

accounted financially, as they are, they could hardly undertake.

As far as Canada is concerned, even the most enthusiastic upholder of the old connection must admit the supreme wisdom of a permanent alliance with the United States. Deprived of the friendship and support of our great neighbor, which we would have a right to claim in virtue of the Monroe doctrine, were existing causes of estrangement removed, this country could not hope to preserve its independence. Therefore the plain intimations coming from England in the passage quoted above should admonish us of the necessity of coming to a clear understanding with the United States. In that case England would be relieved of all apprehension of danger from America, the chance of war would be removed, our institutions would be established on a firm basis and our liberty and independence assured for all time.

RACE DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA.

A few days ago the Toronto Globe published a table, compiled from the last census, to show that, while the birth-rate is larger in Quebec province than in Ontario, the advantage on the side of the French Canadians is offset by the death-rate of children under ten years of age in this province. We give the Globe's tabulation:

Males and Females Under 2 years old.	To each 1,000 of Pop. Ontario	Quebec
1 & 2 years.	22.76	32.96
3 & 4 "	27.76	33.92
5 & 6 "	27.88	30.29
7 & 8 "	27.27	29.23
9 & 10 "	27.03	28.11
11 & 12 "	25.68	27.09
13 & 14 "	24.95	26.27
15 & 16 "	23.50	25.86
17 & 18 "	23.53	24.94
19 & 20 "	22.46	21.82
21 & 22 "	25.35	23.30
23 & 24 "	22.18	22.00
25 & 26 "	24.69	23.41
27 & 28 "	22.78	21.96
29 & 30 "	24.12	22.44
31 & 32 "	22.70	20.97
33 & 34 "	24.22	22.44
35 & 36 "	21.60	20.08

It will be seen by this table that up to ten years of age there are more children in Quebec than in Ontario, but after that period the upper province has the advantage. From this it is argued that the prospect of the French race overrunning the English is not so great as some persons pretend. Still the fact remains that the French are steadily pouring into Ontario on the east and north and into the States to the south. Unlike the English speaking people of Canada they overflow their provincial borders and establish communities, planting as they go their religion and native customs. Those who migrate from Ontario spread westward, as in Manitoba and the Northwest, or become absorbed in the population of the States, with which they are in nearly all respects identical. Their growth is, therefore, less defined than that of the French, but we look to our territories and to the Northwest states and territories of the republic and will find no reason to regard the expansion of the English-speaking race as less extensive than that of the French. The movement presents conditions analogous to the migration of the old New England stock westward and influx of Europeans, especially the Irish, into the regions they are vacating. Indeed, it may be truly said that the New England States are becoming Irish much faster than western Ontario is becoming French. The movement is in obedience to natural laws. Successive waves of migration from east to west have followed each other from the remotest ages, and traces of races that have passed away, or have been absorbed by their successors, are abundant from the cradle of humanity in the far east to the Pacific shores of America.

This continent is fast filling up. Every part of the struggle for existence is becoming more severe. Even now there is but little difference between the laboring classes in western Europe and America. It is no unusual thing for mechanics to cross and re-cross the Atlantic as employment and wages fluctuate. If we compare the condition of workers in Europe, ground down under the mercantile system of land tenure and military, with the condition of American workers, fighting for life under a scarcely less oppressive land system, the exactions of oom, the greed of capital and the rogueries of speculators, there is little to choose between them save the greater amount of political freedom enjoyed on this continent.

The French Canadians, untainted by the stain which are revealed in the increasing number of childless American marriages, will undoubtedly increase and spread westward, but ethical and other forces constantly at work must finally absorb them, as it will absorb all other races on this continent into one particular American type. This process will, of course, take many years, but it is inevitable. English is the language of America, the spirit of the vastly preponderating majority is Republican, and all races of men, come from where they may, must in time become absorbed, kneaded, welded, so to speak, into the prevailing dominant race.

TAXATION AND WORKINGMEN.

