# NIHILISM-ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

A great deal of very plain talk has been produced from platform and pulpit in the United States anent the Chicago Nihilists trials and their prospective execution. Mr. Salter, a leader in the Society of Ethical Culture at Chicago, in a recent lecture pointed ont how the teachings of standard works on Political Economy led directly to the conclusion of anarchy, that society, as it exists, is false, unjust and in violation of natural law. As to the demand that Government should interfere to solve the labor problem he very properly held that :-

To turn the government into a bread-making and bread-distribution machine is the absurdest of political ideas. But so ample are the provisions of our laws that even this absurd idea could be tried if a decided majority in the country want to try it. But these men will not wait for the majority; they will not even try to get a majority; they discountenance all attempts to form a regular political party, and proceed to try to blow up a government that they haven't even tried to reform. I hold that the government should put them down by all the means at its command, should disperse all the means at its command, should disperse and meetings in which they incite to violence, and not allow their processions nor the carrying of their flag. The law cannot recognize them or protect them without stultifying itself, for their offense is against the very foundations of law."

In speaking of the cure for anarchy, Mr. Salter advocated, as one way to do it, to educate the working people. This had never been attempted in any efficient manner. The Anarchists had more than once sent out to ministers and others invitations to attend their meetings, but such invitations were treated as a joke in the press and were ignored by the ministers. The Anarchists were arely, if ever, sought to be convinced; they were simp'y denounced and villified and made thereby only the madder, the wilder and the surer of their cause.

To those who have observed the progress

of events the social revolution is a matter of portentous magnitude. It cannot, we think, be reached by education. Education of the sort which has been given to the masses has only enabled them to find in the teachings of such men as Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, Spencer, Markx, Bakunin, Proudhon and Krapotkin, a direct descending curriculum to the final absolute negation of Nihilism. Speculations. stint deemed innocent enough, in relation o production, distribution and accumulation ci wealth; also, concerning wages, values, offood, have grown into a system which can have but one logical result. If, as these economists teach, the social law, or, as it is metimes called, the law governing human conduct, is as certain in its operations as the law of gravitation, all the misery and suffering we see about us arises from violations of the law-Nature punishing with the same severity in social regions that she does in brute rature, even though those falling under the punishment may be innocent of intentional offence, or even performing a good and holy work, as in the case ci two priests who caught the disesse and died while ministering to yellow fever patients at Tampa the other day. Taus also the Anarchists, who, falling victims to the social disease incident to their environment, must likewise perish.

not exist, that it is produced by human sin and crime. And the great crime which they charge against society is the utter selfishness of those who, having secured wealth and con- of thing, but THE Post is not one of them, trol of the forces that produce wealth, use them for their own gratification, without caring how other human beings may soffer want or die of starvation.

No scientific fact has been more clearly demonstrated than that no portion of huma 1ity, no matter how remotely situated in place and time, can suffer injustice or misery without the whole race becoming partakers therein. This consideration reveals to us the awful truth that lies behind such scriptural sayings as "no sparrow falls unnoted," and the hairs of the head are numbered." In their eagerness to grasp scientific facts and apply their cunning to the conquest of nature for the production of wealth, men forget that the human being is not a machine, that he does not live by bread alone, and that the longings of his soul are more truly factors of the highest motive power than any work he can do with brain or hand. It is because Political Economists ignore this bed-rock fact that life is a failure even to the most successful compared with what it should be, were it recognized and acted upon.

Quoting Gen. Stiles as one worthy of being called "a conservative citizen," Mr. Salter laid some facts and figures before the electors business men," our "upright, thoroughgoing merchants," our "generous, leading Mackenzie in 1878 up to June 30, 1886, our citizens," who donated largely to public charinet debt had increased \$84,500,000, or about ties, but among these men who are supposed to be pillars in the church and in society a increased during the same period dangerous classes were supposed to mean increase of 65 per cent., against an increase of prove the greatness of their noble mission senerally; but the really dangerous classes, lie debt at the present moment, allowing for and, to give a more practical expression of his sal officers.

thermometer up or down at will. It is surely in his opinion, were those who made crime respectable.

