

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Company
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum (in advance), \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 15c per line (single), first insertion, 10c per line every subsequent insertion. Special notices 50c per line. Special rates for contracts, on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per line (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All bills should be paid by cheque or by cash, and the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, where there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY,.....SEPT. 5, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

THURSDAY, 6—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. Cons. Abp. Helas, Milwaukee, 1883.
FRIDAY, 7—Feria. Abp. Henn, Milwaukee, died, 1881.
SATURDAY, 8—Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Adrian, Martyr. Bp. Rappe, Cleveland, died, 1877.
SUNDAY, 9—Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost. Holy Name of Mary. Lees. Eccles. xlv. 23-31; Gosp. Luke 1. 26-38; Lest Gosp. Matt. xxii. 35-46.
MONDAY, 10—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.
TUESDAY, 11—Of the Octave of the Nativity. SS. Protas and Hyacinthus, MM.
WEDNESDAY, 12—Of the Octave. Bp. Barron died, 1854.

To our Subscribers.

We are now mailing the accounts due for subscriptions to THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS to our subscribers, and wish particularly to draw their attention to an announcement made a few months ago in which we stated that all privileges, such as clubs, &c., were abolished; and that all who wished to get the TRUE WITNESS for \$1.00 per annum could do so provided they paid that amount strictly in advance each year, otherwise they would be charged at the usual rate of \$1.50 per annum. We trust also that those who are in arrears will promptly pay their indebtedness. We hope that our agents all over the country will make a new effort to collect accounts due and increase our circulation. All remittances can be made by registered letter or Post Office order, addressed to THE POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, Montreal.

Our Toronto contemporary the Evening Canadian is meeting with deserved success. It has been enabled during the past week to add considerable to its list, its appearance and its news. The improvement is marked and we are happy to note, will be permanent.

Mrs. CAPPEL is not without possessing a delicate sense of humor. In a lecture the other evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the subject of "Life in the Oldster," she said:—"We hear much about women's rights. For these there is no more perfect place than the oldster. The nuns elect their own president—the Lady Superior."

JUDICIAL despatches received from various parts of the country of late, it would seem as if the British Government had made up its mind to exterminate the unfortunate people of Ireland. It is bad enough to drive them from their native soil, but it is worse when they are forced to leave the land in a destitute and impoverished condition. The case of the three families of Irish immigrants at Toronto without money, friends or a place whereon to lay their heads, is sad in the extreme; but the despatch from Ottawa this morning is worse. James Hogan with his wife and five children, destitute immigrants from Cork, Ireland, were in the sheds there. Mrs. Hogan was taken ill, and died on a heap of shavings. The people in the vicinity subscribed enough to bury her decently. Hogan is now applying to the Government for a passage for himself and children. Under all these circumstances we think that the Canadian Government should take immediate steps to stop this wholesale importation of paupers whether from Ireland or any other country.

THIS is what the Hon. Mr. Anglin, ex-Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, has to say in the Toronto Tribune, about our next Governor-General: "It is stated that the Marquis of Lansdowne is now on his Kerry property, that he is engaged in making personal enquiry into the condition of his tenantry, and that he will devote to this work nearly all his time until he leaves to assume the government of Canada. It is to be hoped that much good will result from an enquiry which might have been very useful had it been done many years ago. It is satisfactory to learn that the Marquis wishes to retrieve his character as a landlord, but he must not expect by any mere spasmodic effort to blot out the memory of a long series of acts of tyranny and cruelty for which he is justly held responsible." We would call the attention of the Kingston News and Winnipeg Times to this additional expression of opinion on the Marquis. These two papers, it appears, have been "giving fits" to the Post and True Witness for daring to speak the truth of my Lord Lan-

downe, and of reproducing the history of his cruel record, as written and compiled by the most eminent journalists and statesmen of the day.

