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Jan. 31, 1883

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 31, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

FEBBUARY, 1883. THEREDAY, 1-St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr Cons. Sp. Marty, Dakots, 1880. Bp. Miles, Nashville, died, 1860.

Frankr, 2-Purification of the B.V. M. Candle mas Day. Less. Malach. iii. 1-4; Gosp. Luke il. 22-32.

BATURDAY, 3-St. Hilsry, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Ohurch (Jan. 14). St. Blaise, Bishop and Martyr. Cons. Bps. Fitzgerald, Little Brok, 1867, and O'Connell, Marysville, 1861

Sunnay, 4-Quirquagesima Sunday. Epist. 1'Oor. xil'. 1 13; Gosp Luke xvili. 31.43 Bp. Flaget, Louisville, died, 1850.

MORDAN, 5-St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr. TORSBAY, 6-St Titus, Bishop and Coniessor. Bp. Councily, NY, died, 1825.

WEDNESDAY, 7-Ash Wednesday; beginning of Lent. Less. Joel ii. 12-19; Gosp. Matt. vi. 16-21. Abp. Spalding, Balti

more, died, 1873.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large mamber of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt setile. ment. Prompt payment of subscriptions to mywspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enjorced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plexty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS must realize that it can only suc seed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now tive as an indication that those who so neglect se support the paper have no wish for its

WITHE WITNESS, and quarrels with the rank and file people can scoount for. I! there was of our militia over a towel, but is one Minister of the late Gabinet worthy so jealous of our Minister of Militia parade. We are in no need of a soldier Governor, and what is mire we do not want any one to govern us simply because he is a good soldier and has done a good deal of shooting and bayoneting in other parts of the Empire:

Our Western contemporary seems to think that the reason why the eyes of the Imperial freedom and independence. The idea is Jingo

most sarcastic fashion and with cutting irony. It tays that " it is really of little consequence govern Canada; and we do not see, since we

are to pay our money to an importation, why it should not be Wolseley as well as anybody else, though we do not see why it should not be someone else-it doesn't matter who-as well as Wolseley. If they have any lady there connected with can't get married, owing to age or any other spinsters in England, yet we do not remember having heard one named as a probable apwas made in the selection of the present incumbent, who has been governing us from here. This suggests to us that we do not think it necessary to send The appointment of Lord Lorne was only a make-believe, and the real intention was an expedition by the Princess and her husband around the world for the good of their health. It is true they called at Ottawa and stayed there a few months when they first set out, but for a long time they have not been seen anywhere about this country. It is understood, though vaguely, that they are wintering somewhere about the Bermudas. If, then, Sir Garnet is to be appointed, why send

him out? Why not let him go on with his police duties in England? The military commander here can keep the country from going to pieces in his name."

Our contemporary then mournfully asks how long Canada is going to submit to this great honor of sending strangers over here from England to govern the country. Well, we can assure our Western confrere that the connection would be of very short duration, if half of the public organs by imitating its example, would but give a fair and free expression to their own feelings and sentiments on the question as well as to those of the people.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

The general inclination of the Province is, | sought in regard to the agitation. A reporter from all appearances, to give the Mousseau of the Boston Pilot has just given him anprosperity. We have made several appeals Administration a fair trial. If the regime of other opportunity to speak his mind on the before this to our subscribers; but we hope | our new Premier is to be marked by economy latest phases and developments of the Irish movement. Mr. Bonoicault, recognizes in ment of the resources of the counthe cordial support of the people and their

