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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1884.

THE ANNEXATION OF JAMAICA.

We announced in our last issue that
we should this week discuss the pro-
posed annexation of Jamaica to Canada.

When first we heard mention of this ex-
traordinary proposition we felt inclined
to think it had no other basis than the
silly wanderings of some supererogatory
imagination.

In this view we must confess ourselves to have
been deceived. There is on foot a well
laid and carefully planned scheme to
bring Jamaica into the Canadian Con-
federation.

That plan has not yet in detail been
laid before the public, but we may, from
the information before us, fully discuss
the principle of the scheme. But, before going
further, let us ask and answer a question.
Where and what manner of land is
Jamaica? Jamaica is found, as to situa-
tion, soil, products and institutions thus
briefly but clearly described:

Jamaica, aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land
of Wood and Water—an island situated
in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to
the south of Cuba, within 17 deg. 45 min.

—18 deg. 20 min. N. lat. and 76 deg.
10 min.—78 deg. 22 min. W. long. It is
the largest and the most valuable of the
British West Indian Islands, being 140
miles in length, and 45 in extreme breadth,

containing an area of 4,250 square miles,
and a population now estimated at 600,000.
It was discovered in May, 1494, by
Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was
taken possession of by the Spaniards in
1509; but in 1655, a British expedition
sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under
Penn and Venables, took the island,

which capitulated after a trifling resis-
tance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to
England by the Treaty of Madrid. From
the sea level on all sides of Jamaica a
series of ridges gradually ascend towards
the central ranges, from which they radi-
ate, dividing the large rivers, and attain-
ing, in the culminating Western peak of
the Blue Mountains, an elevation of 7,355
feet. From these mountains at least 70
streams descend to the north and south
shores, but with the exception of one
(the Black River, and that only for small
craft) they are not navigable.

Excellent harbours are everywhere to be
found. Most of the staple products of
tropical climates are raised, and in this
direction great improvement has taken
place during the last few years. The
governor is assisted by a Privy Council
not exceeding 5 members, and a Legisla-
tive Council consisting of 8 official and 8
non-official members. Kingston is the
port and largest town, and is now the
capital and seat of government. Popu-
lation about 35,000.

Amount of public revenue in 1879... \$247,000
Expenditure in 1879... \$27,000
Public debt in 1879... 718,000
Imports from United Kingdom... 994,778
Exports to United Kingdom... 1,347,342
Total imports from all countries... 1,347,342
Total exports to all countries... 1,347,342

The chief articles of export were:—
sugar, \$415,404; rum, \$197,325; tobacco,
\$249,158; fruit, \$40,175.

To this description we may add the
further information that the entire white
population of this island is hardly 20,000,
while the purely negro population is fully
400,000, the remainder being made up
of Chinese and inhabitants of every
shade of color and almost every
conceivable admixture of blood.

The Canadian Premier, Sir John Mac-
donald, he may be assured of the sup-
port of the Jamaica proprietors and
merchants in Great Britain.
"These sugar and coffee planters know
their own interest, and see in the duty-
free importation of their produce into
the Dominion an immensely increased
demand for their principal crops. And
our four and a half millions of sugar and
coffee consumers will also know theirs
when drinking their untaxed coffee
sweetened with untaxed sugar, and
enjoying the untaxed oranges, delicious
guavas, yams, arrowroot, and other pro-
ductions of the tropical farm, which I
trust ere long we shall call ours."

