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ANNEXATION.

Lord Stanley has thought it wise and proper to warn the French Canadians of Ottawa against entertaining the idea of annexation. By doing so he has given the world to understand what is, after all, a living fact—that the feeling in favor of union with the neighboring republic is a widely extended and growing sentiment in Canada.
 An ally of the Imperial Government, His Excellency was within his right in arguing against annexation. But the people of Canada may be trusted to look out for themselves. For a time, or until such time as the country along the frontiers between the Dominion and the Republic fills up with population, the present condition may prevail; but once the overflow sets in, as it is sure to at some future time, the difficulty of preserving a separate nationality will become insuperable. Possibly, like certain ancient nations, our country may become a refuge for criminals and hoodlums to such an extent that it will be ruled by them and made into a military power, but it is hardly likely.
 Lord Stanley, much as we admire his many good qualities, is too new to Canada and too little acquainted with the currents of Canadian thought to fathom their depths. He is an Englishman, enjoying the full status of national manhood. Were he a colonial and made to feel, as we are made to feel, the disabilities and incompleteness of his citizenship, he would, perhaps, modify his views considerably. But if he will study the subject, even from the point of view of an Englishman residing in the country, he will have to reach the conclusion that Canada has everything to gain, nothing to lose, by annexation.
 Long ago the Earl of Bessborough said England was an Old World power. The time of its greatness is over and the truth of his words will be proved by the fact that the war of 1812 taught her the folly of attempting to exercise empire in this continent, to say the least. She has since the preponderating power of the United States. That admission will have to take a more emphatic form when, as we hope and believe, the incoming Republican administration will require an absolute settlement of the Fisheries and all other disputes with Canada.
 The people of Canada are not less than the people of the United States are sick and tired of the petty game of annexation proposed by the McMillanite Tories. That party and government does not and never did intend to protect the people of the Dominion. At the present moment they are not acting in conformance with the wishes of our people. They hold the reins of power through fraud. Fraud in government, fraud in parliament, fraud on the bench, fraud in the elections, fraud in expenditure of public money. They are where they are simply by buying up the people's job in close constituencies, by the aid of huge bribery funds subscribed by the "combinations," by the gerrymander, partitioning revolvers, and the foreword returning citizens. Let us have one clean, straight appeal to the people and they would be wiped out of existence. After such an appeal it would be found that the masses in Canada are only too anxious to come to terms on the broadest continental principles with the United States.
 Disgusted with the rascality and corruption which has made the country pay three hundred million dollars in money and incalculable values in land and monopolies, nearly two millions of Canadians have left their country to settle in the republic. Were it not for the great safety valve thus provided by the proximity of the States, a revolution would long ago have driven the gang led by Sir John Macdonald from positions where they have done nothing but misgovernment and misappropriate the revenues and resources of the country.
 Sir John Macdonald knows annexation in some form is inevitable, but he is determined to hold on and have a good time as long as he can. For this purpose he has gathered about him a set of men to whom he has given full swing to take all he can provide they keep him in power. He does not care a rap who may have to foot the bill after him. If the United States, all the better in his estimation. It pleases him to reflect that he has starved the Reformers, made the Tories rich, and that

the hated Yankees will, when they get Canada, find a bare cupboard.
 Lord Stanley has much to learn of Canada and Canadians. Let him not imagine that the few who visit Rideau Hall, or the noisy mob that he may hear in one or two cities, represent the true feelings of the Canadian people. There is deep dissatisfaction in the country. In some respects it amounts to despair of better things and its expression is to be found in the constant and increasing exodus of the people. The policy pursued by Sir John Macdonald may succeed for a little longer; the opening up of new territory will enable a false system to flourish for a time. But there are causes abroad, beyond his control, and when the next periodical depression falls upon the world, a few multimillionaires with an impoverished people, a mountain of debt, an isolated country, will hardly be able to evade national bankruptcy.
 By taking a determined stand President Harrison can put an end to this wild saturnalia of Macdonaldism in Canada, with its rubbishy Imperialism and fantastic attempts to play the game of empire with stolen chips and borrowed counters. It is not dependence on Great Britain that our people want to be rid of, but of the gang of sharks who assume the character of loyalists that they may carry on their plundering under a respectable flag.

