6 FILE TRUE WITNESS

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WRDNESDAY.....AUGUST 22, 1888.

THE London Advertiser man gets off a great many good things. Here is one of his latest: "British rule in Ireland is brutish. It is merely the difference between U and I,"

GRIP is extra good this week. The granting of licences to sell beer in the Northwest by the Dominion Government is well shown up as a direct violation of the Prohibition clause of Mr. Mackenzie's act for the organization of the Territories. Sir Richard Cartwright punching the N.P. humbag is the spirited subject of the cartoon. There is a good hit at the "godless editor," and a commical touch on the present attitude of Messrs. Mercier and McShane. The reading matter is as good as the illustrations.

THE British Weekly states that the Prince of Wales has given the very handsome subscription of fifty guineas to the building of a new Catholic church at Lynn. The Evangelical party are furious at this proof of good-will to the Church on the part of the Heir-Apparent; but the Prince has on several occasions shown a manly disregard for these self-constituted arbiters of right and wrong; and in this instance he has had both the heart to give and the courage to face the obloquy which his gift is sure to being upon him.

THE great Nova Scotia rait of logs after a about 3,000,000 feet of lumber. The cost of ing. transportation at the regular rate of \$1.25 a stick would amount to about \$30,000. The raft is equal to about forty-five schooner loads of lumber. Her trip of about 700 miles | istic of a paper which has demonstrated that occupied eleven days.

A SECOND horrible murder within a few days has deeply shocked the community. It would seem to bear out the saying that crimes of a particularly shocking nature are always followed by similar offences. If this be true the Times in advance. Because if it has so there must be among men individuals here | clear a case as it says it has against Mr. and there who are predisposed to oriminal in- | Parnell, it would only be too glad and anxsanity, and whose balance becomes upset when some crime, such as they may have contemplated, is committed. This has risen to solid ground to go upon it prefers to get a something like an epidemic of crime at cer | whitewashing itself for the crime of slander, tain times, and could only be checked by the most determined application of the extreme

MR. LAURIER at the Oakville Reform plo nic proclaimed the policy of his party in the clearest manner possible. "Unrestricted Reciprocity" is his cry. We would prefer the words "Continental Free Trade," but perhaps there is not much difference in the lands in the vicinity has been proved by the abolition of unnecessary burdens of taxation, imposed for the benefit of a class at the expense of the mass.

A PROOF that the people of Kerry entertain none of the Separatist notions which the Coercionists are so fond of attributing to the Nationalists was given in the cheering with which Archbishop Croke's declaration of policy was greeted. His Grace said that he was a disciple of O'Connell with regard to which his distinctive policy was based. The Irish people are fully convinced that constition.

SIR ADAMS ARCHIBALD has been elected for Colchester. This result agrees with our expressed anticipation when he was nominated. The vote shows, however, large gains for the Reformers in the rural districts, while the towns, where the manufacturers are dominant went as usual for the Restrictionists. Permerely vote with the herd at the bidding of themselves." Ah, yes! here is the whole the drover.

The lightning must have been looking for the staff of the Kazoot last night, for after searching the office and putting out the lights in its rage at not finding them where they and paralyzed them. Evidently the lightning knew who was wanted and where to find them. After this awful visitation we expect to see a reformation in the methods of the Kazoot. Indeed, the city ought to insist on terrible than that of last night. Remember the Cities of the Plain!

WE are glad to state that our Quebec contemporaries bear out the statement made by our correspondent at that city as to the popularity of our new Governor-General. He appears to have won the respect and confidence manners. We are pleased to mention this, in order to show that the hostility to Lansdowne Queen or her representative, but from resent. ment to the heartless oppressor and evictor o unfortunate Irish tenants.

Perhaps the difference between party leaders and party policies in Canada was never better shown than in the attitude taken by Mr. Laurier in his speech at Oak. ville. While the Tory chief seeks only to maintain himself in power, the Liberal chief declares himself ready to support his rival, should be adopt the reforms advocated. But Mr. Laurier will probably learn that "Ephriam is wedded to his idols," and that reform and good government will have to be obtained, as they ever have been, by the old way :-

Education ! Agitation ! Organization !