The monopolists of Jamaica are then
interested in, nay, anxious for the suc-
cess of this scheme. They desire to se-
cure for themselves a monopoly of Cana-
dian markets and care little for the cheap-
ening of tropical products to us, only in
so far as this cheapening may swell their
own receipts. Let us have reciprocal
trade relations with the British West
Indies, and the whole of the commercial
argument in favor of the annexation of
Jamaica falls to the ground. That com-
mercial argument is the main one ad-
vanced by the correspondent of the Mail,
Mr. A. Spencer Jones, who is evidently
an enthusiastic admirer of the annexa-
tion scheme, and claims to be its first
promoter. He tells us:

"The cheapening of tropical produce,
though an advantage that will come home
to every man's table and pocket, is but one
of the many benefits which the acquisition
of Jamaica will bestow on us. Our cot-
ton factories, our hardware factories, our
agricultural implement makers, our shoe-
makers—in fact all our manufacturing
interests, will find increased work,
wages, and profits in supplying the nearly
600,000 new customers, which free ad-
mission to the Jamaica market will
secure for them. And not only will our
existing industries be benefited but new
ones now unknown in Canada will soon
spring up. The island, which from the
height of its range of mountains—over
7,000 feet—possesses several climates,
is admirably adapted for the produc-
tion of silk and has in its negro peasantry
or small landholders a class of men to whose habits that in-
dustry is well adapted. As a laborer for
hire on the large sugar estates, it cannot
be denied that he is the inferior in steady
industry of either the East Indian or
Chinese coolie. The former class of
laborers have already been brought from
India in considerable numbers, at the
joint cost of the planters and the Govern-
ment, and that they are doing well, is
shown by the two facts that of the 22,837
coolies introduced up to September 30,
1882, only 5,321 had, at the end of their
five years' indentures, claimed the free
Jamaica scheme now on foot offers some
of these unscrupulous politicians a long
desired opportunity. We trust that
the statesmen of the sister Province,
rising above all partisan considerations,
will be equal to the emergency, and pre-
vent, as they can prevent, the consumma-
tion of a scheme that can bring to
Canada naught but anxiety and peril.
If Britain be earnest in her desire for
the consolidation of her American posses-
sions, let her bring about West Indian
confederation. With such a confederation
Canada might establish reciprocal trade
relations, presenting none of the dangers
and securing us all the advantages of the
proposed annexation of Jamaica.

What guarantee is offered us that this
annexation will cheapen those tropical
products? The 600,000 new customers
promised us by this ardent but injudi-
cious writer would, we fear, in practice
be found reduced by hundreds of thou-
sands. Jamaica, whether annexation
come or not, will not be the cheapest
of Canada for them the cheapest?
We do not think so. The cost of trans-
portation is now so great and will, no
doubt, continue to be so, that nothing
but an absolutely prohibitory exclu-
sion of other goods than Canadian could
secure for us the markets of Jamaica.

From annexation the Jamaican po-
prietors and traders would, by securing
the Canadian market for their products,
derive, we admit, great advantages, but
the advantages promised to Canada by
its advocates are vain and illusory to the
last degree. The Mail correspondent
tells us that:

"The United States thought no sacrifice
of men or money too great to win
back a South that had succeeded—shall we
as Canadians be so timid, so blind, so
unfit for the responsibilities of national
greatness as to refuse a South—which,
should the Imperial Government con-
sent, will be freely offered to us at the
next session of the Jamaica Legisla-
ture?"

There is no analogy whatever between
the two cases. The United
States fought for their existence as a
nation, for a South, one with them
geographically, commercially and politi-
cally. We, on the other hand, are asked
to assume the grave responsibility of
receiving into the Canadian Confederacy
a South dissociated from us geographi-
cally, to a very great extent commercially,
and which must eventually be wholly
dissociated from us politically. We are
asked to place ourselves in a position
of antagonism to the United States of
America, which cannot but view the
annexation of Jamaica with displeas-
ure as a further attempt at the
establishment and perpetuation of non-
archical institutions in a portion of
America very largely subject to Ameri-
can influence. How grave, for instance,
the responsibility of Canada in connec-
tion with Jamaica, with a large popula-
tion of disaffected blacks in that island,
and the United States in possession of
Cuba? And what other purpose have
the promoters of this scheme in Britain
in view but the menacing of the Ameri-
can republic with the establishment at
its very doors of institutions avowedly
inimical to republicanism. This menace
will have but one effect, that of stimulat-