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

Irish newspapers by last mail contain reports of a large enthusiastic and highly representative meeting held in Dublin under the auspices of the Protestant Home Rule Association. The Rev. Professor Gilbrath occupied the chair, and Mr. Thomas Shillington, the president, moved the resolutions, which were ably seconded by Dr. Kild, who ridiculed the idea of Catholic intolerance under a native legislature. The resolutions having been supported by Messrs. Pierce Mahony, M.P., and J. C. Stephenson, member of Parliament for South Shields; Mr. Thomas Dickson, M.P.; Mr. Pilon, M.P., and Mr. Henry Hilday, who brought with him a special personal message from Mr. Gladstone, spoke to the other resolutions condemnatory of the present expatriating policy of the Government, rejecting Mr. Chamberlain's miserable scheme of Provincial Councils, and recommending that the land-tax of the future under a Land Purchase settlement be collectible, not by the English Treasury, but by a judicial responsible to the native Parliament of the Irish people. "This great meeting," says the Nation, "of the leading Irish Protestants should be a sufficient refutation of the assertion that the struggle for national independence is purely sectarian, for it shows that, in the words of Mr. Gladstone's letter to the meeting, there are multitudes of earnest and decided Protestants in Ireland, who are true amidst whatever obliquity and misrepresentation to the traditions of their fathers." A remarkable incident closed the proceedings, an incident that reveals the growth of the feelings of Irish Nationalism and patriotism in directions where those feelings have hitherto been strange. Miss Jameson, a young lady from circles hitherto hard shut against popular and national sympathies, came forward at the end of the speech and sang, amid extraordinary enthusiasm, a stanza of "God Save Ireland." The song was a memorable one, and is an omen of good things for Ireland.

REPUBLICAN VIEWS CONCERNING CANADA.

What will be the probable policy of the Republican administration towards Canada? It is a question now being discussed by several of our contemporaries. That it will be less friendly than that pursued by the Democrats, it should be regarded as certain. With this view we do not agree. Quite possibly the Republicans may be opposed as a party to commercial union, but Mr. Sherman and Mr. Battersworth, both leaders of that party, have given strong proofs of their desire to come to a fair understanding and a just settlement with this country. Republican opposition to reciprocity, as everybody knows, is founded on the belief that it would indefinitely postpone annexation. "I know of no case in history," says Senator Sherman, "where Commercial Union has advanced political union." The long boundary line of 4,000 miles, half of which is an insuperable line, and the other half water, crossed daily by the vessels of both countries, make a union necessary or war inevitable." He is, however, opposed to war for he declared: "I don't want to go to war to acquire territory. Territory acquired by war is worth nothing. What I would like to see is that the Province of Canada should be represented in Congress like our States." On another occasion, when discussing the Retaliation bill in Congress, he said: "Our whole territory since the conquest of Canada by Great Britain in 1763 has had a continuous warning that we cannot be at peace with each other except by political as well as Commercial Union." And again he says: "All the considerations that entered into the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana and the Pacific Coast and Texas apply to Canada, greatly strengthened by the changed condition of commercial relations and matters of transportation. These intensify not only the propriety, but the absolute necessity of both a commercial and a political union between Canada and the States. We are essentially one people, but since the autonomy of the Dominion of Canada, we are two rival Federal Republics, between whom union is the only safety. Can we not, therefore, as the elder and stronger Republic, adopt a line of public policy that will peacefully and happily blend the two in one harmonious whole?"
 In answer to this question he declared that the true policy of the United States is to

tender freedom in trade and commerce, and to make the tender in such a fraternal way that it shall be an overture to the Canadian people to become a part of the Republic. Thus it would appear that the Republican idea is for the union both commercially and politically of the two countries, the first as contingent on the second.
 Anyone who studies the opposite conditions of life, progress and taxation prevailing in the Dominion and the Republic cannot avoid the conclusion that the enormous and increasing debt, taxation and expense of living in Canada, while all these three prime factors in individual and national success are decreasing in the States, must before long precipitate a crisis in Canada. It is obviously and absolutely impossible to avert it. If anything the Republicans can do would retard that crisis it is to pursue a policy of retaliation and exclusion. It would help the Tories immensely and play right into the hands of Sir John Macdonald. On the other hand, were they to take advantage of the standing offer in our Customs Act, they could smash the Tory machine into pieces.
 Viewed in another light we may expect a demand from the incoming president for a settlement of the fisheries dispute, which will leave the Government of Canada no alternative but abject surrender. It goes without saying that England will not risk a rupture with the United States in support of the Canadian interpretation of the treaty of 1818, and, as Canada cannot defy the Americans single-handed, we may prepare for another of those ignominious surrenders with which the history of our dealings with our neighbors has made us painfully familiar.
 Our position, therefore, is plainly one of existence on sufferance. We might find shelter, perhaps, in the magnanimity of the United States and be permitted to drag out a mean colonial life after they had plundered and reduced us to a position of contemptible feebleness, but what Canadian can contemplate such a future without shame? It will not be long before those things will be brought home to us in a way that will demonstrate the folly and weakness of our Tory government. Better for us to look at the situation calmly, straight in the face and consider what is best to be done under stress of circumstances we can neither control nor evade. "It is a cardinal fact," said Sir Richard Cartwright at Logstown, "which we must all bear in mind, that there is but one real service which Canada is in a position to render to the people of England, and that is to place ourselves, as far as we honorably can, in friendly relations with the people of the United States, and there is no way in which we could do that one-half so thoroughly as if we could adopt a policy of free interchange with the United States and strengthen those commercial bonds which now link us together, and which are already so powerful that in spite of all the restrictions which two hostile tariffs can interpose, one-half of our total trade, and thence not prohibitive a half, is now carried on with the people of the United States."

