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--- FIVE CENTS.

DISESTABLISHMENT

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTRY, M.P.

[From United Ireland.]

The Government had put down the Fenian insurrection, but that insurrection had memorable consequences, and a memorable infuence upon the statesmen of England. There were English statesmen sufficiently endowed with political foresight to appresiate that although the Fenian insurrection had been put down, the political difficulty was as great and complicated as ever. It tion was not, in the long run, the most satis factory method of governing a country. The very fact of a country being in a condition of latent revolution and intermittent rebellion was in itself enough to teach such statesmen as could be taught anything that something or other was arong in this portion at least of that complex piece of State machiner, which its admitters are accustomed to regard as the most perfect piece of political mechanism on the face of the earth, the British Mr. Gladstone was the most advanced thinker and the most keen-sighted statesman in the English House of Commons. In recent years he has met kept so well whead of hifellows in appreciating the invitable of politics. Younger men have grown up around him who are quicker to see what must b conceded, and more ready to announce in-i ntention of concerning it. But at the time when the Fenian in ur action was lying dear beneath its white shroul of snow, Mr Gladsome was the only man in English statecraft woo was in elligent enough to perceive what the Fellan riving mount, and to learn, If not gratifully, at least not too glowly, the leason it had taught him. Mr. Gladstone had the wisdom to appreciate the must that a nation which could make such repeated efforts to shake off a bondage which to him and his kind was a delightfu! privilege, must be suffering from some very seriou-, ome very intolerant griev-ances. S. Mr. Gudatone looked a little

The condition of Ireland with regard to what was called the Irish Church question was one of the greatest scanda a in mider history. O'e of the most Carholic auto g Catholic countries, Ireland had languished for generations under the most savage system of Penal Laze levelled ugainst her taith and even now, at a time when the ninetecuti century had lived more than half its life. Catholic Ireland was compelled against its will to maintain a foreign Church, and to hear it spoken of, in savige mockers of themselves and of their creed, as the Irish Caurch. One of the most remarkable of att the many remarkable facts in connection with the lon; struggle of Ireland against the English rule to the way in which the Irint people have mointained through al tre darkest pages of their history their devotion to their National Church. That Church, whose missionaries and whose martyrs slikmaintained the principles of religion and of education for western Coristiunity in avil times that Church had implanted in the hearts of her hich children the deepest and the most passionate attachment to her. A well known writer has made use of the beau itu allegory with which Moore conveys the at tachment of Ireland to her own Church "The Irish Peasant to his Mistress' is the name of one of Moore's finest songs. The litish pensant tells his mistress of his undying adelity to her. Through grief and through danger' her smile has oneered his way The darker our to: tunes the purer thy bright love burned;' it turned shame into glory; fear into zeal. Slave as he was, with her to guide him he felt free. She had a rival; and the rival was honored, 'while Ireland, thou were mocked and scorned,' The rival DUBLE wore a crown of gold; the other's brows were girl with thorns. The rival wood him to temples, while the loved one lay hid in caves. 'Her friends were all masters, while thine, alms, are slaves!' 'Yet,' he du clares, 'cold in the earth at thy feet I would rather be than wed one I love not, or turn one thought from thee!" The poet has described with all a poet's beauty the strength, the profundity and the purity of the Irish neasant's devotion to the Cutholic Church, and his loyal refusal, through long generations of temptation and of persecu which was sought to be imposed upon him by foreign arms. The writer I have already quoted has shown the poetic and religious character of the Irish nature. "For him, as for Schiller's immortal heroine, the kingdom of the spirits is easily opened. Half his thoughts, half his life, belong to a world other than the material world around him. The supernatural becomes almost the natural for him. The atreams, the valleys, the hills of his native country are peopled by mystic forms and melaucholy legends, which are all but living things for him. Even the railway has not banished from the and his familiar fancies and dreams. The good people' still linger around the raths and glens. The banshee even yet laments, is dirge-like wailings, the death of the Tepresentative of each ancient house. The Very superstitions of the Irish peasant take a devotional form. They are never degrad-

