

poll. They feared to trust the honest workingmen, who undoubtedly control the riding, to vote as they expected. The C. P. R. and other large concerns closed their works to crowd the polls. To this there can, however, be no objection. They should do so on all election days. But the fact shows how great were the odds against which Mr. Poirier had to contend.

However, the fight is over, and all we have to do is to wait and see what Mr. Lepine will be able to accomplish for the workingmen and for himself.

THE SITUATION.

Canada and Canadian affairs are just now attracting considerable attention in England and the United States. Public men in both countries recognize the anomalous position occupied by the Dominion, and all agree that it cannot last much longer. Each writing and speaking by parties who are outsiders, while more or less intimately connected with us, would savor of impertinence were it not that our own public men and our own press have spoken out plainly in giving voice to the prevailing discontent with things, as they exist, and the uneasiness with which the future of the country is regarded.

Commenting on Mr. Morton Frowen's recent letter in the London Times, in which he expressed the opinion that "the conditions in Canada are at this time such as to make for annexation, the Toronto Mail makes a summary of those conditions as they appear from its point of view. The cause of the prevailing uneasiness are thus set down: "to the very rapid growth of our debt and taxation; to the movement towards race solidarity; to the growing friction between the two peoples, whose fusion is carefully guarded against; by the constitution; to the somewhat unsatisfactory result of our experiment in the Northwest, which has cost us nearly a hundred millions; to the existence in Manitoba of what the Germans would call a 'particularist tendency, that is to say, of a feeling in favor of absolute local autonomy, which is mingled in the minds of the majority with a desire for annexation; to the uncertainty as to the future engendered amongst Canadian protectionists by the Commercial Union movement in Canada and by the tariff reform movement in the States, both of which threaten their high tariff; to the controversies which are taken place between us and the Americans, and the apparent possibility of removing those differences without resort to some sweeping measure of legislation; to the fall in agricultural prices, which has led to a considerable decline in the value of farm property, whilst on the other hand the farmer is heavily taxed for the support of infant industries; and, lastly, to the fact that the man who is the chief political factor in the Dominion is far advanced in life, and that no one has yet appeared who seems capable of controlling the antagonistic elements in Confederation as he, by hook or by crook, has contrived to do."

Our contemporary, in thus summing up the difficulties of the situation, cannot be accused of lack of candor. He falls, however, to offer a solution. He rejects the Protectionist patent pacifics of commercial isolation, as all sensible men uninterested in our spoon-fed monopolies must, and comes to the somewhat impotent conclusion that "a radical change of some sort is needed and appears to be near." But, perhaps, this is as far as he can go at present, in recognition of the educational necessities of the times. What the Mail hesitated to say, however, has been plainly expressed by a true blue Conservative. Mr. Solomon White, for some time a Tory member for North Essex in the Ontario Assembly, and one still high in the councils of the party, came out squarely in favor of annexation in a recent speech. Curious to observe, his remarks were received with applause by all his hearers and applauded by many of them. He declared that:—

What we want is a form of government that will foster the unlimited resources of the country and ensure the greatest prosperity to the people. That we can obtain through political union without a sacrifice of the rights or customs of the people. The Commercial Union would give the United States undue advantage. He would prefer a union like Scotland and England, where the Canadians would preserve their existing municipal and judicial systems and their present form of local government. The several provinces could be placed on an equal footing with States in the national legislature, and as part of the Commercial Union would give the United States undue advantage. He would prefer a union like Scotland and England, where the Canadians would preserve their existing municipal and judicial systems and their present form of local government.

