

LITERARY REVIEW

"MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART."

The February number of the new enlarged series of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart has for its illustrated article a lively descriptiof of a pilgrimage to "An Alsatian Saint's Multiplication" This is the famous Odilienberg, everlooking the Rhineplain, with its memories of a thousand years and more. Of the four full-page engravings, one-" The Convant from the Ravine"-is a reproductian of the landscape, painting of Robert Assmue, This number has also a fine birds-eye view of the basilios of Our Lady of Guadalupe in Mexico, with the mountain of the apparitions behind it. It accompanies a recent and important Roman decree converning the Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Messenger, as is well known, apart from its magazine work, has for its special end the official direction of pious epecial end the official direction of pions eocieties. The defence of its magazine work is taken up this month in a number of emphatic paragraphs of "The Reader," against the rather "The Reader," against the rather slightlag observations of some of the Catholic weeklies. The claim is made that the work of the twenty-two Messengers, which are now published in thirteen different languages, is simply the continuation of the popular work of St. Francis de Sales. But the strong of St. Francis de Sales. But the strong article of the number is undoubtedly "A General of the Sacred Heart." It is accompanied by a magnificent full-length portrait as frontispiece, from a photograph furnished by the family of the late General de Sonis. This distin-guished hero of Algiers, of Solferino and the Franco-Prussian war, was also a devont Christian in garrison and camp. His story Christian in garrison and camp. His story is told with a wealth of edifying incident by the Rev. Director-General of the League of the Sacred Heart. Another notable artice is the story, with extracts from letters, of a gentleman of the Old South, who, "after the war," become a convert. This is strikingly a manly, as well as an interesting, number.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The chief interest of the unique February Magazine of American History centres about the writings and the portraits of the illus-trious Washington. It is substantially a Washington number-a striking birthday tribute to Washington's memory. Twenty-eight unpublished Washington letters grace its pages, twenty-six having been copied from originals in the British Museum and edited by Mr, William Henry Smith of the Associated Press, who shows with much skill, in parallel columns, how Sparks altered and amended letters of Washington which he partially printed. The re-maining two of the twenty-sight treasures are contributed by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, one of which, written from Massachusetts in 1775 to Lund Washington at Mt. Vernon, discloses the fact that the British had threatened to capture Mrs. Washington -also the new commander-in-chief's ideas at that time of the New England soldiery. George H. Moore, LL D., of Lenox Library, writes a delightful paper on "Washington as an Angler," which he dedicates to President Cleveland, whose characteristic response is also included. Major-General Schuyler Hamilton contributes an able paper on " The Stars in our Flag," in which he refutes the Idle story that these stars were adopted from the cost-of-arms of Washington. Another theme of the first interest, particularly to lawyers, is presented in a terse correspondence between Judge Charles J. Mc-Curdy and David Dudley Field, "The True Origin of the Great Reform in Legal Investigations," by which the testimony of parties interested in a lawsuit is admitted; and Mr. E. W. B. Canning contributes "A Memory of the Revolution." There are numerous short contributions of curlous and interesting Washingtonia-every department seems to have caught the patriotic inspiration. The portraits and other illustrations are excellent. The frontispiece represents Washington in full velvet costume ; it is a copy of Stuart's great painting, and there is a copy of James Peale's in the number, both of which are in the gallery of Lenox Library. The editor in the opening article gives some welcome information about the various Washington portraits-of which the Magazine, prior to this issue, has pub-lished eighteen-onlaiso some vivid pictures of Washington's social life in New York as our first President. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City. The question whether the wheat of Maniteha can be transported through Hudson's Bay direct to Liverpool is of serious moment to this country as well as to the States. On this subject, in The American Magazine for February, J. Macdonald Uxiey will throw whatever light recent exploring expeditions can afford, aided by illustrations and details of existence in a region where the mercury freezes solid. Under the title "A University Theatre," George Riddle, widely known by his public readings, will urge in the next number of The American Magazine a somewhat startling suggestion : that the dramatio art should be taught at college, William H. Rideing will complete, in the coming number of The American Magazine, his account of Boston Artists and their Studios, with reproductions of characteristic paintings.

THE LACROSSE SCANDAL!

The Question to be Brought Up at the Convention.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS OF THE VERDICT.

