Heavy Losses by War in History.

Cost and Losses of Some Recent Wars.

Cost.	Losses.	
. \$ 300,000,000	45,000	
. 330,000,000	45,000	
1,700,000,000	150,000	
. 1,000,000,000	225,000	
. 2,500.000,000	210,000	
. 300,000,000	40,000	
7.100,000,000	800,000	
.\$13,230,000,000	1,515,000	
	\$ 300,000,000 2 330,000,000 1,700,000,000 1,000,000,000 2,500,000,000 300,000,000 7,100,000,000	

money and that many lives are sac- whereas to-day she spends more than rificed in them every one knows, but few have any adequate conception of the vast sums that have been spent and of the enormous number of human lives that have been lost in this 1792, England's debt increased to way during the present century A | the extent of nearly \$1,500,000,000, study of this subject would be interesting at any time, but it is especially timely now in view of the fact that representatives of all the great powers have met at The Hague with the avowed object of devising means by which war can be abolished altogether and an era of universal peace be established in its stead.

The seemingingly extravagant claim has been made that 40,000,000 human beings lose their lives in war every century, and that in Europe alone the loss amounts to 18,000,000 and 20,000,000. Three thousand years may have elapsed since the Trojan war, and since then it is estimated that 1,000,200,000 have perished in conflict. In other words, we are told that, if all those now living were massed on a vast plain and by their sides were placed the bodies of all these killed in war, the numbers on the one side would very nearly equal those on the other.

During the European wars of the first half of this century 2,500,000 men lost their lives in battle, and Europe was impoverished to the extent of \$6,850,000,000. Since 1850. it is claimed, 3,000,000 men have perished in war. The Crimean war cost Great Britain \$350,000,000, while Russia and France spent \$1,150,000,-000, to say nothing of the 500,000 slain. The Franco-Prussian war cost France \$850,000,000 for the seven months that it lasted, and this does not include the indemnity to Germany or the value of Alsace-Lorraine, Russia's victory over Turkey in 1877-78 cost her \$950,000,000, and her great struggle with China cost Japan 211. 000,000 yen.

During the last seventy years Russia has spent \$1,670,000,000 and lost 700,000 lives in war. The great Powers of Europe alone spend \$200.forces, and it is estimated that cent. In 1869 the European peace ar-

That wars cost a great amount of 1000,000 on her armies and navies. \$210,000,000.

> The effect of war on a country's public debt is naturally very marked. During the French war that begun in and again during the Napoleonic wars there was an increase of about years of peace that followed there was a decrease of \$155,000,000, but on the other hand , over \$200,000,-000 was added during the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

> ihe North spent \$4,800,000,000 during the American Civil War, and the South spent \$2,300,000,000. The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war was as fol-

Killed in battle, 67,056; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,-720; died from other causes. 40,154; total number of deaths, 349,944. The number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds and disease was about 133,800.

It is claimed that, while the losses in actual battle are now less than they used to be, in spite of the superior excellence of the weapons, the total losses are increasing owing to the fact that larger armies are engaged. Certainly the losses in some of the great battles of the century were very great. At the battle of Waterloo, Blucher had 124,000 men, the British forces consisted of 93.717 and the French forces of 124,588. The total loss of the allied armies was 22,248, and it is estimated that the French lost between 31,000 and 32,-000. At Leipzig 93,000, and at Borodino 62,000 were killed and wounded. On the other hand the otal loss at was killed, at Waterloo, 21 per cent., is so much human energy so wilfully at Koenigsgratz 712 per cont., and at wasted. Whether we agree with them ⁱ Gravelotte 8 per cent.

000,000 a year in maintaining war ished by the great sea-fights of the curious story, and which is bound to century. At Aboukir the conquerors prove of much interest at this momwithin the last six years, the war lost 900, at Trafalgar 2,500, at Lissa, ent when so many earnest persons budgets have increased twenty per only 176, at Manila not one at Cavite are cherishing the hope that an era of 4. The losses on the side of the van- universal peace may in time be inaumies numbered 2,200,000 men; to-day | quished were naturally much greater- | gurated as a result of the Czar's sugthey number more than 1,100,000, namely, at Trafalgar 7,000, at Nav- gestion of disarmament.-New York Again, in 1869. Europe spent \$117,- arino 6,000, at Lissa 860 and at Ma- Herald.

FRENCH CANADIAN INCREASE.

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, at Navarino 55, at Lissa 2 and at Manila and Cavite practical-

The extent to which war impoverishes a realm is aptly illustrated by a story which is told of a worthy smith who worked for the Prussian Covernment during the campaign of 1806-1807, One of his bills was recently discovered at the War Office in Berlin. It was for seven thalers and twenty-five groschen, and underneath these figures the smith wrote as fol-

"Being a good patriot, I have waited three years for this money, and now I beg that it be paid."

The bill was brought to the notice of the king, and he wrote:--

"Since he is so good a patriot, he must wait even longer, for the state has no money."