Mr. White has laid his hand on the only remedy for the evils partially enumerated by the Mail. We must come to a permanent understanding with the United States. Sir John Macdonald, like Oliver Cromwell, has established a sort of Protectorate, and like him again, has no heir with the capacity and prestige to continue it. This historical incidence is furthermore paralleled in the fact that the Protectorate established by both was foreign to and incompatible with the genius of the people, while repulsive and even dangerous to the institutions of neighboring nations. If we look at those from whom his successor must be chosen we will find them all with one exception—Sir Charles Tupper—men whom it would be gross flattery to dignify as mediocrities in statesmanship. Sir Charles is, of course, out of the question. Having made his pile, he now seeks to satisfy his ambition of shifting in the regions of Imperial politics and with such distasteful as a colonial may hope to attain in English social circles. It being thus evident that there is no one in the Tory party capable of succeeding the Arch Manipulator the mass of Canadians have come to the conclusion, quietly but not without apprehension, that "after Sir John, the deluge." It is this apprehension which leads many men to vote for Sir John on the principal laid down by Hamlet—they would

rather bear the ills they know than fly to others that they know not of.

But the younger generation of Canadians, the more spirited and enterprising of which are among the two millions now domiciled in the United States, have no apprehensions. They are not blinded by the prejudices of an Old World education, and recognize the broad fact that this continent is one, and that there is no dividing line between the Provinces and the States the chances of success would be equal and they would not be compelled to emigrate in order to secure a livelihood. And this being the feeling of the native born, the cognate fact that the institutions of the Dominion are lacking in the first elements of stability is a bar to fixed enterprise and permanent progress. These are the most salient conditions of the present situation in Canada and they are fast ripening for the change, all foresee, but few have the courage of Mr. Solomon White to boldly enunciate.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE LADIES HOME COMPANION. MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

This little bi-monthly well fulfils its title of "a practical household journal." The different departments are all ably edited by writers of established reputation. No more welcome visitor could enter a home, and the smallness of the price, 50 cents a year, places it within the reach of all.

PHILIP'S RESTITUTION. BY CHRISTIAN REID. JOSEPH A. LYONS, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

A new story by an author so popular and well known as Christian Reid cannot fail to find a host of readers. Reprinted from the Ave Maria, it is now produced in a more permanent form, and while the story itself is one of thrilling interest and well told, no pains have been spared by the publishers to make the minor details of attractive binding, clear type, and good paper, worthy of what they are intended to illustrate. It is with pleasure we commend the perusal of this pure and healthful story to our young readers.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, JOHN J. FARRELL, NO. 6 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

In the October number, Very Rev. J. T. Hecker discourses of "The Mission of Leo XIII." The U. S. holds forth on "Divorce"; "The U. S. contributes to the Republic of Cuba"; "James O'Rourke"; E. W. Lashier on "Gruzinika, Princess of Lower"; C. E. Holson writes most interestingly on "Some Mexican Haciendas." In the "Talk about New Books," one of the best departments in the Magazine, the critic is severely caustic in dealing with the "Herald and Marianne" of Annette Rivers. The controversy as to whether we are warranted, though there might be ground of protest in his bar. The review of Mrs. Lynn Linton, who assuredly deserves better at the hands of a reviewer.

ROBERT ELSMERE, MAXIMILIAN & CO., NEW YORK.

We have here, from the pen of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, one of the most noted books of the day. Different readers viewing the situations and the persons that it depicts, from different points of view, will, of course, voice different opinions, but all must agree that here is one of the most brilliant attempts at dealing with the phases of modern thought and belief.

THE MEDICAL RECORD. WILLIAM WOOD & COMPANY, 59 AND 63 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK.

The current issue of this weekly journal of Medicine and Surgery contains forty eight extra pages, being the extended reports of the first triennial meeting of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, held in Washington during the week ending September 22nd. Many of the subjects treated in the addresses were of the most practical and important character, and to be of the deepest interest even to the general reader. By its comparative freedom from a bewildering technico-jargon the Medical Record has done much to popularize the particular branches of which it treats, and, while enlarging its circle of interested readers outside of the medical profession, is thus instrumental in effecting a great deal for the cause of modern science.

THE HOLY ROSARY.

The month of October is called "The Month of the Holy Rosary." Many of the Bishops have issued pastoral letters calling the attention of their people to the fact that the month has been dedicated by our Holy Father Leo XIII. to the devotion of the Rosary, and that he has attached special spiritual favors to its devout recital. The Pope asks that five decades of the Rosary be recited, followed by the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, every day from the first of October to the 2nd of November.