A Word from the President of the N. A. L. A.-A Special Meeting of the M. A. A. A. Called to Expei the Members Who Acted Rashly.

The sporting public still discuss the verdict of the M.A.A.A. and THE POST, and are now awaitog anxiously for the action of the M.A. A.A. regarding the playors. On Wednesday night several of the directors of the M.A.A.A. held a meeting, with Mr. W. L. Maltby in the chair, and it was unanimously decided to request Messrs. Brady and Patterson, the only two members (McNaughton having left last year), to send in their resignations. Further action is to be taken, however, as a meeting is called for next Friday night, February 10, to discuss whether or not it is expadi-ent to expel the men from the Association. of the Montreal ciub who disgraced themselve are declared professionals and inellegible to play with any other team, then a course may be pursued towards nullifying the match. If any action is taken, however, the Shamrocks will not start it. Their intention has always been to win a match on the field, and they do not mean to bring up this subject. As one of the members of the council states to-day, there is no by-law upon which this case can be based, but he acknowledged that a precedent might be established and discussed at the general meeting of the association, as the council could not deal with it alone.

Mr. O. K. Fraser, President of National Amateur Lacrosse Association, says :-- "I think the course of THE Post in connection with the Montreal-Cornwall lacrosse match is amply justified, and the matter with others of almost equal importance will no doubt be discussed at the next convention in Cornwall. I have no notion of what the result may be.'

The meeting, savs a prominent lacrosse man, will be the stormiest ever held, and something important for the benefit of amateur lacrosse will undoubtedly be done. Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team, on being

asked this morning if the accused players had sent in their resignations, said he could not say if they had, but that made little difference, as the resignations would not be accepted. They would be expelled.

The following has been received :

QUEBEC, 2nd February, 1888. To the Editor of The Post :

SIR,-In reading over the several comments given in the POST of yesterday regarding the verdict in the case of the M.A.A.A vs. the POST I find those of "A Shamrock player" to agree very much with my own opinion, and I would also ask : How is it that no mention at all was made by either the lawyers or the judge of the statement of Brady in his cross-examination, "that one reason for the Montrealers not wanting to win was because the Shamrocks would be bettered if the Cornwalls lost." Now, was not this statement alone sufficient to con-denin the Montrealers in the opinion of any honorable or honest men? Could anything be meaner, more spiteful or more dishonorable ! In order to injure the Shamrocks, according to this witness, on his on h, the Montrealers " did not want to win," and yet charged an entrance fee to the public to witness them play a pretended honest game of lacrosse.

RAMPART.

A Montreal gentleman writes :--DEAR MR. EDITOR,-Will you kindly let me

and what the qualification for membership in that body may seem to be considered sufficient. This is an excellent opportunity to administer a lesson that should not be forgotten, but which will serve to teach crocks and their kind that they must contract of administer a lesson in the shlating seek confederates elsewhere than in the athletic clubs of Montreal; to teach gentlemen forming those bodies that they are required not only to keep themselves free from blackguardism of all kinds, but to preserve their own character and the reputation of their club from the suspicion of it. The sports of gentlemen must be like Cresar's wife, and the M. A. A. A. should see that they are made so.-Herald. In its sporting columns the Berald also

The verdict and rider of the jury which so patiently issued to the disclosures in court during the lacrosse libel suit will, no doubt, give rise to some discussion and much reflection. The benefits resulting from the exhaustive enquiry will be manifold. Henceforth that confidence in the purity of the national game, which, duri g the past year, has received a shock, will to a great extent be re-established; lacrosse players who may have meditated carrying out inon-tary transactions with professional gamblers will now surely eschew any such idra-, and, for once and for all, cut the by no means to be envied connection; those players who have, in the past, been accustomed to make wagers on the result of the matches in which they were engaged, with persons of doubt-ful standing, will now realize from the dis-closures made in court to what depths in the estimation of their friends and the public they may come, through being associated at all with these people, even though the ac-quaintanceship began and finished with the "putting up" of money in their hands. Young men who have thought it po harm to turn in men who have thought it no harm to turn in at saleons where they have known gambling to have taken place "just for a drick," will now, it is to be hoped, if they must satiate any temporary desire for alcoholic or other liquids, select their place as well as their poison. * * * * The particulars of the libel case of the Montreal American Athense American of the