Is this true ? and, if true, does it not point to the remedy for Anarchism ! Society cannot be saved by hanging a few crazy Ararchists. It is the respectables who must be reformed. So long as they are proud, seltish, ernment should construct its own system, exacting, indifferent to the claims of humanity, guilty of neglecting the practical charities of life, how can they expect the poor, the needy, the ignorant, the thin-blooded question, and that such a bill, if introduced, spectres of poverty, to furnish examples of wisdom and goodness?

Rev. James Vola Blake, another Chicago preacher, has also spoken. Among other things, he said :-

These men are not ordinary criminals. They do not seek deliberately to live by crimes against society. They are not burglass, highwaymen, assassus for gain. They belong to a different and peculiar order and must be dealt with, both for expediency and for justice, differently from the common criminal. Moreover, these men are in part the product of hard social conditions. They have in their blood the miseries and rebellion bred by centuries of European tyrannies. This does not do away with their individual ac-countability. Therefore, they must be held to answer for their crimes and punished with due vigor. But as they are in part creatures of hard social conditions and bitter tyrannies for many generations, we ought not to visit on them the extreme penalty of the law. We ought to temper their punishment as individual with the merciful consideration of the causes that have produced them as a class.

The execution of these seven men will not line; the ranks close up and sweep on the same. But if the death of these men will not cure the facts that make them it seems plain that it wil aggravate those facts; it will influence stil farther and make more desperate the wild passions and unreasoning class hatreds and false views which now we have to combat.

The published declarations in other places show that there is terribie truth in these remarks. The question is, indeed, one of the gravest complexity. It would be folly to hope THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Mecthat society will at once abandon its present way of living; but that it must undergo evolution or revolution is evident. That it will come to a solution we dare not doubt, although incalculable suffering must inter-

"And he who holds this faith will strive
With firm and ardent soul To work out his own proper good In working for the whole.'

#### JUDGE-MADE LAW.

Surely it is time the law of libel was amended so that the public would not be amazed every now and then by judicial decisions in direct variance one with another. Recently, Judge Papineau, in giving judgment in the case of Pope vs. THE Post, laid Home of the Sylvesters." Shelter Island down as law what with all respect to him was erec'ed into a manor in 1666, and cultivated down as law what, with all respect to him and his authority, is contrary to common sense and justice. It may be law, old French law, we are told; if so, the sooner it is repealed the better. In to-day's Herald Judge Papineau is reported as follows :-

"Newspapers are not obliged to reproduce the accusations nor even the sentences against individuals; they do reproduce and publish them for the purpose of making money by developing the morbid curiosity of a certain class of people for scandal and sensational news. The publishing of such accusations must be at the risk and peuli of the publisher, and he must be held responsible for the slightest imprudence in the publication of such reports. It is most important that such publications should be repressed, as they are more apt to spread the knowledge of evil than to inculcate morality."

We hope there is a mistake in the report. ad the relations of population to the supply If Judge l'apineau actually made use of these words, declaring without reservation that newspapers publish accusations and sentences for purposes of making money by developing the morbid curiosity of a certain class of people," then all we have to sav in comment or reply is that, so far as THE POST is concerned, Judge Papineau exceeded his functions and stated what is not in accordance with fact, and what we defy him or any other man on earth to prove. As a matter of fact, the exact contrary is the case, as the gentle men on the staff of this paper can testify. Their instructions are to avoid giving details that would arouse morbid curiosity. Moreover, Judge Papineau made an utterly unwarrantable and, for a judge, inexcusable assault on the honor, probity and morality of gentlemon as fully entitled to respect in their sphere as he is But they maintain that the disease should in his, when he said that newspapers, meaning the proprietors, editors and reporters. sought to make money by debauching public morals. There are papers which do that sort and Judge Papineau is guilty, if he is correctly reported, of casting reflections upon the motives of honorable men and good citizens, which his position on the bench does not permit and cannot excuse. In the case which called from him the astonishing remarks under notice, it was clearly proved that the alleged libel was the result of a clerical error by a reporter in copying the records of the court. Ample apology, retraction and explanation was immediately given by the paper, so that neither the facts nor the law warranted the remarks attributed in the report to Judge Papineau. In conclusion, we may observe that the decision in this case is contrary to the opinion of the bench in numerous previous trials.

