a key to the character of our people. The slowness with which they have advanced towards maturity has developed an individuality and type of their own, as distinct from the American citizen as it is from the British subject, and destined, we believe, to achieve a magnificent future by welding the conservatism of the one with the enterprise of the other. Previous to every change that has taken place in the system of government in Canada there have been signs of unrest arising from want of elbow-room under the restraints of the colonial system. That the old strain which led to the establishment of responsible government, the union of 1841, and afterwards to confederation, is again being felt is evidenced by the present controversy about the three alternatives—Imperial Federation, Independence or Annexation. A fourth alternative, that of preserving the statu quo, has been seized upon by the upporters of the Government, and by some who are not its supporters, as the best. With those in office and the class who are making money through the operation of the protective policy, the *lassaiz faire* idea is popular. But it is an undeniable fact that the farming class is far from contented. From the Farmers' Institutes originated the movement for Commercial Union, and it is from the farming class that the exodus to the United States is proceeding. Thus, as we have elsewhere observed, a safety valve for discontent is found in emigration. So long as the cities enjoy a reasonable amount of prosperity, which, in reality, is the measure of the burden borne by the farming, mining and lumbering classes, the statu quo may be preserved. But the signs are becoming more plentiful every day that the process of enriching one class at the expense of all other classes has reached its culmination and is tending towards collapse. The expenditure of two hundred million dollars within eight years has given an enormous impetus to business of all kinds, but our Government cannot go on spending borrowed money at that rate. As a consequence there is a contraction and a decline in the rewards of industry, felt most by those who have benefitted least by the expenditure, but who have to bear the burdens it entails of taxation and increased cost of living.

If the Federal Parliament had not ceased to command confidence and respect, we might look to it for a wise solution of the difficulties which darken about us. Reflection will show that solution can only be found in a policy which will place the Dominion as nearly as possible in line with the elements of progress and expansion in operation beside us in the United States. Whilst our government has entered into a hopeless contest for empire—five millions of people against sixty millions—thousand after thousands leave Canada annually to cast their weight in that contest against their own country. Yet the conterminous territory whither they go is not more inviting than that which they leave. There is little difference in the institutions. What, then, is the cause of Canadian stagnation alongside American progress? Simply this: We have allowed an un-Canadian, un-American Toryism to fence us off from our nearest neighbors and best friends by perpetuating prejudices, erecting tariff barriers and all for the ostensible purpose of preserving British connection, but, in reality, to keep this vast country in bondage to a clique of politic-commercialists. If British connection made this country more free and more prosperous than the States, we could understand the infatuation of clinging to it. But when the reverse is the fact and further threatens to involve us in possible war and inevitable bankruptcy, it seems beyond comprehension.

Some people fondly imagine these things can continue, for they constitute their fourth alternative, that while Sir John Macdonald lives, at least, things may be allowed to run in the old rut. But when, in a short time hence, internal taxation will be abolished in the United States and the conditions of life become more glaringly emphasized even than they are now, the crash must come and the people of Canada will be glad to escape national ruin on any terms the United States may offer.

Such is the catastrophe to which Sir John Macdonald is leading the country.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The following letter, which we find in the Halifax Echo of the 1st inst., contains an admirable lesson for those gentlemen who, in the character of Evangelical advocates of Christian unity, do so much to cause sectarian strife and create bad blood between the less intelligent of those who harken to them.

Sir,—There was recently held in Montreal a convention, extending over some days, of a body styling themselves the "Evangelical alliance." The object was ostensibly to promote christian unity—a most desirable consummation all will admit, and one towards which all true christians are looking, hoping, praying.

And how is such a blessed state of affairs to be brought about? One would suppose by the promotion and exercise of all the christian virtues, especially that of charity, of which St. Paul so graciously speaks. Not by reviling one's neighbor; not by stirring up strife and evil passions; not by denouncing as vicious and demoralizing the religious tenets of a large majority of the people of the city where they are assembled. And this is how a large portion of the time of this assembly was occupied. A small second edition of this gathering has been held in Halifax, with some of the same actors, and where the same sentiments were reiterated. One speaker, if he is correctly reported, denounced all church government as wrong. He would have every man a clergyman, with full power to administer the sacraments, baptise, marry, &c. And the burden of his address, and some others, was abuse of all church authority, whether Reformed or Romish.