Montreal Amateur Athletic Association vs. the Post Publishing Company have been ere this read far and wide in Cansda, and, before a week is out will doutless have been perused with The considerable interest in other countries. case is a veritable cause celebre, and as such, but few parents will fail to moralize on the disclosures to their offspring. The good then that will result from the proceedings may be incalculable, and, as Judge Davidson in his charge to the jury pointed out, great praise is due to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and to the Post—to the former for their detormination to sift the matter to the bottom, and to the latter for meeting the plaintiffs half way, thus facilitating a thorough and exhaustive en quiry. To clear its members from any imputa-tion cf corrupt practices the Association vo-lantarily saddled itself with a heavy legal debt. The Association has now established the fact that two of its members have incurred their dis pleasure (and this is the effect of the rider pleasure (and this is the elect of the rider above referred to.) A jury-twelve men of exceptional merit and standing-has de-clared that, though five names are mentioned as being implicated in the article complained of, but two deserve consure. These two, then, will suffer. It is to be hoped that the lesson teacht these gestlemen will be therearch. taught these gentlemen will be thoroughly gratted, not only in the minds of the principals concerned, but that all the young, and those who have been mixed up with the gambling sets of this city, and who are old enough to know better, and who have, as His Honor said, "been able to run and read," will realize the truth of the words facilis decensus averni.

The revelations in the lacrosse case concluded in Montreal on Tuesday will tend to further shake public confidence in the honesty of players. "Put up jobs" are so common in sporting circles now-a-days that "straight" games are more the exception than the iu'e. -Otlawa Cilizen.

The Montreal Lacrosse Club have in one sense of the word been successful in establishing their charge of libel against the Post. The jury awarded a verdict in their favor of 25 cents damages. The examination brought out the fact that the so called gentiemen players would have a very difficult task to perform, if they substantiated their claim to that honorable title. Two of the players were severely cen-sured for their action in the matter.-Brockville Times.

The Empire has this much to say, that if the Vational "Amateur" Lacrosse Association, National after the evidence given brainst them, choose to

COMMERCIAL UNION.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Mr. Wiman Makes a Clear Expose of the

Advantages of Closer Trade Relations with the United states.

There was a large number of prominent citizens present in the coffee room of the Windsor last week to hear Mr. Wiman's address on Commercial Union. Mr. J. X. Perrault presided and introduced the lec-

turer. Mr. Wiman said it would be very desirable in discussing the question of Commercial Union to separate ourselves from prejudice, from petty personal interests and from party

connect one. How does the progress of Canara compare with the United States? Causda I ar as large an area as the Republic, is as rich in resources, is as free and liberal in its governmen at institutions. It was not because of its poverty or any geographical disadvantage, but from some other cause, that there were only 5,000,000 in Canada and 60,000.000 in the United States. In 1860 the wealth of the United States was sixteen thousand millions of dollars, one-half of which was destroyed by the war. In 1887, the wealth of this Republic touched the imperial figures of sixty thousand millions of collare. In 1860 the average per capita wealth was \$415, and in 1887 it was \$1,000. What was the reason that Canada had not made the same relative progress? The rea-son was that a barbed wire fence had shut it out from participating in the growth of the rust of the continent. There is no talisman in republican institutions which made the United States grow; It was because tials had been free and unrestricted on a targer area of the earth's surface than elsewhere in the wide world. Suppose there had never been any tariff between the United States and Canada, and that the same relative development had taken place in the Dominion as has taken place in the Republic, would there not have been as great a growth of wealth in Canada as in the United States ? Perhaps the most reasonable explanation of why Canada had not progressed as rapidly as the neighboring country is found in the fact that the four great geographical divisions of the Dominion require that the trude between them should be kept up by artificial causes rather than by natural effects, Some will say say that it is because the climate of Canada is severe that she has not grown; but is it not a fact that the progress made in the United States, within the same latitudes as are included in Canada, has been the most marvellous that the world has ever seen ? But, however, we may require an explanation of the isolation to-day, we find Canada after a lapse of 100 years, as far behind in the race for continental supremacy. It need not be a present cause for regret, if we make the most of our present chances, and our greatest chance is a