The London Advertiser says:—"The Montreal True Witness makes a vigorous reply to its contemporary the Montreal Witness in reference to the Irish emigrant population. It says that Canada has not a body of citizens more loyal to her interests than the body which the Witness very foolishly attempts to malign. It says the hatred of oppression and misrule is about the best sentiment that could animate an immigrant coming to a free country. We believe this is true, and an emigrant who will support those who oppress or misrule is not well suited to become a good citizen in a free state. There is no doubt that it is one of the hopes of future contentment and prosperity in Ireland that the people have never willingly submitted to oppression." We are happy to find the views of the Advertiser coincide so harmoniously with our own on the subject. In the mean time, need we remind our esteemed contemporary of London, that the Montreal True Witness is but the weekly edition of the Montreal Post, and that a quotation from or an endorsement of the articles of the latter would have the advantage of being made a week earlier, than if the quotation was made from the True Witness.

One of the most glaring anomalies of English rule in Ireland is the immense preponderance of Protestants in public offices, notwithstanding the fact that the great majority, in fact the four-fifths, of the people are Catholics. In the Irish Government the Lord Lieutenant must by law be a Protestant, but we see also that the Chief Secretary, the Under-Secretary, the head of the police of the kingdom, and the Attorney-General are Protestants; the Solicitor-General being the only Catholic. There are at present 51 Irish Privy Counsellors, of whom 43 are Protestants and only 8 are Catholics. Of the 3 sergeants-at-law 2 are Protestants, and on the Bench there are 16 Protestants and only 6 Catholics. There is not even one Catholic judge in any Chancery Court in Ireland at present, and even the judge who has to decide on the validity of wills is a Protestant although many wills come before him relating to solemn and serious matters connected with the Catholic Church. There is no Protestant country where Catholics hold such sway, or even the shadow of it. And still there are some cranks who are never at ease unless they are howling about the intolerance of Catholics.

By the death of Mr. Charles Laberge, M.P., a vacancy has been created in the local representation of the County of Chateauguay. The two parties already seemed to have determined the choice of candidates. Whether the selection will be agreeable to the electors of the county of course remains to be seen. The Liberal leaders have concentrated their hopes upon Mr. Robidoux, while Mr. F. A. Quinn will be the standard-bearer for the Conservatives. It will be remembered that at the late Dominion elections Mr. Quinn came very high rescuing the constituency of Chateauguay from the grip of the Liberals. His opponent was the son of the Hon. Mr. Holton, who had been the popular representative of the county for years. Mr. Quinn only failed to carry the election by the unusually small minority of 61 votes. This result was decidedly encouraging, and has no doubt laid the foundation of his future success in the county, with which, we may say, Mr. Quinn has identified himself for several years back. His prospects are, on the present occasion, of the brightest, and having no "paternal prestige" to combat, there can be no hesitation in believing that he will head the poll by a handsome majority. Mr. Quinn will make a useful and intelligent representative. He commands a thorough knowledge of our provincial affairs and speaks as elegant French as he does English. He is equally a favorite with the people of the two nationalities who compose the population of the county, and the people of Chateauguay cannot do better than to secure his services in their parliamentary interest, whether of the Federal or of the Local House.

A motion was proposed by a few aldermen at a recent meeting of the City Council of Ottawa, to confer the "freedom of the city" upon Lord Chief Justice Oleridge on the occasion of his approaching visit to the capital of the Dominion. After a short and warm discussion the motion was voted down; whereupon the Ottawa Citizen reads the Council Board a pretty severe lesson, and reminds the aldermanic representatives that they are but a pack of ignoramuses, inasmuch as they are not intelligently familiar with the nature of the compliment conveyed, when the freedom of a city is conferred upon a distinguished personage, and that some of them "know as much about what the conferring of the freedom of a city means as they do of the nature of the reforms which Lord Dufferin has drawn up to have carried out in the long misgoverned land of the Prairies." Now we are of opinion that the mistake made was not in refusing to sanction the motion, but in introducing it at all; and that there was a display more of toadyism than of ignorance. The "freedom of the city" is a compliment and an honor which should not be made common, and which should be bestowed only upon the most distinguished men of the time. Lord Oleridge may be a prominent lawyer, as he holds an eminent position on the Bench, but his services to country or to society are not of a character that would command a royal recognition. To banquet him or show him the sights of

the city would be complimentary enough in his case. The City Council of Ottawa has, therefore, more wisdom and common sense within its ranks than our contemporary, the Citizen, seems inclined to credit the aldermanic representatives with.

