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CAPEL ON THE BLUE LAWS.

The Mousignor gives his Views on Sunday

A reporter of the N. Y. Star, calling upon Monsignor Capel, found the reverend gentle-man busily engaged packing away such things as he proposed taking with him to Chicago, for which city he departed last

From the Star?" said he. "Be seated; I'm very busy, very; but as the American press have generally treated me with great courtesy I always try to reciprocate." Thanking the Monsignor for his expressed kindliness toward the press, the reporter asked if the agitation of the Sunday question by the Philadelphia Baptists had attracted his at-

"Yes, indeed; and I am happy to avail myself of the Star as a medium through which I can express publicly my sentiments on the question their agitation involves.

"It has been a habit among certain Proteatant writers to lay at the door of the Catholie Church all the evils, social and political, extant in continental Europe. Among them they charge my faith as being responsible for the continental Sunday.

"Now, what are the facts in the case?" A party of anarchists at the beginning of this century not content with descerating our churches in France, especially in Paris, sought also to deride the traditions of Christianity by opening all shops and cafes in the town. Were these men Catholics, or did the Church encourage them in their profunction of the Sabbath day? Most certainly not, as history shows. And even to-day when for a time the descendants of these prototypes of social evil have had the upper hand, what is the church's action through her priest-hood and her laity? I tell you every alter in Paris rings with the denunciations hurled against these irreligious rubble who seek to ignore the teaching of Church and Scripture, while thousands of her laity are dubbing together, and, in the popular modern phrase, are boycotting all who attempt to descerate God's day by seeking to open their shops and sell their goods. Why, some of the infidels go so far as to keep open on Sunday and close on Monday to show their contempt of Christianity. But the movement I spoke of is rapidly bringing them to their senses. No, the Catholic Church is not responsible for the blasphemous continental Sunday, from which God save America is my

earnest wish. "Then there is the Scotch Puritanical Sabbath, the other extreme of the Sunday question, which is claimed to be modeled on heavenly principles, but as a friend of mine once said. If heaven is anything like the Scotch Sunday, God keep me from ever seeing

"Having animadverted on the extremes to be avoided in building up our American Sab-

bath, can you spare time to tell the public your ideal of the day?" "I will try to do so, hurried though I am. The day should be a day of rest and of more than usual prayer; all unnecessary labor should cease on that day. I have noticed with regret that some of your most prominent express companies keep their drays, teams

and men employed in carting on Sanday as on week days: this should not be. Museums, libraries and other places where intellectual or innocent amusement may be found should be closed during the forenoon to all who will to go to church: no forcing, mind you; let those go to church who will, but at the proper time keep those places closed, which, when the morning services are over, should be

opened, say after 1 p.m." 'What do you think of park concerts?"

"The idea of music in the parks I heartily approve of. Music serves to refine, to elevate the mind. Works of art, such as are found in first-class museums, also serve to educate the masses, while closing the public libraries all day on the Sabbath deprives the laboring classes of a pleasure they can only afford time to include in on that one day out of seven.

The laboring man," continued Monsignor Capel with considerable warmth, " who for six long days has for a bare subsistence toiled in the sweat of his brow to earn wealth for his employers, should receive from the latter the opportunity to breathe God's free air or partake of hisgifts at least during one-seventh of his laborious and weary life. I am heart and soul for the laboring mun, and consider those who sit in their velvet-cushioned sents and strive to curtail my poor friends of their legitimate enjoyments, as social pharasees who mistake their own selfish views on the rights of others for the law of God and mun; out God forbid such views should become the

law of free America." "Would not the keeping open of the places you mention involve labor on the part of the inployes, which they might consider unjust

unnecessary?" "In that question you include the only point that is objectionable to any one discussing the matter at issue from a reasonable standpoint. I've often thought of it, but as you have to use your police, your military, and even your press force, to a certain extent, on that day for the preservation of order and the education of the people, why should the further employment of those whose only service is watch over the articles exposed to the view of the pubhe objected to? And," added the learned Doctor laughingly, "why not in this free country, where, thank God, there is no limit to the freedom of opinion, political or reli-gious, why not employ for Sunday work our eparated brethren, the Jews? They keep abbath on Saturday. For I am sure there are thousands of them who would not object earning an extra dollar on the Christians'

sand:

Set I shall cortainly do so in most sconden.