BOSTON SCHOOL QUESTION.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC WOMEN FIGHTING FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Boston, Sept. 23.—The women of Boston are aroused as they have never been before over the school question. Rich and poor, old and young, married and single, white and black, are marching in droves every day to the City Hall to register their names as voters in the coming election for the school committee, a privilege which is allowed to every adult female in this state who is a citizen. The election is all-important on account of the fact that the last committee in abolishing the use of Swinton's text book of the world's history in the public schools and the deposition of Teacher Travis. The book named, on complaint of Father McCall, who charged that its exposition of the Catholic doctrine of indulgences was inimical to his church because historically untrue, was so repugnant to the School Committee. A subcommittee of three recently refused to adjudge that judgment, among them being the well-known Congregational divine, Rev. Joseph T. Dwyer. The other two were Catholics. The upshot of the whole matter was a passionate religious war between the Protestants and Catholics. The former asserted that the public school system was the chief of the present danger to the Catholic religion, and that the school committee, which was made up largely of Catholic members, had played into the hands of the Jesuits. The Catholics claimed only that the text book was injurious to the young, and quoted various historical authorities to prove their statement. So far as this is concerned the weight of testimony seems to be against the book and in favor of the Catholic claim.

Resolving to make a contest, the Protestants began a campaign of agitation which has been vigorously fought during the past six months. Meetings wildly enthusiastic, literature denunciatory of Rome and Roman methods, organizations to make recruits and a house-to-house canvass to present the situation to those who did not attend the meetings—these have been the weapons used by the Protestants in fighting the enemy. The result has been an agitation which has not failed to enter into the domestic circles of every Protestant family in the city. It was decided to make a systematic effort to defeat any and all candidates for the school committee presented by the Catholics. To effect this all the Protestant women were encouraged

to exercise their right of suffrage. The registration and assessment began ten days ago at the City Hall, and within 48 hours 3,000 women were made eligible as voters. The Catholic women realized by themselves appearing as candidates and gathered together a large number of women resolved to meet the move of their Protestant sisters, who, they said, were influenced by feelings of bigotry and alarmed far beyond the merits of the question. More Catholics than Protestants, in fact, have been registered the last five days, and if the present average is kept up it would seem that the Protestants are in great danger of being out-voted on election day.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

Farewell to Rev. Father Fahey—An Enthusiastic Assemblage—"A Sigh from the Heart and a Tear in the Eye as we utter that word Farewell."

The good people of St. Gabriel's parish assembled Wednesday evening last in large numbers to bid adieu to their esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Fahey, who left the city at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for his new parish, St. Agnes of Dundee, in Huntingdon county.

A meeting of the church wardens and parishioners took place last Sunday week for the purpose of organizing a committee to solicit subscriptions towards a testimonial fund. William Wall, Esq., past senior warden, was unanimously elected chairman, with Mr. J. W. Townley, as secretary, and Mr. P. Doyle, as treasurer. The parish was divided into districts, and the following gentlemen appointed to solicit donations: Messrs. Wall, Phelan, Connors, Ellis, Fanning, McAffee, O'Neill, Lynch, Burns, Armstrong, McNamara, Polan, Cullen, O'Byrne and Ryan. Several gentlemen in the new portion of St. Gabriel's parish, under the leadership of Alderman Tansey, acted as a special committee in securing funds for the purchase of a buggy, which was offered to Father Fahey as a special presentation by the gentlemen whose names were on that list of contributors. A valuable horse, valued at two hundred dollars, was presented as a private gift by Mr. H. Hooper of St. Helena, and St. Patrick's, and the sum of three hundred dollars collected by the energetic committee already named, formed, with the two articles above mentioned, a trio of costly gifts represented by the handsome sum of over six hundred dollars.

