coercion. and a new era will dawn full of promise for the people, not of Ireland alone, but of the whole empire.

"LE MONDE'S" APOLOGY

After the defiant attitude assumed by Le Monde towards the Hon. Mr. Mercier, it was something of a surprise to read the very humble apology which it made in its issue of Thursday. It said:-"We frankly admit "at once, that the tone of the article referred "to fully justified the protests of our con-"freses of the press and of the Hon. Mr. Mer-"cier. That article was published in the "absence of those who are responsible for the "editorial department and without their know-"ledge. The editor-in-chief, Mr. Vanasse, was "absent from the city for several days, and "the assistant editors, one of whom, Mr. Lasalle, was in the County of Laprairie, "declare that they knew nothing about "it, as does also Mr. Lessard, administrator of the paper. The article, then, "appears to have been furtively slipped in, and "we regret it as much as any one. We dis-"approve it without any reserve whatever."

This is not a very ample apology. But when the responsible editor has thus made it clear that he had no knowledge of the charges and disapproves of them the apology may be accepted in good faith. Mr. Mercier's action was not taken, as other libel suits have been, for the purpose of gagging the press and preventing discussion of the conduct of public men. He only sought to punish a slanderer who assailed his character, and to defend his position as Premier of the Province. He might have acted, as another puplic men did, and from his privileged position in the Legislature attacked the private character of his critics, knowing that he was secure from the punishment such cowardly conduct deserved, and then taken legal proceedings. But Mr. Mercier is a gentleman who would scorn conduct so utterly base and contemptible. He proceeded at once to act through the p oper legal channel, and has been amply vindicated.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. The second paper by the Hon. David A.

Wells on "The Economic Disturbances since 1873," in the Popular Science Monthly for August, gives an exceedingly interesting review of the causes which have brought about the great industrial revolution of recent years. To workingmen the facts presented are of the utmost importance as showing the forces with which they have to contend in the present and prepare to meet in the future. The broad deduction from the mass of facts collected from all sources may be thus stated :- The saving cf labor since 1850 in the production of any given article amounts to 40 per cent., and the amount of labor required to accomplish a given amount of production and transport at the present time is incomparably less than was requisite forty years ago, and is being constantly reduced. From these causes, which are in turn the results of man's increased power over the forces of nature, arise all those tremendwhich agitate the world at the present time. At of work has decre sed in equal ratio, so that five men can now do the work which would have demanded the labor of eight men in 1850. Tous it sppears that the saving of labor is 40 per cent in producing any given article. This great change in the productive capacity of labor was ordinary fall in the prices of agricultural pro-

down as an event which was probably more pro- stab lity is attained in supply and demand, and ductive of more immediate and serious economic that seems an impossibility at present, they -industrial, commercial and financial-changes than any other event of this country, a period of extensive war excepted. The London Economist is quoted as end raing the statement that "the assuming responsibilities beyond their power canal may be said to have given a death blow to support, but there will always be a residuum to sailing vessels, except for a few special purposes." What were the results? The vast system of warehousing in and distribution from | and tria', but the ultimate result of the i crease England, with the old modes of banking and of man's power over nature for the saving of exchange, underwent a complete revolution, and | labor must be for the greater comfort and happian amount of sailing tonnage, constructed for the voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, estimated by some authorities as high as two million tons, and representing an immense amount of wealth, was virtually destroyed. The extent of the human labor displaced by this change is the question of immigration. At the usual ircalculable. With the employment of steam vessels came labor saving machinery for loading and unloading, and this is constantly increas d by improvements in marine engines, whereby vessels carry more carco at less cost. 'Telegraphic communication has also had a wond rful eff ct in enabling deale a and consumers to adjust to a nicety the supply of commodities to the demands of the market.

These chan es, it will be perceived, have introduced an element of certainty into mercantile transactions extending over vast distances, and while working disastrously on labor in the present, are sure to establish a uniformity of demand that must settle down to absolute the East have become active competitors with ment buildings for Ontaric. America, and the markets of the world are reduced to equality. Great, however, as has been the revolution in respect to economy and efficiency in the carrying trade upon the ocean, during the same period has been even greater and more remarkable. One ton of freight can now be moved in America a distance of one mile by rail for a sum so small that there is no coin small enough to represent it. One of the greatest humanitarian results of this great extension and cheapening of the world's railway system and service is, that there is no longer any occasion for the people of any country indulging in either excessive hopes or fears as much as the failure of crops in any one country is no longer, as it was no later than twenty years ago, identical with high prices of grain; that the Mayor of Toronto, owing the prices of cereals being at present regulated, his unpleasant experience in trying to his unpleasant experience in trying to his unpleasant but the the country acquitted of the charge to the results of any particular harvest; inasnot within any particular country, but by the find amployment for hosts of idle though preferred against him.