But on the return journey the misery of of writing the article in his paper in regard atory terms. I am as is my Church, utterly the pilgrims reaches its height. They are

opposed to any desecration of the Lord's day, and I know of none worse than the opening of salcons and shops or theatres of a secular character to tempt the people from their devotion in the early day, and from their legitimate amusements of the evening, or from their home firesides.

BLAINE'S RELIGION.

THE RESPONSE OF HIS MOTHER TO A TOAST.

(From the Washington Capital.) Speaking of Blaine reminds me, said

friend the other day, of a prophetic remark I once heard his mother make at a dinner party in Augusta, where his remarkable success in life furnished the subject of a toast. It was just after he had been elected to Congress, and a party of army officers and old friends were relating to each other the various stages of his rapid rise in life and the wonderful eloquence and ability which he possessed Mrs. Blaine was an old lady of unusual brightness of mind, keen-witted and ready at repartee. A devout Catholic of the strictest kind, it was the greatest cross of her life that her gifted son should not have embraced the doctrines of the Roman church. Upon this memorial occasion the old lady sat at the table with bowed head, apparently unnoticing the toast, "To the continued success of your son, James G. Blaine." The glasses were raised the company waited expectant, and still dreach there hundreds of thousands abandon homes and property and university of the son-in-law. Major Weller son-in-law, Major Walker, who sat at

one side, touched her on the arm. "Mother, don't you hear? They are waiting for you to respond." Then, with a long sigh, she looked up, lifting the glass to her lips, and drank. When the glasses were set down, she turned to the company, saying in her quiet, impressive way, "I drank to my son's worldly success, though I had far rather it had been to welcome him to the faith o his mother. James is a good son, a good son to me, but he craves power. I said to him when we parted, the very last thing, 'My son, don't let ambition eat your soul away."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHOLERA.

The Terrible Disease Distributed by Pligrim from Hurdwar and Mecca.

The only countries upon the globe to which cholera has not been carried are the islands of the South Pacific, Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of the North Atlantic, and the western coast of South America. These localities are all separated from India to the Holy City. Those who go by land by a wide expanse of occur, and have no commercial intercourse with that country.

Cholera has not become permanent outside of India, aithough it is seldom absent from from some of the provinces of Hindustan. From its birthplace in the delta of the Ganges, the disease has effected a permanent heaven. Upon the arrival at the Kaaba all lodgment in the provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, while in the provinces that lie to the west and northwest, such as Rappootana and Punjab, it occurs only as an epidemic, developing after great religious gatherings.

Hurdwar, in the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, is the great nursery of cholera. It never originates there, but has annually been developed there during the great Hindoo festivals. Of these festivals Hurdwar is cursed with two, and they draw together a great concourse of people from every portion of the Indian empire. At some of these festivals as many as 3,000,000 devotees have assembled, but of late years the numbers have fallen off. Hurdwar having lost its sacred prestige from the fact that some of the holy waters of the Ganges have been profunely diverted into a canal con-structed by English authorities.

There immense numbers of human beings gather upon a bare, sandy plain on the banks of the Ganges, massed like herds of swine, without means of sanitary protection. The earth and air, as well as the water, are polluted, and the odor from the camps is perceptible for many miles. Day and night the devotees pour through the great thoroughfares of the country to and from the festival in parties of from 10 to 500, following so closely as to make an almost continuous procession. Ninety-five outof every 100 are on foot, but oc casionally some great nabob sweeps past with an enormous retinue, or a rajah with his caravan of elephants, camels, horsemen, and swordsman passes in all the grandeur and confusion of Indian royalty. They ride over the poor wretches who line the roads, trample them down, and hurl imprecations upon them for blocking the way. Some march hundreds and some thousands of miles to engage in the festivals and to bathe in the sacred river. Many die on the way, and all arrive lame and caunt from hunger and fatigue, with their feet bound up in rags and their scanty clothing covered with blood and dust. They rush the river as soon as they arrive, and drink the water as fast as they can scoop it up in their hands.

