THE PREE CANAL MOVEMENT.

The most important check yet given to railway monopoly in North America, ever some 240,000 odd, the people declared that fining the relations of church and state, the people on this question appears to have and the pressure of catholic opinion. been a surprise to even the most active pro- The Italian ministry during the winter of moters of the free canal movement. So 1870 71 gave the most earnest assurances to in return. Under a favoring and fosoften before had similar efforts been frus- the catholic powers (among which after the tering tariff as thus indicated our monopolists, and so great was the dread of For the success itself the people owe norespectively shirked the canal question and declined to touch it, as if afraid that it But leaving aside the personal views of Mr. Secretary Folger and Governor-elect Cleveland, the significant fact remains that on a political parties-that is, the party managunpatriotic manner, and refused to help the people a cent's worth. But the people of the state of New York helped themselves : and let us thank them for the example they have shown to other communities who are or may hereafter find them-

The importance of canal, lake and river transportation as a means of checking the utter nonsense to suppose that the country | ute defining the status of the pope was a gains to any appreciable extent by having proceeding of the nature of a treaty, in-Chicago to New York in three days instead of ten or twelve days. Considering the vast | had no right to rescind it without obtaining by speculators, we may conclude that it can water routes quite as fast as it is wanted. What benefit is there to the public, or indeed to grain dealers as a body, in rushing wheat through by rail, and then leaving it it come by water it would still have been

without applying for a charter. But business men representing an aggregate of milliits jurisdiction covers a precinct set apart within, the less will brook to be fet ons of capital may try and try again to get by statute as the inviolable territory of a chean transportation by rail, without suc- sovereign cess, simply because railway companies holding exclusive privileges are in possession of the ground. It is easy to say, go back to unsatisfactory results. Traffic by water, on the other hand, is open to everybody, and can never be monopolized. The difference between the two as regards the public interest is apparent at a glance.

Already the effect of the canal vote in the state of New York is felt in Canada. The business men of Montreal are moving in the matter, and strong pressure will be back this movement from the start; the community would gain in reduced freights tive dollars-aye, ten dollars, for every one mind that it is not only the reduction on freights actually carried by the canals that that the Italian government has little to has to be considered. We have to take into account also the reduction on freight carried by railway. It is not merely that free canals would carry at cheap rates; they would inevitably make the railways carry cheap too. There is where the great gain comes in ; and let it be hoped that delivered by Mayor McMurrich before the the Canadian public will not be slow to

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

The decision of the Italian court of ap peals affirming that the jurisdiction of the national tribunals extends within the walls of the vatican, is the most serious en croachment on the independence of the papacy which has been committed since the city of Rome was occupied by the troops of Victor Emanuel. By it the so-called

of the convention entered into by France and Italy in September, 1864.

to which, moreover, in August, 1870, a basis of mutual advantage to all. Now. when France withdrew her troops way should this not be practicable? It would be but bringing Great Britain and her colonies into one grand scheme of trade and barter among and between themselves on terms more favorable than those on

and recognizing in the most explicit menin the pope. This method of dealing with the papacy was intensely distasteful to the free canal movement. So | 1870 71 gave the most earnest assurances to the catholic powers (among which after the formation of the Thiers government France formation of the Thiers government France was once more conspicuous) that although the papal territory had been curtailed, nothing would be done to impair the essent tial attributes of sovereignty, which were believed to be inseparable from the free exercise of the pope's spiritual functions.

It was in fulfilment of these diplomatic engagements that in May, 1871, the Italian engagements that in May, 1871, the Italian engagements that in May, 1871, the Italian engagements is at thus indicated our rapidly opening prairies would send their wealth of grain to supply the populous centres of the old land with bread, and in return our people would be able to take largely of the manufacturers of England, and the barter could and would be I am convinced, made an eminently profitable one for both parties.