The good ladies of the parish were also to the fore; and on Sunday afternoon the Children of Mary presented an elaborate address, read by Miss McAfee, and signed by Misses Mary J. Corcoran, Mary F. Doherty, Maggie C. Cogan, Ellen Leahy, Mary A. McCarthy, and Elizabeth Redmond, the young ladies emphasizing their parting words of good will by the generous contribution of sixty dollars in gold. The boys of St. Gabriel's Academy were also mindful of their benefactor and tendered him a farewell greeting yesterday morning in their school room.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday evening the hall of St. Gabriel's Academy was filled with the numerous friends of the Rev. Father, who were anxious to bid him goodbye. When he arrived, in company with the Testimonial Committee, and after a few kind words of greeting from Wm. Wall, Esq., the secretary read the following address:

To Rev. THOMAS FAHEY, Pastor of the parish of St. Agnes of Dundee, Huntingdon county, P. Q.:

REV. AND DEAR FATHER.—Your departure from Montreal, to assume the pastorate of an important parish, has been heard of by the parishioners of St. Gabriel's with feelings of regret, for during your six years of sojourn amongst us, each day has woven a golden thread of the firmest of friendship which will partake of the nature of the permanent. We are about to say farewell. But while we are discharging the present duty with feelings akin to sorrow, we feel it would indeed be unjust on our part to wish to retain amongst us one who possesses all the qualities of mind and heart calculated to exalt him to a more exalted position, and which has placed him in the front rank of the hierarchy of the Archdiocese, as a model of a priest. We bow, therefore, with submission to the divine will, and are comforted by the fact that in our separation the glory of God will be promoted, to a still greater degree, in the most important sphere of duty to which it has pleased Providence to call you.

In addressing you on the present occasion it is fitting that we should refer to the progress which prompted us to give expression to our feelings. As a catalyst in the discharge of your priestly duty has made your mission abundant in the virtues which every laborer in the Lord's Vineyard deems it his duty to offer to the Great Master as the fruits of his vocation to the holy ministry. Your ministrations in this parish have characterized you as being always and everywhere faithful in discharging the functions of your sacerdotal office; and as an exponent of the doctrines of our Holy Mother the Church, your eloquent voice has ever forcibly made known "the reason of the faith that is in us." As a lover of fatherland you have ever sympathized with the aspirations of your fellow-countrymen in their struggle for the welfare and freedom of their native land; and whether as a faithful pastor or as a glowing tribute to the memories of our great Irish hero in celebrating the national feast of Erin, or in participating in our public demonstrations on the same inspiring occasion, you have ever proved yourself an ardent encourager of a national spirit amongst our people.

On the eve of your departure, therefore, for a larger field of missionary labor, it is to us a pleasing duty to pay a tribute of appreciation to your services in this part of the archdiocese of Montreal; for it is always a sacred duty "to give honor to whom honor is due." We ask your acceptance of the gifts we offer—a buggy from the new portion of St. Gabriel's parish, and the accompanying purse from the parish in general—as a feeble expression of our good will, and as a tribute to the memories of our friends in this parish. We humbly ask Almighty God to bestow his choicest blessings upon you, and, in return, ask you to remember us when you offer the Holy Sacrifice at the altar in your new parish, St. Agnes of Dundee.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners by Wm. Wall, Past Senior Warden and President of the Testimonial Committee, Peter Doyle, Treasurer, and J. W. Townley, Secretary.

St. Gabriel's Parish, Montreal, Sept. 26th, 1888.

Father Fahey made an eloquent reply to the words of kindness expressed in this address. The six years, he said, he had spent in St. Gabriel's parish were years of peace and contentment. He was leaving now, but it was at the call of duty, which he had sworn to fulfill at the solemn moment of his ordination. He would, however, always remember the kindness of his friends in St. Gabriel's, and was glad of the occasion to give public thanks to Rev. Father McCall and Rev. Father Tansey, both of whom as pastors of the parish had been his sincere friends. The generous gifts which had been offered him fully expressed the good will of the people, who had so nobly done him honor on the present occasion, and for which, in the fullness of his heart, he thanked them sincerely. He was a Canadian and gloried in the prosperity of Canada; but he was of Irish ancestry, and loved to sympathize with the aspirations and efforts of those who sought the welfare of Ireland. The rev. gentleman was

visibly affected during his eloquent reply, and finished with words of farewell, and the deepest emotion on his own part and of those present.

