

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year \$1.50 If paid strictly in advance.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN, Proprietor of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS

- 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment. 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not. 3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away. 4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prima facie of intentional fraud.

WEDNESDAY..... JANUARY 30, 1899

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, St. Francis de Sales. THURSDAY, Jan. 31, St. Martin. FRIDAY, Feb. 1, St. Peter Nolasque. SATURDAY, Feb. 2, Purification B.V. SUNDAY, Feb. 3, 4th after Epiphany. MONDAY, Feb. 4, St. Andrew Corsini. TUESDAY, Feb. 5, St. Agatha.

The Evangelical Mistake.

It is high time that those newspapers and associations of sectaries, who seem to believe themselves charged with a mission to subvert Catholic institutions in the Province of Quebec, should be told in clear, temperate, but unmistakable, language how their conduct is regarded, and how their insulting aggressions are likely to eventuate.

Experience and observation have convinced us that the Protestant people, as a class, do not look with favor on the programme of irritation pursued by certain denominational clergymen and self-appointed leaders in the press. As a general thing, they are content to live on neighborly terms with their Catholic fellow-citizens, and avoid all causes of contention. As sensible men with business habits and connections, they recognize the logic of the situation, and deprecate all agitations which can only embitter social relations without improving their position.

It is different, however, with many of their "spiritual guides"—Evangelical missionaries whose militant Protestantism is never satisfied unless engaged in attacks on the Catholic Church, sneering at Catholics, or devising schemes for the destruction of "Romanism." Too often, we are sorry to confess, they succeed in creating a disturbance, as a result of the friction they wantonly promote, but the fact that their recent combined and most strenuous efforts to assert Protestant supremacy in this province have not obtained any marked success, shows how intangible their alleged grievances really are. This is not astonishing. Protestant clergymen, as a rule, in Canada having imbibed their sentiments from the fountains of English heresy, are swayed by prejudices of education, pitiable to those who do not share those prejudices, while profoundly unconscious themselves of the mental eclipse under which they are struggling. To them, perhaps, more than to any other class of men the aspiration of Burns should occur—

"O, that some power the gift wad gi' us, To see ourselves as others see us!"

A famous writer long ago observed under somewhat similar conditions that clergymen, without pausing to consider the possible results of their conduct, act on the principle that "everything is lawful to the saints, and that they alone have property in their goods." But they must learn, however disagreeable the lesson may be, that this province of Quebec is a Catholic country, where the rights and privileges of the Catholic Church in addition to having been confirmed by treaty and Act of Parliament, are fixed by the will of the vast majority of the people.

There is no necessity, as will be readily admitted, for emphasizing the truth that this majority has no desire to curtail in any way the rights of their Protestant neighbors, but they are clearly entitled to demand respect for their religion and obedience to the laws. English soldiers at Cairo the other day turned out and presented arms to "the sacred carpet" borne through the streets in a Mohammedan religious procession; English clergymen in Canada will not have the decency to let Catholics worship God in peace after the manner of their fathers, but seek all possible occasions to remind them that they are "ignorant, superstitious and priest-ridden." This, too, when they must know, if they know anything, that the Catholic population of Quebec compares favorably, mentally and morally, with any people on the earth.

Here it would not be out of place to ask those zealots to ponder on the significant fact that, while they are striving to obtain converts from Unholy to Protestantism among those whom they regard as ignorant and superstitious, the converts from Protestantism to Catholicity are among the most highly educated and intelligent of the best classes in Europe and America.

But what we particularly desire to impress upon these clergymen is the wisdom and desirability, for the sake of themselves and their people, of changing their plan of campaign. What we have already designated as "the programme of irritation," is not only

fruitful and dangerous, but also lacking in common sense. What hope can there be of successful persuasion when operations are begun with expressions of contempt? Toleration being granted to all religions, it is a piece of uncharitable presumption on the part of the preachers of a tolerated sect to insult and deride the faith of the people among whom they are permitted to dwell.

Although the continual indulgence in these evangelic eccentricities are mostly allowed to pass in silence, let it not be supposed they evoke no feeling of resentment. Indeed, we are pretty sure that, were it not for these exhibitions of bigotry so frequently displayed at Protestant gatherings and from Protestant pulpits, there would be no friction between Catholics and Protestants in this province, no cause for complaint on either side. Mr. Mercier, as head of the government, has given frequent proofs of his friendship for the Protestant minority and his desire to do away with their possible grievances, yet we have seen with what aury ingratitude he has been treated. Perhaps these evangelic gentlemen would not be satisfied unless they had a grievance, and experience may have confirmed them in the idea that it pays to have one.