It is doubtful if workingmen ever consider now and to what extent they are taxed by the Dominion Government. If these taxes were levied by stamps they would soon wake up to a sense of the enormity of the robbery which they now submit without murmuring. These taxes levied in the form of Customs and Excise duties aggregate about twenty-eight million dollars a year—all imposed on articles of daily consumption.

Now the population of the Dominion is set down at five millions in round numbers, which is rather over than under the mark. But admitting that figure and supposing that all bear an equal share of the taxes, it follows that every man, woman and child in the country contributes a little over five dollars and a-half each per year to raise the

twenty-eight millions which Sir John Macdonald and his clique squander as fast as they get it, besides adding two hundred and fifty millions to the public debt in ten years!

Taking the average family as numbering five persons, each head of such family pays about \$26. Those who have eight or ten pay \$40 or \$50, as the case may be. But this is not the whole story of government extortion. Look at it this way. Suppose every man when he bought a pound of sugar had to buy a two cent stamp, with the effigy of Mr. Drummond on it, to be affixed to the purchase, would he not raise a howl of indignation? Yet he really and truly pays that person and his fellow-combinators two cents on every pound of sugar just as clearly as if he had to buy the stamp. It is the same with cotton, woollens, blankets, boots, rubbers and, in fact, everything a man and his family must use in order to live. The stupidity of Canadian workmen in the face of these indubitable facts is amazing.

Wage-slavery, like the manipulators of the labor vote in Montreal East, political mountebanks like J. A. Chapleau, public plunderers like the sugar and cotton combiners, lead the workingmen by the nose. They give them work, farooh! As if any man loved work for the sake of working and not for what his work produced. Then, for fear they should get too cocky, the philanthropists secretly conspire to keep down wages and enhance the price of the necessities of life. To enable them to carry on this beautiful system of double-action plundering, they subscribe liberally to the Tory election fund, pose as the friends of the workingmen, and lead them to the polls to rivet the yoke of economical slavery on their own necks with ballots cast by their own hands! No wonder the workingmen, as a class, are looked down upon. How can they ever hope to improve their condition when they will neither read, think, nor act the part of independent men. It seems as if the Tories had supported the workingmen even to the extent of blinding them to their own political degradation.

BACHELORS AND THEIR MONEY.

Much surprise is expressed in Quebec that so careful a business man as the late Hon. J. G. Ross should not have made a will, though he must have known for some days before he died that his end was approaching. The Telegraph relates that "to a couple of hours or so at the latest before his death he was transacting business at his bed side, through some of his confidential agents. He was embarking in a British Columbia enterprise and was about loaning \$100,000 to a railway concern? Can it be said that he neglected to make a will? certainly not. The fact is he did not care to leave one. He could not satisfy every one even if he had so desired to make one, and now that there is none the disappointment will be universal."

Men who live long lives in the pursuit of the one object of making money and who have never had the joys and responsibilities of a family, may be said to have failed early in life, though they may have achieved wonderful success in business. If the truth were known, it would probably appear that he could not bring himself to part with his money, even at the brink of the grave. The Arabs have a proverb that he who digs a well, plants a tree and begets a son has done his work well on earth. We do not know whether the deceased millionaire did any of these things. The presumption is that he performed none of them. We do know, however, that he made much money from wells he did not dig, from trees he did not plant, and from sons begotten by other men.

Yet he was an enterprising man and one who did much in his day to develop the trade of Canada, but now that he has passed away, it is all for the best that his great accumulations should be distributed. It is somewhat curious that Mr. Ross should be the fifth wealthy citizen of Quebec who died an intestate old bachelor, and, as the Telegraph observes, without leaving a single son to any charitable institution. This would seem to indicate a social defect and to supply another argument in favor of the proposition to heavily tax all men of wealth who die unmarried after a certain age, and also to impose on their estate, after they are dead, an escheat for the benefit of education and charitable institutions.

EARL OF BESSBOROUGH AND THE INDEMNITY FUND.

