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WEDNESDAY......JULY 13, 1887

THE Catholic Herald, of New York city, which espoused the cause of Dr. McGlynn, has been forced to suspend.

The public debt of the United States was reand by \$16,000,000 in June. Canada can beast of her undiminished debt of \$300,-

New York Telegram of yesterday says : re is to be nothing inferential about · McGlynn's excommunication. He is to at off with all the public ceremonies apperto the rite."

FFALO PILL's daughter is said to be hasten towards the English court, where she will be and East, permit me to make you acquainted th Miss 'Mliss, of the Wild West. Shake and

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has signified his faith in the new Toronto Tory organ by subscribing r \$2,000 worth of stock. He did the same for he Mail, but never put up a cent. Others who to 's stock and paid the calls lost all they in-. . ed, and now the old game is to be played ....ia. Truly the Tories are "loyal" to Sir John. But those who subscribe this time ought co see that the "recouping" operation is settled in advance.

RISHOP NEEDHAM, of Ogdensburg, who rearrival concerning Dr. McGlyun :-

"If Dr. McGlynn should go to Rome he would be received very kindly. You see the Pope has no option in this matter. Dr. Mc-Prope has no option in this matter. Dr. Mc-Glynn has disobeyed the ecclesiastical laws governing the Catholic Church, and the Pope has no alternative but to enforce them. What would be the result should a precedent for a violation of apostolic law be established? There is no feeling against Dr. McGlynn, nor do I think any feeling of bittorness against the cause he is upholding. But his conduct cannot be judged on the merits of demerits of his views judged on the merits or demerits of his views, but according to apostolic law."

Our Picayune Postmaster-General has dis tinguished himself in a characteristic manner. He has virtually stopped the sale of postage stamps in stationery and druggists' shops by reducing the commission from 3 to 1 per cent. The vendors of stamps never regarded the sale as a matter of the slightest business value. They merely kept stamps for the convenience of the public. Now they will cease to do so, because the sale of stamps would be a nuisance. This new order is worthy of the giant intellect of the baby-rocki g minister, and perfectly in keeping with the save at the spiggot and waste at the bung policy of the Ottawa Government. Stupid, vexatious orders like this, calculated to | pany this showing are unexceptionable, so far as give untold inconvenience to the public, cannot be too severely consured.

We read in the London Universe that the Hon. Bernard Coleridge is eldest son to the Chief Justice of England and heir to a pecrage. He is Parliamentary representative of the Attercliffe division of Sheffield. He is also a Home Ruler. The Mayor of the cutlery capital asked him to take part in the local jubilee celebration. Here is his answer:

Though others have naturally many sources of satisfaction at progress achieved, which give reality to the commemoration which they celebrate, yet I for my part feel that while the present horrors are going on in Ireland in our name, I cannot with sincerity join in a public celebration which could afford opportunity for any self-congratulation.

These are the words of a plucky and conscientious man, and deserve to be rememembered by Irishmen. Mr. Wilson, one of Mr. Coleridge's colleagues, has adopted the same course.

has turned up to the public gaze in London. The Barop de Blaquiere was brought before the magistrate at Marlborough street police office the other day on a charge of begging. He spent the Jubilee in jail. This illustrious member of the Upper Ten is in the habit of horrowing twopence from his landlady and prefers the casual promoted shoeblack, and while the valet car ried his epistles to the mansions of the affluent, "the distinguished nobleman now languishing they were in the proper place, who ever them in or leave them to die of exposure. That clares that in the last electoral struggle at

round the corner like Chevy Slime. There is, actual warfare shells are never loaded till the or was, a genuine Baron de Blaquiere, whose motto is "hold to the truth." He is mentioned in Debrett as Chief Aluager of Ireland (aluager is one who measures by the ell). Probably this illustrious nobleman was one of those who got the artillery service of every country in the passions without regard to consequences. an inch and took an ell. Hence the motto. He | world. is, however, a fine specimen of the Trish incubi when reduced to poverty. He ought to be appointed a magistrate under the Crimes Act. Others, not a whit better than he, have been thus provided for.