They are fed from the Temple kitchen, where as many as 96,000 cooks are at work, and the food is distributed among them in a rude way. When fresh it is not unwholesome, but too much of it produces indigestion and great sufferings. The half starved pilgrims eat it like gluttons, rush into the water again to hathe and drink, and the result is derungement of the digestive organs. When they have eaten their fill, whatever food is left is preserved. It is sacred and cannot be thrown way. Under the hot sun it soon becomes poisonous to the pilgrims who eat it.

In these hotheds of disease, under conditions that would breed a plague anywhere these pilgrims live. The heat is almost unendurable. The living, the sick, and the dying are huddled together, with only just as Sunday."

"You say you will visit Chicago and Mil endurable. The living, the sica, which are walker? There you will find, especially in dying are huddled together, with only just as will wankee, the nearest approach to a conmuch space as they can cover lying down.

"As fast as they die they are burried in the misery of

The state of the s

sick and lame, but stagger along until the weak fall by the roudside to die. Their bodies lie thickly along the journey un-covered. Some drag their weary limbs until they reach a village, where they drop and lie in masses, blocking up the streets, until they get strong enough to move forward, or die of starvation and disease.

It is impossible to calculate the number that perish. The Bishop of Calcutta estimates it at about one in five, and those who do not die on the journey carry the germs of discuse home with them, scattering pestilence along their path. Thus the cholera is started on its periodical march around the world.

No great Asiatic pestilence has ever scourg ed the East and allowed the cities of Arabia the crowd in the streets having been seen to escape. The pilgrims to Mecca and the since the day the Princess of Wales arrived commercial caravans to Damascus carry death in their train under any quarantine that can be devised, but the attempts to the space on the embankment itself, between establish quarantine are weak, ineffectual and Charing Cross and Westminster, was comestablish quarantine are weak, ineffectual and spasmodic.

The Holy City of Mecca is another great distributing point for cholera; in fact, it is a sort of clearing house for all sorts of infectious diseases. In 1865, it is said, 20,000 pilgrims died there of cholera in six days, and the city for centuries has been the focus of plagues, which have been brought from all directions, and thence distributed by returning pilgrims over three continents.

For many centuries there has been an incessant stream of pilgrims to and from Mecca. To be present at the Kourban Bairam is the and exhausting journeys. From the North Atlantic and Mediterranean shores of Africa, from Timbuctoo and Western Africa, from Siberia, from the Danube and the Sea of Azof, from the western provinces of China, from the cities of Europe, and from the most remote Mohammedan settlements, constant processions of pilgrims are passing to and from Mecca; for this pilgrimage, at least once in a lifetime, is binding on all true Mohammedans, and he who dies without having made it might as well have been a

Jew, a Christian, or a dog.

The return of one pilgrimage is never accomplished from any of the larger settlements. before another is on the move. They arrive in great caravana, and the misery and hardships they endure are equal to those suffered by the Hindu devotees. Some come by sea to Jedda upon the native vessels, which are saturated with infectious poisons. Each passenger receives only sufficient space to squat The intense heat of the day, the miasmas of the night, privations of all sorts, the want of sleep and food and exercise induce a physical condition but little short of death. Many die on board the vessels, but the most and on foot suffer even worse.

Having arrived at Mecca without rest or food, the pilgrims enter at once upon their religious duties. The first is to visit the Kaaba, the Holy Temple, and the tomb of Ishmael, upon which rests the stone let down from drink and perform their ablutions in the well of Zem Zem.

The water is topid, salty, and milkish in color. It might have been pure once, but it has not been so in centuries. No pilgrim ever quits Mecca without carrying a jar of this water away with him, and it is impossible to over-estimate the potency of the Zem Zem spring in spreading cholera and other dis-

In Mecca all the essentials for an epidemic are constantly gathered, as well as the means for distributing the germs of disease broadcast. The pilgrimages in India and Arabia have received the attention of sanitarians for several years, but no means has yet been found, so strong is the religious sense, to prevent the dissemination of disease by

The present epidemic in France can be traced from Hurdwar to Mecca, from Mecca to Egypt, and thence along the Mediterranean to Toulon and Marseilles,

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

JOHN BRIGHT AND REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS-THE FRANCHISE BILL-PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS

COUNTER DEMONSTRATIONS. LONDON, July 19.—It is semi-officially de-nied that the Prince of Wales or the Queen tried to influence the Tory peers in favor of a compromise on the franchise bill. The Torics assert that the Queen approves of Lord Salisbury's policy until an appeal to the country

has been taken. John Bright is preparing a measure for a reform of the House of Lords, based upon the principle of life peerages, with a limited number of hereditary peerages. Lord Redes-dale proposed to settle the existing difficulties by adjourning instead of proroguing parliament, the government to bring up the question of redistribution of seats at the autumn session, while the lords will discuss the franchise question. The Liberals refuse. The Tories are organizing a counter demonstra-tion to the movement favoring the franchise bill to be held here, at Liverpool and at Manchester. Their journals denounce the trades demonstration in favor of the franchise bill as an imposture got up on the funds subscribed by the Reform Club. A number of letters from members of London trades unions are published protesting that the unions do not sanction the demonstration.

THE O'BRIEN LIBEL SUIT. LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons this evening Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, complained of what he called the disgraceful action of the Government in prosecuting him for libel on the revelation of the practices of James F. French, an official in the Constabulary office, Dublin Castle, Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Iroland, contended that O'Brien ought to have informed the anthorities of the matter, instead

"DOWN WITH THE PEERS."

A London Mob Holds a Demonstration—" The Dead March in Saul"-" To the Memory of the House of Lords, 1884"-An Immense Assemblage of People.

LONDON, July 21.—The great liberal trades demonstration in favor of the franchise bill commenced to form about one o'clock, though the leaders of the different organizations had been busy all the forenoon making arrangements, laying out the routes of the different sections, appointing chairmen, marshals, &c. The attendance was immense, nothing like the crowd in the streets having been seen after her marriage. All the approaches to the Thames Embankment were thronged, while pletely covered, people being present from all parts of the country. The crowds manifested the utmost good humor, and

MUCH CHAFF

was indulged in by the spectators especially when delegates more than usually adorned with ribbons and badges presented themselves. . No attempt was made to interfere with the processionists, though traffic was greatly impeded, the streets along the line of march and the bridges over the Thames being packed. At noon the trades unions assembled at Sloan Square, Paddington Green, Euston Square, Islington Green, Clerkenwell Green, Finsbury Circus, the Obelisk, Blackfriars, and Grosvenor Gardens, and proceeded to the embankment, several thousand agricultural laborers from Kent and Sussex being murshalled at Blackfriars Bridge. Just as the procession started

LOUD EXPLOSIONS

were heard near the government office. The crowd were greatly frightened, and thousands made a rush towards Whitehall, believing the explosions to be due to the dynamite scare. when it was found that they were nothing more than a salute fired by the Horse Guards in honor of the birth of the Duchess of Albany's son. The procession moved in the following order: -- Mounted farriers, agricultural laborers, provincial deputations, London Trades Council, representatives from printing, bookbinding, paper, iron, metal, clothing, leather, shipping, building, cabinet making, fancy goods and general trades, political clubs, liberal associations, tempermee bodies and friendly societies.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION lay along Parliament street, Whitehall, Charing Cross, Pall Mall, St. James street and Picadilly. Viewed from Hungerford Bridge have strength enough left to drag themselves to the Holy City. Those who go by land heads, relieved only by the blue banners and trees. The trade societies carried the emblams of their crafts. Among these was a banner borne by the tailors which represented Adam and Eve after the fall. The agricultural laborers were loudly elected. Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the procession from Whitehall. Each section as it arrived at the park marched to the platform assigned to it and the band played until it was discovered that Mr. Hewston was a the chairman arrived.

A TOMESTONE.

was carried in the procession inscribed "To the memory of the House of Lords-1884." Some of the bands played the dead march in 'Saul." The dense mass of spectators interfered with the progress of the procession. It took an hour and a half to clear the embankment, and the end of the procession had not found three tenants under the same roof left Parliament street when the head had entered the park. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, and other ministers witnessed the procession. They were loudly cheered. When the procession arrived at the park speeches were made and the resolutious previously prepared submitted and adopted. There was a heavy rain towards the close of the meeting.

PROMINENT ON-LOOKERS.

The Duke of Cambridge, commander-inchief, the Marquis of Hartington and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt viewed the procession as it passed the War Office. They were cheered by members in the procession. People of prominence and note were stationed at various places throughout the route and watched the procession. Lord Randolph Churchill and other well known Tories were at the windows at the Carlton Club rooms and were vigorously hissed. The Marquis of Salisbury's residence in Arlington street was gnarded by police. A slight commotion was created there before the arrival of the procession by a man crying,

" DOWN WITH THE PEERS."