ing America to the acquisition of Cuba
and other West Indian possessions. It
will, if carried out, forever prevent the
resumption of reciprocal trade relations,
so much desired between the old
Provinces of Canada and the
adjoining country. It will be fruitful of
jealousies and heart-burnings between
the two countries, injurious beyond cal-
culation to this new and rising country.
We have here already sufficient diversity
of race and religion and climate. We
have here already in this confederacy
too many conflicting interests to satisfy
without adding to our difficulties by the
absorption of the complex population of
Jamaica. The so-called legislature of
that country is not qualified to speak
for its inhabitants. These that body does
not represent. It represents the prop-
rietors and the traders. For them it
speaks. By their views and the views
of imperial policy, in which they readily
acquiesce, this so-called legislature is
governed. This legislature may vote us
Jamaica, but they cannot vote us its
people nor its people's heart. We have
no objection to the black population,
per se, of the island, for to us who favor
the widest practicable extension of social
and constitutional privileges to all men,
a man's color amounts to nothing. But
maintaining, as we do, that we have
already such diverse elements to govern
as to render our good government of the
Jamaican negro a veritable impossibility.

We see in our absorption of the half
million blacks of that island difficulties
of an insuperable character. Certain of
the Canadian promoters of the scheme
are eager for its consummation because
of its promised furtherance of their
special views. We cannot but look upon
their eagerness in this regard as indica-
tive of a desire to control the growing
strength of the French race in Canada.
An addition of twenty or twenty-five
Jamaicans to the Federal Parliament,
with the necessary addition before long
of fully as many more from the North
West, would displace the Province of
Quebec from its present position of influ-
ence in Federal councils. We raise a
voice of solemn warning to our Quebec
friends in what, we trust, may prove good
time. Men there are who have long
worn in their presence the mask of
friendship, but who have secretly sworn
to reduce at the first opportunity their
political power and prestige. The
Jamaica scheme now on foot offers some
of these unscrupulous politicians a long
desired opportunity. We trust that
the statesmen of the sister Province,
rising above all partisan considerations,
will be equal to the emergency, and pre-
vent, as they can prevent, the consumma-
tion of a scheme that can bring to
Canada naught but anxiety and peril.

If Britain be earnest in her desire for
the consolidation of her American posses-
sions, let her bring about West Indian
confederation. With such a confederation
Canada might establish reciprocal trade
relations, presenting none of the dangers
and securing us all the advantages of the
proposed annexation of Jamaica.

FLUNKKEYISM.
We find no fault with the visit of the
British Association to Canada. On the
contrary we are happy that those pro-
found and sapient gentlemen have
thought fit to visit this little country of
which so little is known or cared for in
Britain. But we do certainly, as a Cana-
dian citizen, object to the nauseous dis-
play of flunkkeyism made ever since their
visit was first talked of. We can, in this
great country, receive people hospitably
without going on bended knee before
them. In fact hospitality is one of the
characteristics of the Canadian people.
These British Association people are no
better than ourselves. Some of them
perhaps not so good, as an item in the
Free Press will show:

"A few days ago while the Russell
House guests were at dinner, they were
surprised to see a party of ladies and
gentlemen, evidently foreigners, enter
the dining hall, and stare about on all
sides. The visiting gentlemen kept
their head gear on and escorted the
ladies up to the manager's private table,
at one corner of the room. They turned
the backs of the chairs towards the
table, sat down, and again stared about
the room. When the waiters started
to serve them, the gentlemen took off
their hats and coolly laid them upon the
table. The ladies in the party con-
ducted themselves more becomingly.
The guests were greatly amused at the
rather vulgar actions of the strangers,
who were, it was afterwards ascertained
from the register of the hotel, members
of the British Association."