PROTOUND sorrow will be the universal feeling among Catholics everywhere at the result of the difficulty of which Dr. McGlynn is the central figure. He is now formally cut off from the Church, and it remains to be seen whether those who sustained bim in his opposition to the commands of his ecclesiastical superiors will stand by him. The principles and the movement for which he has shown his willingness to risk the greatest of misfortunes may be all that he claims for them and be destined to revolutionize society. But we fear that they will end, as so many previous departures of the same kind have

concerning its statement that "Sir Hector's contestation in Three Rivers and Mr. McGreevy in Quebec West have been interfered with by elements outside of the leaders," the Quebec Telegraph says :-

this matter. Some time ago it occurred to the leaders of both sides of the House in Parliament, that many contestations could be settled that years and years would elapse before such cases would be concluded in our courts. For instance, in Three Rivers the election contesta-tions of Sir Hector and Hon. Turcotte were arranged to be dismissed in Court, by default. Now, what really occurred is this, that while Mr. Turcotte's was thrown out of the Court of Review here, that of Sir Hector was proceeded with at Three Rivers, through Mr. L. V. Pelletier putting in an appearance. The matter has caused a good deal of gossip, and will end, if not prieviously arranged, in strange complica-Those who are charged with the settlement of the matter feel very much annoyed, and are bound to follow it up. This is our explanation of the matter, and we are sure fri nd Post will see how matters stand in contestation

This only confirms our previous suspicions that electoral fraud has been supplemented by

An Ot'awa Government organ quotes the following paragraph from the N.P. Tariff Bill of 1879 to prove that the Tories are not opposed

"Any or all the following articles-that is to say: Animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables including potatoes and other roots, plants, trees erican, her father. Mrs. Vatten, of the peas, havley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, butter, cheese, fish, (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats, (fresh, salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats, (fresh, salted or smoked), and lumber may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this act, upon rroclamation. whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be free of duty or a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when

the great fact that the whole situation has changed, since the act of 1879 has been a dead failure so far as bringing about the results condirectly the reverse of that claimed for it. It is cently returned from a visit to Rome, is re- has proved ruinous to the agricultural interests | eighty-four days." This we regard as a magniported as having said in an interview on his of the country, and must give way to a broader | ficent proof of the meal and ability of the friends policy of continental freedom in matters of trade of Ireland, and we accept it as an augury of the and commerce.

> WHO FEARS TO SPEAK OF '87? The final act of Tory infamy was carried on a third reading in the British House of Commons

Majority..... 87 
 Year
 87

 Of Coercion Acts
 87

# DEBT.

Canadian finances under Tory manipulation have a touching affinity to Scotch metaphysics. Take, for instance, the statement that appears in the Kazoot of this morning. We are gravely told that "it must be borne in mind that the figures given below will be considerably altered by the final statement; the present surplus will be reduced and the net debt cor.

and that this increase will be greatly exceeded

by the amounts spent on capital account."

at the citadel of Quebec reveal some rather extraordinary features of Canadian militarism. In the first place, we are told that the stables where the fire originated were a perfect tinder box. Such a construction within an important fortification is a thing unheard of anywhere save ANOTHER sweet specimen of Irish aristocracy under the supervision of the genius that presides over Canadian militia affairs. We are also informed that the magazine was surrounded by piles of cordwood. A more admirable arrangement for bringing about a great explosion could hardly be devised. But what astonishes us most reasonably maintained that the Sisters should is the bursting shells. Were these engines of destruction loaded and packed in straw, or hid ward to gilded saloons. He kept a valet, a in the woodpile, so that in case of fire they servation, we must not forget that they are would be handy for doing the largest amount of damage? Anyway, supposing infants are left at their door. They must take and home ruel won the day. Mr. Clanov de-

ent regulations; if so they are an exception to

We have long been familiar with the almost hopeless rottenness of the military service of the Dominion, owing to the extent with which it is permeated by favoritism, political and otherwise. There are, of course, good and able officers, but they are overborne by secret influences, and the whole service is rendered of doubtful value on account of the incapacity and worse of those at the head of the department at Ottawa. Certainly if a detachment of Hottentots had possession of the garrison of Quebec they could not have shown more ignorance in the disposal of stores than the late fire reveals on the part of men supposed to be trained to the service.

#### THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

For some time past the Landlordry of Ireland have issued a weekly seven-by-nine fly sheet filled with felsehoods concerning Irish affairs and garnished with abuse of the English Liberals and Irish Nationalists. The last number of this delectable publication to hand contains what it calls "The Obstruction Record." This is a tabular statement of the number of questions and speeches by the twenty-eight principal opponents of Coercion in the House of Commone during the present session. These figures are published with a view to discred.t the Opposition for pursuing a policy of obstruction. But the effect on all right thinking people will be the exact reverse. Especially will the friends of liberty at home and abroad applaud the heroic determination and exhaustive labor of the noble band who have so stepnly resisted the most tyrannical, unconstitutional measure ever proposed in the British Parliament.

We cannot, of course, vouch for the correctsess of figures coming from so doubtful and unrustworthy a source, but accepting them as they are we are glad to reproduce them. When a powerful English parliamentary party, led by the greatest of living statesmen, makes so per sistent a stand against the enemies of Irish free dom, we may be sure that the Tory policy of oppression and extermination is doomed to failure and speedy collapse, to be followed by the triumphent vindication of the alternative policy so ably and wisely advocated by Mr. Gladstone. The following is the table :-

Olyaptone, The lone will	D 10 -110 MIDI	
Name.	Questions.	Speech
Bradlaugh, C		~ <b>6</b> 6
Chance, P. A.		65
Clancy, J.		20
Clark, Dr.		24
Cony beare, C. A		38
Dillon, J.		54
Ellis, J. E		12
Flyna, J. C.	. 6	20
Gladstone, W. E		34
Harcourt, Sir Wm		42
		35
Harrington, E	===	60
Healy, M		148
Healy, T. M	, <i>51</i> . 3	
Kenny, M. J		44
Lavouchere, H		54.
Molloy, B. C		43-
Nolan, Colosel		37
O'Connor, A		56 <sub>1</sub>
O'Connor, J	. 5	40
O'Connor, T. P	. 12	56
O'Doherty, J. E	. 15	37.
Parnell, C. S.	. 1	53.
Redmond, W	. 10	37.
Sexton, T	. 59	44
Tanner De	46	40

"From the foregoing," says the authority quoted, "it will be seen that five and twenty templated by the clause quoted. Eight years | members of the Imperial Parliament-seven practical experience has also demonstrated that | English and eighteen Irish-have between them the policy inaugurated in 1879 has had an effect | put 530 questions and made 1,168 spee. Les in the House of Commons during a period of coming victory of the principles of liberty and justice in the management of Irish affaire.

## THE FOUNDLINGS.

Interviews published by THE POST concerning the treatment of foundlings have caused a profound sensation. The statements made by Dr. Laberge in the first instance contained details of misery too horrible to contemplate; yet it is a fact that this unnatural evil has been going on unchecked for a long period of years. Commenting on the reports in THE POST, the Witness remarks :--

The scene described by Dr. Laberge of three children being murdered—not kindly and clean-ly murdered by suffocation or strangulation or stabbing, but with every possible concomitant of filth, torture and starvation—is not a thing that has now happoned once and for the first time. It is the custom by which a wholesale establishment murders children by the score, by the hundred, by the thousand. It has not been unknown. It is at least fifteen years—since the Witness described the condition of things in a precisely similar way to what Dr. Laberge does now. At that time a leading physician came out in print and told us, as Dr. Laberge does now, that the good Sisters could not help it, as they had no money to buy milk. That was just at the time when they were covering acres of ground with costly buildings. The murderess at Cote St. Louis might better plead the same thing. Dr. Laberge makes out that charity is not even invoked on behalf of these innocents. The two hundred dollar grant of Government is he says, manifestly not enough to give the children any better treatment. The good Sisters have been called by mistake the Sisters of Charity. They are a colonization society to people heaven with misbegotten souls. Are Protestants free from blame? A large proportion of the children born at our maternity hospitals, instead of being cared for by the mother in harmony with every we of earth and heaven, so within a day or two lesome institution, and until recently all such went direct to this torture and death. It is not easy to see at first sight why Dr. Laberge did not have the woman he describes arrested as a murderess, why no magistrate does so, why no combination of citizens does so. But it is all explained by use and wont and the fact that anyone who moved in the matter would bring down the wrath of powerful interests upon him and do himself no good. All honor to the courageous Post, which has nobly taken up the defence of the inn cents against a system as compared with which Herod's was lovingkindness itself.