Indiana has taken monopoly by the throat in one particularly aggravated insuccessful voyage reached New York on Sat- stance. The Legislature ordained that urday. The raft is cigar-shaped and 592 feet no Telephone company should charge in length, or about forty feet longer than the more than three dollars a month. The City of New York. She is twice as large as law created a sensation among telephone the first great rait and 100 feet longer than monopolists, but they have been compelled the ill-fated Leary raft of last year, which to yield. So good an example should not be went to pieces at sea. The Joggins' width of lost on the Legislature of Quebec. We are beam is fifty-three feet. There are in this protty sure that if some member, in the inraft 21,300 trees, of an average length of terests of the community, would introduce a thirty-eight feet. This would give a total of bill to the same effect he would carry it fly-

> THE sneaking tactics adopted by the Times, after all its bluster, is eminently characterit can exist after dispensing with heart and conscience. But still what Shakespeare wrote holds good-

> > "When law can do no right, Let it be lawful, that law bar no wrong."

To interpose quibblings and delays in order to take advantage of technicalities condemns lous to go before the Scotch or any other court and convict him. But since it has no far more than it desires to convict those whom it has accused. A more pitiable exhibition of the bully reduced to the poltroon was never seen before and may never be seen

Montreal speculators who have grabbed the land in the vicinity of Vermillion Mines. Algoms, and are holding it till the value of meaning of the phrases. At any rate the working of the mines, and then sell out for people will understand that the Reformers an enormous sum. The discovery of the have declared for expansion in opposition to grab and the way development is kept back contraction; for freedom and friendship in was made by the Ontario Mining Commission. progress against exclusion and isolation. It The proper way to deal with sharks of this This policy is bound to succeed. It is in kind," says the Hamilton Times, "is to tax line with the same movement in the United | their belongings so high that they will either States, and, better than all, it is right, for it have to work their lands or sell out to those makes for international friendship and the who are willing to do so. No man should be allowed to reap the rewards of another man's industry, if the law can prevent it, and the Mining Commission will be derelict in Its duty if it does not so advise the Legislature." This is sound reasoning and good policy. Tax the grabbers to the full value of their expectations, and so compel them to work or sell, and thus remove one curse from the land, or make it productive.

REFERRING to Mr. Laurier's declaration at and imbued with Caucasian contempt for the the two great fundamental principles on Dakville on Unrestricted Reciprocity, that Chinese, have sought to force China to open "Every other issue must take a back seat her ports and trade with them., They have and leave the first place to this question," tutional agitation as at present conducted is our Boston namesake thinks "it is notable pose, but now they are met on their own soil ment to young and old, rich and poer, such send the poor out of their country. Steam and the emblems of Catholic chivalry, it will destined to regenerate, their country, and that this view of the subject should be held by a Chinese invasion which directly raises as has never yet been seen in the history of ship competition aids them. Hence the be a relief to turn from these spurious

pride and the heritage of Englishmen, and Senator Sherman's recent declaration in favor maxim that he who commits orime, besides trade with every other country, has followed phrase by Mr. Nye:being guilty of a breach of morality, gives close upon Congressman Butterworth's advostrength to the enemy. The responsive cacy of reciprocity with Canada and a procheers of the men of Kerry to the Arch hibitive tariff against the rest of the world. bishop's words ought to put an end for ever And, in spite of the danger to the monopoly to the calumny that the Irish peasantry are of the Gloucester's fish trust in the admission in favor of crime and that the Home Rule of fish free, the growth of the sentiment in movement is a mask for a Separatist agita- favor of reciprocal trade appears in unexproted places in this country to meet the ready advances of the Liberals of Canada."

> HERE is a passage worthy of the genius of Grip. We take it from this week's number of our witty and wise contemporary :--

At the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 8th, Lord Salisbury said, "The great curse of Ire-land was poverty." Apparently chestnut bells haps a more useless representative never was elected to the Canadian Commons, and that is loud at this original remark. "The Governsaying a great deal. A pensioner on Sir John | ment," be continued, "was not able to dimin-Macdonald's bounty for twenty years he will ish poverty or to enrich men, but they could trouble in a chestnut shell. For centuries, 'without interference." landlords have been enabled to enrich themselves. Human poplars, they have held their heads high in the landscape, idly fluttering their leaves in the upper air, while their greedy roots have spread and drawn all the sap and nutrition out of the should have been, it visited the bar-rooms of soil to the detriment of more important life. the hotels. There it appears to have found | Root out the suckers, and Ireland's fertile soil will soon recuperate.