well attempt to teach the Radical clues to sing countries made mutually accessible by railroads and 1886, felt it incumbent upon himself to "Lillibulero Gah" as to make them believe in and steamships. Thus a great element of former distrust is removed, and while the certainty And so we may possess our souls in patience, of plentiful food supplies are assured, working for with the approaching overchrow of Salis- men have to face the great fac. that every year bury the baleful influence of Pitt will pass away machin-ry is displacing manual land. "The displacement of muscular 1 bor," says Mr. improved machinery, has been from 33 to 50 per cent." He adds that "in 1840 the anges were \$176 a year; in 1886 the wages were \$285 a year." In mining and all other in justries the change is in the same proportion.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Labor for 1886 furnishes the following tractors. additional illustrations :-

"In the manufacture of agricultural implements specific evidence is submitted, showing tha 600 men now do the work that, fifteen or | little more light on the fraudulent mismanagetwenty years ago, would have required 2,145. A disp'ac ment of 1.545."

"The manufacture of boo's and shoes offers some very wonderful facts in this conn ction. In one large and long established manufactory. the proprietors testify that it would require 500 persons working by hand processes to make as many women's boots and shoes as 100 men now make with the aid of machinery. A dis. placement of 80 per cent."

"Another firm, engaged in the manufacture of children's shoes, states that the introduction of new machinery within the past 30 years has not as a public convenience, and for which displaced about six times the amount of hard the public is salted deeply in the way labor required, and the cost of the product has been reduced one half."

"On another grade of goods the facts colyears ago required ten men."

"In the manufacture of flour tlere has been a displacement of nearly three-four he of the | donaldism, Popeism and nep tism. Constructed manual labor necessary to produce the same product. In the manufacture of furniture, from one-half to three-fourths only of the old number of persons is now required. In the manufacture of wall paper, the best evidence puts the displacement in prop rtion of one hundred to one. In the manufact he of metal and metal goods, long established firms testify that machin-ry has decreased manual labor 331 per cent.

In the production of grain the change is still more stupendons. In the wheat fields and mills of the Western States, according to Mr. | province. But, unfortunately, according to the Wells, we have the labor of three men for one Cape Sable Advertiser, the vote in federal year, working with machinery, resulting in producing all the flour that a thousand other men ordinatily eat in a year, allowing one barrel of flour for the average consumption of each adult.

Considering the facts here presented in their bearings on wages, it appears evident that the strikes and lockouts, of which we hear so much, are disturbances arising from the constant change in the value of labor and machinery, and consequently of the productions thereof. Inention makes the industrial revolution continuous. As pointed out by the London Engineer, the remedy that at once suggests itself to every employer of labor on the occasion of trouble with his workmen is "to use a tool wherever it is possible instead of a man." The following significant illustration is given of the quickness with which employers carry out this suggestion. A strike among the boot and shoe factories in one county in the State of Massachusetts, in the year 1885, resulted in the ous industrial and social disturbances capacity for producing by the same factories during the succeeding year of a fully equal which agitate the world at the present time. At the same time it is noted that wages have greatly the same time it is noted that wages have greatly the same time it is noted that wages have greatly thundred operatives, one machine improvement garded as altogether debauched and degenerate. The officer ran down to the market and found of work has decreased, while the cost of doing a given amount of work has decreased in equal ratio, so that five been introduced, which is capable of doing the ormer work of from 200 to 250 men with a force not exceeding 50 men.

It thus appears that manufacturing labor is constantly being discounted by machinery, and is accompanied during those years by an extra- therefore an industrial pursuit to be avoided by these commencing life, and to be abandoned by ducts. Beef, pork, flour, oats, butter, lard, these engaged in it whenever other me us of cheese, wool, etc., declined more than 25 per l'livelihood can be obtained. Meantime the laborers can do much to nitigate their condi-The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 is set | tion by combination, but until something in e must be prepared for a desperate struggle. Better education and increased intelligence will doubtless prev nt the mass of workingmen to do the work of the world. The present is a time of transtion, and therefore of hardship ness of mankind.

