whatever seemingly important evidence this Province and the adjacent territories in doctrines which, as a young man, he may have resented bol as a monstrous assertion. " No hing in our day could be more pre-"judicial to religion than that any of its "truth. It is, unfortunately, impossible chostility have been shown to it by such perions, and to this it " is due that some of the choicest and "most estimable minds have been estranged on the high road to national greatness. " from what the majority of us regard as the "most perfect embodiment of the religious "spirit. But Catholics, at least, are bound "to desire that such estrangement should "be minimized. I, for one, greatly rejoice "at the conservative influence which the "abstinence on the part of supreme "authority from any condemnation of evolu-" tion has, to my certain knowledge, exerted "upon not a few minds. I anticipate with "no less satisfaction the immeasurably "greater conservative influence which will "most certainly be produced by a similar "abstinence from a condemnation of Biblical

"criticism. But under any and all circum-

" stances, I would venture to urge upon those

" who may feel such intellectual and moral

"trials the most keenly, that this is, in the

"words of a valued friend, 'a time of draw-

"ing together of all religions and philoso-

"phies, and of the rapid growth of a univer-

" sal religious consciousness with the

"development of human introspection.

"We see on all sides of us that

"ceaseless, invisible magic of thought-

"thought profoundly scientific and no

"less profoundly spiritual-which is casting

"its net over all religions. There never was,

"then, a time when any fresh separation

"into a multitude of so-called religious sects

"was less justifiable or more futile. It is an

"age of synthesis and of a naturally aug-

"menting Catholicism. The evils which

"separation in the sixteenth century en-

"tailed upon both the South and North

"of Europe ought to warn us to do all we

"can to promute the spirit of conciliation, "sympathy and brotherhood, and to cultivate " above all a large-hearted charity, while re-"maining scrupulously zealous for every "atom of scientific truth." It is not necessary here to consider Mr. Mivart's review of the results of the Biblical criticisms of Reuss, Colenso, Wellhausen, and Kuenen. A quotation which he gives from

which he advances his argument : "I am not here affirming or denying that Scripture is inspired in matters of astronomy and chronolozy, as well as in faith or morals; but I certainly do not see that because

Cardinal Newman will show the line on

ation is given for the latter subjects, therefore it extends to the former.

In cenclusion, Mr. Mivart says, and the force of his words will be admitted by all who approach the consideration of this momentous subject with minds unprejudiced: "The Holy See is no mere head of any school "of philosophy, and no slave to the "opinions or laterests of any party of "the Church, least of all narrow-minded "degmatists. Papal Rome is essentially "a spiritually imperial power, and its great "task is to preserve the organic union of "Christendom. And all men are debtors to the Papal chair for the course it has thus, of on the whole, pursued. By maintaining "the Catholic Church in one close kait " of the very highest moral eignificance. " A "ruling power of this kind is not likely "voluntary to narrow the basis of a world-"wide sway." 'Ye cannot, therefore, refuse "to believe that there is in store for the to generalities and not expose the weakness "Catholic world a transformation of opinion and absurdity of its position. "in the domains of history and criticism. "similar to the transformations which it has "astronomical, geological and biological

THE MAIL ON CLERICALISM.

" science."

The task to which the Toronto Mail has addressed itself is set forth in the following recent editorial utterance :-

"Let it be said once again, The Mail, in respect to Lower Canada, occupies the platform on which the Liberals stood before they made heir alliance with Clericalism. We believe that the tithe system, the system of fabrique assessments, the ceasorship of the press, the pretensions of the Church that she is divinely privileged to overrule the State within the jurisdiction. tion which she chooses to define for herself—in short, that Clericalism with all that it involves is a burden not only upon the people of Quebec, but upon the people of Ontario, and should if

The trouble withour Toronto contemporary is that it is fighting, with something, which it cannot reach. The institutions of this Province are guaranteed in the most scored man.