The state of the s

Old men and women in Ireland who seem, to the observer, to have lived lives of nothing out privation and suffering, are heard to murmur, with their latest breath, the fervent declaration, "that the Lord was good to them always." This intense spirit of devotion to his creed was accompanied in the frish peasant by a strong and unconquerable loyalty to it. The infernal ingenuity of the Penal laws might well have seemed calculated in the minds of English statesmen to root out the Irish faith from the hearts of Ireland, to annihilate forever the Catholic Church in Ireland. But the Penal laws at their worst only seemed to strengthen the hold of the Catholic Church over her children, and to deepen and widen the affection of her children for the Catholic Church. Even when the Penal laws had ceased to exist, when they had become only a hideous record of blundering tyranny and misgovernment, the trials which that Benian insurrection represented of the Catholic Church in Ireland were not at an end. The strength of the attachment of the did not, indeed, need a statesman to be a lrish people for their Church was not to be very political Lynseus to perceive that the mere suppression of revolution after revolutio dren stolen from him, or to run the risk of imprisonment or exile because he professed the Catholic creed; the priest had to go no longer in fear of his life; it was no longer a legal ain for Catholic masters to teach Catholic children; but all the difficulties that a powerful and dominant Unurch could offer to an alien Church it anught to impose upon the Irish people were freely offerest; and all the disadvantages hat could be flung in the way of the Catho tic Church were so flung persistently. The Protestant Church in Ireland was kept alive as a State Church out of the substance of the people, to whom it could offer nothing, to whom it was only the representative of oppression and injury and insult, and to whom its ministers were only a part of the foreign garrison. English power could and the maintain for long enough the State Church in Ireland against the wishes of the lcish people, and in a large measure upon money exterted from the unwilling Irish people. But there was one this g it could not le-it could not make the Irish people abandon their own faith and worship at foreign Altura When the leptous servant of the A syrian king came to the Hebrew prophet, and was made pure of body, he sought the permission of the hely man to bend his kneed to the house of Rimmon. What the companion of the king was willing to do for the sake of preserving the royal favor, no frishman consented to do to win the ances. S. Mr Gudatone looked a little pleasure of the foreign master and the more she ly into the question and saw that intelerable grisvances from huge anomaly of State-imposed religion, which the Irsh people were suffering vere; which the vest majority of the people who the Irish Caurch question and the Irish Land were compelled to support it refused to have iominion in Ireland.

(Continued on Fifth Page)

THE BOYCOTTING WAR.

VIGOROUS GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO SUPPRESS IT -THE "WHITE BOY ACT" TO BE REVIVED.

LONDON, O.t. 18 .- The executive branch of the ligh government is making a most determined effort to check, through the operad in of the ordinary laws, the extensive system of boycutting which has been revived in Ireland. Ine long lists of prosecutions which are every day published show the activity of the police. In all cases wherein good evidence is procurable against them the poyeotters are summoned and committed to trial or bound over to keep the peace. The incense is revoked of every keeper of a public house who is proved of refusing supplies to persons. So many publicans have already out their licenses on this account that the eague now exemps publicans from obedience to objects this method of publishing persons prenounced or jectionable to the organization is pursued. So offensive has the boycotting become that the Government has determined to revive the "white boy act." The act milicts seven years penal servitude on persons tound guilty of menace or conspiracy against the peace, person or property of loyalists in

DUBLIN, Oct. 18 .- In pursuance of the Government plan for the suppression of boy cotting two hundred respectable inhabitants of Stradbaily were arrested. The Dublin branch of the National League sent a lawyer to defend the prisoners, but the magistrate convicted all of them and ordered them to tind sureties for their good behavior. The defendants elected to go to prison. The magnetrate hesitated to commit them, and finally gave them a fortnight to consider the matter.