After Father Fahey had left the hall, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered by the meeting to the chairman, secretary, treasurer and committee for the successful and happy manner in which they had arranged for and conducted the evening's demonstration.

Composed on the occasion of Rev. Father Fahey's departure from St. Gabriel's, Montreal, to St. Agnes of Dundee.

There was a gloom on each face, and a tear in each eye,
The night was we bade our dear Father "good-bye."
Our words were but few, not half could convey,
What our hearts in their sorrow were yearning to say;
But soon, closely was his entwined with our own,
That he knew what we felt, were we silent, alone.

In obedience to one of a higher degree
He has gone from our midst to his flock at Dundee.
May they supply with fidelity, homage and love
What we may have failed in our efforts to prove;
For, much as we loved him and cherish his name,
We can never repay what his labours could claim.

And the friends we have parted (not lost, can I say),
For we hope to meet them some bright future day.
How he soothed their last moments, what comfort he gave,
That they smiled with content on the gloom of the grave;

They saw in its shade a portal, thence they could pass to a life where no treasures decay.
So faithful to duty, so pious in acts,
He supplies with his zeal what the penitent lacks.

His words were so kind and so gentle to all,
That long in the future their tone we'll recall;
They tell like a balm on the wounds of our soul,
And the spirit of truth confirmed the whole.

We ne'er saw a frown on that master-piece face,
The type of a soul replenished with grace;
In its every line, by nature engraved,
Is the pride of a race which for ages has braved
The fury of demons and tyrants as wild,
Who endeavor'd in vain to apostate their ile.

His genuine talent and soul-stirring speech,
A lustre reflects on that far distant beach,
Where his sire's surrendered all treasures for
That zone of religion now taught by their son;
Not death with its horrors, nor exile can efface,
The faith of their God from the Irish race.

The grand noble son of a generous race,
But moulded still more by Melchisedech's grace,
For ever and ever, no limit, no line,
A light of his order, our father may shine;
We pray that kind heaven his life may prolong,
And his soul may increase the celestial throng.

St. Gabriel, Oct. 1st.
MARGARET SCULLION.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

Sir Ambrose Shea, who, after being knighted by the Queen, was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and subsequently transferred to the governorship of the Bahamas, is a native of Newfoundland, and a fine specimen of the Irish-American Catholic of the North. The biography of the Newfoundland Orangemen necessitated his removal to the Bahamas, where his popularity and that of Lady Shea are unbounded, notwithstanding that the Catholic population of the Islands is only about one hundred in a population of 45,000. There are places of higher pretensions within and without the British dominions where so much good feeling could not be found. The able and thoughtful speech of Governor Shea at the opening of the Colonial Legislature evoked the most kindly responses from the legislators, as well as a cordial tribute from the part of a Protestant clergyman in the Nassau Guardian, who said:—

"The speech of Governor Shea has produced a very favorable impression of his abilities as an administrator, and of the cautious wisdom which usually leads to success. When these qualities are combined, as they are in him, with gentleness of disposition and manner and a generous hospitality, they give us a good reason for congratulating that the destinies of the colony are in the hands of a wise and popular governor, of one who, when his season of office expires, will leave behind him only pleasant memories and a sense of important benefits conferred by him on the community."

ENGLAND'S DISGRACE.