In another Ottawa paper of the same
date this item attracted our attention:
"The committee for the reception of
the delegates of the British
Association is working with great
vigor. Already subscriptions to
the amount of \$1,000 have been realized.
Those representing the association will
arrive on the 20th by special train from
Montreal and will return in the evening."

Anything more stupidly ridiculous,
anything partaking more of the char-
acter of imposition than these subscrip-
tions for purposes of hospitality we know
not. Poor men—men who cannot, with-
out injustice to their families, contribute
for such purposes, are often victimized
by worthless schemers who manage to

place themselves, at the expense of hon-
est citizens, as representative men before
strangers. There should be an end to
this folly and injustice. The British
Association could have been well enough
received at Ottawa without dragging this
\$1,000 from its citizens.

THE FREE PRESS ON THE PRESI-
DENCY.

Our sapient contemporary, the Free
Press, which so often affects to despise
American institutions, in its issue of the
1st inst., undertakes to lecture the
American nation on its duties in regard
of the Presidency. To the lofty mind of
the Free Press the Presidency is, of
course, a matter of small moment to the
world at large. Small, however, as it is
in the eye of our contemporary, it has
managed to draw from it an article which
for absolute disregard of facts can only
be excused by the evidently gross ignor-
ance of the writer. He says, for in-
stance:

"A large number of the influential Re-
publicans have arrived at the conclusion
that it will be better to elect a Demo-
cratic President like Mr. Cleveland, than
saddle the American people with a per-
sonage of Mr. Blaine's antecedents and
reputation. It is alleged that a well-be-
haved Convention at Chicago would have
nominated Arthur, who was alluded to
in a resolution as follows:—'We believe
his eminent services are entitled to
and will receive the hearty approval of
every citizen.' Why, then, has not the
faithful, the honorable, the well-tried
servant been continued? If the good
work of civil reform and general purifi-
cation which President Arthur has
given himself to it is to go on, why not
continue him in it; why substitute Mr.
Blaine, whose name is associated with
so many questionable transactions? One
reason given is that the Republican con-
vention at Chicago was shamefully man-
ipulated in Mr. Blaine's interest. We
are told that many delegates were
treated as merchandise, to be bartered for
wine, money, or promise of position, and
that the convention instead of being a
deliberative body was converted into a
howling pandemonium, overthrown by
the worst elements of Chicago, admitted
without tickets. Upon the principle
that no clean thing can come out of an
unclean thing it is easy to account for
the selection of Mr. Blaine, and all rep-
utable nominations rejected. But there
are among the Republicans very many
thousands who, to promote the objects
to which the Republican party has re-
cently devoted itself, would prefer to see
them advanced by Mr. Cleveland than
laid prostrate again by Mr. Blaine."

We certainly cannot be accused of
any leaning towards the republican party.
We have always given our adhesion in
so far as it might go, to the Democrats.
But in this contest we are certainly in
favor of the election of Blaine and
Logan, on account of the views of the
former on the foreign policy that Ameri-
cans should pursue. As far as the demo-
cratic politics of the Union are con-
cerned, we are now, as we have always
been, strongly in favor of the old time
democratic doctrine of state rights. But
this is not to-day the living issue it was
some years ago. When it does come
into prominence again we will be as
strong in our advocacy as ever of that
sound constitutional doctrine that good
law includes and expresses. The Free
Press betrays its own character by the
following:

"It is well-known, that so far as polit-
ical principles are concerned, there is at
the present time very little difference
between the respective parties. Each
claims to be willing to advance and pro-
tect 'labor,' though the phraseology in
which their intentions has been couched
reminds one more of an intricate maze
of irreconcilable argument than of a well-
defined and straightforward programme.
Seeing that so little difference as to prin-
ciple exists, prevailing tendency is to
pay more attention to the characters and
public services of the men."

