# AUGUST 17, 1887

able imroctance. But though the condition

of Canada some forty years ago may have

been bad enough, it was Arcadian in com-

porating the Jusults. We fail to see how an

aut, which simply extends the civil right of

holding property to a religious order in one

of the provinces, can affect the Government

of the Dominion. Rather would it appear

that, by admitting the Jesuits to the responsi-

bilities incurred by incorporation, the legit-

lature of Quebecibas taken a hostage, as it

were, against those dangers which a cartain

class of Protestants imagine they see in the

presence of this famous order. But this is

a free country, and so far we have not

diecovered any valid reason in law

or public polity why the Jesuits

should not be incorporated. As a bugbear

to rouse the apprehensions of Protestants

against the old bogy "Catholic Aggression,"

the allusion in Grip may serve a purpose, but

the picture would be better, more effective,

Canada under the Macdonaldite regime

presents 'to our view conditions disgrace.

ful and humiliating as could be deemed pos.

sible in a country endowed with constitutional

liberty and free institutions. Possessed of

half a continent of virgin territory, and

natural resources beyond estimate; with the

experience of ages for a guide, and an oppor-

tunity never before voucheafed to any coun.

try on earth for founding a mighty nation on

the broadest foundations of civil polity and

American freedom, Canada to-day, with its

sparse, scattered, discontented population, is

ground down by a most oppressive system of

taxation; monopoly in its most hideous form

is fastened upon her, the European curse of

landlordism is planted on the cational

domain, her vast resources are squandered

more recklesely than if she were governed

by a profligate king and his courtiere,

a mountainons debt has enslaved her to

foreign money-lenders, and, worse than alf,

her people have been corrupted till the de-

bauchery of her parliament has become a by-

This is what Sir John Macdonald has done

Never did spendthrift heir dissipate an

estate with more stupendous wantonness. By

working on the cupidity of a people, individu-

ally poor in the midst of unbounded natural

wealth, this man has reared the fabric of his

evil power by a system of corruption that has

poisoned every vein in the body politic, till

public virtue has ceased to command respect

and villainies that in purer times would raise

But there are signs of an awakening. What

political agitation could not accomplish is

being accomplished 'by economical force

beyond the control of politicians. It has

been found possible to bribe the loose tish in

lightened, Christian people.

without it.

word.

for Canada !

#### TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. TH

### an article with the title which is now re- a professed believer in spiritualism,-ED. produced by Grip, It created a great sensa-Post]:tion and led to political results of consider-

SIR,-Now that the question, "who shot McGee ?' is being discussed anew in courts and journals, an autograph from Ghostland may be interesting to listen to.

parision with the picture with which Grip and a devoted believer in spiritualism. Not now challenges public attention. There is long before his death I heard him tell, at a one point, however, which may as well be friend's dinner table, a strange tale, of which noted here-the reference to the act incorthe following is the substance :-

"When I was in Boston a few years ago I went to see a lady who professed to be a 'writing medium.' I said to her, 'I want to consult the spirit of D'Arcy M Gee.' 'Who was he?' 'Oh a Canadian politician whom I used to know.' She went into an apparent trance and soon began writing, rapidly, but fifally. When she handed me the result my bair began to rise. It was McGee's own handwriting from beginning to end ! It was in the ordinary form of a letter addressed to myself and dated-with the day of the month and the year only. I won't speak of all that was in it, but I'll tell you part of it. He said :- It was not Whelan who shot me-it will go down together way so-ard-so,' naming a man 1 knew well, who has since died in a lunatic asylum, Woelan was there with him, but it was not he that fired the shot."

"When I can e home I went up to see Sin John, and showed him the letter, folded so that he could see neither date nor signature. I said, 'Do you know that handwriting? 'Of course 1 do! That's poor McGee's. Now look at the date and signature.' He did so and said to me, with a very queer look, 'My God ! what does this mean?' Then I told him all about it, just as I've told you. And we both felt very queer about it, ton, I can tell you."

And to did the whole dinner party; for --- 's sincerity and agitation were as poor --evident as possible-and no mundane exevident as possible—and \_\_\_\_\_ planation occurred to any body. OUTAOUAIS.