It is quite true that the Witness did deal with this question, but then, as now, it made the grave mistake of assailing the Sisters in a manner which led the public to attribute its exertions to sectarian animosity rather than to benevolence and philanthropy. While it may be not assume the charge of foundlings when insufficient means were provided for their pre largely without option in the matter. The made directly. It was home rule vs. coercion n prison" was accustomed to wait for him heard of loaded shells being kept in store? In they do all within their power cannot be denied. Spalding the ery presence of an Irish member and others who howled most loudly against the and give a powerful impalua to the movement

The Government is primarily to blame batteries are manued for action, and no more for not having placed the matter are loaded than are actually used. Of course under statutory regulation. Of course the our Canadian military heroes may have differ origin of the evil is beyond remedy so long as men and women indulge their But do not the facilities, provided so abundantly by private houses for the secret disposal of illegitimate children, act as an encouragement to vice? We think so. It would therefore appear that the first thing to be done is to place all such places under close supervision by competent Government officials, and enforce an exact system Of registration. If this would not check the vice. it would at least prevent our city being made the dumping ground for the illegitimate of the neighboring cities, provinces and states. THE Pour will gladly lend its best endeavors to reduce the misery and shame it has exposed, but and the men who hold land and titles may leav's methods of rasing funds at their expense we cannot help seeing that our efforts will be seriously weakened should influences such as and reflect on what was done in France in those wielded by the Witness be directed into 1798. attacks on religious institutions, which are no way responsible for social vice and Governmentine glect. If a public meeting were called, whereat a full and frank exposition of the whole matter could be had, we think a pressure could be brought to bear through public opinion on the Dominion and Provincial Governments, both of which have juris iction - the one in the criminal, the other in the civil aspect -means would be found to put an end to a state: of things which is a blet of burning shame on our christianity and sivilization. Let the Witness abandon its needless and unjust assaults on the Sisters and join with us in an unsectarian and purely social effort to overcome this great evil, and we cannot doubt but success will crown our efforts, for there are thousands of good people of every creed ready and willing to lend a hand in the good work.

THE MANDATE OF THE ELECTORS.

Although the Crimes Bill has passed its last stage, and now only awaits the signature of the Queen to become law. there are daily in. oreseing proofs that the perty responsible for the crowning infamy of its provisions have but a slippery hold on the reins of parliamentary strength. The splendid victory scored by the Gladstone Liberals at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, furnishes fresh and undeniable proof of the steady advance made by the cause of Home Rule among the British constituencies. When we consider the conditions of the contest, the triumph of the popular cause becomes doubly significant and emphatic. The glantor of the jubilee had been worked to its fullest effect and extent by the Tory leaders, who claimed that lovalty to the crown was inextricably mixed un and connected with loyalty to the ministers, who were battling, so they claimed, for the preservation of the union and the integrity of the empire. Then, to, the agricultural laborers were coerced and intimidated by the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist land owners and employers, and told that the permanency of their occupation depended on ministerial success. Add d to these adverse influences was the fact that the candidate who stood in the home rule interest had been rejected/by the constituency twice inside of two years. All the jealousies, all the personal antaronisms of local leaders remained unbealed. And yet he won a decisive and overwhelming who le magazines full, so to speak, for we read: victory. In 1886, when Gladstone appealed to | were woited, the Tories won by only 78, the total igure 34 being 4,658 to 4,580. Last Friday the Gladstonian candidate polled 5,110 to 4,363. The coalition, therefore, lost 193-votes, while the followers of Gladstone gained 837, making a net gain for the cause of Home Rule of 1.035. Had the Liberals been beaten by the customary majority the result would have but slight signicance; had the ministry been defeated by a majority of asty or seventy-five the gain would have been substantial and cheering; but the carrying of the seat by a majority of 745, making a net gain in two years of 1,085 votes, amounts to a political revolution. The voice of Spalding is the voice of the democracy of England. And it pronounces, in the most emphatic tones, against coercion, eviction, gag law in Farliament and the unholy alliance of the marquises. It deals another deadly blow at Chamberlain and Hartington, and silences their nssient gabble about the commission they have received from the constituencies to maintain the union. Their course has been repudiated indignantly, and the great Liberal chieftain has been most significantly commended for his patriotism, his firmness and his loyalty to the people. When Goschen was defeated at Liverpool, and when two other seats were wrested from the combination, the drift of public senti-