That is the line of argument adopted in the preparatory remarks, with the further supply the populous centres of the old land with bread, and in return our people would be to take largely of the manufacturers of England, and the barter could and would be I am convinced, made an eminently profitable one for both parties. what money might do to effect the the papal territory had been ourtailed, voting, that even ardent friends of the nothing would be done to impair the essenpopular cause almost despaired of success, tial attributes of sovereignty, which were thing to either of the two political parties; exercise of the pope's spiritual functions. a fact worth mentioning, and worth remem- It was in fulfilment of these diplomatic bering too. Both the republican and the engagements that in May, 1871, the Italian nocratic candidates for the governorship parliament passed a law declaring that the pope retained within the precincts of the vatican all the rights and privileges of a sovereign, and assigning to him a yearly revenue of \$645,000. It is true that revenue of \$645,000. It is true that neither Pius IX nor Leo XIII has consented to accept this subvention, being unwilling to appear to ratify an act of spoliation in return for what, from a catholic point of view, would be held very inadequate compensation for the loss of the papal territory. It has never, however, been before maintained, except by extreme radicals, that the persistent refusal of the vatican to recognize in any way the new kingdom of Italy justified the latter in treating its own declaration as ull and void. On the contrary, the states pressing, practical question in which the olic point of view, would be held very people were most deeply interested, both inadequate compensation for the loss of

men of the right, and the more prudent men of the left, have insisted upon viewing the guarantee act of 1871 as a part of the organic law, which should not be deemed capable of cancellation by a mere parliamentary majority. It has also been argued, and with equal plausibility, that the statmillion bushels of grain carried from tended to allay the apprehensions of all the catholic powers, and that Italy, therefore, the consent of the other parties in interest. It is clear, however, that if the recent deis quite needless to go through the form of abolishing them by legislative action. If the king's writ can run within the pre-

cinct of the vatican, Leo XIII. has palpably for weeks or months in a storehouse? Had been stripped of the fundamental attribute The example of New York will tell with charge of his ecclesiastical duties. We other states, and it would not be surprising know nothing about the merits of the case of public feeling in favor of canals and all isdiction. It turned, apparently, on a disother imp. ovements which extend the waterway transportation business. The railway has become a monopoly; but this the canal, the lake and the river never can be. If for a certain trade a hundred schoon-ber of the railway has become a monopoly; but this the canal, the lake and the river never can be. If for a certain trade a hundred schoon-ber of propolers and three hundred school and three any company having money enough to build | the repeated utterances of the Italian parand run a vessel is at liberty to do so, liament upon the subject are recalled, that without applying for a charter. But busi- the Italian court of appeals should hold that

Unfortunately for the vatican, its relation to the continental powers is not just now of such a nature as to render it likely work and build a railway for yourselves, that the protests of zealous catholics against the virtual subversion of the papel guaran- truth in a newly-adopted form, which tees will prove effectual. The Hapsburg emperor seems at present to be on the best possible terms with the Italian government; the negotiations for a compromise with Bismarck appear to have been abandoned, and even in Spain the Sagasta ministry has deprived the clerical party of much which it had gained by the constitution of 1876. while the Serrano movement threatens it with much graver injury. In France the radicals are clamoring for the abolition of the concordat, and insisting that even the relatively modest sums which the state now pays the clergy in return for their conlost through remission of tolls. Bear in fiscated property should be withheld from them. On the whole, it must be owned

> ence on behalf of his holiness. THE NEW THIRD PARTY. (To The Editor of The World.)

SIR: I have read with care the address

fear at this juncture from outside interfer

national liberal union published in your issue of Nov 11, and frankly, I fail to see that it is open to the objection raised by Argus and some others. There are no conflicting theories advocated while dealing with the platform itself. It is true that in the preface or introduction leading up to the platform there is a reference to what may deliberately be considered the destiny of Canada. It is there stated, what must be apparent to she one who has considered the matter at all, that this colony as well of Victor Emanuel. By it the so-called rappal guarantees are unquestionably rendered nugatory.

