Takalang where the women missionaries were compelled to flee for their lives.

A heavy thunder shower did considerable damage at several places in Maine on Friday. At St. George the buildings of O. Clarke were struck by lightning and destroyed; and at Gardiner two dwelling houses and a barn with their contents were burned. The loss is about $12,000

A fire in the lumber yard of Barrows & Kenyon, at Providence R. I. early Friday morning caused a loss estimated at from $50,000 to $80,000. The firemen worked energetically and, although it was so hot on the streets that rubber melted on the coats of the men, they prevented the fire extending beyond the yard. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The name of Sir William Gordon Cumming, who was lately convicted of having cheated at baccarat, and at whose trial the Prince of Wales and others of England's nobility figured so prominently, has been removed from the list of officers in the army, as her majesty has no further occasion for his services.

A party of men and women were working on Cote St. Luc road, near Montreal, Wednesday when rain began to fall and they ran for shelter under the trees when a vivid flash of lightning came, striking one of them—Manteau Daillant—at the base of the skull, killing him at once. Two others were knocked down and stunned but recovered.

The body of Barbara Waterhouse, aged 5, daughter of a Leeds, Eng. quarryman, who mysteriously disappeared on the 6th, was found Wednesday night wrapped in a bundle lying in the street close to the town hall. The abdomen and been ripped open, the intestines protruded and the legs and arms had been almost severed from the body and were covered with deep gashes. The child's clothes had evidently been replaced after the murder.

Heartrending accounts of the fearful havoc to life and property, caused by the overflowed valleys of the Red River, are reported from Texas and Indian Territory. Stores and business houses have been swept away, crops destroyed and stock of all kinds drowned. The rush of waters was so rapid and unexpected that but few had time to seek safety on higher lands. It is feared many people, now missing, are drowned. Many families are rendered homeless.

At Woodlands, Man., Thursday, Mrs. Godfrey was murdered by a boy named Catenton, aged 17. The lad and the woman were alone in the house. He and Mrs. Godfrey had quarrelled about the cows. He took a gun down and went out in the garden about ten yards from the door and shot the woman as she was coming out of the house. He then took a rope and tied her feet, dragged her to a well and threw her headlong down. When reloading the gun he tied it to a fence near by, put it at full cock, and fastened a string to the trigger in order to shoot himself, when his courage failed and he left the gun where it was and decamped. He, however, returned to the house again and is now in custody. The woman's dead body was taken from the well, and it was found the top of the head and the face were blown off.

The Arctic exploring steamer Kite, with Lieut. Peary's party, who are to discover the northern border of Greenland, now supposed to be near the pole, was at North Sydney Friday evening, and left next morning for Disco, Greenland. On reaching Greenland the party will divide, Lieutenant Peary's people wintering at Winle Sound and proceeding north next spring and the others, representing the academy of natural science, to explore the Greenland coast as far north as the 77th parallel. The most interesting person on board is Mrs. Peary, a handsome woman of twenty-six who accompanies her husband. Fifteen months will be taken by this frigid trip and during this time she will remain at the winter quarters for three months. Next summer she will be there in company only of her negro servant who is not likely however to stand the climate, as he already shivers night and day, and his jaws so chatter with the cold that his teeth have become loosened. Peary explored Greenland five years ago, and his theory