

whatever, seemingly important evidence may be freshly brought to light against them. For he doubts an obedience to a sense of duty, and much regard, as nothing less than a blasphemy, the assertion that God can possibly approve of any trifling with the highest faculty. He has bestowed upon us, and for the right use of which we are responsible. Such a man will deem the acceptance of any arrangement in compliance with an emotional temptation to be fully as culpable as the harboring of irrational hope. He will also regard the aspersions cast upon one ought, in the plenitude of his age, to review doctrines which, as a young man, he may have accepted as a monstrous assertion. Nothing in our day could be more prejudicial to religion than that any of its distinguished representatives should show hostility, or even indifference, to scientific truth. It is, unfortunately, impossible to deny that both indifference and hostility have been shown to it by such persons, and to this, it is due that some of the choicest and most estimable minds have been estranged 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 abstention from any condemnation of evolution 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 abstention from a condemnation of Biblical criticism. But under any and all circumstances, 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 drawing together of all religions and philosophies, and of the rapid growth of a universal 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 suggesting Catholicism. The evils which "separation in the sixteenth century" entailed upon both the South and North of Europe ought to warn us to do all we can to promote the spirit of conciliation, sympathy and brotherhood, and to cultivate above all a large-hearted charity, while maintaining scrupulously 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 Cardinal Newman will show the line on which he advances his argument:

"I am not here affirming or denying that Scripture is inspired in matters of astronomy and chronology, as well as in faith or morals; but I certainly do not see that because inspiration is given for the latter subjects, therefore it extends to the former."

In conclusion, 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 interests of any party of the Church, least of all narrow-minded dogmatists. 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, on the whole, pursued. By maintaining the Catholic Church in one close knit organization, it has alone been able to preserve, through barbarous ages, the essentials of Christianity; and by upholding, as it has upheld, not only the idea, but the existence, of a Church essentially international and aspiring to be universal, the Holy See has set before the world an ideal of the very highest moral significance. A ruling power of this kind is not likely voluntarily to narrow the basis of a worldwide way. We cannot, therefore, refuse to believe that there is in store for the Catholic world a transformation of opinion in the domains of history and criticism, similar to the transformations which it has antecedently experienced in the fields of astronomical, geological and biological science."

#### THE MAIL ON CLERICALISM.

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 the alliance with Clericalism. We believe that the title system, the system of fabrications, the censorship of the press, the pretensions of the Church, that she is divinely privileged to override the State within the jurisdiction 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 possible be swept away."

The trouble with our Toronto contemporary is that it is fighting with something which it cannot reach. The institutions of this Province are guaranteed in the most sacred manner. The people are contented under them, and cannot see what right avowed opponents of their faith have to interfere. If the title system under which they live is to be changed, it will be by the action of the Canadian people, and not by the interference of others and wealth. How is that they are displacing the English-speaking people throughout

this Province and the adjacent territories in Ontario and the United States? Surely it is no argument against them that they are thrifty, industrious, "second." Rather, do not the facts of their increase show their superiority; and if, under the direction of their priests, they are making the wonderful progress of which the *Mail* complains, is it not a proof that a wise policy is being pursued and should they not feel grateful and cling resolutely to those who so ably conduct them to success? The burdens which excite the apprehensions of the *Mail* may be very grievous, but is it not astonishing that the habitants who suffer under them should flourish 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 the wisdom and foresight of those under whom the French Canadians are advancing, no higher compliment to their virtue 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 on the high road to national greatness.

#### THE SUGAR FRAUD.

The manner in which the various rings and "combines" are effecting 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 export 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 soundest commercial doctrine, that no taxes should be levied that did not benefit the national revenue, 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 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 condemnation 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.

The combination to unduly advance prices has been proved to exist and has met with universal condemnation. Yet the *Gazette* has the amazing impudence to say that because Scotch 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 jargon as this seriously. The refiners, enjoying protection on granulated of 1½ cents a pound, 35 per cent; and valorem and 7½ per cent, on total duty, have forced the price so high that Scotch sugar can be brought in to undersell them. And the Tory apologist only 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 down a fraction to exclude Scotch sugar, and still rob the Canadian consumer of at least two cents a pound! The great point that the price is excessive is ignored by the organ. This is not stupidity. It is inability to defend the indefensible. 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 all. Better for it to have fallen back on the old stock arguments, stick to generalities and not expose the weakness and absurdity of its position.

Candidly speaking, the people deserve to be fleeced by these rings and "combines." 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 St. Bridget's Church choir, has just been named to fulfill the position of organist of the Church of St. Theresa, and will also act as professor at the same college. Mr. Beaudry will, however, remain in Montreal. Mr. O. P. Pelletier, for some time past director of the Jesuits' Church choir, has been appointed organist of the Archbishop's Church, in place of the late Mr. Harbottle. Rev. Father G. G. G. succeeds Mr. O. P. Pelletier in the direction of the Jesuits' Church choir.