A STARTLING COMPARISON. It is impossible for the Dominion to continue plunging into debt at the rate it has been since 1878 without bringing about a calamitous crieis. Indeed it now appears impossible for us to avoid a crash, though it educational matters. To render our gratitude may be staved off for a time. Speaking in Haldimand last Friday, Mr. Charlton, M.P., said that much was heard of our "sterling | which are simply appalling. From the time that Sir John Macdonald succeeded Mr. \$20 per head. Our expenditure had great many could be found who for years had from \$23,503,000 to \$39,011,000, an inbeen debauching the public morals. The crease of \$15,500,000, or \$3.30 per head, an

to be paid and increase since last statement, was not less than \$275,000,000. Mr. Charlton said, in order to be without doubt within the mark, that it was \$250,000,000. On a basis of 4,700,000 inhabitants, this was \$53 per pupil.

Mr. Lafontaine, M.P.P., added a few words proved land in the Dominion. It was an alarming burden which was daily being increased. By the United States treasury statement of Oct. 1st the debt of the United States was \$1,250,552,600, or \$20 per head, and this without deducting \$117,262. 000 due to the Government from the different Pacific railways for which the Government held bonds, and which, under our mode of bookkeeping, would have been deducted in the debt statement. Our interest on public debt for the current year was \$9,949,000, or \$2 12 per head; that of the United States was less that 75s per head. Lighter debt, light:r taxation and various other causes were telling against us, and it is a melancholy fact that there were now living in the United States nearly, if not quite, one million Cana- the effect that the League take part in the

How long, we ask any man of common sense, can this reverse order of growth in outside the policy of the Irish National Canada and the United States continue till this country is reduced to a state of beggary worse then that of Mexico? The elements of ours the causes that make them. Their deaths disaster are palpable and increasing with the recept of \$200 towards the anti-eviction will simply be like the fall ng of soldiers in the every day, and it achange he was brought fund. The president expressed the opinion every day, and if schange be not brought fund. The president expressed the opinion about by the overthrow of Mucdonaldism and the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity, a general national collapse of the Confederation may be accepted as sure to come within a measurable period of time.

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

Millan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New

The November number of this high class periodical maintains its well-established reputation in literature and art. The contents are: tion in literature and art. The contents are:
"The Meditations of Ralph Hard) t," chaps.
V.-VII., by W. Minto; "Capri," by Linda
Vallari; "Coaching Days and Coaching
Ways," by W. Outram Tristram; "The Story
of Jael," chaps. IV. VII., by the author of
"Mehalah;" "Et Ceters," by H. D. Traile.
All these contributions are boautifully and prefreels illustrated in the most available. fusely illustrated in the most exquisite style of art, making a charming companion for a quiet

"MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY."

The November Magazine of American History one of the brightest and most richly illus trated issues of the year. Oliver Cromwell's portrait appears as its frontispiece, incident to the romantic story of the first settlement of Shelter I land, in 1652, told by Mrs. Lamb in her happiest vein, entitled the "Historic by negro slaves until it became a gem of beauty. During the Quarker persecution in Massach setts it was where the sufferers fled for shelter; and its history is interwoven with the wrangles between the Dutch of New York and the English of Connecticut while the two parent nations were at war in Europe. The paper is in-forming on a multitude of hitherto obscure points in early American history, and is del ghtfully diversified with incidents. Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., contributes a second paper on the "Relation of Church and State in America," a continuation of his lawyer-like discussion of our government's attitude toward religion. A very pleasantly written sketch is hy Walstein Root, on the "Hamilton Oneida Academy in 1794," the germ of Hamilton College. The fourth article in this superb number is a study by Charles H. Peck of the public life and char-aster of "Aaron Burr," in which he aims to substitute natural explanations for the acts and misfortunes of his extraordinary subject. Then follows, from G. Brown Gorde, of the Smith-sonian Institute at Washington, "An Interesting Dialogue in 1676, between Becon, 'the rebel,' and John Goode, of Whitby." Judge J. Tarbell, of Washington, contributes "Horacs Greeley's Practical Advice to the Reconstructionists in Mississippi"; and T. J. Chapton A. M. writes an interesting upper on the man, A.M., writes an interesting paper on the "Religious Movement in 1800" The shorter articles are varied and entertaining. The number concludes with its carefully edited departments of Original Documents, Minor Topics, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, etc. wel filled, i's "Historic and Social Jettings," illus trated, and a dozen or more able written book reviews. Price, \$5.00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