With reference to the subscription which the Earl of Bessborough sent a few days ago to the National Indemnity Fund, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" has the following:—

"Mr. Parnell could have received no more weighty testimonial to his veracity and rectitude than that borne by the Earl of Bessborough. Lord Bessborough, whose name is so well known in connection with the Bessborough Commission, succeeded late in life to the eldest brother's title and considerable estates in the county Kilkenny and the county Carlow, but before his accession he had for many years been agent for Lord Fitzwilliam's great property at Coolin, in the county Wicklow, and he was thereby brought into personal relations with his neighbor, Mr. Parnell, and he had abundant opportunities of studying his character. Lord Bessborough, though a Whig by family tradition and a staunch land reformer, has been understood to be anything but a Parnellite or Nationalist, and his testimony to Mr. Parnell's personal trustworthiness is therefore of special value."

Bereaved widow to country editor.—Here is a little poem of a pathetic nature, sir; I showed it to my mother, and she actually cried over it. Editor, after reading the poem—You say your mother cried? Young man—Yes, sir. Editor—Well, you go home, and promise your mother never to write any more poetry, and I think the old lady will dry her eyes.

Bereaved widow to country editor.—Do you charge for obituary notices. Mr. Shears? Country editor.—As a general thing, we do, Mrs. Bentley; but your husband and I were very old friends, and I will be only too glad to publish his obituary for nothing.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. MONTREAL, G. E. DESBARATS & SON.

The custom begun in some numbers past of giving us an engraving from some celebrated painting on the cover of the Illustrated is a very good one. The "Dollah" of Hova Coomans ornaments the last one. Inside, we find the familiar yet ever new scene of the "Old Bonsecours Church and Market, Montreal," which has a local interest. "La Bella Mano" is in the best style of the post artist Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The Laurentian Lakes unfold their beauty in "Luc Brule" and "Club Camp." One of the best numbers yet issued.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. NEW YORK, MACMILLAN & CO., 112 FOURTH AVENUE.

The October number commencing a new volume brings with it the promised attractions in profusion. Here we have "Gerard Dow's Portrait of Himself" fronting a poem "Olive" by Swinburne, followed by a serial "Sancti Ilario," by F. Marion Crawford. "John Hopper and His Time" gives us a glimpse of aristocratic, but long forgotten bores. "A Dead City," the old Welsh seacoast city of St. David's, furnishes abundant material for pen and pencil. A second serial "The House of the Wolf" brightens up the book for lovers of fiction. "The Morie D'Attain" takes us into the Middle Ages and shows us Merlin again succumbing under the spell of the enchantress, though the artist has given us a less girlish version than we had a right to expect; "Garoth and the Knight of the Red Lyons"; "Galahad," the Maiden Knight; and the anchorite "Nacian." In "Et Cetera" we have the usual graceful and suggestive talks about men and books of the time, touching upon many and varied themes of interest.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for November is brimful of interesting articles on most every subject. We will enumerate a part of the principal subjects: The leading article tells of the various nationalities, from which the American people of sprung. "A History of the Waldenses," by Rev. Rauben Parsons, D.D. The second part of the "Empire Route to the East," by Miss E. M. Clarke, a talented writer in the Dublin Review. An appeal to Catholic Women on the Rights of Suffrage. "Pater McCorvey gives an article on the immortality of the soul. "Fighting." In all, there are thirty articles besides the events of the month. The price of the magazine (\$2 a year) enables every family to take it in their household. Simple copies sent free. Address, Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

OCEAN. John H. Gould, Aldrick Court, 45 Broadway, New York.

With No. 11, Oct. 6th, the first volume of Ocean is completed. After November 1st, and with the third number, it becomes a monthly publication. Various attractions are promised for the new number, increase in size, embellishment of cover, double page supplement; also, information of an instructive nature and of great interest, not only to ocean travellers, but to the business community and magazine readers."

PARIS ILLUSTRATED. International News Co., New York.