of finding a place in the present that he enjoyed immensely the omission of administration, that one was the Hon. Mr. the volunteers to salate the Minister at a late Flynn. If the other departments were managed with equal economy and intelligence, the deficits would not be so formidable. Besides an effort to extract every cent possible from the present sources of income, a more decided effort should be made to cut down the expenses. For instance, Spencer Wood should be let or put up at auction instead of spending Government have been cast on Wolseley is on it \$4,000 for repairs, \$5,000 for maintenthat he will be able to make an impression ance and \$1,500 for receptions, notwithstandnere, put the stamp of imperialism upon ing the large amounts which were laid outon the country and crush out all aspirations after this semi-royal residence during the previous year. Then the Government istic and the whole thing is perfectly ab- | should impress upon the Legislative Oounsurd. The World, however, borrows no cil the unquestionable advisability of trouble from the story, but treats it in the its stepping down and out, as such efficement would spare the Province the annual expense of some \$40,000. The idea of whom the English Government sends out to having a Senate and a House to say and decide what shall become of the paltry sum of a couple of million dollars, is perfectly absurd. The Assembly alone would be thoroughly adequate to the enactment of all legislation. If the Council was dismissed, the Province would save a large sum and would lose nothing in the way royalty, or with royal blood in her veins who of wise and judicious legislation. Then, sgain, could the Government benefit considcause, why not send her out if she cared to erably by reducing the expenses of the come? There must be a number of eligible | Legislative Assembly, which are altogether too high, being put down at \$160,307.83. The Ministry could apply pointee. It is true a step in that direction the pruning knife to this figure and cut it down about seventy or eighty thousand dol late. These are only a few instances where every point of the compass since he came sconomy could be practised without any detriment resulting to an effective and judicious administration of our Pro- tion, that they are committing an outrage. the governor over to Canada anyway. vincial affairs; there are several other The answer is, You have deprived us by law items of expenditure which the Government of the very arms you claim we should use. extent, if not to completely wipe out. If the devise." Ministry would but take serious and resolute

action in this direction of economy and fuctification, the Hon. Treasurer would soon cease to be under the disagreeable necessity of coming down to the House with a financial statement burdened with large deficits, and containing a latent threat of direct taxation by which the Government would be enabled to establish an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure.

BOUCICAULT'S BLOCKADE.

Dion Bouckcault, the great dramatist, in perhaps one of the best known Irishmen of the day; his reputation is as wide as the artistic world, and his fame is on a par with his sbilities. Mr. Boucicaust, though patriotic to a degree, keeps aloof from the turmoil of politics, contents himself with adding lustre to the Irish name by remaining an enthueiastic devotes to art. If not actively engaged in the struggle for the freedom of his country, he is at least a sympathetic and thinking spectator of the period in which he lives. His views and opinions have often been

station, of the impending catastrophe. our militia over a towel, but is one Minister of the late Oabinet worthy The inconvenience arising from this blockade inviolable by none of the other Provinces but been depleted to a degree which could not would fall nearly exclusively on the wealthy Quebeo. This clause fixes the amount of our classes. The peasant who lives on the stores Dominion subsidy at eighty cents per head adjacent to his cabin would scarcely feel it, to the day of judgment and the restricted and when the breaches in the railways and basis of the very limited population which canal looks were rebuilt he would benefit by existed here twenty-two years ago, while the other provinces, except Ontario, were the labor required to restore the lines. The entitled to an increase of their subsidies, on evidence afforded by such a performance would convince the world that the Irish peothe basis of their population at each decennial ple were united to realst oppression. And if census. This clause, it sprears, has been it be said that such a destruction of time and again set aside in the case and for property would be barbarous, the answer the benefit of all the provinces but Quebec. might be-not so barbarous as the unroofing Mr. Mercler pointed out in his speech that and tearing down of ten thousand cabins by Nova Scotia had twelve different acts passed the constituted authorities when they desire at Ottawa to improve its financial to drive out the wretched tenants at the reposition; British Columbia had been quisition of the landiords i The people would specially spoiled in the same way simply evict the wealthy from their holdings Ontario, rich Ontario, has had the Habilities in enterprise. The permanent roadway of its Upper Canada Bank paid, its Northern could not be injured, but its use Railway relieved, its Canada Central favored with a handsome grant, though a purely might be temporarily rendered imlocal road, and its valuable wild lands opened possible. If England, by her coercion bills, her army of occupation, her suspension up to settlement and trade by the construction of the habeas corpus act, her proclaiming of the Pacific Bailway from Lake Nipissing martial law in effect, has proclaimed war at the common expense; Prince Edward against the Irish people, they are justified | Island had been the recipient of innumerable in waging war against the English Govern- | favors, and was in constant quest of more ment in any honorable and civilized fashion, New Brunswick had got repeated increases of using whatever weapons and missiles they | her subsidy, besides indemnities for one thing can inbricate and taking whatever measures | or another, and Manitoba had also repeatedly they can to defeat their foes. If an Irish benefited in the same way. Quebec was the rebel army met an English force in Kerry only Province that had been left out in the and defeated it, would not the retreating cold though it had imposed enormous sacrifices upon itself to build the finest provincial road force break down the bridges behind the road of retreat and destroy all the facilities for in Canada-s road intended to form part of pursuit? It is eilly for s lf-sufficient au. the great transcontinental highway between ocean and ocean, and which would contri thority to tell those who rise against oppression that if they do not meet the organized bute to the settlement and trade of the counand well supplied forces of the Government | try. In fact, while all the other provinces with similar weapons and similar organiza- | had had their Dominion subsidies increased to considerably over one dollar per head of their population, and while those populations did not, taken together, amount to the numcould easily see their way to reduce to a large and therefore we must use whatever we can ber of our population, they were actually in receipt of a very much larger sum from the