This is the unity to which we are invited. Such teachings are most mischievous, not only in a religious point of view, but, what I would most dwell upon, by promoting hatred, variance and differences between our people, feelings that once aroused may take years to smother. Thanks to the examples and teachings of Archbishops Connolly and Hannan, Dean Bullock, Rev. Dr. Grant and others, this community has enjoyed for many years freedom from sectarian bitterness.

I trust that some of these fire-brands who would light the fires of discord may be effectually quenched, and their efforts confined to the evangelization of their own flocks and families.

PROTESTANT.

In mixed communities nothing could be more reprehensible than intolerant abuse of the religion of others. Among educated gentlemen such conduct has long been regarded as betraying an uncharitable, narrow, vulgar disposition, and those who indulge in it are ever given a wide berth as mischief makers dangerous to society and the public peace. They are invariably voted cranks and avoided as such. But when they speak ex-cathedra exponents of Evangelical thought they assume the role of social incendiaries and deserve a rebuke even more severe than the writer of the above letter administers. Possibly some of these "firebrands," as he quite correctly designates them, may believe that a robust hatred of Popery should be a necessary part of the Evangelical equipment, but a little reflection ought to convince them that such fulminations are the very worst means for advancing the cause they profess to have so much at heart. They never yet made a convert by these wild attacks. The most they ever accomplished was the promotion of discord, seen most painfully in the subsequent conduct of children who learned from them to cherish unchristian bigotry and to regard their Catholic fellows with acrimonious aversion productive of much injustice and unhappiness, besides encouraging a spirit of intolerance inimical to the public welfare.

The law punishes persons who use language calculated to cause a breach of the peace, yet these men defy the law and claim the right to insult good men, unoffending citizens, venerable teachers, on the score of being advocates of Evangelization! Three things they have evidently yet to learn, namely: to speak the truth, to be gentle, to be charitable.

THE CAUSE OF THE ANNEXATION CRY.

Senator Power, in a long letter to the Halifax Chronicle, combats the idea that we are near a crisis in the constitution of the Dominion. He holds that neither Imperial Federation, Independence, nor Annexation is seriously contemplated by any considerable number of our people. He believes "that we may continue to travel on the same path; that we may continue to debate 'such questions as the tariff, reciprocity and provincial rights,' and that when we are 'face to face with the question of what is to be the destiny of our country,' which will be when England gives us notice that the present connection cannot last longer in the existing form, or when some convulsion now unexpected takes place, it will be time enough for us to deal with the question of our future place in the world's assembly of nations. Until that time comes, we may go on trying to see that Canada is governed as well as practicable under our existing constitution and circumstances."

All the ranting we have heard of late about "the old flag," "traitors," "annexationists," etc., Mr. Power regards as having been started by the friends of the present Government in their anxiety to divert public attention from its maladministration, and that it is a mistake in fact, as well as in party tactics, for the Liberals to join the cry. That there is a sentiment in the country favorable to annexation the Senator does not deny, and he rightly attributes it to the misgovernment of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues. On this head he writes clearly and with profound conviction of the truth:—