FREE AND UNRESTRICTED COMMERCE,

continental in its scope. The internal de velopment which has laken place within the United States has enormously enriched it, A similar internal development within Canada would have precisely similar effect. The interchange between the different latitudes would equally benefit Canada as it has proved a benefit on the other side of the line. While Repullic, would produce results oven beyond human conception in the augmentation of our wealth. In Canada these productive forces have lain largely idle. Take as an instance that most important product, iron. As a sign of prosperity there is no surer indication than the increased supply and use of iron. There is no country in the world that has used so much iron per capita as the United States. Side by side with the Republic, Canala is possessed of the richest

the possession to day of the farmers of Canada. In addition to this hurdred mil-lions which has been paid into the United States Treasury by the farmers of Can-

ada, the lumber dcalers have paid twenty millions, and what has been the advantage? The advantage of reciprocity of tariff, not reciprocity of products. The difference between reciprocity of tariff and reciprocity of products is that the one brings loss, perhaps bankruptcy, while the other brings abundant prosperity. But aside from the farmers and country merchants dependent upon farmers, how has Commercial Union been received ? By personal abuse, by cries of disloyalty, by elevation of personal interests against the manifest advantages to the whole country.

Mr. Wiman proceeded to state here that the most powerful argument against Commercial Union was that it might be the thin wedge of annexation. He ridiculed this as an argument, for there was no argument in it, it was a mere surmise, because there was only one advantage to be gained by annexation, that was the material advantage. Take that away and what remained ? The advantages which would follow free trade and unrestricted commerce were such that, if obtained, nothing further would be heard of annexation. Indeed the Americans fear that Com mercial Union would indefinitely postpone annexation, and the strongest sentiment against the movement across the boundary is that when we have the advantage of unrestricted trade, we will not seek a political union. Annexation cannot come without unanimous consent ; it rests with the people of Canada. Is the loyalty of Canada so weak that it will not stand the test of prosperity ? No political party in the United States, as a party, desired annexation. But it is alleged that the disloyalty lurks in the movement by favoring the United States against Great Britain. There is no more disloyalty in the admission of American products free than there is in the present system of taxing British goods in favor of Canada? Who is it that says that Canada would be dis-loyal to the Britist workman by dis-crimination? It is the Canadian manufacturer, who is doing all in his power to dis criminate against the British workman. This is not a conflict between one part of the empire against another part of the empire, but a conflict between one class of subjects to obtain their best interests against another class of subjects seeking to attain their own selfish ends.

Mr. Wiman claimed that the advantage to England from an enlarged absorption of merchandise would benefit England, inasmuch as we now import only eight dollars per head in Canada, while in the United States they import at the rate of twelve dollars per head. The same condition of prosperity prevailing in Canada would increase rather than diminish the importation of goods.

Another argument against Commercial Union was that it had a tendency to injure manufacturers, If it is a fact that Canadians cannot hold their own in causi competition. is there any justification in taxing one part of the people for the benefit of another? Is not protection legalized robbery, if the conditions are equal? What are the facts? The x perlence in the United States has been that Canadiaus are able to hold their own under any condition. There are one million of them in various walks of the growth of enormous productive forces life making a very considerable name for within the Dominion, if as great as within the themselves. He briefly referred to the success which Montreal could achieve ander Commercial Union, especially when aided by her great natural resources, her geographical position, her manufacturing classes, their thrift contentment, her ample supply of raw mate rial, wood, copper, &c., her great water power, the only one on the contine with at will never fail. The only thing that was needed was a market. Mr. Wiman then touched upon the subject