Dominion for their local support than we This plan of general blockade against the material interests of England in Ireland canthe founders of the country, and the pioneers of the Northwest, actually were. While all not but receive tavorable consideration at the hands of those whe are engaged in the work | the others had been relieved, in one way or of rescuing the little Island from the paralyzthe other, of their financial embariassments by the Dominica, Quebec had remained staing and destructive grip of Great Britain. tionary, loaded with debt and unable to obtain This mode of warfare would be more any favor. He thought it was high time. effective than a bloody revolution; it therefore, to make a new departure in this would be easier of accomplishment and the results would be less disastrous to the respect, as there was, or should be, no reason people. The whole nation could take part in the world, if we used our influence properin the blockade, and help to make it a sucly, why we should not ask and obtain an in-

crease of our subsidy to one dollar per head. cess, without having to face the shell, shot and upon the basis of the last census too and bayonets of an army in battle array. which would add about \$500.000 more to our The advantages of such a system over annual receipts and relieve us of all our an armed insurrection in which but comparatively few could join, and which would be present embarrassments. We should meet the situation boldly in some such way as pulverized in its first move, are plainly evident Some of the American press consider this, though he would be ready to support the plan eminently practical, and it remains any better mode of getting out of the difilwith the leaders of the people to say whether i culty that might be suggested. The Otiawa or not its adoption will be necessary to the Government boasted of their large surplus which came from the people of Quebec as legitimate working out of the Irish prowell as of the other Provinces, and why should it not go back to the people when

BETTER TERMS' FOR QUEBEC PRO-VINCE.

unfair to Quebec, and which is regarded as for it. The result is that our exchequer has fail to give any succeeding Government great trouble to deal with and to force them into a corner if they were unwilling to increase the taxation or spread it.

It is evident, therefore, that the one great question which Mr. Mousseau and his Government will have to settle will be our financial situation. If his endeavors and policy will be to restore the Provincial finances to a healthy condition, he will, no doubt, receive a cordial and loyal assistance not only from the party which he represents, but also from the Liberals. If his measures are wise and in the direction of economy there will be no factions opposition offered him.

Accounts to the latest official return the number of soldiers in the British army is very insignificant; all told they number but 175,103 men. The army is composed of 124,434 Englishmen, 13,723 Scotchmen, and 36.945 Irishmen. It is quite evident that the Scotch are not the most enthusiastic admirers of a soldier's life ; and here again they show their common sense in preferring les douceurs of a private and civil life to the rough fare and privations of a barrack or a camp. It is preity hard to get ahead of a Scotchman in judging of the advantages of a situation. It is also quite clear that the Irish are imitating the prudence and wisdom of their Scotch neighbors. It was but a few years ago that they formed almost half of the British army, but to-day they form less than a fourth, and with time they will number less ; in fact it will be a fight with the Scotch to see which will number the least.

Since the beginning of the New Year the Press has been kept busy in chronicling disastrous and horrible accidents, but within the Dast few days these disasters have followed one another with a startling and amaz. ing rapidity. Heaven and earth seemed to have combined for the destruction of human life. Fires and floods, earthquakes and explosions, landslides and storms, and wrecks on sea and land have been the dreadfol order of the day. In California an express train is hurled from the track down an embankment, maining and slaughtering scores of passengers, while others are reasted to death under the buyning ruins. Then the news is sent forth that a gunpowder factory has blown up in Holland, unroofing the surrounding houses and scattering death and destruction in all directions. On the ocean the similar destruction is met by the sailing craft. Ships are smashed and riddled by the storms. Then as a climax we have the sinking of the "Cimbria" in mid-ocean with its cargo of human freight. Out of some 500 human beings who were on board the ill-fated steamer but sixty are known to have been rescued. It is very seldom that in less than forty-eight hours the world is furnished with so many and terrible illustrations of the insecurity of life and property.