What were the papal guarantees which have thus been virtually abrogated, and under what circumstances were they given? It will be remembered that the occupation of Rome was a complete repudiation the matter at all, that this colony as well as others cannot always maintain the present relationship of semi independence to the parent land. There must be either a closer relationship fostered or there will inevitably follow a gradual weakening of all the ties that ind us to the mother land. After alluding to the fact that there may possibly be difficulties in the way of imperial federation, he considers that there may not be the same obstacles in the way of forming

the capitulation of MacMahon's army at Sedan, Italian soldiers took possession of the papal territory, and finally of Rome itself, with the exception of the so-called itself, with the exception of t

the products of Canadian forests and farms on more favorable terms than those of the United States or Europe, when these countries have raised high tariff walls against British industry finding markets within their borders. Why should American grain and American manufacturers be allowed to enter the English markets on the

To the Editor of the World. In the Presbyterian Record for Ministers," is found the following lament "The supply of ministers for our own church is not equal to the demand." The Young men are urged to devote themselves To thoughtful, devoted, godly young men we say, give yourselves to this work. Let it be teld from Bonavista to Victoria, and in tones that cannot be mistaken, that we have not too many colleges, but that we have too few students, and that we urgently require more ministers."

No attempt is made in said entorial to inquire into the causes of this scarcity. To do so would be to tread on dangerous ground. The work is fairly remunerated if contrasted with the average come enjoyed by the inhabitants of th dominion. The mercenary spirit of the age is not the cause : nor is it easy to be lieve that there are fewer "thoughtful, de-voted, godly young men" among us than of yore. The real cause of the trouble is forbids it outside of its own well-defined lines. That "godliness" which is, in its kind of youth so earnestly invited has had too many indications afforded him of the kind of earnest, heart-felt study may have enabled him to see. He sees, he feels, that the rest of the world moves, and is glad to be moved. Only the churches require to be driven. The last place into which a new thought of use to humanity can hope to penetrate is the creed of a church. Naturchurch, if he has her interests sincerely at heart, from outside. Inside his voice will be stifled in an inarticulate groan. Outside, the free air of heaven will fill and invigorate his lungs. He may be the very reverse of an iconoclast, seeking health'ul repair and ventilation of the venerable building, not its destruction; but to this end he must draw his materials from without, not from within her walls, and gradually gain permission to replace here ally gain permission to replace here a rotten beam with new and sound timber, there a tottering archway with a true keystone. At present he must sign a document which binds him to shut his eyes to any defects in construction and pledge

to any defects in construction and pledge himself forever, however much he may learn in the fature, never to bring his knowledge to bear in remedying defects in her original architectural plan. An infallible creed, whose teachings none who once embrace it dare criticise, is precisely that thing which in this age does not attract "thoughtful, devoted, godly young men." To the other kind in whom self-interest rules, she will, if the continues to maintain the infallibility "works" of usefulness, not by a standard of faith, or by the ardency of their profession of a useless creed. Then that ereed will be reformed. It will no longer express belief as mere mental assent, but the true meaning of christianity to a christian, viz a willingness to be like Christ the Lord. Were that the standard there would be no lack of "thoughtful, devoted, godly young men," who in freedom would join the church's ranks to rebuild her from the foundation upward. We need "more ministers"—more npward. We need "more ministers"—more ministers to humanity, not more men to-minister to man-made graven images or

FREE-THINKERS c. DR. WILD.

(To the Editor of The World) SIR: In your issue of the 14th inst, is nother account of the uneasiness manifested by the so-called freethinkers of Toquestions capable of puzzling the wises

have its followers, and if their views wer-mooted it might be so in this case. No, let the doctor ignore them totally. He is evidently cognizant of the fact that stirring

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ould you think—don't everybody go You're right, says I; that is the place to buy. All the neighbors on our street go there, and they are well satisfied.

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