#### A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Cable despatches, published in yesterday's Post, announced another crushing defeat of the Salisbury Government and their allies of the Unionist faction. For weeks past the attention of all parties was centered on the lection in the Norwich division of Cheshire. There, it may be said, the recreant Liberals who deserted Mr. Gladstone made their fical the raisfall enormously, stopped the water stand. It was declared on all sides that, if they could not retain Norwich they need not hope to survive as a parl'amentary party. The influences brought to bear on the electors at Norwich were the most potent known to electioneering tactics. Both the government and their allies felt that it was the culminution of the struggle between them minution of the struggle between them Indiana, Iowa and the southern portion of Michigan and Wisconsin is gloomy in the ex-Ceercion and Home Rule. The riding may be said to have been heretofore dominated by the Cavendish interest, at whose head is the Dake of Westminster, one of the wealthiest men in the world, and, till recently, a supporter of Mr. Glaistone. The cromendous revulsion that has taken place will be seen by a comparison of the vote cust at the last election and that cast on Saturday :---

### LAST ELECTION.

a storm of popular wrath are laughed at applanded and condoned by open vote in a Brunner, Liberal Home Ruler ..... 3,958 parliament supposed to represent a free, en-

### Majority for Verdin..... SATURDAY'S ELECTION.

Brunner, Liberal Home Ruler..... 5,112 Lord Hy. Grosvernor, Liberal-Unionist 3,985

458

Majority for Brunner..... 1,127 the constituencies and thus maintain a cor-rapt majority in Parliament, but it is impos-the data the Gladstonian Home Rule vote increased to the data the combined Liberal the constituencies and thus maintain a cor-rapt majority in Parliament, but it is impos-the the Gladstonian Home Rule vote increased to the Gladstonian Home Rule vote increased to the data the reports of a month ago. This Thus it will be seen that the combined Liberal the enormous extent of 1,154 ! There is no per cent. in the reports of a month ago. This and its disgrantled attendants-the Liberal alternative of perpetual coercion was the be received. direct issue set before the electors, and the answer is a mandate which may be taken as the voice of England condemning the Government and proclaiming the crops are said to be a general failure. for the restoration of justice and freedom to Ireland. It is even more than this, for, as Mr. Brunner said at the close of the poll, it is " a victory for Mr. Gladstone and for Ireland. " the first time. The significance of this " message of peace to Ireland it is impossible < to overstate." In the face of this crowning disaster, after so many defeats, the Government will hardly dare proceed to preclaim the National League or enforce those drastic provisions of the Crimes Bill by which it was hoped to crush the spirit of the Irish nation. But, should they madly persist in doing so, the Liberal press of England assures us that the action of the of Commons. A great number of Liberal members will at once proceed to Ireland, and will address public meetings in support of the legitimate objects and policy of the League. In that view of the Opposition, the League is a perfectly lawful organization, and they will not allow it to be suppressed without protesting in every possible form. The most effective way of making protest, it is considered. is to assist the Nationalists in carrying on the agitation in Ireland, and a large body of English members are prepared to devote themselves to this work. The Government will thus be placed in the dilemma that they must either allow the English members to utter sentiments which they regard as oriminal in the Irish members, or they must send them to prison. Either alternative would be dead-lock, to keep up the pretence of a any whatever the immediate united country; and the question now is by result, would do much to disoredit the Crimes what expedient shall we save Confederation ? Act to now beyond question that the Salis bury Government is no longer the Government of the people. No ministry could during the past few years only two have sur-withstand these constant declarations of fants have positived as the months. Thus inpopular hostility. The followers of Harting. virtue, of mon and women. The subject ton and Chamberlain, are now thoroughly Goodwin, of Ottaway was indeed the tide has now set so ettaged in Hallfax, N. S., where the mothers are been able to the solution of that problem has been day. the houses still burning, it that he gave Howie some able to the solution of that he gave Howie some able to the solution of t He following letter in the Toronto frightened, and demoralized. Individual This question the most stringent of laws at failed to solve. Regarding the difficulty of failed to solve. Regarding the difficulty of deallog with the children the nearestapproach

towards Mr. Gladatone that he can defy the ministry to proceed with their programme It is an aziom in British rolifics that the Government must echo the voice of the constituencies, and, when it does not does so, its A certain prominent Irishman in Ottawa, Fower suffers paralysis in all its parts. Unce lately deceased, was an old friend of McGee, 1st the idea get hold of the public mind that a government is tottering to its fall, and its speedy overthrow is a certainty. Norwich has established that idea, and the progress of disintegration will be swift and complete. It makes little matter now whether Lord Hartington enters the Cabinet or not. These elections show that he has no grip on the country, and that the unhallowed alliance he has n aintained and would coment with the enemies of popular rights, has deprived him forever of the chance of leader. ship in feither & coalition or any other government. Toryism, Whiggery and sham Liberalism, as represented by Chamberlain,