Mr. Gladstone's statement that Russia's treatment of Poland scarcely offers a proper parallel to the system of persecution to which the majority in Ireland have been subjected cannot be fairly termed an exaggeration. The articles of the constitutional charter granted to Poland in 1815 were of such a liberal description as to astonish all Europe, and it can be claimed for the Czar Alexander, the autocrat of the Russian, that he never would have permitted the conduct adopted later on by the Imperial ministers and their underlings toward the Poles had he been fully aware of it. He would have prohibited them from expatriating the Poles by petty annoyances and by depriving them of privileges to which they had a sacred right. Mr. Balfour's master—the electors of Great Britain—possess no such extenuating plea. The mean and tyrannical actions of the Chief Secretary have been performed in the light of the widest publicity. Every man who reads the productions of the newspaper press or who converses on political topics must necessarily be cognizant of what Balfourism means. He must know that for political acts which would not be accounted offences in a free country the Chief Secretary has imprisoned a multitude of Irish men and women, including twenty-one of the Nationalist M. P.'s that he has compelled his victims to herd with the vilest criminals and to perform menial offices in their cells; that his resident magistrates act in the capacity of judge and jury; that they are the merest tools of Dublin Castle; and that when legal verdicts inconvenient to the Government, such as those with regard to the police murders at Mitchelstown, are given, they are treated with contempt by Mr. Balfour and his minions. These are a few of the items of the coronation calendar—a record which brings lasting disgrace on the fair fame of England.

The Englishman who does not feel anxious to wipe out the disgrace which the present Government is inflicting on his country must have a feeble sense of patriotism. So far as Irishmen are concerned it is not a matter of great moment whether coronation is to last a few years more or less. Having kept up a struggle against oppression for seven hundred years, they are not likely to be dispirited at the present prospect, even though it be sombre and painful in many respects.

But by the Englishmen, every month during which coronation lasts should be regarded as a period that brings a fresh stigma upon his native land. "That which wounds me," said Mr. Gladstone on Monday, "that which stings me, and which I find utterly intolerable, is to think of the shame of England, in the face of the world, through using the vast and enormous power she possesses to prey upon Irishmen." It is, then, an essential and primary duty for Englishmen to raise their voices in condemnation of the coercion regime, and when the opportunity occurs to cast their votes against those who would sully the name of their country by upholding it.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND COMMITTEE.

Amount brought forward.....\$ 900 50

Thos Garberry.....2 00
A. B.....1 00
Edward King.....1 00
Wm. King.....1 00

COLLECTED BY JOHN REGAN.

John Regan, Jr.....\$ 2 00
Frank Regan.....1 00
John Regan, Jr.....1 00
John Carroll.....1 00
Patrick Sullivan.....1 00
John Carroll.....1 00
James Mullins.....5 00

COLLECTED BY THOMAS O'NEEFE.

M. Conway.....\$ 5 00
Jas. White.....5 00
Thos. Hawley.....5 00
Jas. Walker.....1 00
E. F.....1 00
D. D.....1 00
Jno. Fitzpatrick.....1 00
Patrick Conway.....1 00
Henry McEwan.....1 00
Patrick Fitzpatrick.....2 00
Jas. Moore.....1 00
Jas. Rieky.....1 00
M. Loughlin.....1 00
Jas. McEgan.....1 00
Thos. Kavanagh.....1 00
B. McEgan.....1 00
Maurice Gahan.....1 00
Mathew Fitzpatrick.....1 00
Jas. Cunningham.....1 00
Jas. Conway, Jr.....2 00
Wm. Ryan.....1 00
Jas. Craven.....1 00
Jas. McNamara.....1 00
Jas. McLaughlin.....1 00
Jas. H. Ward.....1 00
Nap. LeFevre.....0 25
J. O'Brien.....0 50

COLLECTED BY P. N. GROOMIE.

Mrs. Saunders.....\$ 5 00
P. M. Groomie.....5 00
John Hughes.....2 00
J. H. Howard.....2 00
Jas. McEgan.....1 00
Widow John Hamilton.....1 00
Widow John Hamilton.....1 00
Thos. Ryan.....1 00
Thos. Ryan.....1 00
A friend, No. 1.....1 00
A friend, No. 2.....1 00
Joseph Carroll.....1 00
Louis D. Rogers.....1 00
F. H. Murphy.....1 00
Michael Minogue.....1 00
Dan Furlong.....1 00
John Kelly.....50
Patrick White.....25

COLLECTED BY MARTIN HART.