OVER SUPPLY OF LABOR.

Toronto workingmen have been considering meeting of the Trades and Lubor Council, held last week, attention was drawn to a printed statement issued in London, Eng., headed 'Work and Wages in Canada, Season 1887. Enormous demand for Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants. ' This was officially sent throughout Great Britain by Mr. Archer Baker, European traffic agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. As a sample of its misle iding character the Legislative Committee of the Council gave extracts, and said the statements were backed p by Mr. John Lucas, President of the Toronto Builders' and Contractors' Association, and by Mr. Lionel Yorke, Pres dent of the Toronto Builders' and Contractors' Federegularity at no distant day. Thus India and rated Association, and c ntractor for the Parlia-

The committee, nevertheless, asserted that there has been and is more than a sufficient supply of all classes of skilled and manual labor in Canada, and that the efforts of these men the revolution in the carrying trade upon land | have been in the direction and with the intent of breaking up the labor organizations, so that they may still further lower the rate of wages. The committee desired to point out to those workingmen in England and elsewhere, into whose hands this leaflet might find its way, that the ground as to the labor supply, or rather over-supply in Toronto, has been admitted by the D. minion Government in nominally withdrawing the "assisted passage" inducement of past years to mechanics and skilled laborers; that the secretary of the St. George's Society

being fought on Irish soil. Salisbury might as combined production and consumption of all willing men during the winters of 1885 make strong representations to the Dominion Government against immigration as at present conducted by the Government.

The committee had had before them the agricultural returns to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, dated May 15, 1887, in which they Wells, 'in some of the cotton miles of the find correspondence from 166 families living in Eday, the scene being the well-known St. Ann's United States, with n the last ten years, by 42 counties of Ontario; 122 of these families market. Two of the most aged pork butchers report at that date a sufficiency of farm on the market, two men who have been carrylaborers in their respective localities, while the remaining 44 are not very emphatic as to there being a scarcity of laborers. This evidence of employers of farm laborers was in s'riking contrast to the misstatements of city building con-

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. A despatch from St. John, N.B., lets in a ment of the Intercolonial Railway. A Boston man, one Underhay, having threatened to tell "what he knew about certain oil transactions," has been given a monopoly of supplying oil and waste to the road, the Canadian contractors being shunfed, notwithstanding that their material was better and twenty per cent. cheaper. This, however, only appears to be a phase of the general corruption prevailing in all departments of the management. The Halifax Chronicle eums it all up thus:-"It (the Intercolonial) is run as a political machine, and of taxation. Between car spring scandals, oil swindles and Inch-Arran inequities, the Intercolonial has become the synonym and raised lected by the agents of the Bureau show that | epitome of all that is disreputable and odious one man can now do the work which twenty in Toryism. It brings under the nostrils of the people of the Maritime Provinces particularly the recking abominations of Tupperism, Macoriginally as a bond of unity between the upper and lower provinces, it has been so frightfully mismanaged by Tory manipulators that it has become a source of discord and disgust. There is not a passenger who arrives at Halifax by this road who does not curse the miserable and incompetent management."

NOVA SCOTIA AND REPEAL.

Nova Scotian papers still insist that the secession sentiment is as strong as ever in that elections, influenced in too many cases by the almighty boodle, was considered adverse to the repeal movement. The same paper, however, warns "the opponents of repeal not to lay the flattering unction to their souls that repeal is dead," and goes on to say :-

It will flourish, we trust, when their political graves are growing green. The fact that a small portion of the voters of this province stultified themselves by reversing their verdict of a few months previously does not in the slightest degree lighten the burdens of an unnatural union, or lessen the justice of our demands. The ne cessivy for our release from Canadian thraldom is as urgent as ever, is indeed gaining strength from added wrongs, and let the parasites say what they will, is destined in the near future to lead to the revision, if not the revoking of the

This is all very fine and speaks well for the spirit animating the Repealers. But a people who can be bought up wholesale at a general election to vote against a principle, for which they have declared themselves willing to go to called for by the coroner. Constable Fennel, of No. 7 station, says that he was standing at the corner of McGill and Wilhonesty is doubted, their devotion questioned, so, is the prostitute province of the confederacy. Other provinces had to be gerrymandered or buildozed, but Nova Scotia was bought like a sheep in the market, and until her people reassert themselves they must beer the odium of up. He ran across and found O'Connor lying as stated above and helped Larose to hold up his the bargain and sale.

SOUTH RENFREW ELECTION.