A SLANDERER SALTED.

Mr. William O'Brien has salted another slanderer in the courts. The Cork Constituit, for the next visitation is sure to be more | tion, a Tory rag of the raggedest kind, had been libelling him as a selfish professional agitator, a political adventurer, anxious to precipitate bloodshed, and so forth. He sued the paper and got a hundred pounds damages. The writer of these libels is a cor- question. respondent of the Times. In the course of the evidence it transpired that two of the staff of the Times in Ireland had been dismissed-one because he had chronicled the of all with whom he has come in contact by burnings at Glenbeigh too conscientiously, the unaffected kindness and generosity of his the other because his account of the police attack at Ennis was so faithful that it was used against the Chief Secretary in the House did not arise from any want of loyalty to that of Commons. It was a tradition of the press that there should be no partisanship in reports. Now, those in the Times must be doctored, garbled, manipulated. Consequently that paper has gone down in public estimation and is destined to fall still lower-

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

When the magnitude of the interests involved are considered, it is not astonishing that American public men should take alarm and Australian colonies are among the wonders of modern progress. That growth is bound to continue and must develop an enormous trade on the Pacific—a trade which will be British and directed so as to mutually benefit the colonies and the mother land. To to point that way.

of the transactions between England and the several countries and colonies on the Pacific. The total value of the imports and exports of the Australian colonies is over a hundred millions sterling annually. The exchange of commodities, exclusive of builion, between England and them, reaches about fifty millions sterling. With the other countries on the Pacific England does a trade estimated at seventy millions. There is no reason why a great portion of this business should not be made to flow through Montreal both ways.

THE WRITE AND YELLOW WAR.

If, as reported, war has broken out between the British and the Thibetans, the fact may be taken as indicating the determination of China to resent, where she can do so most effectively, the policy of excluding Chinese and the question is, will the English majority immigrants from British colonies. Of course the British Government is not responsible for that policy, but China cannot or will not understand the peculiarities of colonial independence. China has entered upon a new and aggressive policy peculiar to Mongolian craftiness. Having been forced to trade with the "Outside Barbarians." she has learned that the world beyond her limits presents vast regions for conquest. She has sent some of her cleverest students to Europe and America, who have studied their liberties, and seem to have inherited the and extirpate the people. They should be and reported to her Government the reckless | characteristics which distinguished their anenterprise, consuming vanity and general debauchery of European and American civilization. Knowing that it would be the height thing like Spain had in the Netherlands. A of folly to attempt the conquest of the "Bar- | correspondent gives some interesting particubarians" by force of arms, she took another course. Possessing numberless hordes of in- they "have for some time past foreseen what habitants, who, despite all preventatives, were pressing on the limits of her territory for subsistence, and who had, therefore, attained to uttermost economy of life and industry, she decided to let loose these industrial number of big guns are now being sent out in a nulsance who had no business to intrude millions on the outside world and overcome order to be prepared for coming eventualiit by swarms of laborers trained to vastly ties. Against this there is an increasing superior habits of industry and economy. At population of English, Australians and the same time she continues her ancient Americans, the former, as a rule, knowing distress. policy of guarding her own country from co- little or nothing about the use of arms. Corcapation by foreigners.

they only seek that freedom which is the at once to strongly on both sides of the line the question whether the White or the Yellow the world. The Boers are all perfect shots, wholesale deportation of people to America, paraders to the true Catholic knights, who

again, they are thorough believers, in the of the same policy, while closing the doors of is, in fact, the same question put in homely recent disastrous war were hit by Boer

" Is civilization a failure? Is the Caucasian played out?"

A good illustration of white and yellow methods in this the most momentous of all the conflicts which have yet taken place on this planet, is furnished in the Thibetan business. Warren Hastings, whose genius medelled the policy which the British have since his time pursued in India, was the first to attempt to get a footing in Thibet. In 1744 he sent George Bogle to visit the country, but the emissary was turned back by the Chinese government and never reached Lhasa the capital. Thomas Manning was more anccessful in 1811. He succeeded in reaching the sacred city of the Grand Lama, and to his account we were long indebted for almost all we know of the country, its government and its people. More recently trained native explorers have been employed, that history may repeat itself. and to them we are also indebted for much valuable information. The trade of Thibet is exceedingly valuable and the British have pushed their encroachments across the Himalayas to get hold of it. But Chins. having control of the Government, has as constantly resisted English advances, although compelled by the Chefoo convention of 1877 to permit the residence of an English embassy at Lhass.