It is certain, however, that abuse of Catholicity and threatenings against Catholics can serve no good purpose. Such a course does not and cannot improve the position of the minority nor lessen the strain of religious relations. A change in the direction of Christian charity expressed in word and deed would be a vast improvement; it might lead to a reformation in manners, and is, at all events, worth a trial.

How to Utilize the Nihilists.

Whether the Ford Bill, now before the United States Congress to restrict immigration and put a stop altogether to the influx of undesirable persons from Europe, becomes law in its present shape or not, it is clear that the gates of the new world are about to be closed against the human flood which has been pouring into this continent in huge ever-increasing volume for the last fifteen years.

When we consider the character of that immigration, its present effects and possible results, we are forced to admit that the proposed legislation is fully justified as a political, social and industrial act of self-preservation.

The vice, ignorance, misery, degradation, with their physical and moral concomitants of deformity, insanity and crime, produced by the despotisms and aristocracies of the Old World, in turn produced the Red Terror for which those powers were only too glad to find an outlet on the shores of America. But even the vast area and almost unlimited assimilative capacity of the United States have a limit, and the despotic governments of Europe have suddenly been apprised of the disagreeable fact that they can no longer make an annual general jail delivery of their paupers, criminals and revolutionists at the expense of the people of this continent.

Once upon a time the boast of America was that she offered a free welcome to all persons fleeing from tyrant ridden nations of Europe, but since the tyrants entered into the bust, gone of making her shores a vast Botany Bay, whether they deported the vilest, most wretched, worthless and dangerous of their people, the sentimental boast has had to give way to practical considerations. It was seen that the whole movement had assumed a new character.

In former times men seeking peace and freedom were gladly welcomed. But the revolutionary era of 1848-60 having resulted in the establishment on a firmer basis than ever of the old system on quasi-constitutional lines, the genius of Metetrnich provided crowned heads with a policy which Americans, with all their boasted stoutness, are only now beginning to dimly comprehend. Indeed we may safely assert that the United States, by freely admitting the exodus from Europe, have not only preserved the crowns of Europe, but also strengthened and prolonged the system of which they are the heads. We may, therefore, accept as unexaggerated the accounts by cable of the consternation which the Ford Bill has created among those oligarchs whose business it is to devise measures for the maintenance of the cruel, debasing, barbarous despotisms of Europe.

With America shut against their *mauvais sujets*, they must keep them at home to concoct conspiracies and manufacture bombs or go to war to give them employment—happily, perhaps, to get rid of them. Unfortunately, however, war would be almost certain to entail revolution—a point in the forecast of events where the science of government on the European plan reaches its final perplexity. Under these circumstances, when America puts up the bar, we would respectfully suggest Africa as a new dumping ground for the offshoots of the congested empire and kingdoms. There is a fine field in the Dark Continent for the dissipation of the exuberant energies of Communists, Socialists and Nihilists, who now plague the lives of the king, lings, Kaisers and Czars. It offers

"Ample room and verge enough The characters of Hell to trace."

There, if anywhere, the doctrines of those who would pull down society and abolish all government should find opportunity for practical experiment. Let philosophers of the Herr Most stamp try their hands on the king of Ahantee, argue out the question of human regeneration with such gentlemen as Tippo-Tib and the neighboring black potentates in the region of the great equatorial lakes. Established monarchies and republics in Europe and America would regard their efforts with complacency, if not approval, and, perhaps, might lead them some dynamite and other similar congenial accessories to help along the experiment. We can imagine a

certain severe sense of gratification being enjoyed at Berlin and St. Petersburg on reading reports from the scene of operations. Bismarck himself could afford to smile at them, and, perhaps, felicitate the pugnacious William after the manner of the woman, who, when she saw her husband engaged in a fight with a bear, declared she didn't care a cent which got the best of it.

Everybody will agree that Africa would be well rid of the hideous monstrosities who "govern" its several territories. Let the Nihilists begin with them. And when they have dynamited them off the face of the earth and demonstrated to an admiring world the wisdom, truth, beauty and success of their theory and methods, the peoples of Europe will not be slow to follow their example and get rid of their tyrants, who, after all, differ only in degree, not in kind, from the enslaving, human sacrificing, cannibalistic kings of Africa.