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE ELECTED BY 130 MAJORITY.

ARNERIOR, Ont., Aug. 2.-The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for South Renfrew, caused by the death of Mr. Campbell, the Literal member, took place to-day, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Fergus n, the Conservative candidate, over Mr. Duncan McIntyre, Liberal. The majorities for each candidate are as follows :-Fergu-

	son.	tyr
Admaston, Hardy's	21	
Admaston town hall		
Admission town nam	179	
Arnprior	113	•
Bagot and Blythedeld	()	•
Brudene'l	30	
Bringham	20	
Eganville		
Hagarty		
Horton		
Manafield		•
McNab town half	• • • •	
Raglan and Radcliffe	5	
Renfrew		
Sand Point		
Scotch Bush		
	2	•
Sebastopol		
Shamrock	28	
Sherwood and Jones	20	
White Lake		
TIMES Manches Tonics		_
Totals	360	:
100318	224	•
	224	
_		
Majority for Ferguson	136	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	:11	4- 1.0

with Griffiths and Matawatchen still to hear

FATHER PARADIS' RELEASE.

OPTAWA, Aug 4 .- Rev. Father Paradis, in his case with the Messrs. Gilmour, was diagged before the Justices of the Peace under an acpeture the justices of the reace under an accuration of having erased a certain trade mark affixed to some 1 gs. This offense, a cording to law, is a viailated to simple larceny, a care in which a competent magistrate, i.c. a Recorder or Judge of Special Sessions, can grant a sum-mary trial to the accus-d. Following the statutes in similar cases, and in order to avoid statutes in similar cases, and in order to avoid the proceedings of a thorough investigation. Messas. Rochon & Champagne, on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Paradis, asked for a summary trial hefore His Honor Recorder Champagne. This request was complied with, and the case fixed for to-day for hearing. Seeing that their victim was about to escape them too quick, according to the evidence given by a number of witnesses to justify the conduct of Rev. Father Paradis, the counsels for the Messrs. Gilmour Paradis, the counsels for the Messrs. Gilmour then gave notice of their intention of applying for a writ of certiorari, by which they could apfor a writ of certiorari, by which they could apple a from Judge Champagie's decision. In compliance with the order, the accused appeared at the hour appointed (1 p.m.) before the Rec rder of the City of Hull, but, strange to say, neither the courses nor witnesses for the proceeding with an appearance.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

An Old Butcher has His Jugular Artery Severed-His Murderer Arrested.

One of the most terrible, if not the worst,

cold-blooded murders that ever occurred in our

asually peaceful city was committed last Thursing on business there for the last 40 years, having their stall on the southern side of the mar-ket, indulged in a slight quarrel, with the result that one of them was murdered on the spot by his f-llow merchant. Terence Carroll, aged 84 years, has his stall next to that of by his 1-now histonant. Iterance Carron, aged 84 years, has his stall next to that of Dennis O'Connor, aged 73, and both were frequently not on the best of terms. The stalls are about thirty feet apart and between, against the wall, is a sink and water tap, where the butchers procure the water for use and where they frequently week. O'Connor is af they frequently wash. O'Connor is of a very joking disposition and, it is alleged, was continually annoying Carrol, and frequent disputes have thus occurred between them, but matters never resulted seriously, although adjoining stall keepers were daily looking for a row taking place between the two men. About 7 o'clock last night O'Conpor, who had previously been tessing Carrol in a jocular way, closed his tall out went to be referenced. stall and went to the refreshment stall of Mr. Larose. He spoke to the latter gentleman for some time and said that Carroll was in bad humor and thought something must have "riled" him. O'Connor sub-equently proceeded to the sink mentioned above to wash his hands. A moment later Mr. Larose heard a rushing thither he found O'Connor lying on his back on the plank footpath, with a stream of blood flowing from a wound in the right side of his neck. Mr. Larose, assisted by a young man named Murphy, who ran across from the oppoite side of Foundling street, raised up O'Connor's head, but the unfortunate victim could not speak, and they looked sround for assistance. Just then the polic arrived, and the officers seeing two clergymen from St. Ann's Church passing called them over, and one of them took the dying man by the hand, showed him the cross and recited the prayers for the dead. Mr. O'Connor attempted to give utterance to some thing, but

A GUSH OF BLOOD IN HIS THROAT prevented him, and he fell back in the arms of those who supported him. Constable Favreau telephoned for the General Hospital ambulance, which arrived, but as the wounded man was about to be placed on the stretcher he expired without having spoken a word. The constable made enquiries around, and having elicited some fac.s, Officer Senecal went up to Terence Carroll, who had just closed his stall door, and informed him that he would be compelled to accompany him and Officer Favreau to the station. Carroll gave ready consent, and on the way Senecal said :"Why did you strike him?"