CORE, Oct. 18 .- At a special meeting of the Cork Defence union last night, a report was submitted proving that boycotting had been severely checked. A branch of the union will be established in London to have charge of the finances of the organization. The union enthusiastically resolved to equip strong forces of farriers to traverse the coun try for the purpose of shoeing the horses of hoycotted persons; also to attend cattle sales and buy boycotted cattle at fair London

prices. CORK, Oct. 18.—Cattlemen are levying half a crows contributions on farmers at fairs to enable them to continue the boycotting of the Cork Steamship Co.

BOSTON'S AID FOR PARNELL.

Boston, Oct. 19.—An enthusiastic meeting under the auspices of the Irish National League was held at Fancuil Hall to night for ing. This piety is not merely sincere; it is the purpose of giving encouragement to Par-even practical. It sustains him against nell. Mayor O'Brien presided and speeches were made by Governor Robinson and others.

Society Troubled and Religion Attacked

PERSECUTION UNDER THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Panis, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—

On Sunday afternoon last, just as the parishippers and congregation were going to Vespers at the neighboring church of Notre Dame des Victoires the Communists, Anarchists, Collectivists and other precious groups of the revolutionary party were endeavoring to kill one another by firearms and otherwise in the Bourse building, where they had gathered to remedy the evils of society and prepare for the coming elections. It seems at tirst incredible that an edifice as important as the London Royal Exchange should be delivered up to a sanguinary mob. The slightest breath of revolution is felt first of all at the Paris Bourse, and, politically speaking, it is undoubtedly one of the places where the pulse of Europe beats in union with passing events. Unfortunately, even the Prefect of the Seine could not interfere to prevent the meeting, for the Conservator of the Paris Stock Exchange is a former Communist named Callet, who cut a prominent figure in the pillage and burning of the Lasurrection of 1871 Comment is needless. Some of these days M. Ca let, who is inspector of municipal buildings, may, if he thinks fit, hoist the red flag on the temple of Mammon, it was he who was iden-tified with the impious riots at St. Nicolas des Champs, and he is now the guar dian in chief of the secularised Pantheon During the electoral period the Communists may do pretty much as they please. Each party is afraid to offend universal suffrage in he person of Belleville, Montmartre, L. Villette and similar suburbs, of Lyons, Mar-seilles, not to speak of several large industrial centres. The only hope lies in the fact of the bitter hatred which the revolutionary groups have vowed against each other. Citizens J ffrin and Allemane are loathed by General Eudes and his B'anquist friends, and the same remark applies to all the shades of opinion existing amongst those whose one apostolate is to lead a mob against any propery constituted suthority.

POOR M. CLEMENCEAU,

who has been hissed at Dote and elsewhere by the Opportunists, may find that with an increase of political preponderance he may have to hit his put constituents some very hard blows. For it is clearly understood anything to do with, and which remained one | that no Republican Government, however adof the nitterest of the many bixter grovances vanced, once in power will allow any disturb which kept alive the detestation of English ance of public order. Atlain Targe has imitated Waldeck Rousseau, and Ciemen cean will have to follow suit, I deed, those who know the deputy for Montmartre will say that if circum stances bring him to office, his rule will b almost that of a dictator. So far the result of the elections is a mystery. The Imperial ists nader M Paul de Cassagnac show signs of discipline and good order. Even some Royalists like M George Berryer have vol-untarily joined them. The Opportunis s are audountealy giving way before their Radical adversaries. Spuller, Gambetta's man Frihimself will find it difficult to escape the offects of his recent speech, by which he has been muchle to please either Catholics or advanced Radicals. The President of the Council uncorsciously fails into hypocriss, and many of his recent atterances are tull of absurdity. The millions of French ment that " respect for religious convictions tion." Singular respect indeed, which