THE TWO ENGLANDS.

English political parties in the old sense, understood when the terms Whig and Tory were mentioned, have ceased to exist. Instead of them we behold two Englands in which the distinction of three kingdoms is lost. An idea of union is common to both, but in other things could be more opposite than Mr. Gladstone's idea of union and that indulged in by the Salisbury Ministry. Recognizing that in the full, true meaning of the word, it is not only desirable from a patriotic and statesman's point of view, but as an object to be desired for as essential to the stability, if not to the very existence, of the Empire, Mr. Gladstone calls upon the nation to sweep away all injustice and establish equal rights as the first steps towards the realization of his ideal of union. He would consolidate the people of the British Islands into one people, mutually interested in the preservation and defence of that common freedom and political equality which alone can give a guarantee of union and stability. Injustice, however venial by age or consecrated by custom, he would have no hesitation in abolishing, when convinced that their continuance was inimical to the progress and happiness of the whole nation. Profoundly conscious that timely constitutional reform is the only way to preserve the state from revolution and anarchy, when the safeguards created by one age for the defence of popular liberty are turned into bulwarks of oppression by another, he would remove them, as a wise general would remove fortifications to make way for defences more in accordance with the changed conditions of the times. Constantly venturesous, he does not ask too much, for he knows that behind him men are rising who will advance along the lines he has indicated to the full fruition of a federation of the British Islands, all parts of which will be equally free; when the fisherman on the remotest island, the crofter in the most sequestered valley, will be a lord in his own right, being a British citizen, absolutely independent and safe in the possession of the product of his industry.
 In the programme of the Democracy there is no thought of confiscation. But the principle must be recognized that the soil from which the nation springs belongs to the nation. Indeed it has long been recognized in legislation regarding the land of Ireland, and the reason why the other England opposes with implacable fury the remedial propositions advanced by Mr. Gladstone is because it knows that their adoption must be followed by the speedy collapse of the last vestiges of the feudal system.
 That other England, kept above and apart from the free England of the people by laws, institutions and customs of caste; tenacious of its privileges, Bourbonish in its contempt