"Because he was always annoying me, and I would have to put a stop to it."
"But you need not have struck him with a

"Oh, the knife was in my hand, and I struck

him with it.'
"It's too bad, you have killed him.'

"Oh, indeed, he's not dead? "Yes, he's a corpse now.

"Well, then, it's too bad."

Carroll was taken and locked up, but he did not seem to rea ize exactly what he had done, and even early this morning thought the authori ties were joking when they said O'Connor was The murdered man O'Conpor was taken to the General hospital, where the body now lies. Nobody is believed to have seen murder, but everything pointed to Carroll who cleared all by acknowledging baving struck the blow. The officers, after locking Carroll up, returned to the market in quest of the knife.
They entered his stall, and near the door

they found a butcher's kaifs lying on the floor. It is about a foot or fifteen inches long, and very narrow. Along the blade for about six inches from the point are blood stains. The knife was secured, and the police now have it in their possession until liam streets when a man across the street O'Connor lying on the fl or with his head ported by a young man named Murphy. young fellow told the constable that he was walking down Foundling street, on the south side of the market, when he saw a man lying on the market floor with another holding his head head. At this time Sub-Constables Senecal and Favreau, of the Central Station, arrived, and Favreau at once telephoned for the ambulance from the General Hospita', which arrived and

took the dead man away.

This morning Terence Carroll was brought before the Police Magistrate. He was arrested without a war aut and was handed over to the Coroner. The prisoner said that he had struck the blow in self-defence. The deceased came down to wash his hands and commenced talking about his good busicess to prisoner; they had some hard words and prisoner says O'Connor struck him. He (prisoner) had the knife in his hand and struck O'Connor back. The wound in O'Co nor's neck is about four inches deep and an inch wide. The blow severed the jugular artery, which is sufficient to cause instant

Mrs. Carroll, prioner's wife, said this morning that deceased had been teasing her husband for the past forty years. Carroll himself said he had been bothered by O'Connor for the past twenty years. The prisoner is 84 years of age and resides at 119 College street. He has always borns a good reputation, is a square business man, but is described by many as peevish and unable to take a joke. He has four sons and a daughter, only one of whom is a minor. He is of low stature, clean shaven, and is slightly bent forward. He has been doing business in St. Ann's market for the past 45 years, and has amassed considerable money, which he invested in real estate. The coroner at 3 o'clock this insternoon empane'led a jury at the General Hospital, and after having viewed the body an adjournment was made. Carroll will be detained in the common jail until further developments in the case. He was visited this morning by two of his sons. Detective Cullen said he knew Carroll for the

last 31 years, and never knew him to be naught else than a hard-working and industrious man, but admitted that he was rather peevish.

DENIS O'CONNOR.

Denis O'Connor, the murdered man, was born in 1814 in the county Sligo, Ireland. When quite a boy he immigrated to this country and vent into the meat business. Some years later went into the heat business. Some years later he opened a stall on St. Ann's market as d went into the trade for himself. He raised a large family, of whom five girls and one boy are living, and all are matried. Decased was always temperate and a very indulgent and kind porent. His wife died about three years ago. Mr. O'Connor is a property owner, and has been a prominent parishioner of St. Patrick's Church for the past 45 years. One of his daughters, Mrs. Thomas Farmer, was seen by a Post re-presentative this morning, and stated that Mr. Carroll, when he came to this country, was sheltered and provided for by her futhe., and now, after all he had done for him, he had received an untimely death as a reward. The many friends of both parties regre: deeply the sad occurrence. Mr. O'Connor resided with his relatives at

No. 2063 Noire Dame street, and the latter have not seen the body yet. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock to the Cote des Neiges cemetery.

First Friend-Dil you get her photograph while you were away? Second Friend-Well, ah, the fact is, she gave me her nega-

LITERARY REVIEWS.

A VENETIAN LOVER," by Edward King.
Publishers: Kegan, Paul, Trench & Co.,
1 Paternoster Square, London.