## THE PREMIER AT ST. REMI.

HIS RECEPTION AT ST. ANN'S COLLEGE-ADDRESS BY THE PUPILS AND REPLY OF HON. MR. MERCIER.

St. REMI, Nov. 4.-The Premier of Quebec remained here last night, being the guest at the

At 9 o'clock Hon. Mr. Mercier went to the convent, being accompanied by Rev. Messre Dugust, Laporte, Gauthier and Mai-onneuve, Messrs. Ste. Marie, M.P., E. Lafontaine, M.P.P., Alderman Dufresne and J. Boivin, the Premier's Secretary. The visitors were received by the Reverend Lady Superiores, of the Start During State Days of the the St. Ann's Order, Rev. Sister Dugas, of the St. Anne's congregation of Lachine, and by Rev. Sister Marie Polalie, superioress of the St. Remi Convent. The teachers and young st. Remi Convent. The teachers and young girl-students, attired in full costume, greeted the eminent visitors. The most charming seature of the reception consisted in the mott Bienvenue aux Visiteurs. ' Each letter was elaborately worked in roses and was held by young girl in white and bearing a splendid crown over her veil. A most interesting musical programme was then executed, much to the pleasure of the guests. It was coocluded by the presentation of a splendid bouquet to the Premier, the gift being accompanied by the following address:-

To the Hon. Honore Mercier, Premier of

HONORABLE SIR,-The pupils of St. Rem Convent are happy to give you a hearty welcome and to offer you the expression of their gratitude for the great honor you do them by your visit to-day. It belongs not to girls of our age to praise the talents and merits, but our youthful hearts are most grateful for the protection given them and the sympathies offered. They are able to appreciate your favors and are much touched by your kindness. They are unanimous in their thanks, honorable sir, for the encouragement you give them, for the special interest you have shown toward all

THE PUPILS OF THE ST. ANN'S CONVENT, OF ST. REMI.

The address was read by Miss Alexandrina O Gloman Collet, daughter of Mr. P. A. Collet, after which Miss E. Therrien, a five-year-old

girl, presented a bonquet. Hon. Mr. Mercier, in reply, paid a high tr bute to the St. Ann's community, which had more than thirty houses throughout the Dominion. Their repeated successes, wherever they have raised educational institutions, only He was happy to have occasion to pay this

shrinkage of assets, subsidies voted and yet gratitude, had decided to endow the St. Remi convent with a gold medal to be given to the head student of the convent.

Mr. Ste. Marie, M.P., in a neat little speech,

stated that he felt disposed to grant a similar token of gratitude to the institution, and would

and the visiting party took their leave.

Hon. Mr. Mercier and party took dinner at
Mr. Ste. Marie's. The whole party left for Montreal by the 2.30 o'clock train.

#### THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Irish National League was held yesterday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. H. J. Cloran, President, in the chair. The imprisonment or Wm. O'Brien, M.P., and Irish representativ-w was the subject of discussion, and a resolution was unanimously passed that a public meeting be held on Sanday next, at 3 o'clack, in the hall, for the purpose of condemning the action of the Tory Government. The to lawing collectors were appointed :-Messra, J. Roche, James Burk, J. P. Darcy, James Mul'ally, P. Connaughton, M. Kelly and James Donnelly.

The motion adopted at a former meeting to movement for the formation of a bureau for the reception of Irish emigrants, was recinded, the meeting being of opinion that it was to encourage emigration from Ireland.

Dr. O'Reilly, president of the League of America, wrote the secretary acknowledging that the present policy of the Tory Government towards the Irish people would turn out one of the greatest farces that ever had been perpetrated.