may be freshly brought to light against Ontario and the United States? Surely it is "may be combed in obedience to a no argument against them that they are " genee of duty, and must regard as nothing thrifty, industrious, " fecund." Rather, do eless than a blesphemy the assertion not the facts of the r increase show their "less business of the can't possibly approve of superiority; and if, under the direction of "any triffing" with the highest faculty their priests, they are making the won-" He has bestowed upon us, and for the right derful progress of which the Mail "use of which we are responsible. Such a complaine, is it not a proof that "man will deem the acceptance of any irra- a wise policy is being pursued atio al belief, in compliance with an emo-"tional temptation, to be fully as culpable as resolutely to those who so ably conduct them the harboring of irrational sception to success? The burdens which excite the "the due to some other unworthy apprehensions of the Mail may be very grie-"motive. He will also regard the asser vous, but is it not astonishing that the habi"tion the two one ought, in, the tants who suffer under them should flourish
"plenitude so his age, to review and expand so enormously as to threaten. eventually to overrun the Dominion and supplant what the Mail doubtless considers the superior civilization of the English-speaking Protestant population? No greater tribute to distinguished representatives should show the wisdom and foresight of those under hostility, or even indifference, to scientific whom the French anadians are advancing, no higher compliment to their virtue and "to deny that both indifference and vigor as a race, could be paid than this confession on the part of those who would "emancipate" them from a system under which, demonstrably, they are progressing

THE SUGAR FRAUD.

The manner in which the various rings and "combines" are fl-ecing the people under the advantages afforded them by the tariff, has been well exposed by recent revelations in the sugar trade. The beauty of the prevailing system is that the refiners' "combine" and the grocers' "combine" united are able to extort from the public three cents more per pound for sugar than the article is worth. In reality this is a tax levied by a small class on the whole people, amounting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars per annum. The principle heretofore upheld as the scundest commercial doctrine, that no taxes should be levied that did not benefit the national reveune, is exploded now in Canada, and the Government by overdoing protection has placed the people in a position where they can be taxed at will by an unscrupulous combination. The refiners' ring necessitated the grocers' "combine," the arrangement among these being that sugar shall not be sold less than the ring prices. Under it the grocers do not care how much the refiners charge as long as their ring holds together. They are always sure of taking their profit out of the consumers. Again this enables the refiners to raise the price, as they have done, for there is no doubt that they charge more than if the grocers' "combine" did not exist. The whole business is fraud from beginning to end, and illustrates in luminous colors the outrageous manner in which the public is robbed under the cover of protection. The leading Tory organ in this city makes a feeble attempt to defend this system, but only succeeds in making itself ridiculous. It concludes a lame and impotent article in these words ;-

A combination to unduly advance prices would certainly meet with universal condemna-tion and opposition, and could not long survive, and in the statement that one firm at least has profitably imported Scotch granulated sugar there is evidence that the arrangement between the Grocers' Association and the refiners can be overcome when desired.

has been proved to exist and has met with universal condemnation. Yet the Gazette has the amazing impudence to say that because Sected granulated has been imported at a profit, "there is evidence that the arrangement between the grocers and the refiners can be overcome when desired." It is very difficult to take such jurgon as this seriously. The refiners, enjoying protection on granulated of 11 cents a round, 35 per cent ad valorem and 74 per cent. on total duty, have forced the price so high that Scotch sugar can be brought in to undersell them. And the Tory applicated colly informs a much enduring public that this fact shows that the "combine" can be "overcome when desired." It must surely mean when the refiners desire, for all they have to do is come organization, it has alone been able to preserve, through barbarous ages, the sesentials of Christianity; and by upholding, as it has upheld, not only the idea, but the existence, of a Church essentially extrained to be universal, the list inability to defend the indefensible. down a iraction to exclude Scotch augar, and " Holy See has set before the world an ideal If there was a better argument we are sure the Gazette would use it. Thus, the defence of an iniquitous system is worse than no defence at ali. Better for it to have fallen back on the old stock arguments, stick

Candidly speaking, the people deserve to be fleeced by these rings and "combines." "antecedently experienced in the fields of They have handed themselves over to a gang of political sharks, who have in turn sold them to the rings, and they need not hope to escape being plundered till they drive the present ministry from power and break the back of the monopoly system now saddled upon them. Like Sinbad, they took the weak Old Man of the Sea on their shoulders, and he will ride them to death if they do not cast him off,

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. N. A. Beaudry, who has for some time past performed the duties of director of the it's Churchchoir, has just been named Sti Bridget's Churchchoir, has just been named to fulfil the position of organist of the Church of Stell Therese, and will also act as professor at the same college. Mr. Beaudry will, however, remain in Montreal.