P. Hogan.....\$ 1 00
M. Costello.....1 00
Michael Foran (undertaker).....5 00
Jas. Gillegan.....1 00
Michael Cullen.....2 00

COLLECTED BY T. MURPHY.

T. Murphy.....\$ 1 00
James Trainor.....1 00
M. O'Reilly.....1 00
John Tisdale.....1 00
John Dooley.....1 00

COLLECTED BY JAS. A. HAYES FROM M'CREADY AND CO'S EMPLOYEES.

Mrs. Philly.....\$ 20 25
A. Duquette.....0 10
Biancetti.....0 10
Forts.....0 15
Bourgeois.....0 10
Lachapelle.....0 25
Groteau.....0 10
Plante.....0 10
Pageau.....0 10
Droake.....0 10
E. Laliberte.....0 50
Stiller.....0 25
Herveau.....0 10
Astivier.....0 25
Damond.....0 10
P. Miller.....0 10
G. Chaboussau.....0 25
Manning.....0 10
Miss O'Brien.....0 25
Groaton.....0 25
Enmond.....0 15
E. Chaboussau.....0 15
H. McCreedy.....0 25
O. Leteau.....0 10
C. Luchapelle.....0 25
C. Doré.....0 25
J. Lapointe Johnson.....0 25
E. Lebeau.....0 10
G. B. St. Jean.....0 25
W. Daly.....0 50
J. McCarthy.....0 50
J. McConville.....0 25
Jno. P. Hamill.....1 00
M. Crowe.....1 00
P. Brogan.....1 00
John F. Gun.....0 50
A. Friend.....0 50
M. O'Connor.....1 00
M. Warren.....0 50
John Ferron.....1 00
A. Aifrant.....0 25
Renard.....0 10
Mr. Cheremette.....0 25
T. Connolly.....0 25
M. Finn.....0 50
V. McDonald.....1 00
J. Walsh.....0 25
Lepane.....0 25
W. Pigeon.....0 25
Miss Connolly.....0 50
A. Friend.....1 00
Mrs. J. H. Roughan.....1 00
Mrs. A. Marie.....1 00
Mrs. Peacock.....0 25
Miss Woolledge.....0 50
Miss M. Cohen.....0 50
Miss A. Cohen.....0 25
Miss Daly.....0 25
Miss Corne.....0 25
Miss Pratt.....0 25
Miss Fryer.....0 25
Miss Lavole.....0 25
Miss McVollie.....0 25
Miss Maloch.....0 25
Miss Larin.....0 15
Mrs. Anger.....0 15
Mrs. O'Brien.....0 15
Mrs. Tourville.....0 25
Mr. Dandier.....0 25
Mr. Treffier.....0 70
Demour.....0 10

Lahale.....0 25
Martinez.....0 15
G. Desourde.....0 25
Morier.....0 25
J. Malo.....0 25
E. Groaton.....0 25
Plochet.....0 25
L. Lahale.....0 25
Glasco.....0 25
Malo.....0 25
Papin.....0 25
M. Malo.....0 25
E. Lahale.....0 25
Belisle.....0 10
Montha.....0 25
Squin.....0 25
Desiva.....0 25
Lesperance.....0 25
Bolasane.....0 25
Morend.....0 25
Lepine.....0
L. Cortois.....0 25
H. Lahale.....0 25
J. Jette.....0 25
Lavos.....0 25
Monnaquet.....0 25
J. McKay.....0 50
Sarazin.....0 25
St. Lawrence.....0 25
T. Baudette.....0 25
Forest.....0 25
J. St. Amour.....0 25
J. Forest.....0 25
Larriere.....0 10
McSobe.....0 50
Prevost.....0 10
Beauvois.....0 25
Scott.....0 25
C. Shanahan.....0 50
Paul.....0 25
Gosselin.....0 25
M. Drury.....0 25
Racotte.....0 25
S. Pickett.....0 25
T. Lavigne.....0 10
L. Lavigne.....10
Baptiste.....10
T. Kead.....50
J. Hanley.....50
J. Hanley.....30
DeMontigny.....1 00
P. Mongin.....25
Jay, Shanahan.....25
T. Lewis.....50
L. Breton.....25
J. Lepine.....25
T. Breton.....25
Gosselin.....25
T. Davlin.....25
Barocher.....25
David.....10
Miss Kelly.....25
Miss Merriman.....25
J. Moyne.....25
P. D. Gleason.....1 00
J. Peard.....25
Damon.....25
P. McNally.....1 00
J. Valois.....25
A. Friend.....1 00
Jas. A. Laberge.....1 00
G. Irishman.....25
C. F. Smith.....5 00