A short time ago the subject of school books was raised and discussed in the French Senate, when the omission in the manuals of all reference to religion and the principles they inculcated of rank materialism was strongly objected to by the Senators of the Right. M. Emile Ollivier, the first and last Liberal Minister of Napoleon III., went deeply into the question, and made some remarks upon compulsory education that are well worth quoting. "Enforced instruction," he said, "as at present instituted, is a piece of tyranny, an attack upon the chief of those individual rights that should be beyond the reach of the majority—the right of a father to be the guide, master and lawgiver of his child. It is only excusable when confined to the purely mechanical part of education, such as reading, writing, arithmetic and gymnastics; but it is detestable when it becomes, in the master's hands, a school of false views, historic lies and mutual hatred or a means of electoral propaganda and of making proselytes to a sect." This latter passage was directed against the tactics of the Government now in power. M. Ollivier is as severe upon the manuals in particular as he is upon the present system of education in general. "The handbooks in use in most schools are the books of a party without either conscience or uprightness; they distort facts, and are a perpetual insult to youth. In these books, the more dangerous because compiled with talent, all the past history of France is preserved, and nothing is held in respect save the Republic of 1870 and of Gambetta. The most sacred ties are being severed; the country first the family afterward, perish under this poisoned teaching."

FREETHINKERS AND THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

The American Freethinkers will hold their Fifth Annual Convention this week. As usual, the programme consists in a general attack upon the Christian faith; but with all their enlightenment and self-sufficiency they offer nothing whatever in its stead. They announce that "Universal Mental Liberty" is the creed of the Association, but as this already exists in the Church pale as well as outside, the "creed" is merely a specious bit of humbug. The N. Y. Herald neatly depicts and summarizes the inconsequences and incongruities of the "free thinking" body. It says:—"The position of the alleged free-thinker is a perplexing one. His protest is nominally against a faith which embodies all morality; but the real ground of his objections, if he is an honest man, is the mass of blunders that have been committed in the name of that faith. To distinguish between the two—to cling to all virtues preached in churches and held as necessary by good men who are not of the churches, and attack only blundering deductions of imperfect intellects, is to do only what thousands of the wisest advocates of Christianity are continually doing. To attack the Christian faith itself on the ground of the blunders alluded to is to lay the freethinker open to the suspicion of desiring to rid himself of moral restraint—a suspicion under which no honorable man wants to remain. Free thought, so called, has too frequently been what it was recently called, 'the war-whoop of the intellectual savage.' Unless the association can avoid this implication it cannot gain adherents from the class that forms opinion and leads the mass of men. How the free thinkers, among whom are some honorable men, propose to get around these difficulties remains to be seen, for past talk has not made it apparent; nor will future talk make it any more so. Free thinkers are on the wrong side of the fence; they cannot see half as much (mentally) as a man with the Christian faith. Their views are generally as limited as their logic."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION AGAINST THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

An important decision has just been rendered by the New York Courts against the Western Union Telegraph Company. The suit, which grew out of the recent strike, was brought by Mr. Marvin against the company to recover the penalty of \$100 which the statute imposes on a telegraph company for every refusal to receive despatches. Mr. Marvin took two despatches to the principal office of the company during the strike and tendered \$20 in payment. The receiving clerk refused to handle them unless Mr. Marvin allowed him to stamp them with the words "subject to delay" and subscribe his consent to the condition. This Mr. Marvin refused to do, and the clerk declining to accept them otherwise, the messages were not sent and suit was brought. In evidence, these facts were practically admitted by the company, and the plaintiff further produced a number of notices, such as were posted in the various offices of the company, to the effect that despatches were subject to delay and to "mailing en route if necessary." The court, after examining the testimony, held that to accept a telegram subject to any delay amounted to withholding the transmission of a message at the company's pleasure or convenience, thereby annulling and destroying the benefit which the sender is entitled to derive "from the payment to the company for the rapid transmission of the messages." To emphasize the full significance and force of its decision the court discussed and pointed out the duties of the corporation imposed in exchange for the valuable right of the franchise. "The corporation," said the judge, "is bound to

supply all the necessary facilities, either in material or labor, to transact the business which, by the terms of its incorporation, it undertakes." To exercise the power of mailing messages en route as the company assumed the right to do, "was, in effect, an abandonment of the uses of the franchise and a refusal to perform its corporate functions." No equivocation or obscurity is thus allowed to hang over this important subject. And had the law been better understood by the public than it was, we may be sure that the telegraph monopolists would have displayed less arrogance towards their employees and less indifference of the public service before exposing their corporations to several thousand suits of this kind, in any one of which the plaintiffs can recover \$100 besides the costs. We are afraid the next time there is a strike that the companies will be swamped in such suits. All the company's notices "subject to delay" and the like are not worth the paper they are printed on and count for nothing before a court. In fact they become so much adverse evidence in a suit against the corporation.