Mr. John P. Sutton, secretary of the American League, also wrote with reference to the tour of Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde and Arthur O'Connor, M.P.'s. He said the arrangements for a Canadian tour had not yet been definitely fixed, but he would not fail to advise the Montreal branches when this had been done.

Mr. Edward Murphy, of this city, sent \$10 from Mr. George Langau, as a subscription towards the Home Rule movement.

The following letters were read W. D. Burns, Esq., Secretary Montreal Branch, Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,-Yours of 19th inst. received. Canadian tour has yet been definitely decided upon, but is probable; however dates cannot be named in any case until delegates return from their western and southern tour. As soon as I can say anything definite in the matter (and I shall not fail to give Montreal all the support possible) I will advise you.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN P. SUTTON, Sec y I.N.L.A.

LENGUE Neb Oct 24th 1887.

LINCOLN, Neb , Oct. 24th, 1887.

Mr. B. Connaughton, Treas., Grand Trunk street, Montreal, P.Q.: DEAR SIR, -Your very welcome letter of the 27th ult, is at hand with Am. Ex. Co. a orders, amounting to two hundred (200) dollars. same has been duly placed in the Anti-Eviction Fund, from Branch No. 18, of Montreal. While the policy of the Tory Government

harm in an individual manner, still I think their efforts as a whole will result in one of the greatest farces ever perpetrated.

With kindest wishes to members,

I remain,
Very faithfully yours,
CHAS, O'RELLY
Treas, I, N.I Treas, I. N.L. of A.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1887. Bernard Connaughton, Erq., Treasurer Mont real Branch I. N. League, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,-The enclosed ten dollars (\$10) has been sent to me by Mr. George Langan, of this city, in aid of the Irish Home Rule movement. Please add this sum to the funds of the Montreal Branch Irish Home Rule Leegue, in Mr. George Langan's name, and acknowledge in the

Yours truly, EDWARD MURPHY.

MONTREAL, 4th Nov., 1887. VACANT JUDGESHIPS.

There is at present a large number of judicial vacancies in Canada which have occurred by

he death, resignation or promotion of the following named gentlemen 1. Chiet Justice Sir M. C. Cameron, Queen's Bench Division, Ontario, deceased. Salary,

86**,0**00. 2. Chief Justice Sir Alex. Wilson, Common Pleas Ontario, resigned, Salary, 85,000.
3. Mr. Justice O'Connor, Queen's Bench, Ontario, deceased. Salary, \$5,000.

4 Mr. Justice Taylor, Queen's Bench, Mani-tobs, promoted. Salary, \$4,000. 5. Judge Angers, Superior Court of Quebec. Salary, \$4,000.

6. Judge Sicotte, Superior Court of Quebec. Salary, \$4,000. 7. Judge Daniels, County Court, Ontario. Salary, \$2,400. S. Judge Clarke, County Court, Ontario.

alery, \$2,400. There are said to be other vacancies in the near future.

### BLAKE IN IRELAND.

HE FOUND THE DISTRESS MUCH MORE THAN HE HAD ANTICIPATED.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.-The following special cable ppears in this morning's Globe :-LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Manchester Guardian to-day quotes the Clobe's article published in the Daily News yesterday, and says, it augurs ill for the success of Chamberlain's mission. The Londen correspondent of the same paper charges Lord Salisbury with entrusting the most hotheaded and unreasonable politicians in parliament with the conduct of negotiations, which, if irritat rgly and insolently handled, may lead to the most disastrous war that ever afflicted the medorn world.

Further particulars have been received regarding the speech made by Mr. Blake on Wednesday. On that day he, with several members of the parliament, visited the Delmage estate at Glen Sharold, which has the same notoriety as Glen Beigh and Bodike. tenants were visited, and afterwards an assemplage of tenants and friends was addressed by Mr. Blake, who was enthusiastically re-ceived. He said that not as a Canadian so nuch as a brother Irishman he had determined to see for himself their condition, so as to be able to tell the people of his own happy land what he had seen. He had found the distress in the southwest part of Ireland far worse than he had conjectured. The state of things was such as would call down God's curse, and oneht to call down man's. He had nothing to say in reference to their particular operations, but there was no way by which they could succeed except by standing together.