> LED PRIESTS TO THE SCAFFOLD AND TO EXILE. which closed the church doors, and deprived even the dying of the Sacraments, M. Brisson evidently looks upon religion as a factor which is shout to disappear from the face of all her force to the hierarchy, and the hierarchy is sustained by the State. This superficial statesman has no knowledge of hierarchies like those of England, Ireland, thriving enough, and would refuse all State aid, even if it were offered. In 1789, at the b ginning of that Revolution, which, according to M. Brisson, is a "respecter of religious convictions," Pius VI. created the first Bishop of the United States. That imm use rehishops and 61 bishops. To rob the French Church of her budget will be a sacrilege agains; which bishops and clergy must pro test to the last. But in their hearts they know that Catholicism will not besuch a suf that is made an instrument of retty persecution is no less binding upon the French Government because it is a curse instead of a blessing. The responsibility of persecution and fraud cannot be shaken off. But M. Brisson may be quite sure that the Church of St. Martin, St. Vincent de Paul, and Bonssust will outlive the shams of Opportunist statesmen, who blow hot and cold for reasons they dared to do so without offending the commercial classes who elected them.

CATHOLICISM IN SWITEBRIAND.

Monsigner Fials, the new Bishop of Bale. recently issued his pastoral referring to the circumstances of his nomination. Some sur prise was at first felt that the new bishop did not refer to his predecessor, Monsignor Lachat. Those who know Mgr. Fisla could never have had any doubt about the metter, although the bishop did not think fit to explain it. The secret is now out. It appears that according to custom the pastoral in question was submitted to the Government of Soleure for approval.

Committee and the cools

REVOLUTIONARIES AT PLAY that if the suppressed extracts were retained the reading of the pastoral in the churches breast and groin and he died on Saturd y and chapels of the Canton would be torbid-midnight. Two boys, who were driving allows den. It is lamentable to think that what was really intended as the inauguration of a period of religious peace is likely to be ren-dered less thorough by the petry spirit of persecution which seems to animate two or three of the members of the Government of Soleure. One thing, however, is certain, Mgr. Fiels will be conciliatory while conciliation is possible. Any reopening of the late conflict will be the fault of the persecutor and not of the perseccuted.

THE UHULERA EPIDEMIC.

ITS BAVAGES AT MARSEILLES AND TUULON -THE ONLY CURE IS CAREFULNESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- The final report dated lat Uctober, describing the gradual subsidence of the cholera at Marseilles and Toulon, and its disappearance at Cette, has been received by the Scoretary of State from Conemi Frank H. Mason. The most fatal day at Marseilles was the 21st August, with a death record of sixty-nine; that of Toulon was 27th August, on wnich date forty two deaths were recorded. The subsidence of the scourge has been gradual, and the deaths now occurring are nearly al among fugitives who have returned to their homes without due precention in respect to ventilation and disinfection, or have been imprudent in their olet or habits. The epidemic of 1885 had claimed in Marseilles, from its out neak nown to the date of the report, 1,230 victims. This is an unusually atal record for a second year's visitation Waile the epidemic was peculiarly fatal to toreigners, notably English and Scandina rians, Consul Mason reports that no deaths occurred among Americans, they having taken all wise precautions and avoided carelessness and excesses, which were in an many cases fatal to other foreigness. While the epidemic was at its height nine men, including the captains of two American V-ssels in port near Toulon, were stricken with the distance. They all recovered, after slog what is known as the recipe of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York. Its for mula is tinctore of rou mib ten parts, iauda num Sydennam foor parts, camphor one-half part, syrup of ether fitty parts, syrup of hitter orange perlitty parte; one teaspoonful in a little water, and repeat until the symptome cease. As to scientific results achieved during the progress of the epidemic, the report says, "It is doubtful whether the final statistics will show that any substantial progress has been made in reating the most malignant forms of the disease or that the proportion of deaths to cases have been reduced so much as I per cent, by all the experience of these two sombre years. The one effective treatment for Asiatic englers in to avoid it. The remedies are intelligence, temperance, correct hiring, that institutional religion of the notiny which is an essential port of human civilization, supplemented by the improved dramage, ventilation and municipal cleanliness, which are the bases of mouern Saultury science.