There is nothing of the kind known,
that very little difference of principle
prevails between the two great American
parties. After Mr. Blaine's election the
Free Press will find that a very great
difference exists. Especially so if the
scheme for the annexation of Jamaica
to Canada is ever laid before the Parlia-
ment of the Dominion and assented to
by that body. Then the Free Press will
find that at least one American party
is guided by certain principles
different in many important regards
from those guiding and controlling cer-
tain small classes of American citizens.

TRUE HEROISM.

The French clergy have, from the very
first outbreak of the cholera, given ample
proof of that heroism which has every-
where distinguished them. An epidemic
may alarm the people but it has no ter-
rors for the ministers of God. In a
secular journal we lately read an item
that gave us great edification:

"At Pintecheon, a village in the de-
partment of Yonne, an average of two
persons daily die of cholera. The panic
there is intense. The villagers have
abandoned their work in the harvest
fields and fled. The villagers have shut
themselves up in their cottages and re-
fuse to open the doors for anyone. The
parish priest at Noyers has gone to the
frontier, where he has been granted as-
sistance upon being granted carte blanche
to the strength of the equipments of the
force. The total number of British troops
in Egypt at the present moment is 10,
128, of whom 601 are on the sick list.
When all the reinforcements destined
for Egypt reach there the total number
will be 15,000. The exact composition
of the force which will take part in the ex-

pedition to Khartoum will not be decided
until Gen. Wolsley reaches Egypt.
General orders have already been given,
however, to eliminate from the troops
all men whose physique renders it un-
likely that they would be able to undergo
the privations which the expedition will,
no doubt, be exposed to. Several special
correspondents left London for Egypt
last night."

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

One of the peculiar features of this
very peculiar expedition, of which Gen-
eral Wolsley is to have the command in-
chief, is the invitation extended to Cana-
dian voyagers to take part therein.
Anything, we must say it, more extra-
ordinary we have never heard of. Gen.
Wolsley's expedition up the Nile bears
not the slightest analogy to his Red
River campaign of 1870. In the latter
case the General had nothing but physi-
cal difficulties to contend with. Even
when arrived at Fort Garry there was
no foe to meet him. But in the case of
the Nile expedition there will likely not
only be a foe at the end of the journey,
if ever it be reached, but multitudes of
foes along the way. Besides, there is the
difference of climate, which to those of
our Canadian voyagers who may go, will
prove to them an insuperable obstacle
to real serviceableness. From the Ottawa
Free Press we call some particulars
concerning the employment of Cana-
dians:

"In conversation with Lord Melgund,
Secretary to His Excellency Lord Lan-
sdowne, this forenoon a Free Press
representative learned that some time
ago the Imperial government telegraphed
to the Governor-General for
300 men to go as voyagers to assist in
navigating the small boats through the
rapids of the Nile, in connection with
the relief of General Gordon. It is
understood that the idea of sending for
Canadians first emanated in the mind
of General Wolsley, who, during the
Red River expedition, had good reason
to know the efficient manner in which
this work was then discharged, chiefly
by Indians. In the present case it was
Indians that the British Government
requested. On enquiry, however, Lord
Lansdowne ascertained that Canadians
were equally as expert, if not better, in
performing the duties required as were
Indians. The first order to send three
hundred was afterwards increased to
six hundred. In both cases the answer
was returned that the men would be
sent. Lord Melgund stated that the
wages of the men will be paid in what
is known as the sliding scale, from the
time they leave Canada until they re-
turn. The lowest grade will receive
\$30 per month, the next \$35 and the
highest \$40. It may be added that
there will be no difficulty in securing
the number of men required."