This new competitor for public favor, a reproduction in English of the very latest venture in the field of French journalism from the Parisian publishing house of Bonisod, Valador & Cie, ought certainly, if merit be an essential to success, have a very brilliant future before it in this country. We have in its pages not only the cream of the literary, artistic and social gossip of the salons and boulevards, the delightfully French sketches full of that airy lightness and grace that we unconsciously associate with the very name, and by well-known authors too, but a wealth of illustration seldom found in other works of the kind. The illustrations on the cover of each weekly number are really superb presentations of painting and portraiture. "Mrs. Cleveland," from Toussain's portrait of that lady, and "The Letter," from the painting of Adolphe Piot, are good specimens of the style and finish of the figure subjects, while the colored supplement illustrative of "Autumn" shows a poetic insight in conception and a rich and happy writer by Eugene Berthelon, is a triumph of engraving.

Taken together with the recent addition to the illustrated press must be looked on as an exceedingly desirable acquisition, and we cannot help expressing the pleasure that must be felt by all English readers of the Paris Illustré in being afforded an opportunity of passing in a translation that so faithfully retains the raciness and charm of the original feuilletonists, some of whom were unknown to them before, and of appreciating such works of art as occasionally appear in that publication.

[No. 1, Vol. II. of Collier's Once a Week, published October 20, promises to be a literary marvel. Amelie Rives commences a weird story, "On Bonie's Island" H. Rider Haggard begins a thrilling serial, entitled "My Fellow Laborer." Dr. H. Boucault continues his fascinating Irish-American novel, "The Yellows." William West in his best Edgar Fawcett and Julian Hawthorne contribute special papers; Marion Harland opens "Women's World"; Nym Oriakle does the ideas re; Miss Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "John Marchmont's Legacy," etc., etc., commences a serial in No. 3, "It is Easier for a Camel," John Habberton, author of "Hells," begins a serial in a Scotch ketch, "Do do Well"; the famous Maxwell Frazer, LL.D., delivers a lecture on "Ambition for 'Our coming Men'" and poetry, puzzles, etc., etc., and illustrations by Nat. Morgan, Sterns, Mellivaine, Ogden, Kendrick, etc., etc., complete the contents of this most wonderful seven cents' worth in the world. Who would be without Collier's Once a Week?

KINGSFORD'S CANADA.

THE HISTORY OF CANADA, by William Kingsford. Vol. II. 1879-1725. Toronto, Rowell & Hutchinson; London, Trubner & Co., 1888.

No period of Canadian history is more interesting, or has given rise to more varied discussion than that comprised in the volume before us. The struggle between the English and French for the possession of what Benoit has termed a "Scottish ketch," and subsequently in French West and North," was fruitful of events during this half century which have influenced all subsequent history. The volume opens with an account of the disputes between the Governor de Frontenac and the Intendant Duchesneau—disputes not without a parallel in later times when the civil and ecclesiastical powers came in conflict. Nor will the student of Mr. Kingsford's pages lack materials for drawing a map for application to the Canada of to-day in estimating the character of a conflict which has not yet reached an end. To those disputes, however, we may refer as "the unexplored and unexplored" of French power in America. Able and far-seeing, de Frontenac understood the character of the Indians, and fairly estimated the influences directed by the British colonists with which he had to contend. Had he been properly sustained by the King of France, and relieved from the vexatious perplexing distractions of a thwarting, destructive rivalry, there can be little doubt but that he would have established French power so firmly along the lakes that the capture of Quebec would not have of necessity involved the session of the whole country.

But the vacillation and feebleness of the home government, the intrigues of men who had pursued other than the King's service to advance, combined with the jealousies of greedy adventurers, found in De Frontenac's successor,

M. Le Ferre de la Barre, the precise qualities calculated to bring them to the full flower of prosperity and disaster. It was during this interregnum between the first and second administrations of de Frontenac that the power of France in America suffered reverses from which it never recovered. Indian confidence in the shaken and divided French was the result of the peace of La Famina. The same time the British colonists were left free to pursue their own policy owing to the revolution turmoil in England, which ended in the expulsion of the Stuarts. That momentous event may be said to have fixed the destiny of the colony, which James Oglethorpe, Duke of York, ceased. From this date, writes Mr. Kingsford, "the rulers of New France felt that their strength must not lie in intrigue only, but that a bold, determined policy was necessary to the preservation of Canada as a French possession."