THE DEATH ROLL.

LONDON, Oct. 18 - There were 168 new saces of cholera and seventy-seven deaths in Spatu on Thursday. A cholera pente prevati at Seville and the people are fleeing. During Thursday there were fity four new cases of cholers and thirty deaths at Palermo.

A MINISTER IN DISGRACE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19. - Rev. C M. B otn, a Biptist evangelist, and formerly Catholies are asked to awallow the state- paster of a church at Mexico, N.Y., has been suspended from membarship of State Street was the first principle of the French Revolute church in this city, and will doubless be expelled at a meeting of the church. He has confessed that the letter in which he was re ceived into the Springti ld church from the one in Mexico, N.Y., some eighteen months ago, was forsed by him, and that he also to ged in August last the names of several Plaintield men by appending them to a paper Europe. The Church, according to him, owes certifying the good character of a woman with whom he had associated, who has previously confessed to him she was a prostitute. This paper was circulated in Mexico in an attempt to holster up his character. The names were Scotland and the United States, which are conted from autograpus which were signed to a letter thanking turn for his lavors as a revivalist at Pininfield last winter. He has been acting pastor of the Cummington Baptist church for a year.

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 19.—A very singular inci-dent happened at Churchill while the Alert was there. The missionary, Rev. Joseph Lifterhouse, is the only minister there, and ferer as its enemies anticipate. A Concordat a Miss Fullding, of Sheffield, engaged to him, arrived out on the Hudson's Bay barque Cam Owen to become Mr. Lofter hous's wife, but when she arrived there was nobody to marry them, there being no minister or magistrate within many hundred miles, and Mr. Lofterhouse being unable to marry himself, Captain Gordon, of the Alert, was called upon to act in the emergency, and, though having no legal anthorization to tie the Gordian knot, thought that being the of personal ambition, and who would throw the fordish knot, thought that being the their lot in to-morrow with the persecutors if captain of a Government steamer he would be justified in performing the ceremony, and that an entry to that effect in the ship's log would sufficiently legalize the marriage. Thereupon the contracting parties and the other inhabitants of the post assembled on board the Alert, and the sacred rite was performed by Capt. Gordon reading the cere-monial of the Church of England amid a gale of wind. The marriage contract and certificates were entered on the log and duly signed.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

HALIFAY, N.S., Oct. 19 .- A Charlottetown despatch to the Halifax Herald says that on many hard trible, and enables him to bear, were made by Governor Robinson and others, in cheering patience, a life-long trouble. He Resolutions were adopted embodying the passages praising Mgr. Lachat, was returned passages praising Mgr. Lachat, was returned passages praising Mgr. Lachat, was returned while walking home to his father's house, a few miles from Charlottetown, was about by more devotional formality, but as by inthiact, the prame naturally raising to his lips.

The Government of Soleurs for approval. The pastoral of the Government of Soleurs for approval. The pastoral of the Government of Soleurs for approval. The pastoral of the rents of his tenants in Newry owing to of the rents of his

breast and groin and he died on Study midnight. Two boys, who were driving along the road at the time, and had a gun, have been arrested. Their names are James Beal (on of wealthy perents) and Arthur Smith, both aged fifteen. Before dying Fitzpatrick said he was shot without the slightest provecation.

THE EASTERN TROUBLES. RELATIONS BETWEEN BULGARIA AND SERVIA HUCH STRAINED.

Soria, Oct. 19 -The relations between Bulgaria and Servia are much strained at the refusal of King Milan to receive Minister Grekoff, who was to have been sent by Prince Alexander to Servia. The Bulgarians are exasperated by Servia's attitude. A confer-ence was held to day to consider the situation. The ropu a ion are resolved to resist any change of the fio tier, and their anger has been diverted from Turkey to Servia.