This new work, by Mr. Edward King, canno fail to be favorably received in those literary circles in which "Ecnoes from the Orient," a former production of his, some time ago, was so tormer production of his, some time ago, was so warmly welcomed. Treating as it does of Venice, of her "gorgeous domes, ruddy with rich measics Byzantine," of "her mazy lanes of water," of all that yet remains unchanged since Valice was the mistress of the seas, we see here again those skies which Turner loved to paint, here again those legends over which Rogers lingered, and slip with this new chronicler hrough

Of franquil water.", and and translucent depths Of franquil water.", and and translucent depths We feel the nameless influence of the clime

and time, best likened, as in the book before us, to the breath of

Such odors as the great Dage Loredan Brought with him from the spley Cyprien isles; or those brought thither when

"The braked galleys home from Asia came,
Their labored sides distended with the stores
Of precious guiss and liquids prest frem flowers,
Culled in the depins of down Syrlan vales
Or plucked upon the steep Armenian hills."

The plot of this story in verse is simple enough. The merest thread on which the descriptive portions could be strung. And here description is everything. A few of those, not perhaps the most striking, but not at random chosen, will best suffice to give a good general idea of the style of the style of ides of the style of the writer. Here was the ideal maiden of the poet'

"I saw her in a vision bright,
A fair vouctian of the golden time
When venice was the mistress of the seas,
Remeath a satin canopy she sat,
Hedecked with richest stuffs from Samarcand.
The scarlet dresses of her gendollers,
The damask dags that fluttered from the roofs,
And all the gleaning train of darting boats
Proclaimed her wedding day."

But in the real all these accessories were los and northward shone the light out of which

"Plashed the lovely face,
The russet hair, the diamond at the threat,
The sweet low brow.
The tender little face."

Here is a glimpse of a Venetian interior :-

"On a carven table, in a nock, Close by a balcony that overhung The sad, dark water, old Anina spread The simple supper—bread and meat and grapes; One wickered lask of red Chianti; cheer Such as our narrow household rarely gnew. So ran my thought: and as I mused, she drew Backward the draperies that hid a door Ornate with porphyrles that Dandalo Gave to my ancestors who fought with him The day that Byzance fell."

Here is another in a different vein, and her we must end:-

"Death soemed abashed in such a splendid home, The rich disorder of a noble's day literayed its earliess grandeur everywhere. Here on the purple leather of a chair A parchment; ocsy with silver clasp Beside a crucifus of Ivory Wais sast, and on the toliet table plied Were costly treasures of Musano's isle, And multicolored and cannelled cups.

Beyon I an chony encrusted door Swamma open, was a panophed array
Of hatberts and of lances damascened,
Of bucklers, standards, trophies, handeroles:
Of arms whith Ghistine great Manthan
Rail wrought with wondrous skill; the cupboards
shoue

shone
with precious stones; and in the niches lay
Majolicas and statuettes and gens,
The legacics of warlike nucestors.

A window in this princely armory
O'erlocked a garden in a specious court;
The scent of assimine and of orange came
Deliciously adrift through colonades
Of Oriental jasper; fountains sang
Their idylis to the staturs on their brinks;
Here life was portry; and here to die
Seemed dire misfortune, for the heast was woodd
To highest pleasures in this gracious place."

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY for July, 1887, contents:-Christopher Columbus This century's estimate of his life and works, by John Gilmary Shea, L.L.D. A Plea for Tra dition, by G. E. A. M., S.J. Prof. Tanssen and other modern German historians, John A. Mooney. Religious Freedom in the United States, treaties and public laws, J. A. O'Sulli States, treaties and public laws, J. A. O'Sullivan. Some impressions of Vienna, Fred St. George Mivert. Utility of the Irish language in the study of the Classics, C. M. O'Keete. Sketch of the Catholic Church in Montana, Rev. H. Van Renssalaer, S.J. Marie Clothilde of France, Queen of Sardinia, 1759-1802, M. H. Allies. The immediate prospects in Ireland, T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Xavier Thériah, a naturalist of the Vosges, "M. P. Thompson. Scientific Chronicle, Rev. J. M. Degni, S.J. Publisher, Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia. Degni, S.J. Publisher, Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia. CATHOLIC WOBLD, August, 1887. The table

of contents for this month comprises the following:—The Blessed Campion, H. M. Raymond Barker. Judge Lynch, Ex-Senator John W. Johnson. The Movement Towards Unity, Rev. H. H. Whyman. Ireland Again Under Coercion, S. B. Gorman. Catholic Total Abstinence, Rev. Thos. J. Conaty. This number also contains several poems and miscellaneous reading of a high order. Address, 6 Park Row Place New York.