The great change just noted gave the English colonists a new agent with which the French could not successfully contend, the ideas established by the English Revolution gave her colonists in America freedom of action consonant with their spirit. Curious it is to note that while de Callieres was urging his project for a French conquest of New York, he sought to secure the friendship of the Iroquois whose warriors carried a campaign of massacre to the very gates of Montreal. The result of the struggle between the French and English colonists was, however, long doubtful. "In the English colonies there was disunion, jealousy and want of concord; and while there was no absence of courage, there was a want of military war," so that "from want of oneseness of purpose nearly every effort made was predoomed to failure." From this view of the situation, Mr. Kingsford draws the conclusion that "Without the intervention of Great Britain in the crisis of half a century later, the French colonies would never have succeeded against New France."

The war of reprisal carried on during these long years by the rival colonists and their Indian allies present many gloomy, if heroic, pictures to the historian. Human courage and endurance were tested to the utmost on both sides. Tales of adventure are recounted which would do nothing to cheer or suffering to the imagination of the reader. The blackest treachery, the most fiendish cruelty cast a lurid light on the pages and show the conflict to have been conducted with the fury of a war of attrition. A minuteness of detail marks the narrative of these events, and in the account of the hardships and intrigues of the French leaders, our attention must be accused of a want of candor either in his statements or his opinions. In the conduct of the higher French ecclesiastics he finds frequent occasion for censure. Of Bishop de Laval he writes:—"Among many of his countrymen his memory is, to this day, honored." "British colonies would be prepared to believe that the happiness and advancement of mankind are to be encouraged by freedom of thought, a liberal system of education and constitutional government, will see little to be gained in narrow, arbitrary self-asserting ecclesiasticism, even when sustained by a strong will, marked ability, and by private virtues which such a character would not side that class who continue to reverence his memory." (p. 63.)

It will thus be seen that Mr. Kingsford does not agree with some of his predecessors in writing Canadian history. Indeed, he does not hesitate to remark upon mutilation of documents, which in proportion to the number of years has been made in the interests of truth or accuracy. It would be strange should his cold severity on these points remain unchallenged by those who coincide with Garneau and others of his school. But if the history of French rule in Canada gives occasional reason for severity of treatment, we have only to turn to Mr. Kingsford's unceasing and unrelenting denunciations of capacity and pusillanimity of the Tory administrations under Queen Anne, to find still greater reasons for condemnation on the name of England and disaster to British arms, rendered the victories of Marlborough and the great reflections that followed in the treaty of Utrecht and bequeathed to disgusted posterity legacies of contention which cannot perhaps be adjusted satisfactorily to the people of Canada till after another decisive European war.

It would be difficult to imagine a more unhappy or worse governed country than Canada under Louis XIV. Indeed, no one can regard the results of his atrocious policy without reflecting on the good fortune of Canada in passing under the more enlightened rule of Great Britain. Previous to the conquest, as Mr. Kingsford shows in one of his most luminous passages, commerce was undeveloped, the country constantly embroiled in private and public wars, extension of settlement prevented, the colony always on the verge of bankruptcy, the people had no part in government, the law was the mere arbitrary opinion of officials; there was neither personal liberty, freedom of commerce, nor freedom of conscience. How, with such conditions could the institutions made by Canadians live? Have any vitality? "There was no encouragement for any merit but that of the partisan leader; and when 'the shock came and the night of Great Britain was embarked in the contest, and the British colonists learned to concentrate and discipline their strength and courage, a few months showed how frail the tenure of French rule in Canada was." The unhappy religious troubles of the sixteenth century found an echo of their turbulence in America and added to the miseries of the colonists. In the terrible wholesale exile of the Acadians we read the saddest chapter in the history of that disastrous period.

From what has been said the reader may form an idea of the spirit of Mr. Kingsford's performance. So far these volumes show considerable research, careful labor and maturity of thought. The value of the work, as a whole, can only be judged after its completion, but a candid critic, acquainted with colonial annals, must admit its immense value as the first really complete English writer to apply to the popular demand for an original history of Canada.