for the masses, convinced of its own superiority, insanely jealous of the slightest whiff of democracy coming between the wind and its nobility, will make no concession. Possessed of the symbolism of the monarchical system, with wealth, titles, estates, this little England imagines itself the Empire, unmindful of the greater England slowly rising to claim from it the restoration of its rights and its property.
 Unfortunately, and with tenuous disregard to the warnings of history, the Queen has allied herself with the little England of the aristocrat. Forgetful of the fact that she owes her crown to revolution, she is teaching her people, by her selfishness and indifference, how to dispense with royalty altogether when next they reconstruct their system of government. From her overflowing purse she would not take a shilling to aid her starving peasant subjects in Ireland, but she could ostentatiously send a donation to the wretched banditti of Dublin Castle engaged in the detestable work of demolishing peasant homes. She gave her blessing to the crowbar and the strength of her royal hand to the battering ram. Should the world be astonished if, at some future time, the Democracy shall find no use for royalty?
 The honor, the dignity, the inviolability of the Crown, even to the slightest breath of reproach, constitute a principle that all British men are prepared to defend. But since Cromwell shortened royal prerogative by a head, monarchs have been taught that their best, their safest prerogative was to be found and maintained in the affection of their people. Once that is forfeited, they have nothing to do but pack up. How foolish, then, is it not, or one whom all have been taught to revere and love, to bless the bloody work of Balfour and cap the climax of Clairborne's cruelty with condescending commendation? If the Queen does not love her Irish subjects, she might, at least, refrain from open sympathy with their oppressors. Of two Englands she should not have chosen the least, for her action has taught the poor of Great Britain what they may expect in their turn, and misery has a long memory.
 It is impossible that the little England of the classes can permanently subjugate the great England of the masses. The contagion of the Irish popular struggle has extended to Scotland and Wales. Tomorrow it will spread through England. It has already become a question of the survival of the fittest—whether aristocracy, the parasite, or democracy the organism shall succumb. One or the other must. We believe in the people.
 The England that follows Mr. Gladstone is composed largely of those who believe that "righteousness exalteth a nation," that injustice and oppression weaken government, that statesmen should take, as Tennyson sings,
 "Occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet."
 In this England, too, exists the hope of a happier day for the masses of Englishmen, the desire to bury forever the cruel memories of the past, the determination to reconstruct in order to save the estates of the nation. To this England also belongs the future of the Empire. The other and lesser England belongs to the past and is even now preparing for itself a corner in that great graveyard of played out political systems—the nineteenth century.
THE EMPIRE OF PENGUINIA.
 American newspapers have found a fruitful text for scornful fun in Lord Stanley's speech to the St. Jean Baptiste Society at Ottawa. "There is rejoicing in Canada," says the Chicago Herald, "that Lord Stanley, the Governor-General, has come out squarely against annexation. My lord, in replying to an address of French Canadians, cautioned his subjects against falling into the pernicious habits of the Americans, where a national election had but recently worked upon everybody's feelings. 'While men and boys were carrying oil in America, and steamship operators were growing wealthy, the Canadians slept in peace, calm in the thought that my lord Stanley was still drawing \$50,000 a year, with residence, and sure of about \$5,000 more for secretaries to aid him in personating Her Majesty the Queen. The French Canadians, hearing these goodly words, or their substance, returned to their homes, and the young people at once left for the United States to grow up with the country.'
 It would be ungracious, we suppose, to class His Excellency with the innocent or the ignorant, yet it would be well if he should cultivate lucidity when next he declaims against annexation. However, we will presume that he meant annexation of Canada, as a country, not the French Canadians as a people, to the United States. Had His Excellency studied the exodus question he would be aware that annexation of the worst kind is a progressively increasing movement which cannot be checked and which bids fair to produce more disastrous results than any he could imagine from territorial annexation.
 Dr. Prosper Bender, in the November number of the *Messenger of American History*, states, on the strength of reliable authorities, that the total population of French-Canadian origin in the United States now numbers 800,000, and that this astonishing increase has taken place during the last fifteen years! He further observes that, considering the brief period of immigration, and the extent of the sources of supply, this result far exceeds proportionately that to the credit of either Ireland or Germany.
 Perhaps when Lord Stanley has been somewhat longer in our country and has had time to study our political and social conditions, he will be able to give an opinion on this sort of annexation and its causes. By that time he will understand the sting that lies in the tail