THE American press is busily engaged poking fun at the frost bitten Canuck, over the fact that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess have been doing the grand in a foreign land, leaving us to get up a "Carnival

and gramme.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier, the new leader of

In asking for these terms, Mr. Mercier the Opposition in the Local House, has made maintains that no favor is solicited from the most favorable impression upon the Pro-

the present will prove absolutely effectual, and a mise husbandry and careful developwe confidently expect to receive the amount due in all cases, without being put to the try, he shall be deservedly entitled to trouble and expense of enforcing collections. Money can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. We administration when it is in a woeful plight, hope that none will fail in remitting at as far as the finances are concerned. The ¢1999.

A SIGNIFICANT VIOTORY.

Mr. O'Brien, editor of the United Irek.nd, who stands committed for trial on a charge a sedition, appealed from the decision of and Johnson to the electorate of Mallow. The eyes of Great Britain and Ireland were fixed upon this new Court of Appeal, England dreading and Ireland .hpping that the decision would be reversed. Mallow had long been one of the strongholds withe British Government, and no other constituency was so firmly secured in the grip of The Castle; it had been for generations the slave and supporter of all anti-Irish governments. Sts representatives have over been rewarded by promotion to the Attorney-Generalallo of Breland. All its associations and its previous record pointed to a verdiet in favor of the Castle. But the time had come for Mallow to redeem Reelt and pass over to the ranks of the Estimalists. The two hundred and fifty placters of Mallow have gone to the polls and have declared that O'Brien, who wrote the "Accusing Spirits." was in the right, and That the Ossile, who condemned the writer and his article, was in the wrong. The contest has been won by O'Etien over Staigh, the Government candidate, by 361 to 89. The victory is emphatic and The significance is unmistakeable. Mallow, the approved of the course of the patriotic yarty, and has resolved to no longer ignore The national interests. The political signifiwance of the victory cannot be over-estimated It is the forerunner of an immense app an-, mirable administration of the department by genelleled triumph of Parnell and his party the Hon. Mr. Figun who was in charge of it. at the next elections. When Mallow can be waxied the rest of Ireland is safe.

GUSELEY AS OUR NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Toronto World says it has good authority for stating that the British Govern. of his department from \$422,739 to \$800.473 mant has decided to give Lord Garnet in the short space of two years. This large All the army of England, all her ycomanry tection. Mr. Mousseau will have to get over Welseley a relaxation from his police duties increase in the receipts was effected by the and police united, could not watch the hun- his repugnance in this respect, and he will and send him out as Governor-General to minimum 8 increase in the expenses of Canada for the next term. This is, indeed, \$10,000. Thus for every dollar speni he encouraging news for the Colonists. We were | secured forty. Why a man capable of p o. - under the impression that a sufficiently large ducing such laudable and beneficial results number of imported military commanders and of working his department up to such a down bil ks and mortar. Every precaution unjustly treated one in the Dominion by the were already in the country, in the person of degree of usefulness, should have been sum-

rendering of "justice to Ireland," and in the present mode of warfare but slim chances of representatives. He has taken hold of the the country ever schleving its rights. And this state of affairs, he maintains, will last as long as the force of constabulary, statement of the public accounts of the supplemented by the Roglish army of occu-Province for the fiscal year ending June 30th, pation, will be enabled by the wealth and

