

Heavy Losses by War in History.

Cost and Losses of Some Recent Wars.

Table with columns: War, Cost, Losses. Rows include Italian (1859), Austro-Prussian (1866), Crimean, Russo-Turkish, Franco-Prussian, Zulu and Afghan, American Civil War.

That wars cost a great amount of money and that many lives are sacrificed in them every one knows, but few have any adequate conception of the vast sums that have been spent...

1,000,000 on her armies and navies, whereas to-day she spends more than \$210,000,000. The effect of war on a country's public debt is naturally very marked...

nila and Cavite considerable. That economy in the construction of ships does not pay there are abundant proofs. At Trafalgar 19 of the enemies' ships were destroyed or rendered useless...

reaching results from the differences in the birth rates of Ontario and Quebec. "Malthusian ideas," it says "unfortunately so widely spread throughout the United States, invaded Canada by way of the largest provinces..."

the Province of Ontario will become populated with our compatriots, and the same thing may perhaps take place in the neighboring states. An apprehension of some such fate...

with "Mr. Parnell, if you please," but he sometimes indulged in gentle irony:—"Not long after Parnell had been elected leader of the Irish National Party, my daughter, who was then but a young girl, had hung up in our dining-room a photograph published by some Irish photographer, which contained a small portrait of Parnell in the centre, and the portraits of several more conspicuous Irish Nationalist members surrounding it..."

Infidelity or Catholicity.

Count de Maistre once said that "no test is so infallible as the instinct of infidelity." James Kent Stone (Father Fidelis), commenting on this remark said:—"Infidelity does not stop to make war on Protestantism; it is too cunning by far to quarrel with those who are ignorantly doing its own work; it greets them with a covert sneer, or an insolent nod of recognition, and goes on to do battle with its ancient and inveterate foe—the Catholic Church..."

the skirts of the great army of the Church. Professor Huxley in dealing with "Scientific Education," after ridiculing the attempts of the Protestant Clergy to withstand the advance of modern science, said:—"Our great antagonist—I speak as a man of science—the Roman Catholic Church, the one great spiritual organization which is able to resist, and must, as a matter of life and death, resist, the progress of modern civilization and science, manages her affairs better..."

If we except the estimate that 2,500,000 human lives have been lost in war during the last half century, it can readily be shown that the average cost of each of these lives has been about \$6,000. To what extent the people of every civilized country are required to bear the expense of maintaining the armies and navies, without which war could not be carried on, may be seen from the following table, which shows the amount paid per capita in the various countries toward the military and naval expenses:—

Table titled 'EUROPEAN COUNTRIES' listing countries and their military/naval expenses per capita.

Table titled 'NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES' listing countries and their military/naval expenses per capita.

Advocates of peace find in the foregoing statistics abundant evidence of the folly and uselessness of war, and of the fact that in no other direction is so much human energy so wilfully wasted. Whether we agree with them or not, it must be admitted that the figures, as shown here, tell a very curious story, and which is bound to prove of much interest at this moment when so many earnest persons are cherishing the hope that an era of universal peace may in time be inaugurated as a result of the Czar's suggestion of disarmament.—New York Herald.

"In France, Spain and Italy a man is either a Catholic or an Infidel. But in Protestant countries unbelief salutes Christianity. The history of Europe, for over two hundred years, shows a struggle between Infidelity and Protestantism. "Deists, Encyclopaedists, Republicans, Jacobins, Rationalists, Free-thinkers—they are good Protestants all; they laud the Reformation; they boast that they carry out its principles; and with one consent, though by divers arts—by argument, by satire, by blasphemy and by guillotine—they assail Her within whom dwells the everlasting presence."