Order was quickly restored and no disturbance occurred while the procession was passing. The resolutions prepared for submission to the meeting protest against the rejec-tion of the franchise bill by an irresponsible and unrepresentative House of Lords, express approval of Gladstone's action, and declare the continued existence of the unchecked power of impeding the popular will which the ords exercise is not conducive to the welfare of the people and the peace and prosperity of the country.

UNFORTUNATE GWEEDORE.

Harrowing Description of Numerous Evictions in the Locality.

The hand of the exterminator was again busy in unfortunate Gweedore, in county Donegal, says a correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, July 1, a force of 100 police, under District Inspectors Davis, Rathmullett, and Sullivan, Dunfanaghy, arrived in Derrybeg, the little hamlet of the parish, and shortly after 8 o'clock proceeded in charge of Captain Peel, R. M., to the scene of the evictions, accompanied by the sub-sheriff, Mr. M'Cay, and the agent of the property, Mr. Hewston, Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim. A few miles brought them to Glashercoo, which belongs principally to Mr. Wybrants Olphort, and includes the townlands of Derrycomer, Magheroarty Mountain and Glirran's Port, in Wall street since Jan. 1.

and here the evictions began. The country is perhaps the most barren and uninviting in Ireland. Such of it as is productive has been made so by the unaided and almost super-human exertions of the tenantry. Shut off from the outside world by their dark mountains, unable to reach any town of even the slightest note without travelling a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, they live their simple lives, when permitted to do so, in

ABSOLUTE POVERTY,

speak what may, indeed, be termed a stranglanguage, and are without a friend, save their parish priest. Among all the tenants whom I met to-day, not a single one could speak a word of English, or understand those who spoke it, and in all the houses in which I have been there was not a sign of the slightest comfort to be detected. Wretched furniture, a poor bed, with ragged and torn bedelothes, or none at all, a rickety dresser, a broken-legged table, a stool; one or two children with clothes hardly sufficient for the sake of decency; barefooted women and men, too, in rags and tatters; their greatest luxury---stirabout made of charity meal. These were the gene ral characteristics. Evidence of their dependence on charity is not wanting in the fact that last year they received 130 tons of seed potatoes and 39 tons of seed outs, and there was £2,000 distributed among them. Of course, when I speak of money I do not mean that it was given to them as absolute beggars. They received it for work done, being employed for a length of time in making very useful roads through an almost impas-sable country. For the seed and money they are indebted to various sources, but they are doubly so to their very worthy parish priest, the Rev. Father McFadden. He had lett no stone unturned in

SEEKING THEIR WELFARD,

and has spared no labor in lighting their bat tles. This morning he was at his post when the sheriff and his force arrived, and he never for a moment deserted it throughout the day. The first house visited was that of dolar Eelly who owes a year a ren , amounting to Cl 2s., and costs of the proceedings brought in the courts by the landlord, amounting to £3 17s 4d. The poor fellow, an old man on the brink of the grave, spoke to the priest, the only one in the crowd who could understand him (except a specially employed Irish speaking policeman), and declared most solemnly that he was unable to pay a penny. After this declaration the sheriff's officers set to work to remove the miserable furniture. The agent, Mr. Hews ton, took his seat on a large stone close to the doorway with a rifle standing between his knees, and clatched in one hand a parcel of staples and nails, which he afterwards used in fastening up the doors of the house from

THE PROPER HAD CEEN EVETED.

Pather McFadden drew the attention of District Inspector Sullivan to the fact that Mr. Hewston had his gan in his possession, and wished to know if he was licensed to car ry it. The reverend gentleman received but scant courtesy from the inspector at first, but he afterwards condescended to inquire, when magistrate. At length the house was cleared and the door fastened, and we took up our march to Michael Metiowan's, who also owes a year's rent, and is subject to similar co to Here the same process was gone through, and still the same in the cases of Alexander Ferry, Neil Mulhern, Patrick O'Brien, Owea Curran, John Feeney and Hugh McGeever. The next house we came to was where we Susan McGeever, John McGeever and Charle. McGeever. The scene here was positively heartrending. Susan McGeever is an old woman over 80 years of age. She sat doubled up in a corner near the door unable to move except by the assistance of her son, who was obliged to carry her in his arms from place to place. Father MFadden objected most strenuously to her removal. The sheriff begged mercy for her, but the agent would not be moved unless a year's rent, Ll 12s., out of the two years' due, were

PAID ON THE SPOT.