Sir John's administration during the past ten years has been characterized by all or nearly all the vices which a government could exhibit. It has been negligent, incompetent, tyrannical, corrupt and extravagant, beyond any government of English-speaking people of our day of whom I have any knowledge. I need not go into particulars, but simply call attention to the results. When a Canadian finds the debt of his country accumulating with astonishing rapidity, with few profitable assets to show for it; when, without any increase of foreign trade, he finds the yearly taxation increasing in as great a ratio as the debt; when he finds the government conducted in the interests of monopolists, contractors and office holders, with little regard to the welfare of the bulk of the population; when he finds this government fortifying itself in power by a resort to all the basest devices ever practised in the neighboring republic, with the addition of the tyrannical scheme—unknown in any free country—by which the government practically take the making of the electoral lists into their own hands; when he sees the general tone of public life debased to a degree probably without parallel in any English-speaking country to-day, it is perhaps only natural to expect that he may begin ere long to think this state of things intolerable and to look for some means of escape. What means shall he make use of? Not independence nor imperial federation; for both would leave the administration of Canada in the hands wherein it was found, and, instead of diminishing, would increase the burden of debt and taxation, which is now deemed even too heavy to bear. The only refuge left to Canada would be in annexation. Therefore, the real annexationists are the men who are so conducting the affairs of this country that, after a very few years of the like administration, annexation will be a necessary, and the only possible outcome. And I have no doubt but that when the time comes—as it must unless the method of governing this country is altered—the men who now shriek "traitors and annexationists" at men more loyal than themselves will be found, as they have been found on like occasions, the loudest in their cries for union with the American Republic. To my mind, the best and surest means to kill any annexation sentiment which now exists in Canada and to render our union with the neighboring republic at any early day an improbability, will be to render the administration of this country diligent, able, honest, economical and regardful of the wishes and interests of the people at large. So great a change from the present condition of things, without a change of ministry, would involve a moral miracle unprecedented in its character, so that I am justified in saying that the only hope of the opponents of annexation lies in putting the government of the Dominion into the hands of the Liberal party at the earliest practicable date.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The December number of this leading monthly is alive with discussions of the prominent questions of the day. The problem that surrounds the fate of Stanley, the African explorer, is considered by General Lord Wolseley, Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, James M. Hubbard and Dr. Franz Boaz. General Sherman contributes an eulogistic monograph on James G. Blaine "Madness and Murder" is the title of a deeply interesting paper by Dr. W. A. Hammond. The high license question is favorably reviewed by Warner Miller. A defence, or rather apology, for "The Fast Set at Harvard," is offered by "One of them." A. E. Newton gives his reasons for being a believer in Spiritualism. "Lord Beaconsfield and the Irish Question," by Hon. Edward Pierrepont, has already been fully discussed in THE POST. Dion Boucicault discusses Shakespeare's influence on the drama. The short articles are all full of suggestion, and are not by any means the least valuable portion of a very readable number. Address: No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York. Allan Thorndike Rice, editor.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. J. J. Farrell, No. 6 Park Place, New York.

Elizabeth G. Martin, contributes to the December number, a very well-written biography of St. Catherine of Genoa, "Shooting Stars" is the title of an essay by Mary J. Onaghan. "The Home Aspect of Irish affairs" is treated by Rev. Edward G. Brady. "Drink and Drink Sellers the Nation's Bane" is an eloquent temperance discourse by Rev. M. F. Foley. "French Rural and Agricultural Orphan Asylums," a topic of much interest, is handled by L. B. Binsse. Mary Banim gives us a bit of autobiography in the twin sketches of "Miss Biddy and Miss Eliza." "Frederic Ozanam," the founder in France of the organization known since throughout the world as the St. Vincent de Paul's Society, a lay charity, is a life-study, by Rev. Thos J. Jenkins. "A Word for a Brave Class of Men," by Richard F. Johnson, refers particularly to the spiritual needs of railway employés. "The Demon Potter" is a poem by Charles Henry Leides. "A Plea for Honest Protestants," arises out of questions started from a perusal of a recent work by Rev. Michael Muller. "Paul Ringwood," by Harold Dijon, still continues. "Authenticity and Veracity of the Gospels"; "On a Christmas Picture"; "Italian Liberty" and the usual critiques and correspondence fill out the number.

PARIS ILLUSTRE, International News Company, New York.

A charming portrait of the renowned songstress, "Adelina Patti," in colors, graces the front page of the December fourth number. The portrait is by Toussaint, and certainly appears to be a speaking likeness. A two-page illustration, in colors, also represents "The Body-Guard of the Emperor of Russia." "Paris Gossip," is sparkling even beyond its wont, and some stray hints are dropped here and there concerning winter fashions that are to be, that must prove invaluable to les grandes dames and their modistes. "The Day After the Battle of Champigny," after a painting by Boutigny, tells its own sad story better than any words could. "Out of Sight," by Pierre Gauthey, is a story of first love, of causeless jealousy, ending in the complete happiness of restored confidence. Two representatives of the International Exhibition, 1885—Dome of the Fine Arts Palace and Machinery Gallery—as they were on the 1st of December, 1888, give a fair idea of the preparations now going on in Paris for the event. "Mademoiselle de Bardelys," a brilliant novellette, by Paul Perret, bids fair to sustain the interest it has week by week awakened. "A Good Stroke of Business," by E. Courboin, is a piece of pantomimic merriment rarely equalled even at this mirth-making season.