The commencement of hostilities on the Northern Indian frontier, reported in THE Post's special cables yesterday, is undoubtedly the result of the well understood British axiom that "trade follows the flag." It remains to be seen, however, whether Thibet may not become another Afghanistan, with China as a third party, the other two being England and Russia, to the great Asiatic

CARDINAL LAIR GERIE

English papers are devoting considerable ccusade against African slavery. His Eminence is Archbishop of Algiers, and has for England. When a missionary bishop, he tary." travelled through dark continents and over unexplored ragions, always exerting himself to the utmost in trying to prevent the wholesale annihilation of the poor children of Africa by Arab slave traders. Since the "white States Congressional Committee on immigraman' has ceased to be personally interested in this immoral trade, while philanthropy on being made the dumping ground for the the subject has notably diminished, and antislavery societies exist but in name. Consequently, it was a well advised idea, a blessed thought on the part of His Hollness at the development of the Canadian carrying | to enlist the services of so experienced and trade. But it must be remembered that trade sympathetic a crusader as Cardinal Lavigerie follows the flag, and, British interests being in preaching a hely war throughout Chrisgreater on the Pacific than any other power, tendom against a waste of life which in Dr. it is quite natural that Canada should attract | Livingstone's time was computed at 500,000 a large share of the business. The rapid a year, and which has kept steadily increasgrowth and present wealth of the Cauadian ing since thon. His Eminence in the first place, hopes to organize pressure to be brought to bear upon the Moslem States so that slavery may be extirpated there. In the should be held responsible by those whose glowing stories of what they could care in rule he acknowledges for the brutal misdeeds bring the volume of this immense traffic of the slave traders. In the third place, his across Canadian territory and down the St. Eminence would have all God-fearing coun-Lawrence is an undortaking of the greatest tries foster and encourage legitimate commerce the agents do their business: with Africa in every way. And, in the fourth place, he maintains that the slave trade being Some idea of the extent and character of the essence of all villaintes and crimes should this trade may be obtained from the figures | excite against it the public opinion of mankind. and that all creeds should unite to destroy it for ever.

THE NEW WAR IN AFRICA.

The expected war between the Boers and the English diggers in the Transvaul has at last actually broken out. President Kruger has decreed that in the market places and wherever public business is transacted no language must be used but Dutch, and the diggers only awaited the publication of the acale of punishments now drawn up by the Transvaul Government to decide whether to uppose the decree by pacific constitutional means or by a resort to force. The crisis is one of deep interest The English have swarmed into the Trans. vasl until they now outnumber the Boers. submit to this decree, or set on foot an agitation for a change of government that could only end with the hoisting of the Union this country, Jack? Barberton and Johannesberg are as much English towns as the generality of proceedings in the markets, courts and the lar attention to this evidence, and more public buildings have hitherto been conducted which follows, that those having influence in English.

lars concerning the Boers. He writes that was likely to happen, and the Government of 1,000,000 cartridges made in England, to nishmen are flocking to the Transvaal in

The same with the same and the

race shall become dominant on the earth. It and every one of our soldiers killed in the who, when they get here, find themselves bullets in the forebead. These men are accustomed to shoot animals of every descrip- has made them what they are and would re-

can never be subjected by ordinary warfare. officials are principally to blame. They failtinction of an heroic race. Recent exploits population, the change of policy is needed. of the British arms in South Africa have not added to their glory, and it is not improbable

The British commanders blundered sadly in the estimate they made of the fighting strength of the Zulus when Lord Chelmsford crossed the Tugels, and another blunder of the same kind may lead to equally disastrous consequencer. Official blundering seems part of the established system in South Africa, and in military matters there would seem to be not even the approach to an intelligence department.

Actually the situation is fraught with what Sir Henry Havelock some time ago described as unexpected complications. Not only is England now at war with the Boers, but also with the Zulus. Both hate the British with the bitterest feelings. Both are the most resolute of fighting men and all are now reported armed with the best rifles. A severe, but conscientious, English critic of the situation puts it in anything but a favorable light. "Our General," he writes, "knows nothing of the enemy's strength. and the war must be carried or, so to speak, attention to this eminent apostle of the new in the dark. This is anything but a hopeful prospect. The lust for conquest is a costly vice. It is scandalous that the people who some time been prominently identified with are not responsible for it should have to pay the movement which has now called him to for its indulgence by officials, civil and mili-

THE IMMIGRATION FLOOD FRAUDS.