### " In one red burial blent."

Home Rule and the democratic cause throughout the three Kingdoms have made a tremendous advance, and it cannot be long before Mr. Gladstone will return to his proper place as Premier, bringing a message of peace and good will from the people of Eagland to the people of Ireland. The struggle has been long and terrible against the demonism of the landlord and Tory classes, but the dawn of a better day is br aking when the masses will assert their rights, and the idle thieves of the fruit of other men's labor will no longer be able to impose their selfish legislation on an emancipated nation,

### THE HARVEST OF 1887.

The great heat and drouth which prevailed this summer over the greater portion of the grain bearing belt of this continent was the long foreseen result of causes which have been frequently pointed out. The denucation of vast areas of land of the forests by lumbermen, and still more destructive fires, has reduced supply of rivers and crecks, drained the swamps and produced an arid atmosphere where once evaporation and precipitation were abundant. As a consequence we read of drouth in the western states almost too cruel for belief. Here is the picture as drawn by the Chicago Journal :---

The outlook for the agriculturists of Illinois treme. Those naturally splendid and fertile territories, undoubt dly including some of the finest and largest graneries and food stores of the North American continent, have for fourteen months been subject to a visitation of drouth to which a parallel can-not be fount within the rauge of the oldest living inhabitant's recollection. So arid a waste is there around Chicago that for many miles in some directions not a spear of grass is visible, and in others the existence of green vegetation is pain ully minute. In many places the fields are absolutely and hopelessly burned out. The public parks are devastated with dryness. Grass lands have probably suffered most. The destruction is not uniform, though where crops were planted late in the season the owner will robably not realize the cost of planting. Whe e the seed was put into the ground early enough a somewhat less disastrous result may be hoped for. Of neceseary food for live stock there will be an appalling dearth, and thus the price of milk, meat, butter, cheese and other tarm pro-ducts may be expected to rise to an altogether unprecedented height.

Reports published by the Agricultural

are required under pain of prosecution to and the bodics of their former in. ] took hold of Brown, but what he did is disputed. are required under pain of prosecution to and the bounds of their former in-attend to the wants of their offspring until instess strewn about or hanging from the stakes old enough to live on ordinary food. Then where they had been torture i! They then been the instead to go and the infant is learned that the Iroquois were all encamped ice mother is allowed to go and the infant is offered for adoption. - Toronto Mail.

That nuisance, the American trade dollar, is present in Canada in large numbers, especially in the back country. Those who have these coins should dispose of them at ince to a banker or broker, for on Saptember lst they will cease to be received in the United States except at their builion value, Up till the date named the United States freasury will exchange legal tender silver dol ars for the trade dollars .- Torouto Globe.

SEVENTH SUMMER MORNING WALK AROUND MONTREAL.

# The Massacre of Lachine, 1689, dc. BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 32.

We closed our last Summer Morning Walk near by the old Windmill on the Lower Lachine Road; the time was evening, about sunset; the smooth, silvery surface of Lake St. Louis presented, as far as the eye could reach, as it always presents, on a calm summer afternoon a sight well worth an hour's sojourn there.

Right opposite the Windmill point, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, stands the old Indun town of Caughnawags, a relic of de-parted days! This sp t, on which the old Winjmill stands, is the very identical spot from which the early French explorers had their first full view of Lake St. Louis, stretching far to the west, impressing upon them the belief that the large body of water spread out before them was the opening of a "water way" through Canada to China, and called for h the exclamation, "la hence the name Lachine given to this Chine !'

### THE MASSACRE OF LACHINE, 1689.

In the year 1688 the inhabitants of French Canada, particularly those living on the island of Montreal, were in constant dread of an Indian raid. It was known that year that two bands, amounting to about 1,500 Iroquois, had formed camps on the Upper St. Lawrence, one encamp-ment being near Frontenac (Kingston), the other farther down, on Lake St. Francis, preparatory to a descent on Montreal, to take revenge for some wrongs, real or imaginary, suffered by them at the hands of the French.