of the control of the tariff. Shall we become stores of iron, yet nothing whatever dependent upon a foreign power for a regula-is done. In 1865 the production of tion of our tariff. Suppose the revolue were dependent upon a foreign power for a regulais done. In 1865 the production of tion of our tariff. Suppose the revonue were iron in the United States was less than one found to be insufficient, Canada could very million tons, the amount being 931,000 ; in soon retire from such partnership. Taxation, retain McNaughton, Boady and Patterson as 1877 it had increased to 2,300,000 tons, and however, without representation already ex-members in good standing, then the C.L.A. in 1857 it has jumped to the enormous figure listed. Farmers paid one hundred millions to of 6,000,000 tone, an increase in ten years of the Treasury of the States since 1865, and 150 per cent. How much has Canada pro- will continue to pay under the same conditions. duced in the meantime ? Canadian iron is Is the solence of Government all included the very thing that the United States wants in tariff making ? How is the operation per-to mix with their ores because of its freedom formed under existing circumstances ? The from phosphates ; yet, see hew little has necessity before and after the elections for an organ in a Western city to sustain loyalty But aside from iron there were numerous to the British Crown, to keep intact the Emther minerals, as copper, lead, asbestos, pire, was so urgent that manufacturers were phorphates, mica, etc. Then, as in coal, asked to start it. The Abyssinian, whensore pire, was so urgent that manufacturers were a picture which should be in every Irish home. asked to start it. The Abyssinian, whensore Wishing your paper increased success, and pressed, cuts a steak from the patient animal hoping for the speedy solution of the Irish that bears him; the Canadian producer is problem.

public opinion, and keep Canadiau loyalty at

THE HOME RULE PICTURE.

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All Pleased and delighted with "The Post and "True Witness" Premium-Expressions of Gratitude from Subscribers.

We have up to date despatched over ten thousand of our premium picture, and we are daily in receipt of acknowledgments from our subscribers, new and old, expressing delight with "the Home Rule picture," which finds a prominent place in the household of lovers of liberty and of those in sympathy with the gallant party struggling for Ireland's rights.

We thank our subscribers for the lively interest they have taken in spreading the circulation of our papers in their respective localities. Every subscriber can secure one or more subscribers to either THE DAILY POST or TRUE WITNESS by introducing our paper and requesting their friends to subscribe NOW ! Every new subscriber receives the picture with first number of his paper.

HAMILTON, Jan. 28 - The pictures arrived here on Wednesday, and all are very proud of them. I send you remittance for a new subscriber.

M. CAHILL

SAND POINT, Jan. 26.—Enclosed find my sub-scription for THE TRUE WINNESS. I have re-ceived your picture, with which I am well pleased, and shall do my best to get more of my friends to subscribe.

HUGH LINN.

PRESCOTT, Feb. 2nd. I enclose my subscription to the TRUE WIT-NESS. As for this picture you sent it is splendid. Every one that saw it says it is nice. WILLIAM REDMOND.

DANVILLE, Jan. 30.-I herewith renew my subscription to the Post. The picture of the Home Rulers is grand.

W. HANNAN.

GLEN VALLEY, Feb. 1.-The picture is splendid'; accept thanks. I inclose my subscription. DONALD MCDUNELL.

VELCARTIER, Jan. 26 .- The picture is a grand one. I wish Ireland freedom and you success. PHILIP MCGAILEY.

HEAD LAKE, Jan. 23 .- Enclosed please find money and name of new subscriber to the TBUE WITNESS. Your picture is a grand one, for which I return thanks.

FRANCIS REID.

CHANBOURNE, Jan. 25.-Enclosed is my sub-scription for this year's TRUE WITNESS. Many thanks for your beatiful picture. MARTIN O'CONNOB.

KINGSTON, Jan. 29.-I herein enclose my subscription for the Taux WITNESS this year, and I acknowledge, with thanks, your present, the card containing Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt's pictures.

W. J. DALY.

MOUNT ELGIN, Jan. 25 .- Enclosed you will tind my subscription for the present year. JOHN DUFFY.

FELOWFIELD, Feb. 1.-Enclosed you will find subscription for your paper for 1888. I thank you for your picture which gives me all the more pleasure as I collected repeal money for O'Connell when that movement was on foot. Wishing you success.

PATRICK KENNEDY.

PEMBROKE, Feb. 6.-I have received your pic-tures, and am well pleased with them. Please accept my sincere thanks, with every wish for your success in life. I remain, yours truly, JOHN MCPABLAN.

VANKLEEK HILL, Feb. 2.—I received your premium, and I think it elegant. I have it framed and in my parlor. I send you my sub-scription for your paper. I thank you sincerely for your premium. Yours truly, JOHN MCGRATH.

THE NORTH AMEBICAN REVIEW FOR FEBRUARY. 1888.