FIRST COMMUNION. A Series of Letters to the Young. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, Md.

The pious author of those letters has happily succeeded in arranging, in a clear and interesting form, a series of excellent instructions for all who are preparing for their First Communion. The veneration in which the Blessed Sacrament is to be held, the manner of preparing for a general confession, rules by which young persons may correct their habits and acquire new virtues, are inculcated in a manner equally instructive and attractive. Every parent should give his child a copy of this little book.

FIGARO AND PARIS ILLUSTRE.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 29 and 31 Beekman Street, New York.

Speciman copies of Christmas numbers of Figaro and Paris Illustre just received, so far excel anything in that line ever before presented to an English-speaking public, that no one looking at them can refrain from acknowledging that the long world-renowned Figaro and its already well known associate have not only far outstripped all contemporaries, but have even outshone themselves. Indeed, it is difficult to think that even in coming years the excellence and beauty attained could be improved upon. There is absolutely nothing known to us to be brought into comparison with them. The very best productions, literary and artistic, of an intellectual and art-loving people par eminence, the litterateurs and artistes of France, are here laid before us in a translation that preserves all the idiomatic charm of the original, while conforming to the genius of the language, which, for the convenience of its vast foreign audience it assumes. So much for the literary portion—and art—thank heaven—is the same the world over, needing no interpretation of speech, sinking through the eye into the heart and mind and reproducing its beautiful creations there.

The art lover, like his literary brother, is too often sadly impecunious, and taste grown fastidious needs wealth for its gratification. But in this instance there are not many, even in most moderate circumstances, who need reason long with his conscience over the purchase of one of those art beauties. The Paris Illustré, Christmas supplement, is offered at 75 cts. and the Figaro at $1, prices astoundingly low when the great expenditure incurred in their production, be taken into account. That amount might easily be frittered away in something that would not give half the pleasure, while as an educating power, tending to inspire and elevate the taste, nothing could give better results.

Figaro, between richly illustrated covers, gives us the following literary melange to which are appended some of the best names in French literature:—"The Stage Manager," a play by Henri Meilhac, of the Academie Francaise; "The Garden of Terror," an exciting tale, "rigorously exact in the minutest details," and concerning a well known Russian family, by Eugène Melchoir de Vogué; "A Likeness," a love story, by Paul Bourget; "The Cigarette," by Jules Claretie; and "Heart-Broken," by Julien de la Graviere These stories are profusely illustrated, some in colors, by distinguished artists. Nor is music forgotten. The popular "Serenade de Pierrot," by Edmond Audran, and "Aubade," by E. Lalo, form an appropriate finale to the number. Two pictures in faint, delicate tints, but elaborately wrought out in detail, one representing a lady in her sedan having a word by the way with one who is evidently an admirer; and the other picture representing a society belle seated in her carriage conversing also with a gentleman, and entitled respectively, "Gallantry in the Past" and "Gallantry in the Present," are evidently intended by the painter, Marichelli, to convey a delicate but well merited rebuke to the free and easy manners of our own time, for, whereas the old time gallant is all devotion and respect, plumed hat in hand, and bowed head before the object of his devotion, the lover of the present not only has his hat on, but stands boldly upright before his fair one, and while conversing with her puffs clouds of tobacco smoke into her face from the cigar that he does not take the trouble to remove in her presence. Of the presentation plates that go with this volume "Juana," a portrait by Benner of a Spanish beauty, with sunset hair and midnight eyes, is undoubtedly one of the best. In "The Riverside Inn," by Kammerer, a rustic maid, white-capped and aproned is baring her soft round arms to the shoulder, preparatory to lifting out some fish just caught in the brook, for the delectation presumably further on of the gay party under the trees, of whose smartness our village maid casts a backward, not by any means shy, and not at all envious glance "Married To-day," by Charles Debort, is a double page illustration representing the home coming of a young bride, as fair a vision of girlish loveliness as ever lit up the narrow, stoney old street in which the carriage has stopped, as she descends leaning on the shoulder of her newly made husband. "The Flag," by Edouard Detoille, representing a group of French cuirassiers "color-guard" bearing the tri-color, will, by many, be considered the best in the collection.