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC. Benziger Brothers, New York.

This almanac, now in the sixth year of its publication, appears for 1889 in every attractive form, with illustrations of frontispiece representing the principal saintly personages commemorated in church history. Scenes from scriptural records illustrating the chief festivals occurring during the month. Fêtes d'obligation, fasting days and days of abstinence are especially marked.

Astronomical calculations, eclipses of the sun and phases of the moon are given in a clear and simple manner. Rates of postage are also given and similar information of a useful nature.

A number of interesting stories by such writers as Christian Reid, Sarah Trainer Smith, Anna T. Sadler, Maricris Egan, Helen O'Donnell and Margaret E. Jordan, and articles, biographical and otherwise, specially prepared for the pages, ensure its welcome in every home from youth and old alike.

It is clearly printed on very fine paper, and nothing has been left undone in any department, whether literary, artistic or mechanical, to ensure complete success in its own peculiar field of enterprise and endeavor.

BURKE'S WIFE.

Not long ago, when speaking of his wife, Prince Bismarck is reported to have said, "She is the woman who made me what I am." Burke was sustained amid the anxiety and agitation of public life by domestic felicity. "Every care vanishes," he said, "the moment I enter under my own roof! It is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and susceptibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness."—The Author of "How to be happy through Married," in Cassell's Family Magazine for October.

MINISTERIAL LAND GRABBERS

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF CHARGES AGAINST TWO PROMINENT MINISTERS OF SIR JOHN'S CABINET.

A Poor Settler Deprived of His Land After Being in Possession for Twenty-four Years.

The Ottawa Free Press of Saturday evening contains an article of two and a half columns, purporting to show how Adolphe Caron and one John Costigan, supposed to be respectively the Minister of Militia and Minister of Indian Revenue, tried to dispossess one Jean Baptiste Leclaire, a resident of lots 13 and 14 in the township of Wells, Ottawa county. He had discovered veins of phosphate on the lots, which he had held in peaceable possession for 24 years. In 1884 the following applications were made:—

Militia and Defence, Canada, Ministers office, Ottawa, Sept. 3, 1884.

My DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg to inform you that the application sent in for lot 14, range 2, township Wells, is made by the Hon. J. Costigan for himself and for Sir A. P. Caron.

Yours truly, ADOLPHE CARON, JOHN COSTIGAN.

Hon W. W. Lynch, Quebec, Ottawa, Oct. 1, 1884.

To Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, have the honor to apply for lot number 13, range 2, township of Wells, for mining purposes.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servants, (Signed) ADOLPHE P. CARON, JOHN COSTIGAN.

(Telegram) OTTAWA, Aug. 15, '84.

Sir A. P. CARON, Quebec.

Description is correctly given in my application. Let that through. Patent to issue to you and me. (Signed) COSTIGAN.

Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner Crown Lands, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to apply for lot 14, range 2, Township of Wells, in County of Ottawa. If under your regulations I could purchase the rear half of said lot it would suit me much better. I would be prepared to remit the price of the lot or half lot as notification will be given me that my application has been accepted and what the purchase money will amount to. By giving this matter your personal and immediate consideration you will greatly oblige

Yours faithfully, JOHN COSTIGAN.

(Telegram) Aug. 11, 1884.

Hon. Mr. Lynch, Crown Lands, Quebec: Could you secure me lot fourteen, second range, Wells Township. Have written. J. A. GRANT, M. D.

In reply, the Commissioner wired: "Lot 14, 2nd range, Wells, has been already applied for by Hon. A. P. Caron."

Mr. Cameron, the Crown Land Agent at Thurso, reported that Mr. Leclaire was a bona fide settler, that he had lived on the lots for many years and had several times offered to purchase the lots, but as the township was not offered for sale he could not do so. Mr. Cameron also informed Mr. Leclaire that he could not be dispossessed, as actual settlers always had, by law, the preference where mines were discovered. The following is Mr. Leclaire's deposition:—

"I, Jean Baptiste Leclaire, farmer, of the Township of Wells, county of Ottawa, make oath and say:—

That I have been residing on lots 13 and 14, in the Township of Wells, for twenty-eight years.