The February North American opens with an article on "The Fisheries Question," by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, M.C. Dr. Gilles de la Tourette, a disciple of Professor Charcot, of Paris, whose researches on Hypnotism have led to such astonishing results, contributes an article on "The Won-ders of Animal Magnetism." In "The Genins of Battle," General William F. ("Baldy") Smith, with a few bold strokes draws the portrait of the consummate general, and then with this ideal image in his mind, makes an estimate of the military genius of sundry great commanders. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Hay, in considering the question, "Why am I a Lutheran ?" has much to say upon creeds that will interest the general reader. Miss Varina Anne Davis. daughter of Jefferson Davis, writes of "Ser-pent Mythe," showing incidentally how the remains of the ancestral serpent worship still persists among the negroes of the South. Mr. Daniel J. Ryan, who was temporary chairman of the convention of Republican clubs recently held in New York, contributes a timely article on "Clubs in Politics." " Chapter of Wabash," is unsigned, but it is from the pen of a most distinguished lawyer. In forceful presentation of facts it is certainly not inferior to Charles Francis Adam's celebrated "Chapter of Erie," which created a sensation a few years ago. Gail Hamilton, writing of a "Sunday in Cherokee Land," contributes a realistic study of the ministry of the Gospel as it is seen in operation among the tamed aborigines in the Indian lerritory. "Vicissitudes of the Drama," by Lawrence Barrett, is both a retrospect and an outlook, the author making a rapid survey of the stage in its past history, and venturing a prophecy as to what it is destined to be in the future. The number closes with a political article of no ordinary character from the pen of Mr. Ballard Smith -" Political Result of the Message." There is the usual complement of interesting " Notes) "nd Comments" and "Book Notices,"

know through your valuable columns what does a backer mean, and has the Shamrock Lacrosse Club such things. If so, how many of Mr. Flangan's sort? By so doing you will greatly oblige a lover of lacrosse. Mr. Wm. Snow, secretary of the N. A. L. A.

was asked his opnion of rhe verdict in the cele-brated case, when he said : "It is too good to keep." Mr. Snow was spoken to on the ques-tion of nullifying the game, but did not wish to express any opinion, as the affair was a difficult one to solve, and so complicated that cousiderable trouble would be incurred in arriving at a particular point on which a good argument could be based.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS ON THE VERDIOT.

The following are some of the editorial criticisms made by our contemporaries upon the verdict. That of the Gazette has already

appeared. The verdict of the jury in the matter of the Athletic Association was an absolute moral ex-culpation of the Posr and a testimony to the good service rendered to public morals by that paper. If all the Posr said was not proved yet hitherto been free from all suspicion of these

has desided that no sufficient evidence has been produced to convict the three accused members of the Montreal Lacrosse Club of having sold a match in the interests of themselves and the members of the gambling fraternity; it has been proved that they associated with some first class gambling cheats under most suspicious circumstances. All admirers of the national game must deplore the very evident fact that an important match caunot be played without being made the occasion of extensive gambling operations. How this kind of thing is to be stopped it is not very clear, but if it is not killed soon it will kill lacrosse. We do not believe there are many members of our best lacrosse clubs who are capable of selling a match or betting against their own team, and we are glad that the Montreal club has taken the proper course in dealing with the three members, who, whether guilty or not guilty of the precise offence with which they have been charged, cannot be said to have come out of the affair with credit, --Star.

We presume that the verdict in the lacrosse We presume that the verdict in the lacrosse (Post libel) case was in accord with the ruling of the Judge. It was a case of perjury some-where, and the character and occupations of the contradicting swearers had to be taken into account. It is none the less to be regretted, however, that there was not a clear, clean-cut verdict given. In deciding that the Post had not established its case, and at the same time awarding twenty-five cents damages against the newspaper, the jury must asine time awarding twenty-five cents damages against the newspaper, the jury must have intended the public to understand that they believed the charges made by the Posz. but were compelled to observe the niceties of the law and declare that the accusations made by the newspaper had not been proven. There by the newspaper had not been proven. There remains nothing now but to await the action of the M.A.A.A., which has called a meeting to deal with the matter. That body has heratofore enjoyed the respect and coa-fidence of the people of Montreal, and it may be asumed they will endeavor to retain it. What the M. C. C. is to the cricketing world of England, so should an association here be to the here and other shilletin aluba of Canada England, so should an association here be to the line of the superstand other athletic clubs of Canada. They have it in their own hands to denide whether they will rise or fall head of the superstand of the superstand of the superstand will await their decision; the sporting world of Canada, or at least the respectable portion of it, will desire to know what is thought by the governing council of the 'Mo.'' said the law of the could be the superstand of the super