Paris Illustre comes to us in the cerulean hues of the firmament, alit with its stars and containing a store of good things within that fortunately are no dream of night. For frontispiece there is a water-color by Geoffroy, entitled an "Intruder." The old old story of "The Three Magi" is here told in an original manner by Judith Cautier, with illustrations quite as novel and striking. "Christmas in Switzerland," by Dunkl, is a full page engraving showing how the children are remembered there at the holiday season; "Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense" is a laughable tale of romantic adventure from the pen of M. Girardet; "Before the Fall" is a water-color by Jules Girardet; "Chasseur a Cheval," another of those soldierly studies, in which A. de Neuville excels; "Presents from Father Christmas," after a water color, by Geoffroy, shows with much truth to nature their darling little human-folk, into whose arms the doll-people are so eagerly rushing, one round, chubby, night-capped toddler holding a toy rabbit by a string, will be singled out, and the little pet, whose earnest, radiant face and clasped hands, standing in the midst of her treasures, are a whole Thanksgiving sermon in themselves. The "Gretchen" valse, by H. Dallier, comes next; then against a black background the sunny hair and smiling eyes of the white-robed figure of "A Child" from a painting by Adolphe Picot. "Invasion and Eviction" tell their own story. "The Last Daughter of the Matignon's," a story of Maritius, by Charles Baissac. "A Halt: Artillery Manœuvres," a painting by A. de Neuville. "Chinese Peonies and French Roses," a painting by Albert Aublet, is a marvel of rich color and delicate shading.

It may here be added that both these publications, as yet unequalled in the world of art, are from the well known house of Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co., successors to Messrs. Goupil & Co., whose long connection with art matters has earned for them so high a repute that their imple imprint on an art publication is a guarantee of its intrinsic excellence.

THE TORONTO GLOBE Christmas number is to hand and reflects the highest credit on the artistic taste, literary skill and business enterprise of our contemporary. The illustrations, we are glad to see, are racy of Canadian soil, both as regards scenery and life. It is the best holiday paper yet produced by any Canadian daily.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is currently rumored that the next issue of the Provincial Official Gazette will contain an official call of the Legislative Assembly to meet on the 12th of January for despatch of business. The heads of the different departments and their assistants are working most zealously day and night preparing reports and other documents to be laid before the House. Hon. Mr. Mercier is without doubt the hardest working Premier ever elected to that dignity since Confederation, and we doubt very much if there is a harder worked public man or more astute politician in the whole Dominion. He is cognizant of all the details of the workings of every department in the Provincial service, and in fact knows the duties of every official in the buildings, and how they fulfil them. Mr. Mercier also enjoys the well-earned reputation of being impartial with all classes, nationalities and creeds, dealing justice to all alike. The rest of the ministers forming his Cabinet enjoy the same reputation as far as business assiduity, keenness of capacity, as well as urbainty of character. In particular the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. A. Turcotte; Provincial treasurer, Hon. Mr. Joseph Shehyn; and the Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Mr. P. Garneau, M.L.C.

Business in the old rock city is quiet but steady. Diamond Harbor is nearly deserted, the greater part of the men who reside in that portion of the city, who are stevedores or ship laborers, having gone to work at sea ports of the Southern States, work being plentiful this winter. There is every prospect of a good summer in the year 1889 in the lumber business for the port of Quebec. Last summer only 6,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped, and it is presumed that next summer 30,000,000 feet will be shipped. Already some 50 ships for the carrying of that trade have been chartered. All the upper coves or lumbering districts are deserted by the male population, who have left for the woods to manufacture lumber.