During the first days of August, 1689, the people of Lachia could have seen from this Windmill Point s'ray Indian conors darting across Lake St. Louis from the neighborhood of Perrot to the Chateauguay shore. Such a sight in those early days was a common thing, of every day occurrence, and caused no alarm, and was no indication that at that very time there lay hidden nearly 200 Indian canoes and about 1500 wild Iroquois in concealment behind those small islands along the south shore of Lake St. L uis, between the Caughnawaga point and the mouth of the Chateauguay river.

On the night of the 4th of August, 1689, r fearful storm of thunder, hail and rain passes over Lake St. Lonia, and during the prevailing darkness this band of 1500 locquois crossed over to Lachine and landed between the Windmill Point and the present Lachine Canal. In these days there was a large bay or inlet between where stood the old grammar school and th first locks built on the Lachine Can.d. This was the landing place of that savage band of Iroquois.

From their landing place they spread right and left, quietly surrounding every house and hamlet; the unsuppeding inmates had retired to rest. About mid-night the dread Indian war-whoop was raised - a sound too well known war-whoop was rated —a sound too wen known in early Jays in Canada. Then commerce d the work of death ! No " toor pasts nor lint-ls" wer sprinkled with the blood of the passover lamb, as in the days of Moses, to stay the hand of the destroyer ! for, within the space of one hour, over two hundred persons fell victims to the unified the package and the unshe that the uplifted tomahawk and the unsheathed scalping knife of those dread savages.

The thunderstorm is over-the death scone of the past night is ended ! And the morning of the 5th of August, 1689, witnessed, as usual, a shore! There was none left to tell the dread perish d !" The mangled bodies of grey-haired sire and grandchild, victims of the tomahawk scene of blood, were holding high carnival over From Europe we learn that the harvest all their work of death. And noight was heard over is thin, England and Ireland being no there save the wild chaunt of the dread Indian's dismal song. All else was silent.

about a mile and a half farther on in the deep forest, as we have before described, and

they were then beastly and hopelessly drunk the traders at Lachine. This was the time to strike a decisive blow! The opportunity was lost! The drawn sword of the avenger was FREEDOM OF SPECIAL stayed !

Sword in hand, at the head of his men, the daring young officer, Subercase, euterd the deep forest, resolved on deadly revenge, and had been allowed to proceed, the vengeance he would have dealt out woul! have riveled in story the "relief of Lucknow" of our own day. But at that moment a voice was heard from the rear commanding a halt. It was that of the Chevalier de Vaudreuil, just arrived from Montreal, with positive orders from Denonville, the Governor, to run no risks and stand solely on the defensive. Subercase was furious. High words passed between him and Vaudreuil, but he was forced to obey. The sword of the avenger was sheathed, a grand opportunity was lost, and lost forever !

# THE CLOSING SCENE.

It is not our intention to chronicle the bloody deeds of those dark days during the two u onth the Ir quois held possession of the island, ravaging the whole country for a circuit of nbou twenty miles, even up to the palisades and gates of Montreal. The reader will find a full account in the History of Canada of that time.

They finally took to their can ses in the middle f October, crossing over to the Chateauguay shore, carrying with them over one hundred captives or prisoners reserved for torture there. On the night after those fiends in human form had left, there were gathered on the Laching shore groups -stricken dumb through terror-of speechless, stupefied men, women and children, graing in breathless eilence-the silence of de-ajusir ! on the fires that shed their lights across Lake St. Louis, in which their captive friends, their wives, paren's and children agonized! suffering death in forms to horible to dwell upon. The closing act of these savage demons

the Chateaugu y shore was even more appalling than the opening one at Lachine on the night of the 4 h of August, 1689.

LANDING OF GENERAL AMHERST'S ARMY. Seventy years later, in the early days of Septo the r, 1760, the people of Lachine saw another sight, but not "at dead of night." This was the approach of Amherst's army of about 10,000 mon, advancing on Montreal. Their boats of all kinds-cances, batteaux, barges and scows, must have amounted to thousands and, literally

speaking, covered Lake St. Louis. This arma-ment was prepared on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, below Kingston, on the present American shore, then British. They descended the rapids of the St. Lawrence and anchor d in front of Lachine. The army advanced in the rear of Montreal by the roads leading to the back of the mountain.