Thus, the refusal of a Telegraph Company to send messages upon any other condition, arbitrarily imposed, than that prescribed by law, is an offence punishable under the statutes. It is no excuse, either in law or common sense, that the company was at war with its employees, and that these were on "strike." The law and common sense both assume that thousands of men and women will not needlessly and pettishly throw up their employment if they are properly treated by their employers.

LOYALTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, ex-Prime Minister of the Dominion, must be a deceiver and a hypocrite. Before sailing for Quebec yesterday, he delivered a speech before the Greenock Chamber of Commerce, in which he is reported to have declared "that the people of Canada would never consent to a separation of the British colonies from England, and asserted that the Canadians would give their last man and spend their last dollar to preserve the integrity of the British Empire." If the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie were speaking for a year he could not have given vent to more enthusiastic loyalty. What more could Canadians do than give their last man and spend their last dollar to preserve their subservient position before the world? This utterance, however, sounds strange when compared with what Mr. Mackenzie solemnly avowed on the eve of his departure for Europe about three months ago. The National Club of this city gave their annual banquet on the 18th of May, at which all the prominent men of the Liberal party were present, from the Liberal Premier down. On that occasion the chairman, in proposing the first toast—that of "Canada, our Country"—said he offered the toast with the hope that they would soon be able to drink to its independence and its standing as a nation. This sentiment was cheered to the echo by the assemblage of statesmen, politicians and other citizens. The chairman further maintained that it would be useless to dissimulate that a great destiny awaited Canada, and that she would yet occupy an important position among the nations of the earth. This pronouncement sent another thrill of enthusiasm through the loyal breasts of the Canadians, who Mr. Mackenzie told his Scotch audience yesterday would give their last man and spend their last dollar to preserve the integrity of the British Empire. The chairman further said "that they could never occupy this position while Canada was simply a colony of Great Britain; to be a great country they would have to be independent. (Loud applause.) Canadians, as matters stood, were not the subjects of the Queen, but the subjects of her subjects. This he considered was a very humiliating position for Canadians to occupy, and they should all look forward to the great day of Canadian independence, when Canadians would be placed upon a right footing. (Loud applause.) Our position as a colony, he contended, was the principal barrier to our greatness as a country. (Applause.) England had more than once declared that when Canada demanded her independence the Mother Country would be ready and willing to grant it. Such being the case he did not see why it should not be obtained and why they would not found on this continent a great Canadian republic based upon the great and true principles of liberalism and freedom. (Loud applause.)"

This language scarcely justifies the ex-Premier in arriving at the broad loyal conclusions of his "Scotch Speech." But let us compare Mr. Mackenzie's own speech delivered at the same "Independence Banquet" with his latest effusion before the Greenock Chamber of Commerce. The ex-Premier said:—"I dare say that Mr. Perrault, who is now present and who was formerly a member of Parliament, would wish that some things had been done which we have not yet achieved, and I can only say that I strongly sympathize with those sentiments (applause). In 1874, as you are all aware, when we had to negotiate a treaty with the United States I declined to enter upon these negotiations until we had a Canadian appointed as Minister Plenipotentiary, and for the first time in Canadian history a Canadian was placed upon the same footing as the British Minister. (Loud applause.) It has long been the opinion, I know, among British statesmen, that while the colonies were entitled to some consideration they had to do as the wise men of Britain wished them. Now, gentlemen, my contention is that we have as wise men amongst the colonists as in the Mother Country, and it has always been the aim of the Liberal party, from Baldwin down, to place Canadian statesmen