As an alternative policy to that of Metetrnich now exploded and played out the value of our African scheme is not to be disputed.

The I. F. Conspiracy.

A dangerous conspiracy against the liberties of the people of Canada appears to have been concocted with the connivance of the Federal Government. Mr. Sanford Fleming, addressing the Imperial Federation League at Ottawa a few days ago, said:—

"We rejoice to learn that the Canadian Government has taken a wise and practical step by which the objects which the League has in view will be advanced. It is not possible to praise the good results which may be the outcome of the Intercolonial Conference, which there is every prospect will soon be held in this city."

This goes to confirm the suspicion we expressed when the conference was first mooted. The Imperialist tendencies of the government have long been known, and some ministers have taken occasion to repudiate the charge of sympathy with the views entertained by their colleagues. Mr. Mercier's vigorous declaration against Imperial Federation, at the banquet given in his honor at this city, was followed, it will be remembered, by similar declarations by French Conservative leaders, who may thus be said to have given warning of the opposition that would arise should the project be pushed.

Notwithstanding this, there is pretty good evidence extant that a deep-laid scheme has been concocted with a view to bringing about such changes in the relations of the colonies to the empire as would make all outlying dependencies contributors to the war budget of England. That Sir John Macdonald is a party to this scheme is proved by his taking the initiatory step of inviting a conference of colonial delegates to meet at Ottawa for the ostensible purpose of discussing matters pertaining to intercolonial commerce. We can well conceive how a gathering of this kind, under skillful manipulation, could be deflected from its alleged purpose and made to assume a political aspect. The way Ontario and Nova Scotia were dragged into confederation without consulting the people, should warn us of the danger lurking in the projected conference.

Reduced to the simplest terms, the scheme of Imperial Federation, as advocated in this country, is that Great Britain shall discriminate in favor of her colonies and against foreign importations. This is established by the notice of motion given by Mr. Dalton McCarthy during the last session of the Dominion Parliament. This notice of motion reads as follows:—

"That it would be in the best interests of the Dominion that such changes should be brought about in the trade relations between the United Kingdom and Canada, as would give Canada advantages in the markets of the mother country not allowed to foreign states, Canada being willing, for such privilege, to discriminate in her markets in favor of Great Britain and Ireland, due regard being had to the policy adopted in 1879, for the purpose of fostering the various industries of the Dominion, and to the financial necessities of the Dominion."

Although the impracticability of this idea has been demonstrated, it has not been abandoned, for Mr. McNeil, M.P., speaking at Paisley, Oct., on the 22nd inst., reiterated it. Bait for the Imperialist hook should be less transparent. Mr. Barron, M.P., has ably and, we think, conclusively dealt with this pretension in a letter he wrote last month in reply to an invitation to address the Imperial Federation League at Peterboro. He pointed out that discrimination would increase the price of food to the masses of England's people, and this Great Britain would never tolerate. Her answer to such a proposition now can be surmised from the reply of the Imperial Government in 1843, to the emphatic protest of Canadians, against the removal by Great Britain of the then discrimination in favor of Canadian wheat and flour. This reply was in these words:—

"The interests of Canada have occupied the place to which they are justly entitled in the deliberations of Her Majesty's Government, upon this important subject and upon others which are akin to it. At the same time I need hardly point out to your Lordships that there are matters in which considerations immediately connected with the supply of food for the people of this country, and with the employment of its population, must be paramount."

No government in England which should propose a reversal of this policy could possibly survive to carry it out. And, without discrimination in the way suggested by Canadian Imperialists, Canada has nothing to gain and everything to lose by changing her present condition of freedom from English control to one of greater dependence. Under these conditions, as Mr. Barron shows, federation would obtain for us no advantages we do not now possess, while we would be called upon to bear our proportionate expense of the empire. What this expense possibly might be in the future, in the item alone of "War expense," may be estimated by England's wars since Queen Victoria ascended

the throne. In 1839 there was the Afghan war; in '39, the Aden rebellion; in '40, the Syrian war; in '41, the China war; in '42, the Cabul insurrection; in '43, the Soinde war; in '45, the Sikh war; in '47, the second Sikh war; in '50, the Kafir war; in '51, the Burmese war; in '54, the Crimean war; in '56, the China war; in '57, the Persian war; in '57, the Indian mutiny; in '60, the China war; in '60, the New Zealand war; in '63, the Ashantee war; in '65, the New Zealand war; in '67, the Abyssinian war; in '73, the Ashantee war; in '79, the Afghan war; in '81, the Transvaal war; in '82, the Egyptian war; in '84, the Sudan war, and in '88 a second Sudan war. Even at the present moment England has no less than three wars on hand, the result of which, one way or the other, can be of no consequence to Canadians. Yet these expeditions in Burmah, Siam and Tibet are hugely expensive. As Mr. Barron says:—