In the writer's young days there were a good many old mini 'iving at Lachine who had been eye w tues-e of the landing of this army, being, we believe, the 'argest British army ever landed at one time at any one place in America. The writer will, in a f ture number, give a fuller account of this army. Suffice it to say that Montreal was capture i, or, rather, capitulated, by which the whole of Canada tecame at the time of the cession a British colony.

THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF LACHINE. This was a celebrated school sixty years ago, it had a Government grant of £100 a year, and there were usually 80 boys attending it. The boys of the North-West and the Hudson Bay Dompany were sent down to be educated there, and there were always some twenty boys from Montreal as boarders there. We could name a long list of North-West boys-the McKenzies, Keiths, McLeods, Scivewrights, McMurrays, McGillierays, Rowands, &c. Dr. Rowand, of Darks stars, schultz, there also the Light Inches, was a scholar there; also the Lieut. Governor of Ontario, Sir Alexander Campbell, was one of the boys there for two years. The most noted teacher was David Jones; he retired to Quebec in 1831 and died there.

# THAT MCGEE CANARD

FURNS OUT TO HAVE ORIGINATED WITH CHARLES R. GROBGE, AND IS CONSEQUENTLY UNTRUE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10 - A correspondent of the Free Press, writing about the D'Arcy McGee murder story, which appeared in the Boston *Herald* a short time ago, and which implicated a Quebec lawyer, on the strength of what was styled the " Death-bed confession" of young Trotter, rather spoils the story by stating that Trotter could not very well have made a "death-bed confession" as he is made a "death-bed confession" as he is noty t dead, but very much alve, and has Inder than over estimated. The fly in appear-mater is no, unlike the channel in include the quarter is no, unlike the channel in more bloc, and the revival of the old story owes its origin to Mr. Charles E. George, late city editor of the top); but it is a new goint whether she really the revival of this old story owes its origin to Mr. Charles E. George, late city editor of the Free Press, whe, during his resolute in this in the matter of news, A few days after the death of the late E. J. O'Neil, who was a detec-tive at the time of the McGree murder, and tive at the time of the McG-e murder, and gallop about when the 1,7 makes is appearance, worked up the case, George told me that O'Neil we are indiced to taink shy adores the late had left in the hands of the manager of one of the banks doing business here a scaled doonment, which was to be given to him (George), a certain number of days after O'N ill's death. This document, with the contents of which George professed to be partially, but not who'ly ac-quainted, would, he said, show that Whelan was n t the mon who shot McGee, but that it was some party in Quebic. Idid not at the time George sp ke of it place much credence in the story of any po thumous statements by O'Neill, nor do I now, but I am awars that he spoke to others as well as myself, and I have no d ub but that the revival of the story, for it is by no means new, owes its initiative to George, who is now, I believe, in Little Rock, Arkansa, and may, for aught I know to the contrary, have pub-lished the yarn in the paper in that city with which he is connected.

book note of Brown, but what he did is disputed. Brown went out of the road and fell down, screaming that he was serion by hurt, and a crowd of 200 or 300 gathered ar und and gave eleven polic men all they could do to be porder. Brown was taken to a Lunchy choice and attended by Drs. Wishart and Roak, who say he is not scripped burt. The next of Highly

# FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE GOV-ERNMENT TERRORISM.

(Dublin Nation.)

The foll wing are the terms of the Proclamation which was torn down by the police in the county of Kilkenny, and which formed the sub-

county of Kilkenny, and which formed the sub-ject of recent discussion in Parlament. According to all the ordinary in f public right and constitutional fried in, there is nothing of an illegal nature in the doc meht. In any case, we herewith publish it, an 'lefy the Government to proceed availant us for so doing, even though they have now at their com-mand all the facilities for tyranny given them by the Coercion Act. by the Coercion Act. We regard the document as an admirable ex-

pression of patri t c sen in ent; and we hope the spirit of it will be approved and its wise counsels acted on in all parts of I eland :-

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, WINDGAP BRANCH.