It is a Well-Known Faot the largest, most complete and best assorted strck of fur-lined garments in Montreal is at S. Carsley's.—Wit-

THE IRISH EDITOR TREATED LIKE A COMMON FELON.

CORK, Nov. 1.-The Mayor has informed the municipal authorities that Mr. O'Brien. having threatened to resist to the death, is autjected to the treatment of an ordinary criminal. The Governor, at the Mayor's request, has telegraphed to the prisons board asking advice as to the course he Ohall pursue. The Mayor will ace Mr. p'Brien daily and will report to the munici-

A WORD ON DECORATIONS. SOME OF MONTREAL'S DECORATED CITIZENS-

THEIR CLAIMS TO THE RIPEON DISCUSSED To the Editor of THE POST :-

SIR,-That the famous Caffarel affair has caused a scandal and sensation in Europe is press of this continent. Why Caffarel should be hounded down for trading in Imperia gew gaws, especially when fools sought him with open purses to purchase, is more than I can explain? Had the barter been practised under the the Empire instead of the Republic, there might have been some room for a senshtion and scandal. But, for the Republic to hand down to history, through malice and envy-not through virtuous indignation, a simple commercial transaction, negotiated by Caffarel, and paid for out of the

comprehension. In all ages and nations when decorations have been instituted, men and women have traded in them, just as they would in any kind of merchandise-not openly, of course; and many made princely fortunes out of the dupes who worshipped such trifles. Look through the pages of the history of England, and you will find that that country has produced many Cassarels-men and women-especially the latter. If traffic in Eaglish decorations is legitimated by the names of some of the nighest among the nobility of that country trading in them, why should Caffarel be damned and held criminal by the Caffarel be damned and held criminal by the which the commission will labor to promote. Republic for trading in the baubles of an exaffections of the minister under control, still others more remarkable for their beauty than their virtue, were often the go-betweens in England, and charged the man with the long purse whose elevated soul was more in the ribbon than the drossy gold, a handsome sum for successfully floating his transaction. This was as it should be, if a pretty soul has a penchant for trifles, why not make him pay for the whistle. They have a gout for Imperial baubles, and it is only right they should pay for them. Those of them who travel in Europe have generally plethoric purses, and although they should be simple men of the Republican Democracy, sad to say, many of them forget the glorious heritage bequethed them by Washington, and become more aristocratic ideally than the bluest of blue blood aristocrats really. But we can forgive the poor fools for apeing what they cannot grasp. They are not true Americans—only flunkeys encaptured by the smile of a countess. We have not heard of any of our Canadians being mixed up This is to their in the Caffarel affair. credit and shows their good sense They prize their money more than Still, there are men in bit of ribbon. Canada, men in Montreal, wearing European and other decorations, yet it would be a preblem of difficult solution to know why they do so. Some have merited them by religion. A noteworthy example of these

their philantrophy patriotism and zoal in sublime qualities is to be found in our fellowcitizen, Edward Murphy. Instead of the Ribbon honoring him, I believe in common with the people, that he ennohies the Rilbon. Others have been decorated for causes which we poor mortals cannot see, or even guess. Among the latter class, there are no doubt, men who obtained their decorations through the influence of yo-hetweens, purely and simply, and not by any merit of their own. One redeeming feature in the transaction, and the only one, is that there was no bcodle in the negotiation. But, are these honorable distinctions? I apprehend not. In my estimation they confer no more honor on the wearer than those purchased through Caffarel would confer on the blackleg, gambler, drunkard, or bandit. When the "prince of the decorated" of this city creates knights out of men who would be more at home in the backwoods with axes in their hands felling the giants of the forest, or between the handles of the plow turning in lea furrows, we may say the honors are cheap indeed, fully 99 per cent below far, and nothing more or less than a travesty on manhood. When will such men know themselves and learn the true dignity of man? There are also men in this category tollowing an honorable, but, in the eyes of many an undignified profession, who, not a quarter of a century since, estcemed it a disfunction to have the privilege of association with their fellows of the same profession socially -- intellectually their superiors. To-day the same men would deem it a stretch of condescension on their part to recognize their former fellows and intellectual superiors on the atreet by more than a trigid bow. Yet, all this meaningless pride arises from the potency of foreign decorations, worn by men who have not the art to conceal it nor the merit to sustain it. How, then, did they obtain these foreign honors? Not through any merit of their own; not through any charities founded; not through any philanthropic measures projected for ameliorating the autferings of the unfortunate criminal classes, and finally, not for any conspicuous