"Taxation for such purposes would have to be borne by Canada as part of the Empire. There could not be taxation without representation. It was the violation of this principle that produced the American revolt. Such representation would be possessed not alone by Canada, but, on this hemisphere, by the Bahamas, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, Guiana, Honduras, Jamaica, and Turk's Island, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands, with a population of not more than 3,000,000 people; at the antipodes, by Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, N. S. Wales, New Zealand, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Fiji Islands, with a population of not more than 5,000,000 people; by England's 1,750,000 subjects in Africa, and by her 175,000 subjects in Malta, Heligoland, and Gibraltar, and, in India and Asia, by her subjects numbering now nearly 200,000,000.

"When the vastness of this Empire and the varied and distinctly opposite interests of its parcels are considered, one is forced to look upon Confederation of the Empire as a dream scarcely to be realized. India and Asia with their representatives could control the destinies of all British subjects, a most dangerous contingency, you must admit. Canada's 6,000,000 view with alarm, and perhaps rightly so, the influence of 60,000,000 of American citizens under a policy of Commercial Union. How much more would Canada have to fear from the disturbing disposition of 200,000,000 of an Asiatic and Indian population, whose religion is repugnant to that of Christianity, and whose interests and sympathies are out of touch with those of the Canadian people."

Persistence in advocating federation in face of these unanswerable arguments can only be properly characterized as treason to Canada. It must also be observed that federation would involve discrimination by the colonies in favor of England. In that case what would become of our vaunted National Policy? The more the scheme is studied, the more retrogressive and impossible of practical application it appears. Yet the action of the Dominion government, the speeches of its prominent supporters, the very name of the new Conservative organ at Toronto indicate the existence of a conspiracy to curtail colonial liberties and make our people amenable to taxation for Imperial purposes.

But there are other not less potent considerations. The genius of our people is opposed to institutions which Englishmen do not seem inclined to alter or remove. We have no use for an hereditary legislature, a state church, nor do we desire to be saddled with that vast system of out-door relief for the aristocracy connected with the diplomatic service, the army, navy, and ecclesiastical establishment of England.

This agitation, however, emphasizes the charge that confederation has not been a success, and that further change in our political constitution is necessary, or, at all events, desirable. It indicates a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction with things as they are. But the essence of the whole matter lies in the scare felt at Tory headquarters by the growth of popular sentiment in the direction of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Visionary, illogical, impracticable though it be, it serves a party purpose as a political counter-irritant. Nevertheless, it contains a kernel with a dangerous sprout which must be crushed before it germinates.

The Shame and Disgrace of British Toryism.

Irish patience, sorely tried, is beginning to show signs of exhaustion. The jails and prisons all over the island are crowded with men whose only offences have been the defence of their homes and the exercise of free speech. In some of these prisons are confined venerable priests for having dared to counsel their flocks not to submit to a system of extortion that would leave them and their families destitute.

It would seem as if the Salisbury government, convinced of the failure of their policy, baffled and enraged, have determined to wreak all the vengeance they can on the Irish people and their leaders before they are driven ignominiously from places they have disgraced by their stupidity and brutality. They have brought the laws they made into the same contempt with which they themselves are regarded.

There can be no doubt whatever that Balfour and his abettors would massacre the Irish people wholesale if they dared. There can be no question as to their desire to deluge Ireland with the blood of her people. All they want is an excuse. But let us hope that the magnificent self-restraint which has won the admiration of the world will still enable them to present the impassible front of passive resistance to the savage fury of a cowardly ministry and its ferocious instruments. Talk about crime and retaliation! Does any one imagine that, if the Irish were so disposed, they could not fill all England with terror. Reflection on what they could do in the way of reprisal, were they not guided and controlled by the wise counsel of their leaders and by friendship for the great Liberal party of England, reduces the miserable attempts of the Times to ostracize them to the most contemptible of farces. The seven plagues of Egypt would be a mere picnic to what the

Irish could accomplish against the Tory Pharaoh were they not restrained by the considerations already mentioned.