The evidence given before the United tion has proved quite clearly that America is cripples, cranks, paupers and criminals of the old country. The business is carried on systematically by parish guardians, ministers of religion, landlords and all those who have

The gents of certain steamship companies are also very active in forcing emigration from the three kingdoms and the cities of Europe. But the people of the class among whom these agents operate and induce to take passage to America are more to be pitied than blamed. Many of them are persons who have saved a little money in humble callings, and second—he holds that the Sultan of Zanzibar | the agents, knowing this, induce them, by America, to buy tickets for the supposed El Dorado. The evidence of John Heghey, a lad of nineteen years, gives an idea of how

weeks ago by the steamship Anchoria. He drove a car for a hotel in Ireland, getting ten

shillings a week, but with the tips from those who used the car twelve or fifteen shillings.

"Why did you come here?"

"On account of the agents for the Anchor, White Star, Cunnard, Guion and other steamship lines, who told me I would make from ten to fifteen dollars a week and rould gray work. to tifteen dollars a week and would get work right away. The name of the agent of the Auchor Line in the village of Fentney, where I lived, was John Donnelly. He told me I would have no difficulty in getting work. I paid four pounds for my passage, and had only half a dollar when I landed."

"Did the agents urge the people to come?" "They were all the time urging people to come and distributing circulars about the village. Thousands have come from the vicinity of my place during the past few years."
"Would you like to get back?"

"Yes, I would, I never would have come if I had known how hard it was to get work here. have tried to get work, and would starve if it were not that Mr. Patrick McKinley, a townsman of mine living here, took me in through

Witness stated that he had seen as many as thirty persons sent to this country at one time. A Mr. Muir also talked to the people in the village and induced those of them who had small pieces of laud to mortgage or sell them so as to aise money enough to pay for their passage to

This lets in considerable light on the conduct of those persons, who are evidently emtowns in Australia or Canada. Each musters ployed to urge the work of depopulating in or about it over 10,000 people, and the Ireland. We would, therefore, call particuwith the people in Iroland will exert it to The Boers are quite determined to retain prevent the heartless policy designed to ruin told the bare, honest truth about America. cestors under William the Silent. England It is no longer a country where the poor of may therefore have a job on her hands some. Europe can find easy roads to fortune. True, there is greater freedom here in some respects. but the great fact is that our cities are overcrowded with poor people. Our climate and ways of living are very different, and anyone who is doing reasonably well at home should has now got in its towns or villages unwards | not come here. And if he is poor he should not come, for here he will be among gether with a large supply of rifles, and a strangers, most of whom will regard him as himself where he was not wanted, while in his native place he will be among those who know him and who are bound to help him in

But the governing class in Great Britain and Ireland, although they have coined Western nations, pursuing other methods, hundreds, their steps being directed to that wealth out of the labor of their poor, only leaving their ordinary money making trades country in consequence of many natives of desire to get rid of them. More money can and callings to array themselves as Knights the county having lately returned from these now be made raising cattle and sheep then of Maita, Knights Templars, Knights of gold diggings with savings. There can be no allowing tenant farmers to till the soil. Pythias, etc., and bearing on their badges sent armies and fleets to accomplish this pur- doubt that the Transvaal holds out an induce- Hence the conspiracy among the wealthy to and banners the effigies of crusaders

in the interest of the second

worse off than ever.