1882, is by no means encouraging or of a perfect organization of England, to cheek satisfactory character. The Treasurer has every effort at an armed uprising of the Irish attempted to show by an adroit manipulation people. This state of helplessness, however, of the figures that there is a surplue, but on a is in the eyes of Mr. Boucicault only apparent. little closer inspection it is easily He has unfolded a plan or mode of warfare, seen that such is not the case in which is as remarkable for its boldness as it reality. If we take the ordinary is for its originality. He proposes to the sources of income and exclude the temporary Irish people to meet England, not in the field proceeds of loans and of the Q., M., O. & O. with pikes and cutlasses against rifles, cannons and eighty-ton guns, but in the English Ballway revenue, we find that the Government markets, Corn Exchanges, Stock Exis in receipt of only \$2,444,821.18, while on the other hand the ordinary expenditure reaches changes and in the National Exchequer. \$2,919,653,65. These figures consequently His proposition is simply to blockade show that the ordinary transactions of the all the inlets and outlets of English Province for the past year have rewealth and organization in Ireland, and to sulted in the very large deficit of \$474,832.47. accomplish this object without shedding a Deficits of this size tell heavily on the drop of blood. "If," says Mr. Boucicauit, people; they are either a distant indi-"at a preconcerted moment every railroad bridge were destroyed, every lock on the cation that their burdens will have to be increased, or a warning to the Adminstration to canals was blown open, letting the waters curtail the expenses. These deficits ont, every telegraph post was overare, beyord doubt, the natural results of a reckless and extravagant expendithe result of such a bloodless pattle; ture by the past Governmente, and any The blow would fall on the capitalist, and attempt to cover them up by an increase in the taxation, would on that account involve spot-her breeches pocket. The Irish railways are an English investment, and their considerable opposition from the people. earnings, like the rents of land, go mainly to in no way inviting or desirable The deficits must be wiped out by a reduction in the outlay and by making the present sources of income produce all they are worth. In this latter respect we find ence a panic. The telegraphs belong to the | exhausted every other resource, they would that the Department of Crown Lands has been unusually successful in jurnishing a Government.

large and substantial quota to the revenue of troops and constabulary are kept supplied, bave not been exhausted, for Mr. Mercler the Province. This success is due to the adobjective points. By their temporary destruction the several points, manif the Stelated, source of " better terms " from Ottawa. The and the troops would Declare Astplane. Premier, from what has transpired, would up to the arrival of Mr. Mousseau in Quebec. Mr. Flynn was the most painstak, The post roads would be useless for bommu proter to pass the question over, for he ing, energetic and intelligent ministers nication because they are no longer supplied thinks it would be advisable for this in the late Chapleau cabinet. He labored with horses, carriages, or tune to support a Province to be very circumspect in touching assiduously and in the best interests of the traffic that has not existed for fifty years, since this question of " better terms," as Confedera-Province until he brought the receipts travel has been confined to the railways. I tion had been mainly established for its prodreds of miles of rail and wire and canal to have to acknowledge the necessity and deprevent the people maintaining this kind of sirability of meeting the issue boldly and blockade-if they were minded to do it. The equarely. There is not the slightest doubt extint of crime would consist in knocking but that the Province of Quebec is the most

vince by his speech in reply to the Ministhe present situation, but faint hopes for the terial programme, laid before the House by that one cares to receive advice from an enemy or an opponent with sny that the Government would in no way

demean itself or show that it lacked wisdom by endorsing the utterance of the Opposition leader and of drawing up their culations according to the suggestions confor the present is the restoration of an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure. other funds, for, at the best, these funds tore and are by no means serviceable In wiping out a part of the Provincial debt. This is a lamentable condition for our finances to be in, and it would be very injudicions and unwise to let things pursue the course which has been followed during the past years. An increase of the public burdens is Comhili-the Stock Exchange would experi- people, and unless the Government had to leave it a treeless area.

meet with serious opposition if recourse was By the telegraphs and the railways the bad to direct taxation. All the resources the attention of Mr. Monsseau to the resource of " better terms " from Ottaws. The Mejor General Luard, who not only fights | marily dismissed is more that a good many disaster by notice, delivered at each the Confederation Act which is exceedingly gether real and that we had to pay too dear Johnston's Fluid Beef "A boon to the age.

Federal Administration, but that a clear right is claimed in all fairness and common justice. The time has come when this question the Lieut.-Governor. The speech is full of of "better terms" must be taken up with all sound thought, fair and useful comments, and seriousness by our Local Government and that Lorne should be at Washington etudying very practical advice. It is very seldom resolutely pressed upon the attention of the authorities at Oltawa. The interests of the Province and the rights of the people are loyal Canadians regret the absence of feeling of warm welcome, but we think deeply affected by it, and the sooner a solution of it is arrived at the better.

the necessities of the case demanded its util-

ization as a relief from additional burdens.