on the same footing as the statesmen of Great Britain. (Loud applause.) In no respect are our statesmen inferior, and under the Sovereignty of our Queen the Privy Council of Canada takes rank with the Privy Council of Great Britain, except in the matter of degree. (Continued applause.)" Mr. Mackenzie says that he strongly sympathizes with the sentiments of Mr. Perrault, who it is almost needless to remark is an out and out Independence man, and who at the recent general elections came out squarely on the Independence ticket and with but little canvassing secured a surprisingly large vote in the city of Montreal. Putting all these things together we fail to see in what direction Mr. Mackenzie's sincerity lies. The ex-Premier does not seem to have the courage of his aspirations, and clumsily attempts to veil them by having recourse to unjustifiable deception and hypocrisy.

HOME EDUCATION.

That this is an age of great sins and crying crimes no one will pretend seriously to gainsay. Nevertheless, we do not hold with those who are ever ready to deprecate the present out of deference to the past—that the world is much worse in respect of crime now than it ever was. Human attributes and instincts are essentially the same now as they were in the beginning, and it goes without saying that they will continue so to the end. If crime is committed to-day on a more extensive scale than formerly, it must be remembered that the world is more populous now than ever before. Nor should we deny to antiquity a fair share of credit for their peccant achievements. Bad as we are, we have nothing yet worse than the abominations which provoked the vengeance of Heaven to destroy the Cities of the Plain. Sodomites and Gomorrahites we shall have always with us, but side by side with these, we have also the Good Samaritans, the Marthas and the Marys. If the manifestations of evil to-day are startling and worldwide, the agencies for overcoming evil with good are also abundant and ubiquitous. But while the evil which men do is blazoned forth from day to day on the wings of the press, the good which they perform is scarcely ever heard of outside the localities in which it is accomplished. Philanthropists are agreed upon the fact that society requires purging and purifying from the moral, or rather immoral, diseases which afflict it; but they are not agreed upon the remedies to be given, nor the manner in which they ought to be administered. Some maintain that the evil of society can be cured by the agency of benevolent, philanthropic and temperance societies; whilst others hold that the cure must come from the enlightened action of the public schools.

We contend that neither of these remedies will ever prove a complete cure; at best they are but partial palliatives, for the simple reason that neither of them goes directly to the root of the evils. If society is ever to be effectually reformed, the reformation must begin, not in the schools or churches or benevolent societies, but with the children in the homes of the people. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is a Divine command binding upon all Christians. And this training is one of the first needs of the child's nature, and should be exercised from the moment of the first manifestations of emotion right up to man's estate. The father and mother, then, are the first and most effectual reformers of society, and the education which the child receives at home is that which will supersede and out-last all other. How important, then, that this education should be well attended to, and that parents should understand the great responsibility resting on them in reference to this primal duty?

Neither the public schools nor the Sunday schools can supply the want of a good home education. An old proverb had it:—"As is the schoolmaster, so will be the school," but with more truth might it be said—"As are the parents, so will be the children. Nor will it suffice to tell our boys and girls to be kind and good and virtuous and honest; we must not these qualities in their presence in our daily lives. If we would cultivate kindness to them, we must show kindness in our deeds; if we would have them virtuous, we must let them see virtue in our actions; if we desire to see them honest, we must show them honesty illustrated in ourselves; if we would have them reverence and respect authority, we must speak respectfully of and show deference to authority by our example. We should teach them to work from their earliest boyhood years, making them to understand that work is the normal and natural condition of fallen man, that 'work is worship,' and that it is only by the sweat of our brow that we can earn our daily bread. They should be early taught that idleness is the parent of all mischief, and that those who are regularly occupied are the happiest and healthiest. 'There is always hope,' says Carlyle, 'in a man that actively and earnestly works. In idleness alone is there perpetual despair.'

Parents should set their children a good example in all things, and have no hesitation in correcting them for their faults. "He who spareth the rod hateth his child," says the wise man, and it should not be forgotten that the High Priest Eli received a striking and terrible punishment from God for his over-indulgence to his children. Every member of the family old enough to work should be made to contribute something to the common thrift, and every boy and girl should be taught a useful trade, whether obliged to employ it afterwards in acquiring a living or not. If they are subsequently called to fill higher roles, they will not fill them anything the worse for the knowledge thus acquired. Andrew Johnson was none the less a good President of the United States, although he

had been a tailor, nor was Abram Lincoln, though he had been a rail-splitter, nor was James A. Garfield, although he had been a canal boy and a carpenter. Riches or an inherited fortune may take wings and fly away from a man, but a practical knowledge of a useful handicraft remains with him for life.