Mr. Octave "Pelletier, for some time past director of the Jenis's Church choir, has been appointed organist of the Archbishop's Church, in place of the late Mr. Hurtubise.

Bev. Father, Garceau, S.J., succeeds Mr. Octave Palletie, in the direction of the Jesuit's

Church choir material tent and try on at a

of their faith have to interfere that they live is so had, how does it down that Plench Canadians are growing so rapidly in numbers and wealth? How is that they are displacing the English-speaking people throughout the management of the managemen

THE NEW PROVINCIAL LOAN.

We have received from Quel ec the following explanation of the terms on which the new provincial loan for \$3,500,000 has been negotiat d with New York capitalists :--

"The general topic of conversation in the city has been the loan effected by the Mercier Government. The leading business men of the Capital could not believe that the loan was effected at 31 per cent. Upon inquiry the news was found to petrus. It is really an unprecedented success in the financial history of our Governments. Provincial Treasurer and General Wiwell, of New York, the agent of Mr. Nelson, broker, of Wall street, signed a contract under which the latter, in the name of a syndicate of rich American capitalists, undertakes to take the provincial debentures bearing 3½ per cent. int-rest at 94. The money is payable in new York without discount, charges or commission, the Government having made the transaction directly and not through any agent. The syndicate is bound to take the whole amount of the debentures if the Government d-sire and the needs of the country require it. As guarantee for the performance of the contract, Mr. Nelson will deposit in the Chemical Bank of New York, between this and the 23rd instant, United States or City of New York bonds to the amount of three million and a half of del ars, which the Government has the right the syndicate fails to carry out its undertaking. The net result of the loan may be resumed

as follows :-The rate of interest compared with the pro-

ceeds at par amounts to only 3.76, that is, 24 under 4 per cent., the rate authorized by the Legislature. The following table of previous loans effected by the province will more clearly show how excellent is this transaction:— EG 51 51 51 51 51

1887.	New York.	:	3,500,000	33 "	122,500	3,290,000	3.76- 94.00 3,290,000 122,500 3} "
London, Its 1st July, 1882.	London, III	500,000	2,433,333	C1 2	121,666	2,413,033	5 04 — 99.16 2,413,033
1st Ju'y, 1882.	Quebec.	:	1,066,500	ני	53,325	1,066,500	5.00100.00 1,066,500
1st July, 1880.	Paris.	878,600	4,275,853	<u>;</u> ;	192,413		5.10- 88.23 3,772,717
1st Nov., 1878.	New York.	600,000	3,000,000	21	150,000 5	2,855,000	5. 2 5— 95.16
1st May, 1876.	London.	860,000	4,185,333	51 E	209,266	4,185,333	5.00-100.00 4,185,333
1st May, 1874.	London.	800,000	3,893,333	5 per cent.	3 191,666 5	3,697,08	5.26— 94.95
		:	,				
Date.	Where contracted.	Sterling.	Currency.	Interest.	Amount of an- tesest in fena on loan.	Net proceeds.	Rate of Inter- 6-t on net proceeds.

As the above table shows, the real interest on former loons was never less than 5, and in some cases amounted to 5.65 per cent. The loans at 5 realised par in two cas-s, but in others at 5.10 per cent, interest they yielded only 83,23, that is 5 77 less than t'e present loan. It was Mr. Chapleau's French loan in 1880, which was thought so much of at the time, which yielded only 88 23, although the real interest was 5.10. The 1882 lean, which was considered to have been made under excellent conditions, was made in we issues at 5 per cent. ap-arest interest. The first issue of \$1,066,500 yielded par. The second of \$2,473,033 yielded only 99.16 and really

cost us 5.04 for interest.

It is unnecessary to add anything further. This comparison of figures rave more than any a gumen, which might be adduced. But what is most remarkable is, beyond a doubte the com-paris n between the Mercier Government and the Federal Government in 1884 at the same rate of interest, viz., 3½ per c-nt. This loan of 1884 was much praised at the time, and in his report to Sir L. Tilley, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Cour ney sa'd on the 22nd December, 1884, that "during the previous fiscal year the Dommion had placed on the London market a loan of five million pounds sterling at 31 per cent. interest, which was the first loan floated by any colony at trained ued as e. That loan was effected on the 13th June, 1884." He ad ed that the statement annexed to his report showed that the loan was taken up at an average of £01 1s Si for every £100 sterling. The loan was for fifty years from the date of issue, the Government having the right to read mit in twenty-five years by giving reasonable notice. (Public accounts of Canada for 1884, page IX.)