That in 1854 I was in peaceable possession of these two lots, and had for 24 years cleared and cultivated them continuously.

That in 1854 I discovered veins of phosphate on lots 13 and 14, and that I knew of the existence of phosphate rock on the lots before.

In the fall of the year I learned that Hon. John Costigan, of Ottawa, aided by James McCabe, John Cosgrove, one Currie (a forest ranger), and a person named Collins, employed by the Crown Lands Department in Quebec, wished to dispossess me of the greater part of lots 13 and 14, where the veins of phosphate were.

That, observing the aggressive steps taken by Messrs. Costigan, McCabe, Cosgrove and Collins, with the view of dispossessing me of my land, I went to the office of Mr. J. A. Cameron, the Crown Land agent at Thurso, to explain my fears. Mr. Cameron stated that I could not be dispossessed as actual settlers always had, by law, the preference where mines were discovered, and that my improvements were proof that I was a bona fide settler.

That about the same time Jas. McCabe came to my place, without any business, and said in blasphemous terms that I was not to be allowed to keep the phosphate deposits on my lots, as Hon. John Costigan, of Ottawa, had made application for them.

That some days afterwards there arrived at my place the persons before mentioned, to wit: W. E. Collins, Jas. McCabe, John Cosgrove and Currie. These men had whiskey with them and took several drinks in my presence. After that they asked for leave to examine my papers and then went on to lot 14. Collins took one end of a chain and Cosgrove the other end. They walked for some minutes along a track made by cattle, and then stopped and said: "Oh, that's enough! It is the division line," and then they took up a branch and called it the line post. This spot is not and never was the division line between lot 14 and other lots.

That since the autumn of 1884 I have been dispossessed of the largest portions of lots 13 and 14, or those portions of them which include the phosphate deposits which have been given to Hon. John Costigan and Sir A. P. Caron. Since that time my farm has been cut across and a road made to transport the mineral from the rear of my lots, contrary to my wishes and setting at defiance all respect for private rights.

I declare solemnly that I was dispossessed of the greater portion of my lots unjustly, illegally and fraudulently, and the only reason given was to favor Mr. Costigan, Sir A. P. Caron and their friends. I declare further that I am sincerely convinced the men Collins, Cosgrove, McCabe and Currie came to my place simply to make a report against me and favorable to Mr. Costigan, and to plunder my lots number 13 and 14.

That the veins of phosphate were discovered by myself, and could only have become known to Mr. Costigan through the intermediation of James McCabe, I having told McCabe of the presence of phosphate on the lots.

That I intended to buy the lots, and with my own money to get money to pay for them, but when I went to pay for them I found they had been taken from me. When I

called on Cameron, the land agent, in 1884, to pay for my lots he told me an application had been made for them by Mr. Costigan, who had considerable influence with the then Quebec Government, and he thought it possible that I would be dispossessed of my lots. I met Mr. Costigan once on lot 14, examining the phosphate veins and said to him: "This lot belongs to me." He (Costigan) replied: "Yes, I know it, but I wish to purchase it from you," adding that it was Sunday and he could not do any trading; but that McCabe would call and see me, and settle the conditions. Some days afterwards McCabe came and offered me either \$220 or \$240, I forget which, for my claim. I never answered him.

On receiving applications quoted above from Adolphe Caron and John Costigan, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands wrote the former, explaining the situation in the light of Cameron's report. Whereupon the following correspondence took place:—

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 1884.