THE BOODLE INVESTIGATION

has turned out, as anticipated, to be a farce, and will end in smoke. The Chronicle, at the time it was clamoring for an investigation, never expected that the demand would be acceded to. That Tory organ simply screeched out in its shrill, discordant notes for the purpose of throwing discredit upon the Liberal party, inasmuch as the Quebec City Council are staunch supporters of the Mercier government. The principal witnesses, who really could throw some light on the matter, refused to answer as to where they procured the documents which they had inserted in their respective papers, viz., the Nouvelliste, owned by Mr. Landry, M.P., and the Mercury, bought by the Conservative party for the space of three months, in order to throw foul filth of their own making at honest men. Mr. W. J. Maguire, a very indifferent writer, but nevertheless only too willing to shoulder the blunt of all that was written by others just as unprincipled men, was chosen to manage the latter paper. Consequently the Mercury, for the time being, was registered in his name. It will be remembered by the readers of the POST that both the individuals herein mentioned refused to answer the questions put to them on the ground that it would incriminate themselves. Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick, advocate, on behalf of the Crown, insisted that Maguire should answer on the ground that he had already been punished for the offence, in the Court of Queen's Bench, and consequently could not be tried a second time. The presiding magistrate, Judge Dugas, ordered Maguire to answer the questions put to him. On a further refusal His Honor committed Maguire to five days' imprisonment in the common gaol for contempt of Court. The prisoner was subsequently released under a writ of habeas corpus, argued before Judge Andrews, who ruled that Maguire was not bound to answer the interrogatives put to him. It must be remembered that Judge Andrews is a former partner of Sir A. P. Caron, and a member of the Andrews family is still connected with the same firm. It also seems very strange that, previous to the judgment being rendered, Sir. A. P. Caron and Sir Hector Langevin suddenly appeared in the city of Quebec and left the same night. But to cap the climax, the Quebec government petitioned the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, praying that all witnesses in the Quebec boodle case be granted immunity in the event of incriminating themselves. The request was granted, but at the same time Mr. W. J. Maguire was sent by the government on a European mission at the time the papers arrived in Quebec. Mr. Maguire sailed across the dark blue sea, by way of New York. It is not his first trip at the taxpayers expense, and how such bare-faced rascality is tolerated, is beyond comprehension. Of course it would not do for the recalcitrant witness, William Joseph Maguire, to remain in Quebec and give open evidence; for if he did it might leak out that a certain member of Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet was the purchaser of the documents, which were afterwards handed over to the Quebec Mercury for publication; besides it might also leak out that the documents in question were all forgeries. However, one thing is clear: it was not proven, nor could it be proved, that one member of the City Council received a bribe. True, money was paid to Benjamin Trudel. For that purpose that sweet individual received $30,000 from Mr. H. J. Beemer, and $30,000 from the Lake St. John Railway, in all $60,000, which no doubt he closed on, and badly duped his victims as well as others. A man who would deliberately commit perjury, which he was found guilty of by an intelligent jury in the fall term 1887 of the Court of Queen's Bench, presided over by Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, would stoop to anything. And still he was allowed to retain his position as chief of the Quebec river police, which is very evident that the Tory administration honor such of their tools, shower honors upon them, shield them from harm and ignore honest men.

LT.-COL. RHODES SWORN IN.

Yesterday (Thursday) morning a large and influential deputation, representing all nationalities and creeds, arrived in town and proceeded to the residence of Lt. Col. Rhodes, where after a long consultation, which was afterwards adjourned to the Departmental buildings, the Colonel consented to stand for the county of Megantic, made vacant by the unseating of the ex-member, Mr. Johnson. Col. Rhodes this morning was sworn in as Minister of Agriculture and Colonization. Consequently he goes before that county as a cabinet minister. He is no stranger to the electors of Megantic, having sat for that county previous to Confederation, and afterwards represented the same in the Legislative Assembly. He is well known to the electors as a gentleman of culture as well as strict sterling integrity. As an agriculturist in all its branches he has no peer in the Dominion. His own model farm, situated on the St. Louis road, is one of the largest as well as the best conducted in the province. The botanical portion will vie with any upon the continent, besides being a practical agriculturist. Col. Rhodes is a man of profound learning, a fluent speaker, and logical reasoner. He will lend large influence to the Mercier Government, at the same time go to prove that the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues are the friends of the Protestants as well as the Catholics. They are Liberals in every sense of the word, and only seek the welfare of the province, irrespective of nationality, creed or classes. The election will take place immediately, when the gallant Colonel will have a simple walk over.