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 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

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Russia	17
Germany 2.	70
France 2.	21
England 3.	21
Austria 2.	08
Italy 1.	46
Spain 2.	12
Turkey 0.	83
Netherlands 1.	92
Denmark 1.	22
Sweden and Norway 1.	36
Belgium 1.	44
Roumania 1.	56
Portugal 1.	06
Bulgaria 1.	36
Switzerland 1.	49
Greece 1.	29
Servia 1.	16
Finland 1.	62
I Illiana	
NOV BURODEAN COUNTRIES	3

NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

British India	.40
Japan).5·‡
Brazil	0.59
Chili 1	.72
Guatemala I	.49
Cape of Good Hope 0).5L
Hnited States ('96)).72
China 0	.03
Argentine 1	.28
Egypt 0	. 23
Canada	.32
Corea 0	.07

Advocates of peace find in the fore-Koenigsgratz was only 32,000 and going statistics abundant evidence of at Gravelotte 28,000. At Borodino 25 the folly and uselessness of war, and per cent, of the entire fighting force of the fact that in no other direction or not, it must be admitted that the Interesting statistics are also furn- figures, as shown here, tell a very

would not render a full measure of justice to Canadians who seek the fered 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 grant. He had been reared on a farm, was without the means to purchase a farm. After many inquiries he mastto demand his hundred acres of land, having in the meantime married a

It will thus be seen that in the matwithin, the Government of Quebec is Some interesting facts are brought but continuing the traditions of the to light by some of the applications early French Governors of the Col-

reaching results from the differences the Province of Ontario will become in the birth rates of Ontario and Quebec. "Malthusian ideas," it says throughout the United States, invaded Canada by way of the largest provinces. Heaven grant that they may never take a footing among our French Canadian people, who, alas! are already not entirely free from the contagion. It is known that the neighboring Province is already largely populated with French-Canadians, Were it not for our compatriots who maintain the Ontario birthrate to somewhat the same level as that of change, it is certain that gradually premacy to-morrow."

populated with our compatriots, and the same thing may perhaps take "unfortunately so widely spread place in the neighboring states." An apprehension of some such fate. At least so far as Ontario is concerned, is evident from the remarks of Dr. Boyce of the Toronto Board of Health accompanying this report of vital statistics."It is manifest," he says "that if the Anglo-Saxon race is to fulfil its destiny on the American Continent, and play the dominant part over inferior races in the march of progress, the exponents of its assumed super- ing the line from Matthew Arnold's iority will have to preach a gospel of France, that rate would come down patriotism to which to-day they seem to the level and perhaps below the singularly blind. Social degeneracy has always meant national decay, level of Vermont, Maine, and New and it is the simple and moral citi-Hampshire. If the conditions do not zens of to-day who will hold the su-

Infidelity or Catholicity.

'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 \$1,600,000,000. During the forty, are required to bear the expense of | 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," Why is this so? Because the Catholic Church knows no compromise, she will not trade or traffic with infidelity. Con- and the conversations he had held sequently the existence of the greatest degree of infidelity in Catholic countries is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the Divine mission of the Chuch.

"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 artsby 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 lief, and all manners of religions, Catholicity are the same thing, and that Protestantism is only a recent are but the stragglers which hang on olic and an Infidel, never.

Count de Maistre once said that | the skirts of the great army of the Church."

Professor Huxley in dealing with 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." Having described a visit paid to one of the leading Catholic Colleges of England, with the professors and students, Huxley continues: "I heartily respect an organization which faces its enemy in this way; and I wish that all ecclesiastical organizations were in as effective a condition. I think it would be better, not only for them, but for us. The army of liberal thought is at present in very loose order; and many a spirited free-thinker makes use of his freedom mainly to vent nonsense. We should be the better for a watchful and vigorous enemy to hammer us into cohesion and discipline."

Auguste Comte-the father of modern Positivism- in his scientific classification of the religions of humanity, ignores Protestantism. speaks of "Christianity," always under the name of "Catholicism." And when asked to explain this peculiar course he said:- "Everybody knows well enough what a Catholic is; whereas no man of intelligence can flatter himself nowadays that he understands what a Christian is." Truly a Christian may be one who respects, apart and aloof from all forms of be- honors, or reveres Christ, as a greater or nobler character than Plato, or these impartial observers have not Socrates, A Christian may have any failed to remark that Christianity and form of belief, rational or otherwise. provided in some way or other Christ rought into it; but a Catholic is a Christian in the only true acceptation and poor imitation of the ancient religion- that "the sects of the day Christian and an Infidel; but a Cath-

"Scientific Education," after ridicul- wrote an admirable English style, and ing the attempts of the Protestant was a stickler for correct orthogra-

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S REMINISCENCES.

memory travels over nearly half a and nearest box of cigars." 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 iliustrate the generous manner in wnich 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 be deals with that notorious and rollicking the champion of Orangeism the ever pugnacious Colonel Saunderson :