Tory policy had been rejected, and the government should have found some convenient pretext for appealing to the country. Instead of doing this, they persisted in their brutal purpose to pass exceptional criminal legislation for Ireland in the face of the plain and undisputed fact that crime had reached the lowest point it had touched in five years. The mandate of the electors was ignored; the majority clung together with blind determination,. and, by sheer force of numbers, rushed their monstrous measures through the House. The London Times flooded the country with the vilest and most baseless slanders against Ireland's representatives; race prejudices and natreds were revived; the worst passions of religious fanaticism and bigotry were rekindled, and the coercionists flattered themselves with the soothing reflection that their policy met with popular approval.

ment had been adequately determined. The

But the returns from Spalding have disabused their minds of that delusion. The Gladstonian victory is a total rout. The Tories have saved absolutely nothing. They have lost a seat which belonged to them before they entered into an alliance with Hartington and Chamberlain, and the majority is so large as to be overwhelming. A significant feature of this memorable contest is the plain admission of the Liberal leaders that the Irish parliamentary party contributed the largest share to the effective result. Seven of Parnell's lientenants were on the ground from the opening of the canvass

would have injured the chances of the Liberal imposition of special tribute, forgot their com candidate. What a revolution has been worked plaints and worked with all their might to keep in a year! Will Lord Salisbury and Lord Mr. Chapleau in power. Evidently they must Hartington and Mr. Goschen and Mr. Ctam- have considered Tory Government, with the herlain still keep their eyes closed to the commercial corporations tax, was preferable to evident hostility of the electors to coer- Liberal Government without it. And since cion in Iteland? If they do they will find the country without a single issue, and to meet complain should Mr. Mercier allow the Act growing democracy of Lincolnshire. It is the verdict of the democracy of Great Britain. Politicians should not trifle with the sentiments and aspirations of this element of the popular is in need of revenue, and it is but right that tion. It will be the great force of the future, the wealthy people who approved Mr. Chapwell tremble when they realize ito atrength should enjoy a taste thereof. Of course, wa

#### POWERFUL ARGUMENTS.

to Unrestricted Reciprocity, have as their organ The World of that city. Every day it hurls the most convincing arguments against shown these gentlemen the folly of blind the new movement and southilates the advocates thereof with the most withering saiccam. Although we have given considerable study to government. The policy of refrenchment and this subject, we must make the humiliating confession that we are utterly prable to meet the powerful arguments of The World. How, for instance, can we withstand this crushing eds

"THE DECDENT BANKER AND THE LIBERAL MERCHANT.

"It is said that Mr. Darling will give a bonus to any man who will shot-gun John Peter McMillan, who got up the streamers at the Dufferin Lake picnic.'

This is terrible. We stand utterly confounded before the ghastly possibilities gresented by this shot-gun, especially as we don'tknow that it is loaded.

Again, we are plunged in miserable imberility when we attempt to reply to the following terrible indictment :--

From Port Hope Erastus crossed the lake he crossed the lake and crossed the lake, just because he had fizzled his fake.

It must be something awful "to fizzle a fake. Of course we have not the remotest idea what the phrase means, but that only shows the density of our ignorance and the superior vigor and beauty of English "as she is speke" in the columns of The World.

At Port Hope there was a great meeting at which a resolution was unanimously carried declaring "Commercial union is our politics, and we will not vote for either individual or party that cices not favor it."

This avowal of principle, and declaration of a new departure in party politics by a great gathering of intelligent Canadians are brushed away as mere cobwebs by the Napo conic pen of The World man in these terrible words :-

"I he only hope vouchsafed to the sight of the Win an Butterworth brigade during their Canadian tour was Port Hope, and even Port Hope d.d 1 10t tell a flattering tale.

Treatment of public questions in this masterly styles is irresistible. It would be folly to attem pt a reply. But the Know-nothing organist t iss an unlimited supply of these bombshells,

" Moreover, even the lemons used to manuthe country after his home rule-measure had fact ure lemonade for the Dufferin Lake circus been rejected in the Commons, the Tory and lake; came from New York at Mr. Wiman's ex-Liberal Unionist combination carried Spalding by a majority of 288, the vote standing 4,561 to 4,278. In the previous year, when the Liberals Lake's contribution to the liquid refreshments. The beer was of Canadian vintage, and enjoyed the distinction of having paid no license fees, which of course enhanced the vendor's profits the areupon."