DEPARTURE OF FATHER CRONNIN, C.S.S.R.

Yesterday morning one of the most popular Redemptorist Fathers attached to the St. Patrick's church in this city, Father Cronnin, C.S.S.R. left by the Intercolonial Railway for Portland, N.B., where the members of the order of the Most Holy Redeemer have a station. The Reverend gentleman was escorted down to the Levis Ferry, by the pupils of the St. Patrick's school, which is in charge of the Christian Brothers. All the boy scholars some four hundred in number, wearing green sashes, likewise the pupils of the Dimand Harbor school, members of the different sodalities, choir of the church, trustees, and upwards of 300 male members of the congregation. On the Ferry, while crossing the river to the train at Levis, the boys of the St. Patrick's school, presented the Rev. father, who had charge of their school for the past five years, with an affectionate address of leave-taking, full of love and respect, regretting deeply the loss of so good a shepherd and kind friend. The address was accompanied by a handsome souvenir. Father Cronnin, who was deeply affected, for some moments could not speak. When he did, it was with tears in his eyes and a trembling voice, and in a few appropriate remarks thanked them. All present then knelt down, when he gave them his blessing. Many ladies accompanied the cavalcade, in order to pay their respects and say good-bye to him who not only was a good priest, but a true friend as well. Father Cronnin has been attached to the St. Patrick's church for the past eight years. He was beloved by all the congregation for his goodness as a servant of God, his genial disposition, which was ever cheerful, and his kindness to the old and feeble. He loved children, and during the summer months used to organize pic-nics frequently for their amusement, which he superintended. No parent could be more tender and careful with their child than he was with the charges entrusted to his care. The children lose a good, kind friend and protector, and the members of the congregation a faithful priest. Portland is blessed to have such a rare, heavenly jewel in their midst.

Father Cronnin will be replaced by Father Walsh, C.SS.R., an old friend of St. Patrick's congregation, inasmuch as he was one of the first missionary Redemptorist Fathers that came to Quebec. Consequently, he is well known as a most worthy minister of Christ and a zealous worker for the salvation of the souls of the faithful.

MAYO.

Quebec, Dec. 7th, 1888.

CANADA NOT WANTED.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

It is absurd in the highest degree to look for the present annexation of Canada by peaceful agreement; but, putting the absurdity of the proposition out of mind for the moment, it is worth while to ask whether we on our part want Canada or ought to consent to her admission to the union even if Canada itself, and Great Britain also, earnestly desired such an arrangement. There are parts of Canada where the people are sufficiently in sympathy with our ideas and sufficiently familiar with the principles upon which our institutions rest to make good American citizens of them. But what should we do with a region like the province of Quebec, for example, where the people are not only not American in ideas and habits of thought, but are not even Englishmen or moderns of any race? They are provincial Frenchmen of two centuries ago in their ideas, and as the controlling factor in an American state they would be as difficult to assimilate and as dangerous to our institutions as the population of Cuba would have been if the scheme of last generation's filibusters for the annexation of the ever faithful isle had been carried into effect.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

A very well attended meeting of the above was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, McGill street, H. J. Cloran in the chair. The minutes of the preceeding meeting having been confirmed and adopted, the chairman said the fund so far had exceeded their expectations, and judging from the way in which the money was coming in, a still yet handsome sum would be added to that already sent. A great many people in the city, willing to subscribe, were waiting for the collectors to call upon them, instead of waiting, they should at once send their contribution, either to the treasurer, P. Wright, St. Mary street, or to the office of THE POST. All moneys in the hands of societies collectors should also be handed in before or at next Sunday's meeting.

It was unanimously resolved to hold a public meeting next Sunday in St. Patrick's Hall, at 3 p.m., when important resolutions will be submitted and addresses delivered by prominent citizens; a third thousand dollars will be also sent to augment the Parnell Defence Fund.

A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded the following societies and collectors for the handsome contributions paid in by them to the treasurer: Received through J. J. Gettings from the ladies of St Ann's bazaar, $38.75; from St. Ann's branch (No. 41) C.M.B.A., through P. O'Reilly, president, $50.00; collected by T. O'Connor, of the William O'Brien branch of the Irish National League, $18.00; collected by P. Duffy, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., $25.50.