The table mentioned by Mr. Courtney is on page XII. B of the same volume, and shows commission and brokerage, but what we do know is that the Mercier Government does not pay a cent for all these.

Everyone will admit that it is simply mar-

vellous, and our Provincial Government has acquired a new title to public gratitude. It is now quite evident, even to our opponents, that we have first-class business men at the head of affairs in this Province. This admirable transaction is the result of a trip which the Premier and the treasurer made to New York a few days after the session. They went on the spot themselves and placed themselves in direct and personal communication with the Wall street millionaires, and transacted business with them without any agent or intermediary.

The Province knew that Hon. Mr. Shehyn

was an able merchant, but there might have been some doubt, without derogating from the respect which everyone had for him, as to the success he might meet with in such an important transaction. These doubts can no longer exist, and Mr. Shehyn has but added to the reputation which he already enjoyed as a first-class financier. It must not be forgotten that the important statements, which the Premier than the published in the New York Herald caused to be published in the New York Herald when he went to that metropolis, and which we republished at the time, had a considerable

when he well to the time, had a considerable effect upon American capitalists.

We need not add that the Government called for tenders for this loan, and sent a circular very ably drawn up to all the leading financial firms of the world in New York, Hartford, Montreal, London, Paris, etc., and Mr. Nelson's offer was by far the most advantageous. The capitalists in Paris, who were spoiled by Mr. Chapleau, and those of London who wished to make the same profits as they had with the Federal Government loan of 1884, offered much lower bids.

We may, perhaps, be asked why the Government did not borrow at 4 per cent., and insist upon getting par instead of 3½ at 94,—that is to say, losing \$210,000.

The answer is conclusive, and should satisfy persons who are the most opposed to the Government.

persons who are the most opposed to the Government. In the first place the Government called for tenders for the debentures at 4 as well called for tenders for the dependence at 4 as well the Damocle as 3½ and got none at par. Then the annual lieads. Ever difference between 4 and 3½ being \$17,500, and drinking hou the loss on par being \$210,000, this loss will be regulating the made up in twelve and a half years merely by the difference in the interest. Consequently, prohibition,

during the twenty-eight other years which during the twenty-eight other years which must elapse before the debentures are redeemed the Province will save \$490,000, which it would have been obliged to pay if the interest had been 4 and the debentures at par. In other words, the Province loses \$210,000 on the par value of the debentures, but it saves \$17,500 in erest per annum. Now \$17,500 a year for 40 years makes \$700. LABOR AND CAPITAL. A LUCID AND ERUDITE LECTURE BY

Now, \$17,500 a year for 40 years makes \$700, 000. By deducting from this amount the \$210,

000 difference between the proceeds of the loan

and the amount of the debentures, there still

remains an amount of \$490,000, or about half a

Finally, we must not forget that the above

table shows that the annual interest on the 1887 loan is only \$122,500, for \$3,500 000, while

the annual interest on the 1882 loan is \$121,666.66 for \$2,433,333. That is to say, that

for a loan of a mil ion more in 1887 we may hardly any more interest than for a million less

is clearly explained and is evident to all, and the conclusion is that the Province, thanks to

the ability of those that govern it, has just

made a go'den bargain. In other words, the

Province will pay about \$55,000 less every year

during 40 years than it would have paid had the Mercier Government effected its loan on the same conditions as its predicessors."

LITERARY NOTICES.

Supplement to Poor's Manual of Rail-

ROADS. 1887. 70 Wall street, New York.

Montreal; Dawson Bros., St. James street.