Men of Windgap, we have now r ached the mest critical moment in our country's listory, and it becomes the duty of every Irishman to ally to her cause and fall into line with the National party in stuggling for her rights. We read every day of scenes of devastation on our Irish hillsides, and even in our very midst, more cruel and sava, e than the work of mediaval tyranny; of a sckeni g hemo-rhage at every emigra ion port of the flaw r of our population; of end rsoit epeople cast in jult and all theol i roun tofbrute repression under which our people have suffered and stream and miraculously surived for seven barb rous centuries. Our true and triad leaders are day and night fighting with the ind mitable spirit with which the Celt can only light, for our cause, to stay the hand of the extermin tor; and our duty is to give them what help we can in their hour of trial. Are we to stand ifly by while such scenes are being enacted? No! Men of Windgap, we can internally and them by ban ling ourselves to-rether line denem for helling ourselves together like clamps of steel under the banner of the Irish Nati nal League, and prove to our enemies that coercion h is no terrors for us. The renewal of the above Branch will, therefore, take place on Sunday next, 26th inst., when it is e craestly hoped all lovers of Liberty will come forward and take out their cards of membership. BY OLDER.

### PRESCRIPTION FOR A DYSPEPTIC.

General John A. Dix was at one time the unhappy victim of dyspepsia. After seeking in vain for relief he was at length led to consult van for rene the was at length led to conduct the famous Dr. Abern thy. After listening impatiently to his story. Abernethy interrupted hen with these words: "Sir, you are petty far gone, at d the wonder is you are not gone en-tirely. If you had consulted common sense in-stea t of the medical faculty you would probably here here well deres to dere not not gone to have been well long ago. I can say nothing to you excepting this: You must take regular exercise, as nothing as y u can bear without fatigue, as little modeline as possible, of the simplest kind, and this only when absolutely necessary, and a modest quantity of plain ford, of the quality which you find by experience best to arree with you. No man, not even a physician, can prescribe diet for another. 'A stomach is a stomach,' and it is impossible or any one to reason with safety from his own to that of any other person. There are a few general rules which any tian of common sense may leave in a week, with as this: That rich food, high seasoning, stc., are injurious. I can say no more to you, sir; you must go and core yourself. It is needless to say that Gen. Dix was rewarded by restored health and good old age .- Scientific American.

# THE WARBLE FLY.

AN INSECT HATED BY FARMERS, BREEDERS AND, GRAZIERS.

It is only within the last few months that attention has been drawn to the great loss caused to farmers, bree lers and graziers by the depredations of the wathle fly. It is mainly due to Miss Ormerod, the honorary entanelo-gist to the Royal Agricult ral Society of Engand --from whose report on the subject we derive the facts for this article other attention has been called to the matter at all. When we state that the annual loss is e-timated at between six or seven millions sterling, many will redoubt think it is very much exaggeristed; but if they will procure a copy of the report and carefully study the figures, they will, we thick, come to the convirsion bhat the ran unit is rather under than over estimated. "The fly in appearwe are inclined to think she ado, as mode Eggl ying generally takes place during May, June and end off, furtiselightly varied by the weather, or by the cattle borng on high or 1 w p stores. The egg moval shoped, o a white c tor, with a small brownish lump at one while color, with a small brownish lump at one and. Here my safely consisted its eggs, the fly's mission is finish d. In a few days the egg brazs to the a small margor, which at once commone s to eat is way through the hide the feed on the juices here ath. About Christmas, lumps—small at first, but gradu-ally increasing in size until they attain that of a underst will be seen a the back of the methwalnut-will be seen on the backs of the cattle. These lumps are cause I by the growth of the magget, which, when full grown, is about an inch in length and of the thickness of the tip of one little's finger. Strange to say, by many farmers these lumps-called warble lumpswere considere t as showing that the animal was in good condition, and were called "health humps" or "thriving humps."-Chambers' Jour

movements for secession - in the East, resistance to monopolistic disallowance in the West, and for Unrestricted Reciprocity in clench, so to speak, with irreeistible force the centre, we can see the rising forces which | the long series of by election victories, which are destined to usher in a great change. The have fallen like so many blows from the ham policy and methods of Macdonaldism have become too mean, narrow and debasing for an expanding nationality. Soon it will be Unionists. Home Rule for Ireland or the impossible for a clique to govern the country through having expended a million in debauching the electorate, but we cannot hope to escape punishment for the crimes committed against the commonwealth. The curse of Macdonaldism, in misery, bloodshed, corruption, profligacy and debt, has to be rooted from the soil. This is the task the people of Canada have to undertake, and the sconer they set about it the better for themselves and their posterity.