It might not be inopportune to allow a couple of professed and learned Infidels to speak their opinions regarding the great issue between Protestantism and Catholicity. Standing apart and aloof from all forms of belief, and all manners of religions, these impartial observers have not failed to remark that Christianity and Catholicity are the same thing, and that Protestantism is only a recent and poor imitation of the ancient religion—that "the sects of the day are but the stragglers which hang on

slain by him. He saw the humor of the situation, and between us we hit upon a plan which might save the honor of both sides and yet not compromise the life of either leader. So we came to a genial understanding that each leader should stand by his flag to the last, and that when the latest in the Orange ranks and the latest in the Nationalist ranks had fallen in the ultimate ditch he and I should walk off arm in arm in quest of the nearest bottle of champagne and nearest box of cigars."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S REMINISCENCES.

"A fount of kindness," says the London "Daily Chronicle," "would be a just description of this fascinating work." This reference is made to a new book, entitled "Reminiscences" by Justin McCarthy, M. P. It is in two volumes. The regret generally expressed is that the two volumes are not four, for they are a mine of generous appreciations, and they form the happiest of supplements to their author's "History of Our Own Times." Mr. McCarthy's capacious memory travels over nearly half a century of public life, political and literary, and in the great number of notable people who figure in his gallery there is none who provokes in him a touch of retrospective anger. We will take a few samples to illustrate the generous manner in which Mr. McCarthy deals with political opponents, and the just appreciation he has of those who worked by his side in the great arena. Here is how he deals with that notorious and rollicking champion of Orangemen the ever pugnacious Colonel Saunders:—"Everybody likes the impetuous, kindly hearted, generous Orangeman, and I can only say for myself that, if I wanted a friendly office done I hardly know of anyone to whom I would more readily apply than to the gallant colonel, who has so often expressed a desire to meet my comrades and myself on the battle-field. On one occasion, when he made a speech in the House of Commons, in which he expressed his willingness, if needs were, to die in the last ditch of Ulster defending that province against the Nationalist rebels. I had a pleasant talk with him in which we arranged our plan of campaign. I was then leader of the Irish Party, and I pointed out to him that, if the battle were to come off, it would be my duty to marshal my forces against him, and that I had the strongest possible objection to slaying him, or a yet more likely contingency, to being

slain by him. He saw the humor of the situation, and between us we hit upon a plan which might save the honor of both sides and yet not compromise the life of either leader. So we came to a genial understanding that each leader should stand by his flag to the last, and that when the latest in the Orange ranks and the latest in the Nationalist ranks had fallen in the ultimate ditch he and I should walk off arm in arm in quest of the nearest bottle of champagne and nearest box of cigars."

The "Chronicle" says speaking of another section of the work, and quoting from it:—"Does anybody imagine that Mr. McCarthy cherishes any animus against Parnell on the score of certain incidents in Committee Room Number Fifteen? Mr. McCarthy simply blots that unhappy time out of his memory, and recalls only his old leader's fine qualities. We have a picture of Mr. Parnell vastly different from many contemporary judgments of his character."

"I have lately read a great deal about his chilling manners, about his haughty superciliousness about his positive rudeness to strangers, and, indeed, to all persons whom he considered in any way beneath himself, so far as social position was concerned. I can only say that if the man thus described was Parnell, then I never knew Parnell at all, never could have seen him. For the Parnell with whom I was in close intimacy for some fifteen years bore not the slightest resemblance to that other Parnell, who was indeed in every way curiously unlike him. I have seen him in all sorts of companionships, tried by all manner of provocations, beset by bores, perplexed by worries, and I never saw in his manner anything that did not belong to the character of a thorough gentleman." He never turned on a presumptuous follower who called him "Parnell!"

Here is an important contribution to the history of Gladstone's change in favor of Home Rule:—"The idea put about so often that Gladstone had made a rapid and even a sudden conversion to the principles of Home Rule for Ireland is utterly without foundation. I can affirm this of my own positive experience. I know of my knowledge that so long ago as the early months of 1879 Gladstone was earnestly studying the question of Home Rule with a wish to be satisfied on two main points—first, whether Home Rule was really desired by the great majority of the Irish people; and next, whether a scheme of Home Rule could be constructed which could satisfy the claims of Ireland without imperilling the safety and the stability of the empire. I had many conversations with Mr. Gladstone on these subjects during the many years that followed and I saw that his convictions were slowly but steadily growing until they expressed themselves at last in his Home Rule measure of 1886."