#### THE NEW PROVINCIAL LOAN.

We have received from Quebec the following explanation of the terms on which the new provincial loan for \$3,500,000 has been negotiated 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 3½ per cent. Upon inquiry the news was found to be true. It is really an unprecedented success in the financial history of our Governments. The Provincial Treasurer and General Wivell, 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. interest at 4½ per cent. money. Charges on 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 desire 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 inst., United States or City of New York bonds to the amount of three million and a half of dollars, which the Government has the right to sell if 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 proceeds at par amounts to only 3.76, that is, 24 under a 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:

Rate of interest	Net proceeds	Amount of loan	Interest	Currency	Where contracted	Date
5.20-5.40	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1874
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1876
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1878
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1880
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1882
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1884
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1886
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1888
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1890
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1892
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1894
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1896
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1898
5.00-5.10	91.00	3,000,000	150,000	\$	London	1st May 1900

As the above table shows, the real interest on former loans was never less than 5, and in some cases amounted to 5.65 per cent. The loans at 5½ per cent. in two cases, but in others at 5.10 per cent. interest they yielded only 4.33, that is 7.77 less than the present loan. It was Mr. Chapleau's French loan in 1880, which was only 82.23, although at the time interest was 5.10. The 1882 loan, which was considered to have been made under excellent conditions, was made in two issues at 5 per cent. apparent interest. The first issue of \$1,000,000 yielded 4.16 and really cost 5.84. The second issue of \$2,500,000 yielded only 4.16 and really cost 5.84. This comparison of figures shows more than any argument which might be advanced. But what is most remarkable is, beyond a doubt, the comparison between the Mercier Government and the Federal Government in 1884, at the same rate of interest, viz., 3½ per cent. The loan of 1884 was made at 3½ per cent. at the time, and in his report to Sir L. Tilly, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Courtenay said on the 22nd December, 1884, that "during the previous fiscal year the Dominion had placed on the London market a loan of five million pounds sterling at 3½ per cent. interest, which was the first loan floated by a colony at that rate of interest." He added that the loan was taken up at an average of £91.18 for every £100 sterling. The loan was for fifty years from the date of issue, the Government having the right to redeem it in twenty-five years by paying 100 per cent. (The *Canadian* mentioned by Mr. Courtenay is on page XII. B. of the same volume, and shows that the £5,000,000 sterling only yielded £4,554,130.94, which gives a loss of £445,869.06, or nearly 9 per cent. The same table shows that the net proceeds of this loan were only 91.08 per cent. The loan effected by the Federal Government shows a loss of only \$210,000. We do not know what amount was paid by the Federal Government for exchange, 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 marvellous, and an extraordinary feat, that it has acquired a new title to public gratitude. It is a quietude event, 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 seizure of the New York annual. The communication with the Wall Street millionaires, and transacted business with them without any agent or intermediary.

The Province knew that Hon. Mr. Sheehy was an able merchant, but there might have been some doubt, without detracting 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. Sheehy has added to the reputation which he already enjoyed as a first-class financier. It must not be forgotten that the important statements, which the *Fredericton* caused to be published in the New York *Journal* when he went to that metropolis, and which were republished at the time, had a considerable effect upon American capitalists.

during the twenty-eight 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 saves \$210,000 on the par value of the debentures, and saves \$17,500 interest per annum. Now, \$17,500 interest per annum for \$210,000. 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 million, to the good.

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 was \$121,666.66 for \$2,433,333. That is to say, that for a loan of a million more in 1887 we pay hardly any more interest than for a million less borrowed in 1882.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

POOR'S DIRECTORY OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS. A Supplement to the RAILWAY MANUAL OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1887. 70 Wall Street, New York. Montreal: Dawson Bros., St. James street.

This, the second annual number of a most valuable publication, contains lists of the officers 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 list as a source of information and for reference will be better appreciated when it is stated that the length, at the present time, of the railroads in the United States operated by steam exceeds 140,000 miles. In their construction over \$850,000,000 have been expended. The earnings for the railroads for 1887 will exceed \$900,000,000, by two-thirds of which will be paid 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 debt and of the operations of each for 1886. In addition to the railway statistics, the collection and diffusion of information touching the management of railways; also of all the associations, in the nature of friendly societies, of railway employees. Lists are also given of the cities and towns in which the different railroads companies are domiciled, or in which shops for repairs are established. An interesting and valuable statement is also given in reference to railroads in countries other than the United States.