of our quotation from the Chicago Herald. An amiable, personally popular astrop, but still an astrop, may not see how irresistibly come his warnings against Republican turmoil sound in the ears of men whose sons and brothers are fleeing from the blessed tranquility of the Dominion to the dreadful turbulence of the Republic at the rate of 53,333 per year, or over one thousand per week! Of course we are aware that Dr. Bender's figures include the natural increase of the French Canadians in the States, but that natural increase must be counted in the loss the country sustains. Furthermore, the loss is permanent, both of the emigrants and their descendants, for they cannot be induced to return, because they can do better, make more money, live more comfortably, and enjoy greater liberty in the States than they can in Canada.
 Still, it must be admitted, these exiles retain a vivid recollection and love of their native land for the first generation at least, while the ties of blood, religion and language are creating bonds of sympathy between the land of their birth and the land of their adoption, which is making towards territorial annexation at a rate undreamed of by Lord Stanley or the powers he represents.
 What has been said concerning the French-Canadian applies with equal, if not greater, force to English-speaking Canadians. There are more Nova Scotians in Boston to-day than there are in Halifax. To find the people of New Brunswick you must cross over into the State of Maine. For the descendants of the men who cleared the forests and made the farms of Upper Canada you must look to Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan and California. Two millions is the estimate of the aggregate of the Canadian population in the United States—a country which stands in the same relation to Canada that the next world does to this—
 "A home from whence no traveller returns."
 Of the thousands who go away, who ever sees any return? The young, the strong, the enterprising, go to the States, where they find a field for their energies which does not exist at home. But who come here from the States? Hoodlums, only hoodlums, bank robbers, embezzlers, plunderers of trusts committed to their care; these come to Canada fugitives from justice, while we lose the best of our population.
 There must be reasons, causes, for this exodus from the Dominion. What are they? This is a question a Governor-General ought to study. But let him be unwilling to state the true answer, for one in his position cannot be expected to formulate uncomfortable facts, we will give it for him. It is comprised in four words:—
 Bad government!
 Colonial stagnation!
 A clique, composed of—what shall we call them?—practical politicians—have captured the Federal Government machine. This clique call themselves Conservatives, profess the most abject loyalty to England, cultivate the most intense animosity towards the United States, and, by means of Orangeism and other dark-lantern organizations, instil prejudices to enslave the minds of their dupes. With special legislation and the generous disposal of the national resources, they bribe an opulent class, whose members are always ready with a million or two in cash whenever an election is to be won. Having thus reduced the art of government to a system of scientific political reality, they have drawn a cordon of restriction round the country, isolated it from its nearest neighbor and best friend, and, like Victor Hugo's Devil fish, are slowly consuming it by suction.
 For many years the Liberal party has fought manfully against this abominable system, but the powers of corruption, directed by one endowed with satanic cunning, capacity and vitality, were too strong for it, till thousands, despairing of better things have pulled up stakes and fled from a land where life to them was no longer endurable, under the deadly opus of Macdonaldism.
 Like human penguins squatting on the fringe of the Arctic circle, those only remain behind who have lost the power of flight, each one nursing with addled-pated persistency, after the manner of the Patagonian bird, a solitary egg—the imagined Neph of an empire of penguins. To these let Lord Stanley address himself. They will cheer him when he speaks against annexation. But, meantime, as the Chicago Herald truly said, "The young people go to the United States and grow up with the country."
 The moral of the whole story, as Lord Stanley will not be slow to discover, is that the continuance of Sir John Macdonald in power by acts of bribery and corruption "in all their protean forms," is the cause of the annexation movement, and the longer he remains at the head of affairs the stronger it will become.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

In a recent article we ventured to say that the contagion of the Irish struggle had extended to Scotland and Wales, and would soon spread throughout England. Since then we have read in a letter in the Church Reformer, by Canon Grant, of Hitcham, rectory Ipswich, in which he remarks upon the deplorable condition of the English agricultural classes. "The land is only half-cultivated," he complains, "and the laborers are standing about with their hands in their pockets, the land labor-starved and the laborers land-starved." This the reverend gentleman regards as clearly indicating a break-down of the present land system of England, and he thinks the problem demanding solution is how to bring the laborer and the land together.
 Here we have a pretty correct, if concise, sketch of the situation in England, which shows that the agrarian problem there is becoming as pressing as in the sister kingdoms. The breakdown in the system is owing sim-