A cordon has been established on the frontier by the Montenegin gover ment to prevent desertions to Servia. At Rutschuk, Bulgaria, the landing and shipment of war material is going on unceasingly. A battalion has left there for Koumelia, the troops displaying great enthusiasm. A despatch from Philipse of the control lippopolis says the government is levying corn for the army. The Roumelian frontier is quiet, and several forts are in process of

JOURNALISTS ESPELLED.

NISSA, Oct 19. - The Servian Government has expelled every journalist from the city. PRINCE ALEXANDER'S ANSWER.

PHILLIPPOPOLIS, Oat. 19 -Prince Alexander has issued a supplementary note to the powers, in which he assures them that But garia defers entirely to their advice, and chanks them for their kindness in dealing with the question at issue.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, Uct. 19.-Public attention is now being directed to the consideration of the question of how best to celebrate the jub le-year of the accession of her Majesty to the throne of Engined. The Queen will enter upon the fitterh year of her reign on the 20 h of June next, and it is thought that it is none too early to commence doing something event in a manner commensuest—with its importance. It is almost certain the the celebration will be on a much more extensive scale than that of the jubilee of George III., the general feering being th the rejoidings should be accompanied by the most imposing teremonies. The ultra Radical pipers respectfully suggest that the occasion will be a ingularly appropriate one for doing some-thing towards improving the having of the poor of Wadsor. It is no secret that since the days of Wulmin IV, the condition of the poor of Windsor has been a disgrace to the Roya Borou h, their quarters being n thing less than a collection of rockers when postione and lever lark. It is considered pr bable that H r Majesty may hersel in ugurate the work of improving the beauty, the more e pecially as the rate Prine. Consort very often departed the state of the hauser is the paorer portion of the town and earnestly desired that something should be done to impore we matters. Nothing, however, short of the cazing of the rockeries and replace & them by condition of Windsor.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Oct. 18. - The emigrant train which left Jersey City at 750 to night the Luckensack river bridge the western express, leaving at 8,15, crashed into the subouse and a pas eng r car up on the cast nound track. Lehigh Valley train, No. 3 leaving Newark at 8.10 crashed into the wreck and one of the Leign Variey cars took fire. The wreck is one of the most frightful that has occurred on the road for years. Three of the dead have been brought to Jersey City. They are a man and a woman both decapitated and terribly mangled and a boy of about 12 years whose legs had been ent off. All are dressed as emigrants. Their names have not yet been learned. It is said that a number are still under the wreck. So far the number of killed has been placed at eight.

ANOTHER FATAL FIRE.

FOREST, Out., Oct. 19 - Henry Harvey's louse, situated on the 6th line N.ER. Warwick, was burned yesterday morning. Mrs. Harvey built a fire and then went out to milk, leaving her husband and son and a young man named Napper in hed asleep. In some way, unknown, the house took fire, and when they awake the main part was all ablaze. Mr. Harvey ran into the main part, thinking to escape by the door, but it was fastened; he then returned to the bed room, and all made their way out of the window. Napper got out safely. The sons hands were badly burned, but the father was literally roasted, all the clothing being burned off, and the whole surface of the body burned over, he having also inhaled the blaze. He died last evening after most intense suffering. He was about 60 years old and one of the oldest settlers in the neighborhood.

THE MUNSTER BANK RESUMES BUSINESS.

DURLIN, Oct. 19 .- The Munster Bank reopened to-day under gratifying suspices; £10,000,000 had been deposited in the bank up to noon. The bank will pursue a careful and steady policy in dealing with its patrons. News from provincial branches is also very satisfactory.

WHERE MAGELLAN SAILED.

THE LAND OF FIRE AND ITS PROPLE.

Terrors that Beset the sal or in the Sixell ot Sarcilan—A My-trions buy troits
uble S-a Walf—Naked water
Sunvy Files and Water
Freeva-A -- rings
Post Care.