> Aftenthis smashing the advocates of Unreat ricted Reciprocity, as a matter of course, hid th eir diminished heads. Overcome, beaten, bi oken, prostrated; the victorious rooster of The World sprang upon their prone carcasses and growed his triumphant kock-a-doodle-doo thus :---

> We started out to "down" them and we ""downed" them accordingly. We are glad that they considered themselves "downed." We might not have known it had they not said

> Alack and well-a-day! And so the movement for Unrestricted Reciprocity is dead as Cock

#### The World was the sparrow, With its bow and arraw

that did the grussome deed. But somehow we see that the annihilated Reciprocity men are unable to realize that they are killed. They are still going about with their eyes open, holding meetings, passing resolutions and acting generally in a way utterly unaccountable when we remember that they are all, as The World assures us, dead as Julius Casar. Thus The World and the facts do not hang together, so we must suspend judgment. It will be time enough to order the funeral when the corpse is ready.

THE COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS TAX.

The act empowering the Government of Quebec to impose special taxation on commercial corporations passed by the Chapleau administration and contested as ultra vires, having been declared valid by the Privy Council, is now the law of the land. It must be entorced or repealed. In Opposition, the party led by Mr. Mercier resisted the measure as one calculated to injuriously affect the business interests of the Province.

Events, however, that transpired subsequent to the passage of the act have deprived the corporations affected of all right to approach Mr. law. How the Premier may act under the cirbe remembered that Mr. Chapleau, just before the general provincial elections of 1881, to support him on the ground that while he had campaign work which produced such a glorious Mr. Chapleau carried the elections. Curiously till the closing of the polls. The issue was ardent supporters and used all their influence to defeat the party which had cham- rulers of the Church and the benefactors pioned their cause in the Legislature. Conser- of mankind. The fruitful energy of the Supreme vative bankers, manufacturers, insurance men, Pontiff must inspire a lively sense of gratitude

"angolist of the same of the bedieder to

they were willing to submit under such circum. themselves forced, in the near future, to go to stances, we cannot see what right they have to defeat so overwhelming that the Tory party which they thus accepted to go into operation, will not recover from its effects for a quarter of It is none of his work. He opposed it in the a century. Coercion must go; home rule must interest of the corporations; the corporations come. That is the verdict of the great and accepted it when they worked and voted to surtain its author, Mr. Chapleau, in power. Therefore, the logic of letting them wear the blister is inexorable. At any rate the province still oppose the principle of the Act. It is un. just and indefensible. But as money is needed. not more, however, than the persons interested require a lesson in politics and political econo-A section of the people of Toronto, opposed my, Mr. Mercier might very properly collect the arrears accumulated under the Act and repeal it after he had partizesship. Reform and Liberal government, however, is very different from machine Tory economy lately inaugurated at Quebec will in due time enable Mr. Mercier to conduct the affairs of the province so as to avoid imposing special Burdens on any class. It is therefore within the region of probability that he will not disturb the business of the cities in the way contemplated by Mr. Chapleau.

> Viewed, however, in another way the decision of the Privy Council is an important victory for the cause of Provincial rights. The bank, and other corporations resisted payment of the tax on the ground that the Provincial Government had no right to levy indirect taxation, and also because the tax was an encroachment on matters of trade and commerce, which were specially reserved to federal jurisdiction by the Act of Confederation. Thus we have another authoritative interpretation of the constitution inimical to the centralizing pretensions of the Ottawa Tory ministry. Al. together the results named are highly gratifying to the Liberals, whose position has been greatly fortified, and if the facts should press with severity on the wealthy corporations, the Tory shareholders may cousole themselves with the reflection that to themselves and their party all the responsibility for their sufferings must be attributed.