We hope, for the honor of Canadian
good judgment, that there will be diffi-
culty in securing the number of men re-
quired. The wages offered are very poor,
and the service demanded extraordinary.
A city contemporary of the Free
Press, the Ottawa Sun, in very energetic
language gives a view of the case in
which we are prepared to concur:

"There seems to be ground for fear
that the expedition for the relief of
Crank Gordon may prove a failure, owing
to the tardiness of the British Govern-
ment about setting it in motion. Gen-
eral Gordon is reported to be provisioned
only until Monday next, and the relief
party, it is said, can hardly reach him before
the 1st of November. So well informed
an authority as Sir Samuel Baker, who is
familiar with the country to be traversed,
speaks gloomily of the prospect, and
says that the boats relied on for passing
the cataracts of the Nile are totally un-
suited for the purpose. The British gov-
ernment is open to censure for having
failed to start the expedition last April
so as to take advantage of high water in
the Nile. Should disaster or failure
overtake the expedition it would prob-
ably prove fatal to the ministry,—a re-
sult which, in view of the important
undertaking in the matter of extension
of the franchise, would be much to be
deplored."

General Wolsley is an officer of many
noble qualities, in whose success we have
always rejoiced. We will not indeed
regret any success he may, in the ex-
pedition to Khartoum, meet with. But
we do think, that heretofore he has per-
mitted his generous instincts only too often
to supplant his good judgment. He has
been, it is true, successful, but success
is often brought to a very sudden and
wholly unexpected termination. We
hope it may not be so in the case of Gen-
eral Wolsley. His has been a noble
career from the outset. We hope it may
continue so till its termination. It will
be interesting to our readers to know
that elaborate preparations are making
for the success of the expedition to
Khartoum. A cable despatch dated the
31st says:

"Certain particulars with reference to
the relief expedition up the Nile have
been finally arranged. The forces which
will proceed south of Assouan will be
composed of 8,000 British troops, 2,500
Egyptians, and a flotilla of 950 river boats.
The boats will be manned by 400 Cana-
dians, 300 Kroonmen, and about 2,000
Egyptian and Nubian boatmen. The
cost of the expedition is estimated at
\$8,000,000. It is reported that Gen.
Lord Wolsley, before accepting the
command of the expedition, insist-
ed upon being granted carte blanche as
to the strength of the equipments of the
force. The total number of British troops
in Egypt at the present moment is 10,
128, of whom 601 are on the sick list.
When all the reinforcements destined
for Egypt reach there the total number
will be 15,000. The exact composition
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pedition to Khartoum will not be decided
until Gen. Wolsley reaches Egypt.
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however, to eliminate from the troops
all men whose physique renders it un-
likely that they would be able to undergo
the privations which the expedition will,
no doubt, be exposed to. Several special
correspondents left London for Egypt
last night."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies
has, by a vote of 80 to 49, adopted the
new education bill in its entirety. This
vote is quite decisive, and though the bill
is not all it might be, it is certainly a
vast improvement on the radical and Ma-
sonic system for five years in force.

—The latest despatches give color
and strength to the rumored alliance
between France and Germany. A Berlin
despatch says:—"Council held with the
Emperor to-day. Rumors of a
Franco-German alliance strengthened—by
the statement that German residents in
China have been placed under French
protection."

—We read with pleasure the follow-
ing dispatch: "The British Government
is preparing a bill to modify the Land
Law in Scotland for the purpose of pro-
tecting the Crofters from summary evic-
tion. It is rumored the bill is based
upon Land League principles." The
Government cannot do better than take
a leaf from the book of the League.

—The British press is ever ready to
give credence to charges of brutality
against French officers and soldiers.
The London Times is now, however, com-
pelled to take a back seat on this
account. We are told by a cablegram
that the London Times gives a review
of the recent Blue Book relating to Mad-
agascar, and says:—"It is a conclusive
disproof of the charges of savagery and
elementary barbarism brought against
the French by the Malagassies."

—The Czar is really an object of
pity to all Europe. He is to visit War-
saw this week, and Warsaw is alive with
spies and detectives on the look-out for
Nihilists. "Five hundred secret police
have, we are informed, arrived at War-
saw from St. Petersburg. The Czar
arrives at Warsaw on Sept. 6th and will
remain until the 9th, when he goes to
Skerniewic, remaining until the 19th and
will then spend some time hunting in
Jomazof forests."