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should decline all intercourse with that body, and should appeal to the Canadian Amateur Atbletic Association to speak cut in the pre-mises. It was absurd in the first place for the Montreal "Amateur" Athletic Association to leave entirely to a jury a matter as far as it was concerned of domestic concern, and, in the second, it would be the rankest nonsense for the association to accept the verdice of a quarter of a dollar against the POST, with the addition that two of the players should be ashamed of themselves, as a clean bill of acquittal.—Toronto Empire.

The labrosse libel suit, just ended, was characterized by the most shameless perjury. The only question was, which were the perjurera? One one side were Jenkins, Pont & Co., whose evidence, if it were true, proved themselves to be even greater scoundrels than the men whom they accused. On the other side were three young men, who had, indeed, enough was proved to show the need for the exposure and to convice the jury that no one had been unjustly injured.—Witness, Although the jury in the lacrosse libel swit Although the jury in the lacrosse libel suit by a verdict for only twenty five cents, without costs. The public now look for the institution of criminal proceedings for perjury against one or more of the witnesses for the defence, and also for the promised action of the Athletic Assosistion to purge itself from the stain brought on it by some of its members, -Daily Witness.

There have been few trials in Montreal that have attracted so general attention as that decided last night, and in which the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association were plaintiffs. It was everywhere recognized that it was the laorosse club and not the newspaper that was on trial. It will be as readily admitted that the verdict is not one of acquittal. We are sorry, for the sake of amateur sport, to have it to say that the newspaper has won. The nominal damages given against it and the the terms of the verdict are not such a vindication of the purity of the national game as the people of Montreal, who have done so much for it, had a right to expect. The associstion to which the lacrosse club belongs have a very serious task before them yet, and on the way they will execute it will depend the favor with which the game will be viewed in this city in the future .- Montreal Gazette.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES J. CURRAN.

His numerous friends will learn with regret of the death of Mr. Charles J. Curran, railway mail clerk, and brother of Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. The deceased gentleman was in the prime of life and was liked by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was for many years a member of the printers' staff of the Gazette and entered the civil service in 1879, where he fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors.

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NINETY-SEVEN THOUSAND SQUARE MILES OF COAL IN CANADA.

It was the only country in the world in which coal was found upon the Atlantic and Pacific an inestimable boon, but lying almost dormant and dead. As for fish, there were filtyfive hundred miles of sea coast line, and nearly one-half of the fish water of the globe lay within the purview of Canada. All this vast region was rich in food for man, which can be made valuable to produce wealth if a large market were provided for its absorption. Lumber could also be enormously increased in its production, there being over sixty varieties of wood, in addition to pine, while in shipping the coasting trade could be enormously increased if the waterways were made between the countries a bond instead of a barrier. But all these things sink into insignificance compared to the agricultural forces which could be set in motion with a free and unrestricted market within the greatest money spending people the world has ever seep. Mr. Wiman said he had been a great deal laughed at on account of his remarks on egg and poultry exporta-tion from Canada to the United States. But he wanted to bring out this fact that the egg and poultry business of the United States amounted to over

TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS annually, a sum greater than the iron, silver and wool output combined. Canada was peculiarly adopted for the production of eggs and poultry, and the fact that over fifteen million dollars of eggs had been absorbed in . the United States within the last year, because they were free of duty, was an indication of what might be done if all other agri cultural products were equally untaxed, Turnips, potatoes, berries, currants and fruits, oats, barley and hay, and all the minor crops could be quadrupled in their present exten-

sive production. But suppose that in addition to all the productions of natural resources and of agricultural forces, there had been, in the last 100 years, manufacturing development equal to that which has taken place in the United States; if such a condition had prevailed, would we now go back and build up a high wall to shut out a market which God and common-sense had provided for us? There never has been a cause yet promulgated Maino.