zeal manifested in the cause of religion; for none of these reasons : they obtained them through the influence and representations of certain individuals whose sole object was to give these verdants a hoist in society beyond their deserts; and thus, attach to certain in stitutions a prestige which they bul-ly wanted. What a mockery! What a travesty on manhood! What a travesty on manhood! hollow vanity, to go abegging decorations from the beggur of decorations, for the double purpose of throwing dirt in the eyes of the public, and of raising the vanity of emptyneaded men to such a height on the pedestal of "Folly," that they now forget their lowly birth and training, and completely ignore their former friends and associates. Yet, such is the stern philosophy of facts; a piece of ribbon, red, blue or green, bas the potent charm of changing the nature of man from sweet humility, to the opposite extreme, rude, boorish pride. "As a general rule," says the Revista Cathelica, "man is all his life what he has been in his first years. If change there be, it is commonly for the worse." Just my argument carried to its legitimate conclusion. With such a change as the Revista Catholica pronounces, the mother that bore him would not now recognize in the man the intant that drew its nutriment from her bosom. The father that toiled in the awent of his brow for his juvenile support, would not now recognize in the man of patent leather the barefooted urchin that drove the plough and harrow; neither would the brothers and sisters now recognize in the man of broadcloth their brother and playmate in coarse homespan; nor would the neighbors recognize in the man of decorations the ragged gamin of the school and parish. Pride is an accursed thing, especially when found in company with a shallow understanding and uncultivated intellect. What a mighty farce a bit of ribbor must exert on the il'-balanced mind of such s ribbon character. To revolutionize the inborn na ture of man, his early training, habits, our

toms and surroundings, by the magic of a bit

"Vanity of vanities and all is vanity." Sic transit gloria mundi !

> RESURGAM. Montreal, Nov. 7, 1887.

evident from the notes and comments of the CHAMBERLAIN'S INDISCRETION. JUST GETS A SEVERE DRESSING DOWN FROM BRITISH JOURNALS-GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE COMMERCIAL UNION SAFETY VALVE

The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe: --LONDON, Nov. 3.—All the London papers to-

day print long abstracts from the Globe's editorial of yesterday condemning Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretion and demanding his recall. The article has made a decided sensation here. As it is the first intimation to English readers gotiated by Caffarel, and paid for out of the long purses of men who venerate the relics of a defunct more than a living monarch, is past of the leading journals have articles commenting upon the Globe's statement, and several of them express entire or modfied agreement therewith.

The London Daily News refers at great length to the article, and admits that Chamberlain to the article, and admits that Chamberlain threw prudence to the winds at Belfast and Islington, and gave full rein to his ungovernable temper. The Daily News does not adopt the Globe's view of the possibility of war if the commission fail. But it frankly admits that when such an influential journal as the Globe takes this view it is a most important event, which ought not to be concealed from the public at home.
The Daily News makes an carnest appeal to

If American and Canadien statesmen will agree tinct monarchy? Ladies of the highest rank to forget party politics for the hour, considering —beauties of the plebian class, who held the only the interests of the American continent and peace, they will do themselves infinite and eternal credit."

The Pall Mall Gazette also refers to the ar ticle, saying that the Globe does not consider that in the opinion of the men now in power in Britain peace to the whole future of the English race would count as mere dust in the balance compared with the maintenance of the Union. As Chamberlain is a great Unionist, Canada and peace must be allowed to perish rather than that Chamberlain should get his desert. The Pall Mall Constitution of the Pall Constitution of the Pall Constitution of the Pall Constitution of the Pa desert. The Pall Mall Gazette calls the Daily News' comments "abject silliness."

The St. James Gazette considers that when Canadians come to think matters over they will

find no occasion for wrath.