This, the second annual number et a most

valuable publication, contains lists of the offi

cers of all railways in North America, and of

the leading organizations auxiliary to the railway system; lists of officers of South American and British Railways, etc., compiled from official information. The importance of this

cial information. The importance of this D rect ry as a source of information and for

reference will be better appreciated when it is

the railroads in the United States operated by stam exceeds 140,000 mil s. In their constructin over \$8,500,000,000 have been expended. The earnings for the railroads for

1887 w:ll exceed \$900,000,000, fully two thirds

of which will be expended in maintenance. At the close of 1887, 150,000 miles of line will be in operation in the United States. The "Manual"

gives full and detailed accounts of the length and

cost of each line; of the liabilities of each in the form of share capital, of funded and floating

debts and of the operations of each for 1886. In

addition to the lists of roads operated by steam

power, and of their office ds. statements of each

road are given of all the Horse or Street Rail-

roads in the several States and Janada, showing

their length and the number of horses used as

motive power, with a full list of officials connected with each road. A list is also given, with that of their officers, of all the as-ociations of railway managers in the United States, for the collec-

tion and diffusion of information toucting the

management of railways; also of all the associa-

tions, in the nature of friendly societies, of railway employes. Lists are also given of the

cities and towns in which the different railroad

epairs are established. An interesting and

valuable statement is also given in reference to

reilways in countries other than the United

THE NEW MOON, published by The New Moon

Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass.
There is much that is instructive and amusing

in the August number of this new aspirant t

public favo. It is a task of considerable diffi-culty to exercise the eclectic faculty with a coe a

and produce from the mass of floating li erature

Moon is an e-say in this field and appears

publication Under its new and spirited management, Goden's, which is now in its one

hundred and fifteenth volume, has renewed its

youth, putting on vivacity, vigor and spa kling attractiveness, which places it among the lead-

America. Although Godey's Ludy's Book has

always been a favorite, as far back as the pre-sent generation con remember, it will be doubly

be on the table of every lady. It is not merely

a fashion journal, it discusses all mat ers inter-

esting to in elligent women intel igently, and

its work table and household depurtments are rich with a varied store of novel and profi able

suggestions. Godey's Lady's Book is now issued

what is most worthy of preservation.

States.

worthy of success.

companies are domiciled, or in which shops for

Poor's Directory of Railway Officials.

We need say nothing further. The question

million, to the good.

borrowed in 1882.

MR. A. A. CARLTON. The Objects of the O der of the Kulghts of

Labor as Explained by One of its Members.

There was a good representative audience in the Albert Hall, Saturday night, to hear the lecture by Mr. A. A. Carlton, representative of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. On motion, Ald. Commingham took the chair and applause, and among others noticed in the platform were Messis. Eng ne O'Ronrke, John F. Redmond, Stephen Bount, Patrick Rilly, W. T. Catigan, Joseph Beland, Joseph Goodtellow, Edward Mulen, Edward Butler, J. T. Landers, G. Clarke and others. The chairman, in a lew appropriate remarks, regretted the absence of the Mayor from the meeting, and expressed his serrow that owing to many causes the andience was not as large as it otherwise would have been. He then introduced the speaker of the evening,
Mr. A. A. Cariton, who met with a warm re-

esption. He chose for his subject. Labor and Cipital," or "The Aims and Objects of the Knights of Labor." His lecture lasted for Cipital, or The stans and Copens of Rughts of Labor." His leture lasted for nearly two hours, but the crudite manner in which he handled the subject and the pleasing little asecdotes and il ustrations with which he illustrated his lecture, made the time pays so quickly that those present could easily have sat and listened to him for two hours longer, so interesting was his style. He began his lecture by referring to the time when neaple would require to be paid for coming to hear a labor lecture, and said that the idea of charging admission was altogether experiment . 1. charging admission was altogether experimental, and that night's experiment he would say with truth was satisfactory. (Applause.) That was his last night in Co ada, and he might be permitted to say that through the country everywhere he had found the warm at of hearts, and from the time of his first journey about, a year ago, in town and city he hid not success; even when he was its and it was a second and the success; even free.ion. At the commencement the discussion brought than face to face with some very erious questions, and one of the m st serious was the prejudices of the people.