And all these hideous atrocities, accounts of which fill all letters from Ireland in the daily press, are perpetrated, as Frederick Harrison shows in his noble article in the Contemporary Review, to uphold the cause of the worst landlords that ever robbed and ruined a nation. "Now, as of old," writes Mr. Harrison, "the mass of the wretched peasants have wrung from them their hard gains in distant labor, and even the wages earned by their children in America, to be paid to absentee creditors under a system of legalized extortion and statutory plunder. As of old, the labor of their hands, the homesteads they have created, and the houses they have built, are still confiscated as before, though by an indirect process which is called by mockery law. As of old, resistance to extortion is a crime to be punished with savage cruelty. The men who counsel them are thrust into felons' cells, and brutally outraged. The men who defend their cause are assailed with malignant passion and organized calumny."

Such is the testimony borne by one of the most eminent of living Englishmen to the character of English rule in Ireland!

Surely such outrages against God and humanity cannot go on much longer without punishment and redress. Again, as Mr. Harrison scathingly says, the perpetrators of these outrages are filling the air with their orles about the crimes and follies of Irish tenants. "One smiles at their crocodile tears over the wrongs of poor boycotted peasants; peasants whom they and their forefathers into the third and fourth generation—may to the tenth and twentieth generation—have persecuted, starved and plundered. It is a bitter mockery to hear them dilate upon the atrocity of this and that outrage, when the history of the English in Ireland is one weary story of organized outrages." In words of burning indignation Mr. Harrison denounces "the life-long misery inflicted on millions of Irish people, and the Russian terrorism permanently substituted for the common law of a kingdom." Their biting sarcasm he observes that "all this raving about Empire, and the Sun of England and the Union Jack, means merely that an order of rich men are trembling to think the days of extortion are all but ended. Law and Order are very fine words," he continues, "but they sound strangely in the mouths of men who have organized a system of martial law in order to maintain a system of extortion."

When to these crimes of government are added such abuses of power as the arrest of Mr. Sheehy at Glasgow, the violence of the police at Carrick-on-Suir, the travesty of justice daily exhibited by Balfour's Removable, and the cup of Irish exasperation is indeed full to overflowing. The only consolation is that the end is near. England with her own hand must wipe out the shame and disgrace of Tory misgovernment in Ireland.

The Pope's Illness.

A cable despatch, dated Monday, 28th inst., states that His Holiness the Pope was that day taken seriously ill and remained unconscious for an hour. This distressing news has created profound sorrow throughout all Christendom. There is reason, however, to regard the report as an exaggeration, inasmuch as the despatch has not been confirmed down to the time of our going to press.

Equality.

CRANBOURNE, P.Q., Jan., 1899. To Editor TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,—We read in the Declaration of Independence of the United States the following:— "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Mr. Editor, in the Province of Quebec, at least among a certain class, it does not appear to be self-evident "that all men are created equal," for it is openly taught (even from the pulpit) that all men are not created equal; the teachers even go so far as to draw examples from nature, in pointing out the height of one tree above another in the forest; the height of one mountain above another, to prove the doctrine false "that all men are created equal."

At this hour, Mr. Editor, when the question of annexation to the United States is openly discussed, your readers are very anxious to be enlightened on this subject of human equality, for it is very possible that in the near future they may become citizens of the Great Republic of human equality. On the surface of society as it exists now, and has always existed, we perceive certain inequalities which appear incompatible with the doctrine of all men being created equal. Be pleased to explain in what sense "all men are created equal."

P. CASSIDY.

[We are told that all men are equal in the sight of God, and, in the sense of the words of the Declaration of American Independence, they are equal, inasmuch as the author of that document only referred to political equality in citizenship. In any other sense than equality in the sight of God and in citizenship the proposition laid down is not a self-evident truth. The unfortunate offspring of vice, born to idleness or a predisposition to larceny and crime is stamped by nature with the brand of inferiority. From this extreme instance the scale of physical, mental and moral inequality extends throughout the whole human race. Yet the most unfortunate and debased have an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, provided always that they do not infringe upon the rights of others in the same pursuit. It must, however, be borne in mind that all men, no matter how exalted their position may be, must learn obedience and submit to servitude. The idea of equality expressed by the Declaration of Independence does not transcend any moral principle and may be

frankly accepted for what it is, namely, the Republican doctrine of political equality among the citizens of the United States.—Ed. TRUE WITNESS.]