"Everybody likes the impetatous, 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 anf 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 buttle were to come off, it would be my duty to marshal my forces against him, riage. Paul Belanger of River du Loup The "Minerve, one of the leading or- and that I had the strongest possible

"A fount of kindliness," says the slain by him. He saw the humor of London "Daily Chronicle," "would the situation, and between us we hit be a just description of this fascinat- upon a plan which might save the ing work." This reference is made to honor of both sides and yet not coma new book, entitled "Reminiscences" promise the life of either leader. So by Justin McCarthy, M. P. It is in we came to a genial understanding two volumes. The regret generally ex- that each leader should stand by his pressed is that the two volumes are flag to the last, and that when the not four, for they are a mine of gener- latest in the Orange ranks and the ous appreciations, and they form the latest in the Nationalist ranks has happiest of supplements to their fallen in the ultimate ditch he and I author's "History of Our Own should walk off arm in arm in quest Times." Mr. McCarthy's capacious of the nearest bottle of champagne

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 more likely contingency, to being follower who called him "Parnell"

with "Mr. Parnell, if you please;" but he sometimes indulged in gentle

"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 dinging-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 surrounfing it. She had written on the margin of the engravpoem, 'The leader is fairest, but all are divine.' Parnell happened to be in our house soon after the setting up of this group of portraits, and he looked at it and read the line which served as its motto. It is not for me to complain," he said to her, but do you think that the word "divine" describes quite correctly the appearance of our friend ----?'-- and he mentioned the name of an Irish member whose warmest admirer could not claim for him the divine charm of personal beauty."

He was not a bookish man, but he

"An error in spelling was as offensive to him as a black beetle is to many a man. I once handed him a letter which I had received from a constituent of mine, asking me to call Parnell's attention to some improvement which he thought might be made in a bill then before the House. dealing with the subject of agricultural occupation in Ireland. Unluckily, the poor man who wrote the letter had spelt agricultural with two 'g's.' Parnell looked at the letter. smiled sadly, and handed it back to me. 'Do forgive me,' he said, 'and tell me all about it. I couldn't read through a man's letter who spells agricultural with two 'g's." It was indeed a curious stroke of fate which led the unhappy author of the Parnell forgeries to ornament his letters with flagrant examples of bad spelling."

After the fatal schism in the Irish Party Mr. McCarthy's private relations with Parnell remained friendly. Three weeks before his death the deposed leader called at Mr. McCarthy's house, and was affectionately warned against the danger of incessant work.

"He seemed for the moment quite like his old self. He smiled the once familiar sweet smile, grasped my hand and assured me that, on the contrary, he felt convinced that, in his present condition of mind, the travelling and the speechmaking were really doing him good. I walked a little way with him to the nearest cabstand, and then we parted. Before three weeks had passed away the world knew that he was dead. There is always a melancholy comfort to me in the thought that the last words interchanged between Parnell and me were words of friendliness and goodwill."

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 principle 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 pointsfirst, 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."

Con inned on Page Ten.

The best service that Irish men and Irish women can render to the True Witness is 10 patronize our advertisers and to mention the name of the True Witness when making a pur-

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 peowidespread 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 sub-

"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

ject of the increase of numbers am-

ongst our French Candian brethren.

He says :-

The duty of fruitfulness in the mar-

* * * * *

the Northwest Territories.

"La Minerve," has again suspended proved by the rearing of large famil- namely, thirty-six. Mr. Belanger publication, we regret, very much, les of children. Hence, too, the State stops to inquire whether three lots of awards premiums for large families land will be given to families, which, that old French-Canadian newspaper, in the shape of free grants of public like his own, consist of thirty-six lands. These grants consist of a hun- children. Otherwise he contends that dred acres each to every father of a the law would not be complete and family, whether he was born or naturalized in this Province, who has twelve children living, issue of a law- prosperity of their country. He exful marriage. In order to obtain the presses the belief that he has disgrant he must petition to the Pro- charged the debt which he owed to vincial Secretary accompanied by his his country, and the hope that he certificate of marriage, a certificate will receive his due share of the profple. These articles have attracted 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 of the number to entitle him to a than 2,532 grants have been made under it. An unusually large number of but for many years past had been a applications for these bounties was factory operative. He was out of work naturally made in the first year that and desired to return to farming, but they were given, and the average number filed is from 150 to 200 a year. In 1898 there were 163 of them, ered the details of the Government's And yet only a small portion of those conditions and returned in a few days who rejoice in a family of a dozen or more children take the trouble to make the fact known to the Govern- widow with five children. ment, for to dwellers in towns a hundred acres of wild land would be ter of State encouragement of the inrather an encumbrance than other- crease of Canada's population from

filed. One father of a large family ony, the policy of Colbert and Louis withdrew his when told it was necessary to produce a certificate of mar- past centuries. tholic priesthood, and patriotic devo- an old man who fought in 1837-38, gans of French-Canadian public op- objection to slaying him, or a yet tion to country is believed to be against the rebels of that period says inion in this Province, foresees far-

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-