Ar the Civic dejeuner Vesterday, Lieut. Col. Stebble, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, called legislative and administrative plans and cal. attention, in the course of his remarks, to the fact that our forests were being recklessly cut tained therein. The only one great question down, and no attempt was made to replace which this Province can afford to deal with them by the planting of young trees. He said it was one of the first things he noticed in travelling through the country and pro-There is an immense abyes between the two, | nounced it "a pity" that no steps were taken and there is but little use of trying to bridge or provisions made to prevent this wholesale it over by collecting the Municipal Loan and frittering away of the most valuable resource of the country. As bad as this state of only help to cover the annual expendi- aftairs is it threatens to become worse by the action of the United States Government. Our cousing across the border have also had to bemosn a rapid and reckless destruction of their forests until, as the N. Y. Herold says, there will not be in ten years hence, a pine tree large enough for a gate post. There Mr. Mercier has pointed out, in plain and un- is a stop going to be put to this, for the Senthrown, let us endeavor to calculate mistakable language, the remedy for this ate has passed a bill for the protection of state of affairs, a remedy which the Govern- American trees by admitting rough lumber ment has endeavored to conceal from the free of duty from Uanada. If our England would feel it in her most sensitive | country, but which consists in one of two | own Government does not come to the rescue alternatives-direct taxation, or better terms, in some shape or form, our fifty million neighbors who will thus be given carte blanche to import all the lumber they want London. The blows struck in the west and and any attempt in that direction free of duty, would not take many years to south of Jreland would be delivered in | would prove unpopular and distasteful to the | strip Canada of its most valuable timber and

Tus Quebec Legislature is now in full blast. Both the Ministerialists and the Opposition are marshalled by two new chiefs. Hon. orders are transmitted, and forces carried to bas, in a very timely manner, brought Mr. Mousseau is fresh on our local Parliamentary scene, at the head of the Government, and Hon. Mr. Mercier is a very pro. 14 span, Shapghal, Bong Kong and dependent mising leader of the Opposition. It is to be hoped that with the introduction of this new blood a new era will begin for this Province. The past Governments have not acted with that wisdom and economy which would have raised the country to a higher degree of solvency. There has been too much recklessness and too much partiality displayed towards individual interests for the greater good of the greater number. There was, we admit, considerable show or parade of large capital being thrown into the country, but it was scarcely beneficial to the Province could by taken to prevent trains meeting Federal Government. There is a clause in for the simple reason that it was not alto. bone and muscle. Scientists have pronounced

best we could. One of them ironically remarked that "it must be considered quite a compliment to the American Government its institutions, while Montreal is grand and joyous with its Carnival, and thousands of the two most exalted personages of the land from their midwinter festivity." Canada has two important lessons to learn from this simple occurrence, one of self-reliance, and the other of independence. Canadians have now sufficient evidence that the success of an undertaking does not depend on it being under royal or other high sounding suspices. The best guarantee of the success of any enterprise lies in our energy, intelligence and activity. Then we have been taught a lesson of independence. We have got along remarkably wall during the past six months without the Marquis. Now, if we could manage so well during a half-year, there is nothing to prevent us from prospering during the balance of the year is the absence of His Excellency. If a Governor is useless or unnecessary during one year he would be much more so during a second, third, or an indefinite number of years, so that the only conclusion the argument can lead us to is that Canada would lose nothing if it ceased to import its Governor Generals.

Send a postal card to Rev. A. A. Lambing, 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a copy of his interesting pamphlet, " Mary's First Shrine in the Wilderness." It gives an aocount of the early French occupation of the site of Pittsburg, contains a beautiful picture of the Shrine, and is sent to any address, free, on application. 28 5

During the next month mails will be desnatched to the following named countries as follows :- Tahiti and the Marquesas islands, on the 1st; Hawalian Islands, 9th; binese ports, and the East Indies, except British Indis, 10th and 22nd ; Sandwich Islands, New Zealand and Australia and Fill and Samoan Islands, and New Caledonia via Sydney, New South Wales, 10th.

-In the Russian Onpital the new winter refreshment at the fashionable restaurants is "Johnston's Fluid." It is well known that the artificial heat resulting from the use of alophol is always followed by a chilling reaction; but "Johnston's Fluid Beef" supplies heat in a natural state stimulant is a thoroughly innocuous form, concentrated nourishment (rendering languid reaction impossible), and above all furnishing tone to the nerves and substantial food for brain