with less ability, with less influence, that has grown with such rapidity as has Commercial Union. This is because of its reasonableness and because it ap-peals to the interests of the mass of pro-"I am very tired," said the lady at the head of the supper-table one Sunday evening. "You should not be," said ther minister, who haven't preached two sermons today." "No," said the lady absent-minded, "but I listened to them." it i Suppose these hundred millions were in | for hearing.

paying to-day, the manufacturer in turn is paying the Premier, to manufacture

fever heat. If that is tariff making, the sooner it is taken out of the question the better. It would not be a surprise if one of the strongest arguments in favor of Commer-cial Union were found in the fact that tariff making would be dictated from some other locality than Ottawa, At any rate, the people of Canada might very well accept the twiff of the United States as good for them. What was good for Massachusetts might not be amiss for the Maritime Provinces. The condition of things that would make New Hampshire and Vermont prosperous could not be bad for Quebec; and if New York and Pennsylvania evperience commercial prosperity, Ontario might safely take her chances if she had the same markets and the same opportunities. Manitoba might rest with perfect contentment if she had what was afforded Minnesota and Dakota, and British Columbia could not fail to fiourish under the same circumstonces as California and Idaho. As to means of revenue, surely a division per capita of the total amount collected on the whole continent would be sufficient for the Government of Canada if it is sufficient for the States. If insufficient, some other mode could be devised.

What would be the result of Commercial Union ? A look into the future reveals a great continent full of productive forces, side by side with a great nation that has already made the onward stride in all that builds up

remarks were most attentively listened to, and created a very favorable impression.

A DOLLAR BILL

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can be made for every hour's work. We will show you how to do it, reader. All is new, sure, light and pleasant. Both sexes, all ages. Business admits of your living at home. We start you free. Any one can do the work. Many make more than \$1 per hour. No special All workers meet with grand, rushing business. Address at once, Stinson & Co., Portland,

The Glengarry election appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court, and is inscribed for hearing at the next session which com. graph. mences on the 21st February. The appeal Comfort to

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BABRIE, Jan. 12 .- I enclose my subscription to the TRUE WITNESS, and an thankful for the picture of the great Home Rulers. The TRUE WITNESS is the paper for an Irishman.

MICHAEL BYREN.

Sr. MABTHE, Feb. 3.-I must sincerely thank you for your magnificent picture group of the Grand Old Man, O'Brien. Parnell and Davitt,

P. McDONOUCH.

CANAAN, Jan. 31.—I received my picture some days ago, and I thank you for your work of art which represents the leading Home-Rulers of Ireland. I have been a subscriber to your paper since its first publication, and would like to see old Ireland free.

M. J. MOREIS.

MELDON, Jan. 28.-Many thanks for the picture; am well pleased with it. Will send you some more subscribers soon. EDWABD SALVEN.

AUBURY, Jan. 21.-I enclose my subscription. Picture received and framed, and it is valuable to every lover of liberty.

CHAS. F. STUART.

KOUCHIBOUGUAE, Jan. 27.—Have received your splendid gift, the lithograph. Renew my subscription cheerfully.

JOHN KELLY, Sen.

KETCHAN, Jan. 27 .- The picture is a grand one and I renew my subscription with pleasure. HUGH KELLY.

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 31.-I appreciate the litho-graph very much, and enclose my subscription.

MRS. D. HUBLEY,

The picture is a grand one, and I renew my The picture is a grand vice, subscription up to Jap, 1889. Owen WALSH.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 24 -You will please find a nation. Mr. Wiman, throughout the course of his address, was frequently applauded. His which you offered to your subscribers. A. H. BIGONESSE

Priest, O. M. I.

COBOURG, Jan. 21.—Please send me pictures, one for myself and the other to show to those who may be induced to subscribe.

JAS, FEE.

AYLMER, Jan. 28.-I return thanks for pic-ture of the four leading Home Rulers. I en-close my subscription. PHILIF DALY.

HUNTINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The picture is a beautiful one and should be in the home of every son of Erin. I renew my subscription with pleasure. JOHN MCCARTHY.

KAZUBAZUA, Jan. 23.-Enclosed fud the subscription. We are delighted with the litho-JOHN HOGAN.

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