Labor organizations have been in existence for yours, and the teachings that came to them fr in the early organizations were peculiar, but still bey bud done good. Those teachings were that the rel tions between employer and employé must necessarily be one of warfare; that suppoyer deemed it right and new stary to take all he could out of his employe, taking every advantage of the situation; and the employé, on the other hand, considered it was his duty to crowd the employer and take every advantage possible, whether fair or foul. Approaching such a subject, then, prejudices as well as tender places should be touched. The old teachings had taught them that no him permanent could be prime with that no hing permonent could be gained with-cut agitation, but in that agi ation each one should better unders' and the rights that be one

to them. They had neplected, he should say, this part of their education, and in respect to that neglect he believed there was no difference b tween the employers and employes. human beings he never could find any difference between them. When an employer moved to take advantage the other invariably did the same. NEW LIFE IN AN OLD MAGAZINE.—When "Jenny June" Croly took hold of Goden's Lady's Book, it was a happy doy for that famous It had been his good fortune in life to meet the highest type of men among the employers, and he might instance the case of his own employer, who, though he did not agree with him on the subject of this organization, would, if it were necessary, sacrifice his position to befriend him, and on the employes' side he had met men who would sacrifice even their lives for the benefit of ing magazines of the country, and entitles it to increased favor. Mrs. Croly's reputati n as aumankind. Again, on the part of the employers, he had met men who would go to the verge of thor and editor is a guarantee that the improved standard of the magazine will be maintained to the entire satisfaction of the lidies of infamy to curry out their ends, and on the other side he had found men who would do the very same. It was the condition of all that needed regulation and the development of a higher order of intellect. Was it not then an inspiration that had seized the mind of Uriah so now, for it is in every way superior to what any previous administration has made it. The Stevens and his associates, who had gone September number is a treasure which ought to through the trade organizations and found that any previous administration has made it. The something higher was required when they first funded an assembly of this organization! (applause.) To day, if they met one of the old veterans, would they not feel like taking off their hats to him in veneralien and recognition of his services? (Applause.) Out of the mistaten ideas regarding them it was some against

only be done by a development of the intellect of manhood and womanhood (applause.) He ad-

mitted the wickedness of boycotting, and yet it did seem to him that when men were too stub-

born to deal fairly employes could not be blamed for following the examples of organiza-tions that were not labor organizations. So far as the organization being looked upon as

A POLITICAL MACHINE

he should say that they were above party, but

that they were not afraid to discuss political questions, because there was no political ques-tion of importance that was not part of the labor

reality who was the responsible party for it?
Where the poor wages of an employe who had

to support a large family were reduced because the employer believed it would add dollars to

his wealth, was the employe then responsible He said not, because the employer should recog-

nize the fact that their interests were mutual

dition of the employe. As the Creator

and he should not be allowed to mould the con-

by the Croly Publishing Company, 1224 Arch taken ideas regarding them it was a on manistreet, Philadelphia. Remit two dollars and fest that the necessity for their organization was combination, for without combination nothing c uld be accomplished. The tendency of the you get it for a year. THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE is now published by the American Masszine company. The frontis-piece of the S ptember number is a portrait of but to meet combination by combination. Lieut, C. F. Winter, of the Governor-General's The employees had always been to b'anne for The employes had always been to b'anne for al'owing employers to combine, but he believed Foot Guards, Canada, who has served both in Egy, t and the Dominion, and wears honorable that from what they had learned in the past they would move onward and higher until they fe't that they has been litted into a brighter atmosphere. The success of the organization scars as well as in dal- and the Khedive s ar. Curação, a quaint old Dutch city that seems out of place in the Western Hem sphere, is sketched by Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in the Sepmeant the adjusting f wrongs and the righting tember number. Edgar Fawcett's seral, "Olivia Delaplaine," regin- to develop a strong plot. "Our New Navy," as described by Lieut, W. S. Hughes, certainly bids fair to be dynamite in his cost tail pocket prepared to blow up himself and the whole community at serviceable to a limited extent. It is a go d beginning, it nothing more. Since the Canathe first favorable opportunity (laughter). dians have had to shift for themselves in mili-Others believe that the organization is a vast tary affairs, they have created a strong and 'striking" machine : others that it is an organeffective system of militia, with a nucleus of regiments in constant service. The extent and thoroughness of this system, and the hold it ization for the purpose of boycotting, and others atil that it is a political machine, through has acquired in all parts of the Dominion, are surprising facts, as detailed by J. M. Oxlev. which those who are ambitious enough may ride into public life on the shoulders of others. Dr. A. S. Isaacs—a good authority on the subject—presents an interesting review of Jewish progress in this country. No landsman needs henceforth to be puzzled by the queer these ideas were now, however, fast drifting away and they were only the result of ignorance on the part of the employer. So far as strikes were concerned, he would say that they were needs henceforth to be puzzieu by the queen names that sailors give to all parts of a vessel and its gear. Lieut F. S. Basset, (U.S.N.), has expounded these matters at length. "In and Out of a Canoe," by A. E. Dumble, is a light record of aquatic experiences. "Hunting the result of ignorance on both sides. Either did not understand the rights that properly be-longed to it, and when they did and were willing to settle those rights, the day of strikes would hate passed away (applause). The employers had used "strikes" as a means just as well as lively record of aquatic experiences. "Hunting the Ku Klux," by Richmond Walker, shows that the famous Klan was materialized by the nan used "strikes" as a means just as well as the employed, and he would instance a case in the county of Worcester, Mass, where the om-ployes "struck" for these terms:—that the em-ployes should quit the labor organizations or newspapers for some months after it had ceased to exist. Mrs. Rose Hawtnorne Lathron tells a short story in the September American. Bessie Chandler and Mrs. Champney also contribute complete stories. An interesting sketch is given of the life of the great Methodist orator, Bishop Simpson. "The Household" department contains the ripe suggestions of a physician quit their employment. It they wanted to abolish strikes, which the labor organizations did, they should abolish the cause, and that could

"BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER," is a story of the late American civil war, by John R. Musick. It forms the July number of the Fireside series of novels, published by J. B. Ogilvie & Co., 57 Rose street, New York. The tale abounds with Rose street, New York. The taleabounds with dramatic scenes and stirring incidents, and gives a graphic picture of the most turbulent pariod in American history. Donohog's Magazing. T. B. Noonan, pub-

of experience, for preserving health in Septem-ber The Portfolio, illustrated, has an account

of Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Hawkins' wedding

question. (Applause.) Politicians should never be allowed to use the people, but the reverse should be the case, and political organizations of all kinds should be ruled in their transactions lisher. Boston, Mass. The Septomber number of this magazine is richly freighted with varied and interesting by the people. (Applause.) There was a tendency to say that all the disturbances which broke the harmony of the industrial reading. It is, in fact, a treasury of contempor broke the harmony of the industrial world were due to the labor organizations but in rary thought and history on all matters interesting to the Irish people and to Catholics.

GOOD ADVICE TO SALOON-KEEPERS . If saloon-keepers are anxious to check the tide of prohibition now sweeping over this country let them conduct their business within the bounds of law and order. A saloon-keepers' league to fight drunkenness and to advocate moderate, temperate drinking may yet ramove the Damocles' sword now hanging over their the Damocies word now hanging from the superior to His people, so labor as the creator drinking houses and every effort to fight the law regulating the sale of intoxicants swell the army of capital abould he regarded as its regulating the sale of intoxicants swell the army of the earnings of labor, but in the States of the prohibition,

ly opp sed this movement n e i only one l ne of argument, which was this:—I'm theory dipinds upon capital, and that the triller coold never expect to be hoked upon as qual to the weathyman. No. Capital must depend upon labor, which was its existence, and having created it, why should it not regulate its existence? (Loud appliance)