PUNTA ARENAN, Patagonia, Sont. 6 .- The glaciers of Switzerland and Nerway are in-significant beside those which one be seen from ships passing the Straits of Magellan. Muntains of green and blue ice, with greats of th : purest snow, stretch fireen and twenty miles along the channel in some parts of the straits. Europe, but appear more grand, rising as they do from the surface of the water in a land where winter always lingers, and the un sets at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The line of perpetual snow begins here at an elevation of only 2,000 feet, and at night water always freezes, even in the summer tune. The highest mountains in Terra del Fuego are supposed to reach an altitude of 7.000 or 8,000 feet; but the eye of man has seldon seen them, covered as they are with an almost perpetual base or mist. and presenting difficulties which the most ordent and experienced climber cannot surwount. The highest mount in known in his region is Mount Sarmiento, one of the nost imposing of the Andean peaks, which ears a cone of spotless snow nearly 7 000 feet almost abrapily from the water at its feet. to stands in what is known as Cockburn Channell, not lar from the open Pacific, and on clear days its summit an be distinguished from the decks of masing ships. The beauty of this peak is such enhanced by num rous bine-tiated claciers, which descend from the e wy cap in the sen, as Darwin, the naturalist, who muse anw it, said, "like a hundred frezen Niagar se."

There are other mountains quite as beautiul, but they sit in an atmosphere which seldism so clear as that which surrounds rarmiento, and cannot often be seen y voyagers. That chain of mighty granite vertebens, which extends from the the to Caps Horn, and forms the spinal column of the homisphere, and in randour at the edge of the autartic circle. The mountains hug the Pacific const. and selow what was once the southern boundary i Chili, they seem to have once been shit. tered by a convulsion, in which mighty masses of rocks were thrown off into the mean to form the numberless islands that ompose the Patagonian Archipelago. The some upheaval broke the moon are chain and it Torra del Fuego separates form the coninent by what are known as the Straits f viagellan, narrow channels of water, about as aroul as the Hudson River, and with a depth or which the plummet has never re-ched, orming a safe and protected passage for avigators, for whom the incessant tempest

Of the resources of these islands little or nothing is known, for explorers have only sulfed them with telescopes. Toward the north, along the coast of Chili, ex minations have shown that the islands are of a geolozical formation similar to that of the Cordileras, and coal, copper, silver, and other minerals have been found; but more accestible portions of the world offir temperations enough to keep treasure hunters away from this desolate coast,
There is no place where ships are more

if Cope Horn possess the greatest dread.

ubject to temp ste than the southern tip of the continent; and scamen are glad when they reach the Straits of Magellan without meeting disaster. Some atenmahina ornise through what is known as Smythe's Channel. a parrow strait or ford but een the west coast of Patagonia and the archiperago, which runs parellel, but the perils from collision with icebergs and sunken rocks make navigation dangerous, and English marine underwriters prefer that the vessels upon which they take risks should take their chances in the open and enter the straits at Cape Pillar, 300 miles further down the coast. Skippers my that the gales off Terra del Fuego are the worst in the world, and it is not strange when one considers that here the sea completely belts the globe. A ship starting from one en rance to the straits can sail around the globe without sighting land until it approaches the outer entrance, and no matter what direction the wind comes from there is nothing to break its force. All of the gales are ice-laden, and the icebegs that float from the antartic regions do not recognize the international navigation code.

In the straits vessels sail only in the daylight, because the channel is circuitous and bewildering; and during the day, when a snow storm comes, the anchor is always dropped in the first inlet found. About forty miles west of Punta Arenas lies the hulk of the great iron steamer Cordillera of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's line, which went ashore last October in a snowstorm. The passengers and crew remained aboard the vessel until they were rescued by the next ship that came along; but most of the cargo. which consisted of coffee and cocos, was a total less. The Cordilers now areads in plain sixue upon the beach, and at a distance looks as if she might be hauled off into the channel with a tug, but her sides are all broken in, and her hold is full of water. Much of the machinery might be saved but for the fact that she is far away and the expense of wreckage would make it a poor speculation.

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HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.