### NATIONAL DEBTS.

The report of the British and Foreign Arbitration Association, recently published, gives a table showing the national debt of the Enropean nations at the beginning of the present year. The total amounts to the colossal sum of \$24,313,057,650, nearly all of which was incurred for war expenses. Countries having each a debt of over a thousand million dollars are as follows :---

Great Britain and Ireland	. 3	,741,	,412,	055
Rusia	. 2	.931	619	015
Austria Hungary	2	619	691.	905
Italy.		.246		
Germany		905		
Spain.	' î	,272	125	700
		- المو	,,	

The national debt of the United States on the first of the present month was \$1,274,-583.842, or about the same as that of Spain. This leads the New York Telegram to observe that "while all the European countries are sinking daily deeper in the financial quagmire, the United States financial mouble is a trea-sury surplus." As for Canada, we ary about as bad as any of the European nations in the matter of public debt. Ours is about \$300 .-000,000, or \$60 per head of our population. The State of New York has nearly the same population as the Dominion, and its propertion of the national debt is about one-fenth of the total .. The State debt proper is eight millions. Canada on the other hand is plunging deeper and deeper in debt every year. How long, may we ask, can these conditions continue before the inevitable financial crash comba abou na cara a ca ov suodis

A LETTER FROM MODEL'S GHOSE 3- We find the following letter in the Toronto

resisting the logic of these figures. They means a considerable shortage on the average tale of the past night! There were no mounters clench, so to speak, with irresistible force formetion crop. In Canada the means of it. all were dead! formation outside Ontailo are not to good :s "Nor man, nor child, nor thing of living in the States, but, on the whole, the harvest birth. No! not the dog that watched the houseformation outside Ontailo are not so good : a mer of Toor on the lory coercionist machine is but slightly better than in the western hold hearth use and that night of blo d. All country. Cheering accounts come from Manitoba, but accurate harvest reports have yet to and scalping knife, iny thick around, while the blood thirsty Iroquois, the only witnesses of this

exception. In the east of Europe especially This may stimulate prices, and there are not wanting those who predict a severe winter and hard times. We are of opinion, however, that the abundance already existing in over-"The issue between the classes and the plus of agricultural production in this country the trading stores at Lachine a large supply of " masses has been mude absolutely clear for as well as in the States Coss away with fear on that score. The productions of India and Australia have also to be taken into account.

> THOSE who contend that the National movement is confined to one section of the Irish people should ponder on the annexed tele. gram from the North Derry Gladstonian in that branch of the St. Pierre river which ran Liberal Association, Coleraine, to Sir George | back of Lachine and crossed the Upper Lachine O. Trevelyan, on the eve of his election in Glasgow :---

"Five hundred Presbyterian electors of this district wish you triumphant success. Though opposed to the bills of last year they now Gladstone has made and which you support. is the one policy of hope for Ireland is absolutely no record of any member of the Irish Presbyterian Church being molested by an Irish Catholic. We entirely trust our fellow countrymen, and hope Bridgeton to-morrow will vote for conciliation against coercion and will uphold your policy of trust and hope for Ireland against the present policy of despair."

#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Parties who are usually well informed claim that Mr. Spencer is sure to be unseated for Missisquoi, and in that event Mr. McCorkill is certain to carry the county. We hope these things will come around right, for Mr. McCorkill would make a capital minister. Hon. D. A. Ross is only the Protestant representative pro tem. - Waterloo Advertiser.

Confederation was the make-shift by which the politicians contrived, after some years of

The baby farming evil is under discussion at Montreal, and no wonder, for of two hundred babies given out to one baby farmer opens up a social question of deep interest.

#### THE INDIAN CAMP, 1689.

The Iroquois were not wanting in mili ary their enemy, the l'rench, they hauled up their cances nearly a mile into the deep forest, where they ast bushed their camp or head(u, rt rs; their plunder was carried there. They found in French brandy and wine, of which they supplied themselves freely and became hea thy druk for daye.

The exact position of this Indian camp of 1689 is not known to the present generation, but to the boys of the old Grammar school of Lachine, between 50 and 60 years ago, it was a familiar spot. The boys, with their bow and arrow and fishing lines with hooks made from road near by the present Blue Bonnets. It was then a large stream, having a depth of two or three feet of water at midsummer. It has since disappeared-dried up by new water courses having been cut.

This camp was over a mile from the river This camp was over a mile from the river shore, close by the present Dominion Station on the Lachine railway, and extending back to the foot of Cote St. Luke. The branch of the St. Pierre passed through the contre of the camp. To this place, in the then deep forest, they hauled up their cances. It is not improbable in those early days that scouting parties from this camp found sufficient depth of water to use their cances to pass on close to Montreal through that deep marsh, between Cote St. Paul ard Cote St. Pierre, which was a lake in early days, if sc, their camp was wisely selected for offensive operations and being difficult of approach or finding out.