COLLECTED BY M. FITZGERALD.

From M. P. Lavery.....2 00

PROF. FREEMAN ON HOME RULE.

WHY HE THINKS THIS, AND NOT FEDERATION, THE RIGHT THING FOR IRELAND.

We advise every one who wishes to form a distinct conception of what Home Rule really means, and what Mr. Gladstone meant to accomplish by his famous bill of June, 1886, to read the article contributed by Prof. Edward Freeman to the September number of the Princeton Review. This is a notable example of the author's well-known power of clear thinking and clear speech; and it brings out with peculiar sharpness the essential difference between the relation of Canada to the United Kingdom and that of one of our States to the Federal Union.

There has been, it seems, in England, as well as in the United States, a disposition to confuse the principle of federation with the principle of home rule. But Federation, as Prof. Freeman shows, implies that the confederated parties were independent before they accepted the Federal bond (or specific purposes. Home rule, on the other hand, implies dependence both antecedent and existent. This definition is vindicated by such familiar examples as the Canadian Dominion, the Australian colonies, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. All of these British possessions manage their own local concerns, but they have no voice whatever in the management of Imperial affairs. They are therefore dependencies in the strict sense of the word. So, adds Prof. Freeman, by way of further illustration, was Ireland during the continuance of Granville's Parliament between the years 1782 and 1800.

It follows, and this is what Prof. Freeman essays to prove in the essay before us, that the so-called Unionists are wrong in imputing to the form of government devised for Ireland by Mr. Gladstone a tendency toward the disintegration of the United Kingdom, and the political independence of Ireland. On the contrary, it placed Ireland in a position of decidedly more complete dependence than is that of the Dominion of Canada. It is because he is convinced of this that Prof. Freeman prefers home rule of the original Gladstone pattern to the kind of self-government which Ireland would enjoy under a federative system. He agrees, in fine, with Mr. T. P. O'Connor in opposing the retention of Irish members at St. Stephen's (which, he sees, would lead to the adoption of the principle of federation), and in looking to the Canadian Government rather than to one of the United States for the model of an Irish administration.

Prof. Freeman, however, does not touch—though he may "touching" on—the fundamental objection, that the self-ruling powers of Ireland would be much less secure under Mr. Gladstone's scheme than they would be under a federative system. He admits that, in theory at least, the rights conceded by the Imperial Parliament to Ireland to-day might be reclaimed to-morrow. It seems to us that in practice there would be grave danger of such reclamation from the moment that Ireland had surrendered the right of representation in the Imperial legislature. It is because we look on the retention of such representation as a guarantee and safeguard of the stability of the delegated measure of home rule, that we have urged Irishmen to keep some hold upon the national assembly at Westminster.

It is gratifying to learn that Prof. Freeman, who shares with Prof. Goldwin Smith the distinction of ranking among the very highest living authorities upon English political history, is not only "a convinced Home Ruler," but "was so," as he now tells us, "for some years before Mr. Gladstone's proposals were announced."—N. Y. Sun.

ANOTHER COAL OIL BARON.

"I understand that Colonel Blair is very wealthy."
"Well, he's worth about \$100,000."
"How did he make it?"
"He made it out of coal oil."
"Indeed?"
"Yes, his first wife lighted the fire with kerosene and he got all his money."—Boston Beacon.