THE AVE MARIA FOR JULY contains its usual fund of interesting reading matter. The articles are:—A Far Famed Shrue of the N w World (St. Anne de Besupré), is highly interesting to Canadians, giving a clear and lucid history of this celebrated shrine from its foundation. Corpus Christi in the Tyrol, by Richard J. McHugh, showing the deep religious feeling of the Tyrolese. That Wicked Paragraph, by Maurice F. Egan. The Rome of To-day is well worth reading. The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, by Elizar Ellen Starr. Continuation of the story Fairy Gold, by Christian Reid. A Brave Life, Kathleen O'Meara. Mercy, by Chiss. Wm. Stoddart. Also, Sympathy, by the same author. Our Lady Night, by R. J. Mc-Hugb. Midsummer, Wm. J. Kelly. The Youth's Department contains interesting matter for the remove fells.

ter for the young folks. THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.-A portrait of General Guzman Bianco, the President and autocratic ruler of the United States of Venezuels, furnishes the frontispece of The American Magazine for August. A lively description of a sojourn in Venezue'a (illustrated) is contri-buted by Dr. W. F. Hutchinson. That country is exceedingly attractive, and those who have one visited it, whether for business or pleasure, are almost sure to make the trip again. Most of the coffee sold in the United States as "Mocha" or "Java" is raised there. "Mocha" or "Java" is raised there. Readers of Mr. Fawcett's story in the August number of The American Magazine will find out a great deal more than they have previously learned about the cousins and the aunts of the tair Olivia. Poets and wr ters of fiction have tamiliarized us with the names of many English birds of the common sort. A description of them, as seen by American eyes, is given, copiously il ustrated, by Theodore H. Mead. Hereafter, when we go to England, we need not mistake a rook for a crow, nor a jackdaw for a magnie. The Justices of the Superior Court are presented both by the engravers art and in pen-portraits by Z. L. White. They are solid looking men, for the most part, with a decided development of avoirdupois. Julian Hawtherns contributes sketches of typical characters, such as almost every American village can produce As yet the main f-atures of village society have not suffered so much change as that of our cities, and Mr. Hawthorne does good service in embalming these types before they pass away. Col. I. Edwards Clark-, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, resents an elaborate review of the new methods adopted during recent years in our schools and co lezes. The change began with industrial art teaching, and in this line the greatest development is to be expec'ed, although the more general effects are far-reach ing and apply already to all departments of education. The chi.f poem of this number education, the cni poem of this number of the magazine is a particular by Maurice Thompson, entitled "Our Legend," (E Pluribus Unum). Clinton Scollrad contributes a seronade. "The Ghost of Aaron's Prong," by Tobe Hodge, and "A Remarkane Pair of Pantaloons," by Caleb Forsythe, are completed stories, Mr. Lea C. Harby des cribes "A South Carolina Village" (George-term), and Cyrus Field and Willard t. 11 of

the quaint monuments in a cemetery near Baltimore. The Supplement contains the brief essays of "The American Pulpit," letters to the editor on "Timely Topics," "Suggestions for August," by a physician of experience, and a large collection of anecdotes, illustrated, in

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. New York, McWilliam & Co., 112 Fourth

The August number of this high clas periodical is very interesting, as may be seen by the table of contents: "Walks in the Wheat Fields," by Richard Jeffries, profusely illus-trated; "Captain (of militia) Sir Dilbury Diddle" is highly amusing and also illustrated The charming story, "Marzio's Crucifix," is consinued; "My Lattice Towards the North, by M. Kelly; "A Visit to a Dutch Country House," Part I., by May Crommelin; "A Secret Inheritance," Book II.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT NESS:

Sir,—There are a great many of your readers who are no doubt interested in the labor movement, or, in other words, in favor of the Knights of Labor. The little information I am going to give will show to my Cavadian brothers what can be done by organized labor. In the Massa-chusetts Legislature there was passed at its last session several important acts in the interests of the working men and women of this state.

First-An act to prohibit the employment of children in cleaning dangerous machinery, Approved March 28th,

Second—An act to secure proper sanitary provisions in factories and workshops. Approved

Third—An act to secure proper ventilation in factories and workshops. Approved April

Fourth-An act to secure proper meal hours for children, young persons and women employed in factories and workshops. Approved

April 21st.
Fifth—Placing the enforcement of fall factory laws in the hands of the district police. Ap proved April 21st.