The Echo admits that Chamberlain would have been better advised if he had refrained from some recent allusions to Canadian affairs, but holds that he has a right to expect from all classes of his countrymen the same loyal sup-port given fifteen years ago to Sir Stafford Northcote as British representative on the joint high commission that framed the Washington

The London Times has a long letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith to day on the subject of commercial union, jutting the case for the movement very strongly, and contending that the denial of free trade with the States is putting on confederation, especially in the North-West and the Maritime Provinces, a strain it will not long bear. He likens it to sitting on the commercial safety valve, and states his opinion that to suppress the movement may produce a political explosion.

STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES TO BE COLLECTED FOR THE COMMISSION.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 30 -It is stated that the Dominion Government has appointed nine special agents at different points in Nova Scotia collect statistics covering the catch o this coast during 1887, and forward them to Ottawa with all possible despatch. The agents are instructed to find out as near as possible the catch both outside and inside the three mile limit, and the quantities landed at different

The customs collectors throughout the province have also been ordered to send a report to Ottawa every ten days of the quantities of fish imported and exported at their districts. Re-

already been sent in, including statements of the imports of claim bait from the United States, which were ordered specially.

This step of the Government has been taken within only a few days, the object being to secure the latest information for the special use of the Canadian Eigherica. Commissioner. The of the Canadian Fisheries Commissioner. The authorities determined not to wait for the orofficers, but appointed special men to perform the service. It is understood the same work is being done in Prince Edward Island and New

NEW YORKERS AND COMMERCIAL UNION.

New YORK, Nov. 3.—The Chamber of Com-merce to day adopted resolutions favoring the attempt now being made by British members of Parliament and others to have urged upon Congress the importance of having all dis-putes or differences between the United States and Great Britain settled by arbitration when not accomplished by diplomatic proceedings. Resolutions were adopted favoring the peaceful rettlement of the Canadian fishery question between Great Britain and this country, and a committee was ap pointed to investigate the possibility of a material extension of our commerce in this direction by inviting arguments for and against commercial union with Canada, and documen tary evidence as to the extent and prospects of the trade between the two countries and to re-port to the Chamber such recommendations for its action as would enable it to contribute its influence, not only to the early adjustment of the fishery question, but to aid in procuring the interest of the commerce of this country should such action be deemed desirable.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JUDGE O'CONNOR AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—The remains of the late Judge O'Connor were conveyed this morning from his late residence. Gerard street, to St. Michael's Cathedral, where a requiem Mass was sung. The pall-bearers were :- Chan-cellor Boyd, Judges Oaler and Burton, Christopher Robinson, Q.C., Hon. Timothy Anglin, J. C. Patterson, M. P. for North Essex, T. P. French, Ottawa, and Col. White, ex-M.P. There was a large attendance of prominent citizens and members of the Bench and Bar. After the requiem Mass the body was borne from the Cathedral to St. Michael's cemetery, where it was interrad.

Great Preparations are now going on in S. Carsley's Dress Goods Department for November cheap sale. Several lines from the best European manufacturers are already reduced .- Post

STABBING AFFRAY IN A CHURCH. PARKERSEURO, W. Va., Oct. 31 -A serious and desperate affray, in which two women were the aggressors and leaders, occurred in the Methodst Church, at St. Mary's, Pleasant County, yesterday. Mrs. George Malone and Miss Mary Matheney had a grudge of rather long standing between them, and Miss Matheney swore she would kill the other woman in the county of Matheney swore sue would will the other woman if she ever got the chance. The two met at the church, when Mrs. Malone went up to Miss Matheney and asked if she had made threats against her. Miss Matheney said she had, and by way of carrying out her intentions, drew a knife and stabbed Mrs. Maline in the shoulder and upper part of the breast, inflicting serious wounds. Several friends of the two women then took part in the fight, and a general melee resulted. The women have been arrested.

# Beef, Iron and Wine As prepared by M. H. BRIBERTTE, G. New York and Montreal, is vol y highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all free. Les illiated persons chould tak for the dears are on.

of ribbon, is to me one of those inexplicable phenomena in development that I leave to the philosophic minds of Spenser and Huxley, rather than essay an analysis. But,