If the reader will take a seat with us on the brow of Cote St. Luke, behind the present Fashion Race Course, above the Blue Bonnets, he will have a full view right below him stretching over to the Dominion Station, of the very identical spot of this historical Indian en-campment of 1689, on which this band of 1,500 savage Iroquois had their headquarters for over two months. The p under of the island of Montreal was carried there, and such of the inhabi-tants as were reserved for future torture were held there as captives.

On the 5th of August, 1689, the day after the massacre, Subercase, a French officer, who had about 200 regulars under him, stationed some three miles distant. This must have been in one of the old buildings, still standing, near Knox Mills, at the Lachine rapids, as it exactly agrees with the historical account of this stock ade or fort, being six miles from Montreal (see our Fifth Walk). The writer believes the position of Subercase's force to have been there in sime one of those old buildings still standing

DEATH OF AN AGED PRIEST.

Rev. Sylvanus E. Perry, the oldest priest in the Province of Prince Edward Island, died at Egmont Bay, P.E.I., on the 3rd inst. Father Perry was born at Tignish in 1802, and was con-sequently in his 85th year at the time of his death. He pursued his colosiastical studies at Quebec, and was ordained priest at Rustico in the year 1829, or about 58 years ago. For a long time after he had spiritual charge of all that part of the island west of Mis-couche, at which place he resided. He was afterwards in charge of Egmont Bay parish for a number of years, and was finally trating of the spin temperature he superior tationed at Fifteen Point, where he remained for fourteen, cars, engaged for the greater part of the time in the active work of his sacred calling. For the last ten years of his life Father Perry was blind, though he still performed many re-ligious duties for about six years after he was deprived of sight. Four years ago he gave up all work, and has since resided in Egmont Bay,

until death claimed him, when he passed to the enjoyment of the reward earned by a long and useful life-the life of a hard-working, ener-getic, earnest, pious and beloved missionary priest,

### HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R.R., will sell, on Aug. 30, Sept. 20, and Oct. 11, Harvest Excursion Tickets at one fare for the round trip to principal points in Nebraska, Kansas, Minne-to Labert Limit thirty days, Theorem sota and Dakota. Limit, thirty days. Tickets and further information may be obtained of any C. B. & Q. Ticket Agent, or by addressing Paul Morton, Genl Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago,

## ORANGE AND GREEN.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 14.—The True Blues of this city had a supper at the Grant House in memory of the relief of Derry last night. They were proceeding home after the affair, when they came in collision with a crowd of Roman Oathclic young men, and a disturbance ensued, which P. C. Howie tried to quell. In the midst of the served were a roung men nemet Borry

TERRIBLE TALE OF SUFFERING.

nal.

NOOALES, Ariz., Aug. 9 .- The sloop Sarah NOALES, ARIZ., Aug. 5.—The sloup standy eighteen tons register, owned and commanded by Abraham Bagarim, left Mulejo July 25. The vessel had on board the captain, his wife and children and nicce, and Superintendent Hals of the Baltimore Copper Mill at Santa Rosa, and a crew of five men. While between San Pedro and Martinez, Cali-terio the word was tirule by a heavy surf fornia, the vessel was truck by a heavy surf and capsized. All on board perished excepting the capts in and four silors who saved them-selves by climbing on the bottom of the sloop. On July 30, two of the sailors became crazy and said they were going ashore and immediately plunged overboard. They had no sconer struck the water than sharks devoured them. The captain, one sailor and a small boy remained on the bottom of the vessel for eight days, sustaining life by catching turtles that would come near and sucking the blood. They were rescued in a most pitiable condition by the sloop Refugee,

#### A REVOLTING MURDER.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Aug. 9.-The murder of Isaac Colby and his wife as Cherry Run, near this city, proves to have been a most horrible crime, as the inquest developed the fact that Mrs. Colby had been outraged and her death caused by three bullets from a revolver. Her husband was not through the head. The mur-der is thought to have been committed on Sunday morning last, but the fact was not dis-covered until Monday. Both bodies lay outside of the house where they had fallen. The only other person about the premises was an infant which was simost dead from hunger and crying, There is no clue yet to the perpetrators of the



We have a second s