In ancient times, in some countries, no father would give his daughter in marriage until the suitor brought him some finished piece of workmanship made by his own hands, as a proof that he was master of a trade by which he could support a wife. No young woman was considered fit for the cares or duty of a household until she had spun and produced with her own hands, table linens, bed linens, underclothing, etc., etc., and was also an adept in baking and brewing, washing and ironing, making and mending. The two young people thus linking their fates together—she understanding the entire household affairs and doing the work—she saving the fruits of his industry and banking his surplus earnings—could afford to laugh at the follies of fashion and defy the fickleness of fortune. But we moderns have changed all that. Fashion now bends us beneath its terrible sway, and holds us bound in chains of iron, like criminals and galley-slaves. Look at our young women and young men of to-day. The former are often as helpless as a piece of furniture without being quite so useful; the latter are mere apologies for men—they eat square meals, but do no square work; they dress dushily, smoke cigarettes, and "sponge" on their fathers for a living. The education which will change this—if change is to come—must be begun in the home circle, continued in the schools and completed in the improved state of society which it alone can produce.

THE FRUITS OF THE CENSUS.

The grievous errors and inaccuracies of the late census about the resources of the Dominion are beginning to tell heavily against the country. This unfortunate manipulation of figures and facts concerning our commercial, industrial, and manufacturing interests has been taken hold of by our American cousins and made use of much to our detriment. Of course the Department of Agriculture issued explanations to the Canadian people how to peruse the census and how to gather correct and accurate knowledge therefrom. But these explanations are of no avail with foreigners; they take the census for what it is worth and do not trouble themselves about any unattached explanatory appendix. Here is how the St. Paul Globe actually laughs at the productive powers of the country, and it bases its appreciation of the country upon what it takes good care to call "the official utterance," or, in other words, the census. It says: "Poor Compton, which succeeds in harvesting three-quarters of a bushel of wheat to the acre, according to official utterance, manages to produce nine bushels of potatoes, and there are some thirty returns showing an average of less than fifty bushels to the acre; there are some dozens of districts where, according to the official return, the average out of hay is below half a ton to the acre. One would think if he saw the careful mower passing over such meadows that the grass was of a peculiar kind possessing peculiar and valuable properties, and that it is harvested to be sold out like drugs, by the ounce. No! the Canadian farmer would not materially better his condition if he were to turn his farm into a stock ranch. A thousand acre farm would not support a respectable herd of goats, according to the 'official' estimate of its productiveness." Would it not have been better for the Government to have adopted our suggestion, offered at the time of the publication of the third volume of the census, to put a stop to its circulation, than to let it go abroad and excite the ridicule and contempt of foreigners for the capabilities and productions of the Dominion? There is no doubt but this census, with all the explanations by the Department of Agriculture, will do the country more harm than good.

FOREIGNERS ENRICHED AT CANADIAN EXPENSE.

Canada is not deriving all the benefit it should from the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Some people take great delight in calling the road a national enterprise; but judging from the facts and figures which are gathered from American Custom House records concerning its construction, there is nothing much national about it. The road is built almost exclusively of foreign material, bought by the price of Canadian land. The steel rails are all imported from England or Germany, and the records of the New York Custom House show the interesting fact that a very large proportion of the rails and similar supplies used in laying the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway are brought to Canada by way of that city. The rails are brought over, presumably in foreign vessels; they are landed in bond at New York and are thence transported by American contractors, in American cars, over about two thousand miles of United States territory until they reach the Canadian border line, which is within a few miles of their final destination. This is avoiding Canadian territory and shunning Canadian transportation companies with a vengeance.

The New York Custom House records show that, shortly after the laying of rails on the Canadian Pacific was begun, from Winnipeg east and west, a little over two years ago, an American firm began shipping in bond large quantities of steel rails from Germany and England to Winnipeg. About 10,000 tons are reported as having been shipped in the latter part of 1881 by this house. In 1882 the same firm is credited with send-