### THE JUBILEE OF LEO XIII.

The celebration in honor of the Pope wil; commemorate the 50th anniversary of his sacerdotal Jubilee; but it is chiefly because of his acts in the Chair of Peter that Leo XIII. will receive the congratulations and homage of the Christian world. The merest tyro in judging of public event-, looking at the short period of ten years since His Holiness took upon himself that exalted office, must perceive how great is the breadth of mind he has displayed, how wonderful is his command of the resources- of high diplomacy, how vast is his store of knowledge, and with what singular felicity he has been able to evolve good out of apparent evil. He is the successor of an illustrious-line of Pontiffs. Some were men of commanding genius, but it may well be doubted whether any of them would have been so admirably fitted to grasp the problems with which he has been called upon to deal, and would in solving them have succeeded, to such a great extent, in elevating the dignity and power of the Papal See. The famous Hildebrand, his predecessor, had a mighty struggle with the German Empire, and striking was his success in compelling Henry IV, to go to Cancasa, but Hildebrand's victory can no more be compared with that gained by Leo XIII. than the work of an artist who is fully equipped for the exercise of his highest powers can be contrasted with the result of the labors of a member of the same profession who amidst unfavorable circumstances, finds himself ill-provided with the materials for effective execution. When, in the eleventh century, Hildebrand began his contest with Henry IV. the Christian world, however distracted its condition, was to its very core impressed with the necessity of obedience to the Vicar of Christ. The opinion of the age placed no limit to his authority, and when he commanded, willingly or unwillingly, men listened and obeyed. Leo XIII., on the other hand, in putting an end to the Kulturkampf, obtained a victory, not merely over Cæsarism, but over an unbelieving generation. Indeed, no more remarkable fact has come to view in the course of his Pontificate than the gratifying change which has taken place in the attitude of the nations and their rulers towards the Holy See. The 'ad spirit of anti-Catholic aggressiveness, in all its Lutheran bitterness, was a prominent feature of Bismarck's policy; Bismarck has now shaken off all his anti-Catholic virulence. France, only a few years ago, was burning with an anti Christian revolutionary feeling which led to the suppression of many of the liberties of the Church. To-day the atmosphere in that country is far less disturbed, and the kindly expressions which have been interchanged by the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Rotelli, and President Grevy appear to augur an era of peace between Church and State. In Italy fresh prospects of an arrangement between the Courts of the Vatican and the Quirinal have been opened up. Even in Great Britain where some ten years ago many Protestants were wont to assure the pub-Merciar with a demand for the nepeal of the lie that the Papacy was tottering to its fall, the dignity and security of the throne of the cumstances we have no means of knowing, but Fisherman are freely acknowledged. Leo XIII he certainly cannot be blamed should he al has, in fact, as the English Bishops declare in low the law to take its course. It will their Pastoral Letter, raised the Church in all countries to a higher level of power. And whilst accomplishing this work he has sent forth addressed his constituents at Ste. Therese. In Encyclicals of far-reaching importance, dethat speech he appealed to the rural population livered many lengthy allocutions, written weignty briefs almost from week to week, given imposed direct taxation on wealthy corporations, public and private audiences without number, whose shareholders were principally English, he and skillfully grappled with the manifold diffihad not imposed any burdens upon the country | culties incidental to government of the Church, people. This appeal had its intended effect. regarded from a purely religious point of view Leo XIII. has, in a word, proved himself enough, the very men whom he had taxed on to be a Pontiff of gigantic administrative their investments were among his most capacity, and in history his name will stand out prominently amongst the

Take the merchanic of the court of the court of

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There is no difficulty about giving details in

in an amicable manner, for the simple reason

egal chicanery.

to reciprocity:-

n'ed to the Queen by that distinguished and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hope, wheat, of the Governor-in-Council, which may be is ued

imported into Canada.' Our contemporary does not take into account

last night.

Keep silence, boys, till you hear something

They can be made to prove anything anyhow.

respondingly increased." After this preliminary bit of consolation, we are calmly assured that the net debt of the Dominion is \$270,200,373. The tables that accomaddition and subtraction are concerned. But the wind-up is perfectly paralyzing in the beauty of its simplicity. Look at it:-"The expenditure on capital account last year was 89,177,649. Taken altogether the statements so far are satisfactory. They show that after all the accounts of the year are settled there will probably be a small surplus on account of consolidated fund, that the net increase to the public debt will be trifling compared to the \$26,751,414 las ear,

The italics are ours. And our verdict, "clear as mud."

THE CITADEL FIRE.

Incidents reported in connection with the fire