THE REDUCTION IN WAGES,

when it got well start d among employers of when it got wels art d among employers of any kind, so in treame fushionable. The reduction of boot workers' wager scon affected the miners, then the unifers, the cotton spinners, the clothes makers, the lumber men, and so it wentroused in a circle. He gay so the timeself of observations he had made in the spin in and approached to say that a ten her contribution proceeded to say the a ten per cent, reduction in bootinakers wages to one town in Mas achusels, before it was gore through its nice course, sees, before it was gove through the nic course, meant in a couple it the States a reduct a infilator wages of \$3,700.000 a multy. Extending it to the entirety of the two countries, the United States a d Canada, among all classes of producers, he made this temperature of the two countries, the shown less of forty billions of dollars. Was shown her backed to another the coupling. show a ress of to ty officials of dollars. Was thus loss, he asked, so am ill that the community should not feel it? This would have come back to the pockets of the tollars and would in due course have included the demand among then and made it more than equal to the supply. He be-leved that instead of the downward tendency in the wages of liber there should be an upward tendency, for why should the present an upward tendency, for why should the present system continue to keep 99 men in poverly in order that the other one may roll in wealth! He believed that there should be carpets on every fill or (applause); there should be books and music in every hone (renewed appleuse); pictures upon the walls, and good clo hing for the wives and the children. (Con inue tappleuse). The tendency to reduction in the wages affected this teing realized, and not wages affected this teing realized, and not alone that, but it created a lower degree of citizens. Lo every time. He contended that the laborers were the creditors of the empheyer as well as the man he got his stock from on credit, for the production was no private matter of the emp or rs' own; the hands and ago, in town and city he h d met success; even when he was sick and it was necessary that he should be guarded, men actually had come to his room, roll d themselves up in blankets and stayed there day and night until he was able to take care of himself. The grateful consideration and kindness which he had met would ever remain in his heart whether he ever return d to Canada or not, and he would instruct his children to respect and I ve the people of Canada for it. (Applause.) Coming to the discussion of his subject, "The relations between labor and capital, and how those relations affect the kinghts," he said it gave him wide scope and freedom. At the commencement the discussion of his capital target had been advantage of and his very existence ruled. Speaking on machinery, has said it was a ble sing: but the evil commencement the discussion the profits derived from the use of machinery that he hands of chin ry finding its way irto the hands of those who did not deserve it. (Applause.) Referring to the eight-hour movement, he said that the organization were devising a means who eby there should be a reduction of the hours of lab r. There was a fever that granded the movement, and that was one for eight bours a day. This reduction, he thought, should be gradual, and by and by they could regulate their own time to those hours. (Applause.) Such a movement would create a demand for more than three to five million persons than we have at present, and it would give the employe more time for intellec u.d. development. ing at the economic question, he had be rued from Mr. Atkinson's statement that a working-man could live on II cents per day. (Laughter.) Mr. Atkinson and figured out that the best nuscle producing part of the cow was near the born and the hoof, but he (Mr. Carlton) preferred the sirloin, and to Mr. Atkinson he would I nye the te et parts near the horn and the hoof. But what would be the result if Mr. Atkinson's plan was fo'lowed. The demand for the mest near the horns and the hoofs would soon arove greater than the supply, and then up would go the price of the meat from that quarter. Referring to the statements published regarding the decline of the organization, he said that he thought he knew s mething about the Knights of Labor himself, but he came to the conclusion, after readily some of the associated press reports published from time to time, that he knew nothing about it. These reports, publish d at different intervals, showed a total falling off from the order of 2,500,000 members, while the total loss occasion ed'bystrik s, every one of which was charged to the order, was about \$100,000,000. This, if it was true, would show that they must have orgenized extraordinary well. The work of the orgenization was not yet done; it was only just begun. He had learned that among the children and young girls who entered facto ies four out of young ghis who en enging the age of twenty years. He was glad to see so many of the gent'er sex present, as the organization need d their high perceptive power and their intuition. They were coming in rapidly, and he would say, of the word go out to them that they will be recognized for their worth and receive the same conpusation as men if comble of doing as good wirk. "Whatmen if c pable of doing as good wirk. soever that ye would that there should do unto you do ye also unto them." This was the foundation of the movement. It was a high moral movement and there was not a single high moral movement that was not tributary to the labor movement. In conclusion, he appealed to the moral women to carry the organization out among the thousands of the ir sex who were working in the tal f ctories, through both countries, for a cuelly i adequate wage. It was in their power to strengthen the organization (Applause.) of them. In performing their work t'ey were misunderstood, and some people of the world went so far as to believe that every relive Knight of Labor carried a large quantity of did not know where the first blow did not know where the would fall. Sameious minds would fall. Sa actions minds were watching everywhere to find a weak spot to strike at, and it was for them to develop that generalship and soldierly qualities necessary for the making up of a vast army, and when the hour of trial and danger arrived, they would be found standing steadily by their guns ready for the issue. That is no would come, and to meet it they should have a body of men equipped and determined for the fray. Strong at every point from Canada to the Pacific coast and eastern coast, they would not be taken unaware end they would come out of the fight victorious, having shown the civilized world that the people of this continent were able to s t the example in sweeping injustice out of xistence for ever. (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. Costigan then moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which Mr. Carlton acknowledged

in an appropriate speech. Mr. Redmond then took the chair, and a vote of thanks was passed to Ald. Cunningham for presiding at the

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