—The policy of France in regard of
China promised a most brilliant success.
We are informed that the rumors of an
alliance between France and Japan are
again revived. It is said that France
has formally invited Japan to occupy
the island of Formosa, while France,
with the aid of Courbet's fleet, is to seize
and hold Hainan. An alliance with
Japan were certainly the crowning of all
French efforts to secure predominance
in China.

—Our esteemed city contemporary
the Free Press lately tarred its readers
with this choice item: "Rev. Charles
Sharp, of Bloomfield Pa., Catholic
Church, while crazed with disease, sui-
cided yesterday afternoon by shooting."
The Free Press has acquired a certain
reputation for enterprise in publishing
divorce and suicide items, but in this
case it is entirely astray. There may
have been at Bloomfield a "Chas. Sharp"
and even a "Rev. Chas. Sharp," but no
such person there exercised the Catholic
ministry. Nor can we from the ample
sources of information at our command
find the slightest trace of a priest of that
name or any similar one at any time
within recent years exercising ecclesiastical
functions in any part of the United
States.

—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the
appointment of the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch
to the episcopate was celebrated on Tues-
day, August 20th. The Globe of next day
spoke of the celebration in these terms:
"There was a very large congregation at
St. Michael's Cathedral yesterday morn-
ing to commemorate the twenty-fifth
anniversary of the appointment of His
Grace Archbishop Lynch to the diocese of
Toronto. His Grace said pontifical high
mass, assisted by Rev. Vicar-General
Laurent and Rev. Mr. Frayling. The
altar was beautifully decorated for the
occasion. The choir, under the direction
of Mr. Lemaitre, organist, rendered
appropriate music in magnificent style.
Miss Tillie Myers sang Ave Maria and
Ave Verum in good voice. The service
concluded about half-past nine
o'clock. After the service His Grace
dined at the palace in company with His
Lordship Bishop O'Mahony Rev. Father
Ryan, of the Jesuits, Chicago; Rev.
Father Doherty, Superior of the Jesuits
of Guelph; and the different parish
priests of the city of Toronto. The grand
celebration of His Grace's appointment
will take place in November, when it is
expected that four or five archbishops,
ten bishops, and between two and three
hundred priests will participate in the
services."

—Mr. Gladstone's reception in Scot-
land has been of a most enthusiastic
character. On Saturday, the 30th, he
reached Edinburgh, where he received
addresses of welcome from the Town
Council and Liberal Associations. A
meeting in the evening at the Corn Ex-

change was, we learned, attended by
eager listeners and an enthusiasm pre-
sided prevailed. The speaker, in
better health than at any time
enjoyed, and more resonant. The
decorated in Gladstone's
estimated that 5,000
assemblage. Members
Lords and Commons
officials were on the
stone made a speech
the Franchise Bill,
ceded to Tory ideas
conflict, laying par-
the practical conse-
should not go into
in order to allow the
distribution Bill.
that the subject of
reform involved two
be contained in one
erment had a fixed
the Franchise Bill
ward the Redistribution
the Lords would
end the conflict.
Enter upon the ques-
House of Lords was
necessary. The whole
to engross his whole
not averse to the ad-
itary principle in the
those placing it in
the elected Cham-
enemies. He stron-
of the Lords to de-
to the country. The
a principle was treat-
He would rather a
the Franchise Bill,
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innovation. A vote
the proceedings, wis-
siasitic.

THE GREAT BO...

Bothwell's great...
are expected. Re-
fare will be sold for
John A. Macdonald,
Hon. Messrs. Anglin,
the 7th Batt. Ban-
Ball games are co-
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THE ONTARIO

DESCRIPTION OF THE...

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stock is unsurp-
being of the m-
nable description
parlor cars w-
each train beides