The social and political system of Europe tion whilst running at full speed. What lieve itself of a burden and a charge, while at chance, then, would our soldiers have in a the same time lessening the forces of revolution. The game is palpable and should be It would appear from this that the diggers, met by a blank refusal of the Governments backed as they probably will be by regular on this side of the Atlantic to allow any im British troops, have an enemy to face who migrants to land who have not the proper means or knowledge of becoming good No doubt the British desire for conquest is at officene. It may seem harsh to advocate this the bottom of all such African troubles. Cape reversal of the American tradition that the poor and oppressed of all lands can find on ed to enforce the annexation of the Transvaal this continent freedom and a home. But from various causes, the principal one being since European Governments have underthe discovery of the officials' intention to taken to deport to us the spirits of the reve. crush out the Boers, but the conscience of the lution they have nursed in the arms of public revolted against the contemplated ex-

But let us look at some more of the evidence given before the Congressional com-

Pat Kavanagh, another young man from Ire-Pat Kavanagn, another young man from ire-land, came from the same town as the previous witness some two weeks ago. He had worked on a piece of land owned by his brother, and got ten shillings a week and his board. He is twenty years old, and can read and write. He came here because the agents represented America such a great place that one would almost expect to pick up dollars in the streets. He came on the Furnesia, of the Anchor Line, owing to

the representations of John Donnelly, agent of the Anchor Line.

"Donnelly was also an auctioneer, and would sell the lands of those whom he had talked into going to America. I would never have come here if it was not for him."

"What were some of the inducements?"
"He would tell people who had only an acre "He would tell people who had only an acre or two that by coming to this country they could get hundreds of acres by merely walking on to them. The agents distributed little books telling how easy it was to get work here. The whole country is covered with placards twice a

"Would you like to go back to Ireland?"
"I would, indeed, and I would never come here again.'
"What would you say to Dennelly if you

got back?"
"I think him and me would have a row. I would have one crack at him anyway.

Witzess said his brother did not know he was coming until the day he left, as Donuelly said to tell no one "I thought I was coming to Heaven," said

the witness, "and there was no use of telling any one." Kavanagh said he would be willing to work for his board and lodging for a while until he got a "raise." Congressman Spinola seemed to take considerable interest in the posterful young

fellow, and asked the stenographer if he had witness' address. Patrick McKinley, who is keeping the two witnesses, said be knew them when they were little tellows in Ireland six years ago, at which

time he came to this country. He corroborated He said that many who came out were small farmers in arrears for rent, whose laudlord would purchase tickets for them to go to this country so that they would get the property.

We don't know that we can add anything to what is here presented of the rascally sysa direct interest in getting rid of their social tem now exposed in all its ugliness. The evidence of how cranks, criminals and paupers are sent out is equally conclusive. Confirmed jailbirds, prosticutes, parish bad bargains of all sorts are let off punishment on their accepting passage to America. Thus there is a great league, so to speak, between governments, officials and landowners to move the worst and most dangerous elements of their population to America, just as in former times when there was a "ne'er-doweel" in a family they gave him a few pounds and shipped him away to "the plantatione," The thing must be stopped at once.

THE NEW CRUSADE

It is not improbable that the world will be called upon to again witness the heroic exploits of one of the great Catholic religious orders which took their rise at the time of the Crusades, and, subsequently, did so much for Christianity and civilization in the long conflict against the advance of Mohammedanism in Western Europe. The Order of the Knights of Malta, or, more correctly, Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, has been quietly regaining strength since the Pope permitted the removal of the chapter to Ferrara in 1826 and afterwards to Rome in 1834 Since Hompesch, the only German, by the way, who ever attained the rank of Grand Master, laid down his authority at Trieste after the Order's expulsion from Malta, the knights were without a home till restored by the Pope in the year mentioned. Several spurious orders of Kaights of Malta sprang into existence after their dispersion. In Pruesis the ancient priories were abolished in 1810-11 and their property confiscated, but the name was retained and a new order developed called Der Proussiche Johaniterorden, which performed minent service in the wars of 1864-66-70 and 71. The German order claims distinction from the historic fact that the French Knights of the Order, when Napeleon laid siege to Malta, rose in rebeilion against their German Grand Master and forced him to capitulate. French and German racial animosity thus brought about the ruin of the Knights and the loss of their island home. In the Franco-Prussian war the Bavarian and Prussian Knights took ample revenge on the French, and again perpetuated the national feud.

As an historical study this has its interest, and it is quite possible, since the Order is to be revived under special powers granted by Pope Leo XIII. to fight the Mohammedan slave hunters and traders of Africa, that we may hear more of the feud. However that may be, the Order of the Knights of Malta was constituted on a most wise and effective plan for contending against Mohammedanism, and will, we are sure, prove as able in the nineteenth century to resist and destroy the Moslem slave power as it was to bail: and defeat Solyman in the sixteenth.

In our age, when we see all sorts of men