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 to public favor. It is a task of considerable difficulty to exercise the discretion which will cause a publication to be read by the masses of the people, and which is most worthy of preservation. The New Moon is an easy in this field and appears worthy of success.

NEW LIFE IN AN OLD MAGAZINE.—When "Jenny Green" Croy took hold of *Godley's Lady's Book*, it was a happy day for that famous publication. The new and improved management, *Godley's*, which is now in its one hundred and fiftieth volume, has renewed its youth, putting on vivacity, vigor and sparkling attractiveness, which places it among the leading magazines of the country, and entitles it to increased favor. Mrs. Croy's reputation as author and editor is guaranteed by the success of her previous work, and the magazine will be maintained to the entire satisfaction of the ladies of America. Although *Godley's Lady's Book* has always been a favorite, as far back as the present generation can remember, it will be doubly so now, for it is in every way superior to what any previous administration has made it. The new management has made it a more interesting and useful magazine, and it is not merely a fashion journal, it discusses all matters interesting to intelligent women intelligently, and its work table and household departments are rich with a varied store of novel and profitable suggestions. *Godley's Lady's Book* is now issued by the Godley Publishing Company, 1221 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Remit two dollars and you get it for a year.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE is now published by the American Magazine Company. The frontispiece of the September number is a portrait of Lieut. C. F. Winter, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Canada, who has served both in Egypt, Canada and was a member of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The magazine is a quarterly, and is published in the United States and in Canada. It is a most interesting and useful magazine, and is a most worthy of preservation. The American Magazine is a quarterly, and is published in the United States and in Canada. It is a most interesting and useful magazine, and is a most worthy of preservation.

"BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER," is a story of the late American civil war, by John R. Musick. It forms the July number of the *Fire-side* series of novels, published by J. B. Ogilvie & Co., 57 Rose street, New York. The tale abounds with dramatic scenes and stirring incidents, and gives a graphic picture of the most turbulent period in American history.

DONOR'S MAGAZINE. T. B. Noonan, publisher. Boston, Mass.

The September number of this magazine is richly freighted with varied and interesting reading. It is, in fact, a treasury of contemporary 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-keeper's league to fight drunkenness and to advocate moderate temperance drinking may yet remove the danger of closing saloons. Every drunkard, emerging from the drinking-house and every effort to fight the law regulating the sale of intoxicants will the army of those who go to the extreme and clamor for prohibition.

#### LABOR AND CAPITAL.

A LUCID AND ERUDITE LECTURE BY MR. A. A. CARLTON.

The Objects of the Order of the Knights 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. Cunningham took the chair and applause, and among others noticed the platform were Messrs. J. B. O'Rourke, John F. Redmond, Stephen Bourne, Patrick R. Hy, W. T. Costigan, Joseph Boland, Joseph Goodfellow, Edward Malen, Edward Butler, J. T. Landers, G. Clarke and others. The chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, regretted the absence of the Mayor from the meeting, and expressed his sorrow that owing to many causes the audience was not as large as it otherwise would have been. He then introduced the speaker of the evening.

Mr. A. A. Carlton, who met with a warm reception. He chose for his subject "Labor and Capital," or "The aims and Objects of the Knights of Labor." His lecture lasted for nearly two hours, but the erudite manner in which he handled the subject, and the many little anecdotes and illustrations with which he illustrated his lecture, made the time pass 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 he had first become acquainted with the Knights of Labor, and said that the idea of charging admission was altogether experimental, and that night's experiment he would say with truth was satisfactory. (Applause.) That was his last night in Canada, and he might be permitted to say that through the country where he had found the warmest of hearts, and from the time of his first journey about a year ago, in town and city he had not succeeded even when he was sick and it was necessary that he should be guarded, men actually had come to his room, rolled 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 met with, and which remain in his heart whether he ever returns to Canada or not, and he would instruct his children to respect and love the people of Canada for it. (Applause.) Coming to the discussion of his subject, "The relations between labor and capital," and how these relations affect the Knights, he said it gave him wide scope and freedom. As the movement of the discussion brought him in face to face with some very serious questions, and one of the most serious was the prejudice of the people.

Labor organizations have been in existence for years, and the teachings that came to them from the early organizations were peculiar, but they had not the good teaching which came from the Knights of Labor. The early organizations were not necessary, but they were necessary, and the employer deemed it right and necessary to take all he could out of his employee, taking every advantage of the situation; and the employee, on the other hand, could not do it. It was his duty to crowd the employer and take every advantage possible, and the employer, on the other hand, could not do it. The early organizations were not necessary, but they were necessary, and the employer deemed it right and necessary to take all he could out of his employee, taking every advantage of the situation; and the employee, on the other hand, could not do it. It was his duty to crowd the employer and take every advantage possible, and the employer, on the other hand, could not do it. 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