My dear Mr. Lynch:—The matter of the lot in question stands thus, and you must excuse me if I state to you that I think you are not being properly treated. A little over a year ago, as far as I can remember, in July or August, 1883, Mr. Costigan went up and selected it after having been put to considerable expense and labor. Upon his report to me we put in an application covering five lots, which he at that time described to Cosgrove. Moreover, Cosgrove told Stewart when he returned from the lots this summer, and on his way to Quebec to secure them, that he had not gone to Quebec to make application, as the lot in question was covered by the application of Hon. Mr. Costigan a year ago. That evidently shows there is no trouble as to the lot having been inspected by Mr. Cosgrove and applied for by us. Now Stewart, finding that he could not get this lot, seems to have entered into a kind of understanding with Mr. Cameron, your Crown timber agent at Thurso, who informed him that our application could not be traced, and now it appears as if he was attempting to take advantage of this to do us out of our lots. I am creditably informed that Cameron intends reporting to you that lot 14, Range 2, township of Wells, is claimed by a squatter named Leclaire, who has agreed to sell his right to Stewart. If such a report be made undoubted proof can be furnished that this statement is utterly unfounded. I am quite sure that it will be sufficient for me to lay the facts, as I have done, before you, to have the matter settled.

Believe me, Yours very truly, ADOLPHE P. CARON.

Hon. W. Lynch.

Finding that Mr. Cameron, the land agent, could not be induced to report, as they wanted him to, the parties who were after Leclaire's phosphate land, determined to have him dispossessed from office. They got up a petition asking for his removal, and Leclaire says that McCabe told him that he had signed his (Leclaire's) name as well as that of his son to such a petition. A counter petition was got up, however, and Mr. Cameron was retained. But in the meantime Cosgrove had applied for the office of crown land agent, as the following interesting correspondence shows:—

BUCKINGHAM, Nov. 13, 1884.

DR. L. DUHAMEL, M.P.P.

My DEAR SIR,—I am told by what I know to be very good authority that J. A. Cameron, land agent at Thurso, is about to be removed from the office, and that the office is to be transferred to the village of Buckingham. Now, if such is the case, I want to make my application for the office, and you would confer a great favor on me by writing a letter of recommendation for me to Mr. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands. I am almost certain that he is soon to lose the place, although he may not know of it as yet. And I would be very thankful if you could do anything for me in the matter. You might write Mr. Lynch in the meantime saying you are told that there is to be a change and if so say something for me. By so doing you will ever oblige

Yours as usual, JOHN COSGROVE.

Dr. Duhamel forwarded the foregoing to Mr. Lynch, with the following endorsement:—

Hull, Nov. 7, 1885.

Hon. W. W. LYNCH, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

DEAR SIR—This is the second letter from the same party, who is a good Conservative. I know nothing of the assertions contained in his letter. Should it happen to be true, Mr. Cosgrove is very well qualified for the position. If there is no truth in his statement answer me in a manner that I can communicate your answer, and if true answer as you will consider proper.

Yours very truly, (Signed) DR. DUHAMEL.

As Mr. Cameron, Crown Land Agent at Thurso, could not be expected to make a favorable report upon the application of Mr. Costigan dated 3rd Oct. for the rear half of Leclaire's lots, Mr. Collins, referred to in Mr. Leclaire's deposition, appears to have been selected to make a report as favorable as possible to the ministers applying for the land. He went over the ground in the manner described by Leclaire in the affidavit before quoted, and on his return to Quebec reported as follows:—

"With regard to the division of lots 13 and 14 as suggested by Mr. Costigan, I think it would be most advisable, as it would thereby prevent any possible claim for improvements I would suggest the restoring for mineral purposes of the rear part (100 acres) of the lots 11, 12, 13, 14 in 2nd range Wells, and placing the front parts or residences open for sale to the occupant or claimant. The said front parts are the only portions fit for cultivation.

Respectfully submitted, W. E. COLLINS.

Oct. 4, '84.

The report was approved by the Department of Crown Lands, and Leclaire's land granted to Caron and Costigan. It is reported that, under the pretext of building a canalization road, a grant of \$3,000 was obtained from the Dominion Government two years ago, to build a road from the Lievre River to the phosphate lands in question, and thus convenient access to the mines was provided at the expense of the Dominion. The Quebec Government have taken steps to cancel the grant on the ground that it was obtained through misrepresentation, so that Leclaire will shortly be placed once more in possession of the lands which are his in law and in equity.

The expose of the Free Press has created a sensation in this city.

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For Coughs and Colds, is the most Reliable Medicine in use.