From the ladies of St. Ann's bazaar,	$ 38 75
From St. Ann's branch (No. 41) C.M.B.A	50 00
Richard Campbell	2 00
COLLECTED BY P. DUFFY, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.	
H. B. Smith	1 00
E. Roach	1 00
P. Callighan	50
J. Kelly	50
P. Connolly	1 00
Simon Belger	1 00
Charles Lyons	1 00
Owen Trainor	50
Friend	2 00
Andrew Doyle	5 00
Mrs. Andrew Doyle	2 00
T. Hendraur	2 00
A Friend of the Cause	50
Francis P. McCarron	2 00
John Carroll	1 00
Thomas Reilly	1 00
James Eden	1 00
David Egan, of Mt. Stewart	1 00
A Friend	50
Patrick Duffy	1 00
COLLECTED BY T. O'CONNOR, OF THE WILLIAM O'BRIEN BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.	
Wm. Creamer	3 00
Mrs. Creamer	2 00
Jas. Thomson	2 00
Wm. Brennan	5 00
F. Reilly	2 00
E. Corroy	1 00
Felix McMahon	1 00
Jer. McCarthy	75
P. McManus	25
Friend	1 00
COLLECTED BY JAS. O'CAIN.	
Patrick J. Slavin	5 00
P. McCarroll	1 00
Geo. Parker	1 00
Thos. Sheridan	10 00
B. Brennan	1 00
S. Dunn	2 00
Alphonse Falsy	1 00
Jas. P. McQuillen	1 00
J. P. O'Cain	1 00
Jas. O'Cain	4 00
James Curran	1 00
	$28 00

The following has been received by Mr. W. D. Burns, secretary of the above fund:—

HEMMINGFORD.

Mr. W. D. Burns, Hon. Sec., Parnell Defence Fund:

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed a small amount collected by the undersigned from our generous Irishmen and lovers of justice in Hemmingford. They are very much in sympathy with the Irish cause, and earnestly hope Parnell will come out victorious over his enemies.

I am,
Yours most respectful ly,
MICHAEL MCALEER.

List of names and amounts subscribed:—

Michael McAleer	$ 1 00
Joseph Kavanagh	25
James Hurley	1 00
Daniel Ryan	2 00
Jno. Haney	1 00
Ed. Kennedy	1 00
P. Clancy, N.P	1 00
P. Smyth	1 00
Jas. Dinnigan	1 00
Miss Murnane	1 00
Michael Ryan	1 00
Mrs. L. Conroy	1 00
A Friend	50
Samuel Slaven	1 00
Thomas McAleer	1 00
Patrick McAleer	30
Total	$16 05

Less 5 cents registration.

RELEASED FROM LAND GRABBERS.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Dec.—In the matter of fifty-five desert land entries held for cancellation by the General Land Office, decisions were rendered yesterday by Register Wilson and Receiver Garrard, of the Cheyenne Land Office, which cancel fifty-one of the entries, covering 60,000 acres, and dismissed four. Forty-six of the entry men live in New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey; five in Wyoming and four cannot be found. The entries were made in the interest of Thos. Sturgis, the Union Cattle Company and the Goshen Hole Irrigating Company, of this Territory. In each case the defence moved to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction, but the motion was overruled. The land, which will be opened for individual settlement, embraces one of the finest districts in Eastern Wyoming, and is all available as farming lands.

THE EVICTOR OF LUGGAOURAN.

BOMBAY, November 4—Lord Lansdown, the viceroy of India, was received with unusual ceremony on landing yesterday. In replying to the municipal committee, he contrasted Canada and India. The former was only recently settled and was self-governed. India was an ancient and historic civilization where modern institutions were being tried cautiously and by tentative steps. He promised to increase the defences of Bombay, inasmuch as he recognized it to be his first duty to render India secure.

RENT ARRANGED ACCORDINGLY.

Family man—What is the rent of this house?

Renting agent—What salary are you getting a month?

Family man—One hundred and ten dollars.

Renting Agent—Well, that will be the rent.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Dr. HARVEY'S
SOUTHERN
RED PINE
For Coughs and Colds, is the most Reliable Medicine in use.