Sixth—An act to incorporate the Knights of Labor Co-operative Building Association of Cambridge. Approved May 2nd.

Seventh—An act to increase the district police, to enable them to properly enforce the factory laws.

factory laws.

Eighth—An Act to make the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Holiday. Approved May 11th.

Ninth—An act to extend and increase the power of the State Board of Arbitration. Approved May 14th. Tenth—An act to extend and regulate the

liability of employés to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employés in their ervices. Approved May 14th.
Eleventh—An act to facilitate voting by employes. Approved May 14th. This act closes all worshops and stores for two hours

after the polls are open on any state or national election day.

Twelfth—An act to strengthen the law fixing the hours of labor for women and children.

Approved May 17th.

Thirteenth—An act to secure proper meal hours for children, young persons and women.

Approved May 31st.

Fourteenth—An act to regulate fines for important warning.

perfect weaving. Approved June 6th.
Fifteenth—An act to regulate the observance of the Lord's day. Under this law barber shops must close on the Sabbath.

Sixteenth—An act to amend the weekly payment bill. Approved June 11th. This act. or amendment, prevents the assignment of wages to anyone in the employ of any corporation, as has been the custom in many of the railway companies. Seventeenth-An act in relation to the

employment of minore under 16 years of age who cannot read or write the English language.

Approved June 16th. Eighteenth-An act abolishing contract con-

vict labor in reformatories and houses of correc-Nineteenth-A resolution relating to the

appointment of commissioners to an interstate national convention on prison labor. Approved

In the passage of these resolutions a great work has been done the wage workers of this State. It is needless to go into an analysis of the objects attained, as the titles of the acts, them more explicit, show clearly their purpose. This great work gues to show what has been accomplished by the power of organized

I will close by thanking you for space in your valuable paper, hoping that in the near future I will be able to furnish you with more interesting news.

Respectfully yours,
J. McA.

Boston, July 28th, 1887,

AN APOLOGY.

Our evening contemporary, Le Monde, which

LE MONDE" TAKKS HACK WATER FOR ITS ATTACK ON PRIME MINISTER MERCIES.

made such a fierce attack upon the Hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Mercier, who in turn had the editors arrested, has the following to-day in its editorial columns as an apology for all that it has said. The article reads thus: "The article has said. The article reads thus: "The article which appeared in Le Monde of Friday last against Mr. Mercier has attracted the general against Mr. Mercier has attracted the general attention of the press of the country. The Hon. Prime Minister attached so much importance to it that he deemed it proper to have the editor-in-chief and the manager of the paper arrested. We admit here, in all frankness, that the tone of the article in question fully justifies the protests of our confreres of the press and the Hon. Mr. Mercier. The article in question was rublished in the ab The article in question was published in the ab-sence and without the knowledge of those per sing responsible for the editing of the paper. The editor-in-chief, Mr. Vanasse, was absent from the city for some days, and the assistant editors, of whom one, Mr. Lassalle, was in Laproirie County, declare that they know nothing of matter, as also does Mr. Lessard, the manager of the paper. The article, therefore, seems to have gained publicity in an underhand way, and we regret it as much as anyone. We disapprove it without any reserve. Calumnies and falsehoods are no more permitted in jour-nalism than in the other states of life. Christian charity obliges us to exalt the virtues of our fellowmen and to hide their vices, their faults and little misdoings. It is our duty to be faithful to this beautiful lesson of charity. We are, therefore, in favor of moderation in the polemics of journalism, in the parliamentary debates and in the discussion on the popular platforms. Let us discuss, with dignity and respect, the polititical opinions of our opponents, but let the domestic fireside ever remain sacred and inviolable. We have always blamed the conduct of those writers and hustings shouters who eem to find pleasure in throwing in the public pasture, in the midst of the excitement of an electoral contest, family affairs and the private conduct of their adversaries. Such is our man-ner of looking upon the obligations of public writers and orators. We are always compelled to be faithful to it. If we have at times hap pened to err in these duties it was more through being carried away at the moment than through malice. We are usppy to make this disavowal lst, to repair the wrong which that unfortunate article may have caused Mr. Mercier; 2nd, for the honor of our people, and 3rd, for the satisfaction of the consciences of those who have the grave responsibility of the publication of a paper so important as Le Monde.

F. VANASSE VERTEVECILLE.

Editor-in-chief of Le Monde.

Beef, Iron and Wine

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