This could not be done, and the poor woman roadside. Here I passed her an hour after-wards crouching at a turf fire with her son and her little grand-children. As the day wore on till three o'clock the last hour came, and fourteen families in all were thrown out on the bleak roadside. It may be here mentioned that although due notice had been given to the poor law authorities not one of the oflicials put in an appearance to give assist-ance to the evicted, if such were needed or would be accepted. They have, however, been promised a moderate support by their good priest till the battle has been still further fought, and it is likely the neighbors will give them shelter for a time, or they will erect temporary dwellings on someland where they will be most welcome. A striking fact in connection with these cases is that all the tenants evicted to-day or about to be evicted have been in the land court within a week, and the judicial rents have not yet been fixed.

IRONCLADS IN COLLISION.

DUBLIN, July 21.—The British ironclads Defence and Valiant collided to night in Bantry Bay. The Valiant lost several boats, had her bulwarks smashed and many armor plates started. The Defence had a hole eleven feet long and one and a half feet wide stove in her ram. Her foremost compartment is full of water and her bow twisted. She lost her jib-boom and foretop gallant mast. No lives were lost. Great coolness was displayed by the men The captain of the Defence will be court-martialed. The Defence is a vessel of 6,270 tons, commanded by Captain E. J. Pollard; the Valiant is of 6,710 tons, commanded by Captain C. C. F. Knowles. Both belong to the coast guard SELVICE.

There have been more than forty failures

BLAINE ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

His Views on the Tariff, Foreign Policy and the Shipping Interests-A Strong Protec tionist Document.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18.—Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance has just been issued. It begins by saying that in enumerating the is-surveyon which the Republican party appeals for opular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has proparty given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the trainion imports. On that question the wo political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the estab-lishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steedily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents

DESTROYED TARIFFS ARRANGED FOR PROTEC

TION, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted -- never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Con-It then goes on to discuss the tariff question from a strongly Protectionist point of view, and, after reciting the tariff history of the United States up to 1860, says :- After 1830 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the Census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$11,000,000,000.) This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased 60 per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per centshowing a vistly cultaneed wealth per capital willing the people. Thirty shows out millions of dollars had been added during these twenty

years to THE PERCIANENT WEALTH OF THE NATION. These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-live million dollars per month surpasses the experiences of all other nations, ancient or Even the opponents of n venue: system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can found to the insterial progress of the United States since the accession of the Republican party to power. Mr. Blaine then says that the accusation that the revenue produces a large surplus is met by the fact that this surplus goes to the extinguishment of the public debt and the reduction of taxation. As regards the accusation that protection reduces the foreign commerce of the country, he says it is a common error to confound commerce with the carrying trade, He admits that the carrying trade of the United States has decreased since 1860, but

maintains that its FOREIGN COMMERCE HAS INCREASED.

Mr. Blaine says that the tariff has increased Mr. Blame says that the action in the export trade, fostered agriculture, and the madenic and laborer. With benefitted the mechanic and laborer. With regard to the foreign policy of the United States Mr. Blaine says : - Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. are at peace with the world-at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or dis tract us. Happily removed by our geograph ical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to entitivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglement in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States. He then goes on to say that the United States should maintain closer relations with the nations of the western hemisphere, and invite them to join in an agreement for international arbitration. He, however, regards the trade with Spanish America as unsatisfactory, because the imports exceed the exports by one hundred million dollars. He thinks the market for United States products in these countries should be enlarged. As to

THE SOUTH, he says that the Democratic party is an enemy

to southern prosperity, because invoking southern political consolidation. He praises the civil service of the United States under all administrations, and inferentially endorses the present civil service law. With regard to the shipping interest, he says: The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of landholders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the Public Domain, which should hence-forth be held as a sucred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the owner-ship of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be dis-One hundred thousand acres of couraged. land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are sliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so.

It is claimed that the Colorado grass crop will be worth \$30,000,000 this year.