THE Ontario Legislature was opened last Thursday by Lt. Governor Campbell with a pleasing absence of fuss and feathers. The "Speech from the Throne" was a practical exposition of the provincial policy. It began with congratulations on the recent decision of the Judicial committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, confirming the right of the province to the Crown lands, including timber and minerals, situate within the provincial boundaries, as declared in 1884. The announcement was also made that there is a prospect of the northern and westerly boundaries of the province being fixed by Imperial statute. Allusion was made to the fairly prosperous condition of agriculture, the development of mineral resources, scientific education and university endowment. Among the measures to be submitted are:— A new voters list act, embodying with the present law, so far as it is applicable, the provisions needed for carrying into full effect the legislation of last session in reference to manhood suffrage, and bills for increasing the efficiency of the factory act and the workmen's compensation for injuries act, and for further improving the laws respecting land titles and the registration of deeds. The speech concludes with the announcement of a surplus as usual.

RELATIONS between Germany and the United States are more than strained over Samoan affairs. The trouble has arisen on account of alleged German encroachments on the islands to the detriment of American interests and in defiance of treaty stipulations. The Washington government has despatched a naval force of several ships to Apia, the scene of the trouble, and England is said to support the American attitude. The German press, said to be inspired by Bismarck has adopted a defiant tone towards the United States, and war between the two nations is spoken of as a not remote possibility unless the Germans give satisfaction and abrogate their offensive claims. Meanwhile Congress has empowered the President to take what steps he may deem necessary to protect American rights, which practically gives him power to employ force and go to war for the preservation of Samoan independence. We think, however, that a settlement will be reached without resorting to that dire contingency.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a letter by Mr. James Brown, a farmer of Elderslie, Ont., dealing with the exodus from Canada to the United States. The facts and arguments he presents are unfortunately dimly true, and could be repeated by others in all parts of the country with slight variation. His letter supplies a good background to the banquet in this city, whereas the representative men of the class to whom the farmers and producers of the country are handed over, as he says, "to be pillaged," glorified the policy which has caused the exodus. The wonder is that those who remain endure it.

Two elections took place last Thursday. In Provencher, Manitoba, Mr. Laflamme, Conservative, was returned for the Commons, defeating Mr. Richard, Independent Liberal, and Mr. Clarke, Conservative. In Laprairie, Que., Mr. Goyette, Liberal Nationalist was elected to the Provincial Legislature, defeating Mr. Latourneau, Conservative, after a very exciting contest. The result in this county is accepted as another strong proof of the popularity of the Mercier government.

By dismissing Hon. Mr. Ross, Collector of Customs at Halifax, for a technical offence, the Ottawa government has been guilty of a piece of odious harshness. It was an act of revenge, because Mr. Ross was one of those who assisted in overthrowing the Pacific Soundal government of Sir John Macdonald, besides the place was wanted for a hungry and clamorous supporter.

The Board of Trade dinner at this city was simply a Tory glorification of Macdonaldism, although Lord Stanley somewhat dampened the ardor of the partisans present by deprecating the introduction of politics. The speeches were of the usual order, but the food was excellent.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Montreal. Portraits of Canadian celebrities, legal, business, civic, and ecclesiastical, crowd the number. Localities also, and a grouped photograph of the Ontario Legislature appear. Reproductions from well known artists are "Italian Girl," a study by Livorati, and "Parting" by Andreotti.

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Publishers, Grimsby, Ont.

The above the name of a neatly printed magazine, printed, as its name denotes, in the interests of "Fruits, Flowers, and Forestry." The contents are a coloured plate engraving of "The Idaho Pear," portrait of "Robert Barnett," view of Residences and Scenery, also an "Entomological Paper," "Floral and Pomological Papers," affording much very useful and interesting reading to those interested in these subjects.

PARIS ILLUSTRÉ. International News Company, New York.

Paris Illustré for January 12th, contains what, for a foreign periodical, may be regarded as an accurate sketch of the organization and capacity of the British army. Three colored pictures, one of "Life Guards, 1842," another of "A Royal Scotch Guard and Dragoon Guard," and one of "A Highlander," 42nd Regt., all by Vallet, serve to illustrate the sketch, which is from the pen of Louis Sergeant. The space of the whole number, with the exception of that devoted to "Paris Gossip," is taken up in this way. The number of Paris Illustré for Jan, 19th,