Here is a vivid glimpse of Lord Salisbury, in the days when he sat in the House of Commons:—"I felt a great admiration for Lord Salisbury, Lord Cranborne as he then was, when he loudly rebuked a number of his Tory followers in the House of Commons who were rudely interrupting Mill's first attempt to address that House. Lord Salisbury signalled to them with angry gesture and angry cries to cease their senseless interruptions, and turning to some friend who sat behind on a near bench he called out, 'Ask them if they know who John Stuart Mill is.' I have never been one of Lord Salisbury's followers on any great public question whatever, so far as I can recollect, but I can never think of his generous anger on that occasion without recognizing his position as a man of education, a man of intellect, and a chivalrous gentleman." Can issued on Page Ten.

FRENCH CANADIAN INCREASE.

"La Minerve," has again suspended publication, we regret, very much, even the temporary disappearance of that old French-Canadian newspaper, and hope to see its revival permanent before long. For some time before it ceased publication, it furnished its readers with a series of articles, on the fecundity of the French Canadian race, and the rapid increase of their numbers, due, in a large measure to the watchful vigilance of their devoted clergy, over the morals of the people. These articles have attracted widespread attention, and have been commented upon by the leading newspapers of the neighboring Republic. A correspondent of the New York Sun devotes considerable space, and gives some interesting details on the subject of the increase of numbers amongst our French Canadian brethren. He says:—

proved by the rearing of large families of children. Hence, too, the State awards premiums for large families in the shape of free grants of public lands. These grants consist of a hundred acres each to every father of a family, whether he was born or naturalized in this Province, who has twelve children living, issue of a lawful marriage. In order to obtain the grant he must petition to the Provincial Secretary accompanied by his certificate of marriage, a certificate of baptism of each of his children, as well as a certificate sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, giving the number and names of his children. Though this system of bounties has been in force only nine years no fewer than 2,532 grants have been made under it. An unusually large number of applications for these bounties was naturally made in the first year that they were given, and the average number filed is from 150 to 200 a year. In 1898 there were 163 of them. And yet only a small portion of those who rejoice in a family of a dozen or more children take the trouble to make the fact known to the Government, for to dwellers in towns a hundred acres of wild land would be rather an encumbrance than otherwise.

in writing to the Government regarding his family, that, desiring to serve his country both in peace and war, he has given her as many children as he has killed enemies of his nationality—namely, thirty-six. Mr. Belanger stops to inquire whether three lots of land will be given to families, which, like his own, consist of thirty-six children. Otherwise he contends that the law would not be complete and would not render a full measure of justice to Canadians who seek the prosperity of their country. He expresses the belief that he has discharged the debt which he owed to his country, and the hope that he will receive his due share of the proffered bounty. Another recipient of the crown's bounty called at the Parliament House here in the first instance when a widower with four children short of the number to entitle him to a grant. He had been reared on a farm, but for many years past had been a factory operative. He was out of work and desired to return to farming, but was without the means to purchase a farm. After many inquiries he mastered the details of the Government's conditions and returned in a few days to demand his hundred acres of land, having in the meantime married a widow with five children. It will thus be seen that in the matter of State encouragement of the increase of Canada's population from within, the Government of Quebec is but continuing the traditions of the early French Governors of the Colony, the policy of Colbert and Louis XIV., and following the example of past centuries.

The "Minerve, one of the leading organs of French-Canadian public opinion in this Province, foresees far-

"So rapid is the increase in the French Canadian population of the Dominion that these people have left their English-speaking fellow-countrymen in a hopeless minority, even in what were a few years ago the almost exclusively English-speaking eastern townships of this Province, and they constitute now a majority of the population of several counties of eastern Ontario, and have very large and promising settlements in Western Ontario, in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories." The duty of fruitfulness in the marriage state is urged by the Roman Catholic priesthood, and patriotic devotion to country is believed to be

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