ply to the fact that there are too many idlers living on the land of England, while importations of cheap food from abroad have reduced the value of farm products below the point that will give maintenance to the idlers. Under the existing system the profits arising from the cultivation of the land are divided into three parts; one, called "rent," going to the alleged land-owner; another, called "wages," going to the laborer; the third, going to the occupier. The first claim is share for doing nothing; the second for over-seeing, and the third does the work, his share being the least and the most precarious of all. That such a system that the laborer is a very poor man. Of course one of the three must be cut out. The laborer being the weakest in the contest, the first. But as it is he who produces the value from the land, the occupier must suffer in turn and after him the alleged land-owner.
 To prevent utter collapse and ruin land nationalization has been proposed as the only really effective remedy. Dr. Wallace, cited in the letter from which we have quoted, says the people could well afford to pay the landlords for the loss of their present rights by means of bonds securing to them an income equal to the amount of their present rents, because the continuous and necessary increase in the value of land arising from the growth of the whole community in manufactures and wealth generally, would enable it to clear off these bonds in, at most, fifty years, leaving the whole rental of the country after that period free to meet the expenses now met by taxation. During that period the amount available for the reduction of taxation would continually increase.
 Thus we see the English people face to face with the same problem that is agitating Ireland, and that they see but one way out of the difficulty, namely, to get rid of the land lords. So England comes into the line of land reform with Ireland, the object sought in both countries being the same—to vest the possession of the soil in the men who actually cultivate it and do away with the class who now say—"This land is mine. You shall not cultivate it. If I choose to keep it waste, it is no one's business but my own." Yet the nation has a say in the matter, and the people are asserting the primordial doctrine that the earth God "has given to the children of men," not to a particular privileged class of men. That has long been the Irish of it; now it is the English of it, too, and being right it must prevail.
THE PROPOSED COLONIAL TRADE CONFERENCE.
 The home organ of the Government at Ottawa has announced that the Dominion Government has decided to formally request the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to send delegates to Ottawa duly authorized to enter into negotiations for the establishment of closer trade relations between those Colonies and the Dominion, as well as to consider the practicability of a joint effort to lay a Pacific cable between Vancouver and Australia.
 All Canadians will, of course, wish success to this proposition and will be pleased to see it result in the practical extension of our markets. The trouble with the Dominion, as with all protected countries, is that we have no available markets for the disposal of our surplus productions, raw and manufactured. High tariffs are inimical to foreign trade, and, unless our government is prepared to let down the bars, we cannot see how trade is to be promoted. All commerce must be profitable to both parties to the transaction or it will cease. There are many things, no doubt, that we could exchange with the Australian colonies with advantage to them and to ourselves, and the laying of a cable is certainly a project which the necessities of the age require.
 But it is not singularly unfortunate that we should be compelled to seek markets at the antipodes when our natural markets lie close to our doors in the United States—a market which our government declined to have opened when the proposition for reciprocity was made in good faith by President Cleveland and Secretary of State Bayard.
 If there is anything the people of Canada desire more than another it is free commercial intercourse with the United States. There is nothing we have to sell but they need and are willing to purchase, could we only come to a fair understanding. Two years ago Mr. Cleveland, in his message to Congress wrote:—
 "Our social and commercial intercourse with those populations who have been placed upon our borders and made forever our neighbors, is made apparent by a list of the United States' common carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on 7th February, in answer to a resolution of that body; and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchange which has come into existence during the last half century. This intercourse is still but partially developed, and if the amicable enterprises and wholesome rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the future is full of the fruits of an unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border."
 To this amicable advance the Dominion Government refused to respond, although the party in power distinctly declared in 1873 that the main object of the protective tariff was to obtain free trade with the States. It is now, however, abundantly evident that the settled policy at Ottawa is to continue the war of tariffs in the interests of a class in his country who are afraid of American competition and who desire to control the home market. It is also pretty clear that this selfish policy aims in perfectly with the ideas of the Imperial Federationists, in the furtherance of whose schemes the proposed conference of colonial delegates at Ottawa may possibly be designed, if some such objects as these were

THE FAITH OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT

They drove them off to other lands, Where north and south were dwell, Who little know what sorrows dwell...

As precious gems still brighter shine Where peace and in dusky gloom, Or freighted buds when crushed to earth...

Their deeds have graced that prosperous land, By no English laws oppressed; Where Freedom's worthy standard rears...

Their cross-crown'd domes and sacred shrines, Where freedom only reigns, Are proofs of faith, immortal, braved...

Like an ember flung by angel's wings, That speak of light divine, A lustre sheds o'er freedom's homes...

Oh! happy land, may heaven's stars Reflect their light on thee; May thy eagle's pennon never fail...

MARGARET SCULLION. St. Gabriel.

OUR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

A QUESTION OF GREATER IMPORTANCE THAN STOCK RAISING.

Father Paxton's Story—A Point from Herbert Spencer—The Kindergarten System—Parents' Responsibility to Children—The Blame of Children's Minds.

Old Father Paxton used to tell this story with great glee. It was in "Egypt," and forty years ago. He was then busy establishing Sunday schools in those sections of Illinois and Missouri that were, from their peculiar stage of civilization, famed as "Egypt" and "the Nile Country."

Just then a little chap ran up and seized a peach. "I say," said Paxton, "be that childer yours?" "Yes, stranger, it be."

"How many more you be after having?" "How many? How many children?" "Well, stranger, where's your eye?" "Calling him want to the door, he ordered her to count while he named them off."

"I suppose if this story were to be applied to the average citizen of an average or even cultivated community it would be resented. Yet, I suspect, it would not be resented."

"With out calling in question the great importance of horse training and pig heading, we would suggest that as the rearing of full grown men and women is also of some moment, the conclusions indicated by theory are endorsed by practice ought to be acted on in the last case as in the first."

The fact is the most important end of education is that of training. It is when the mind first begins to observe that most wise teachers are needed. I live in hopes that before long a kindred system will cover the whole of the United States.

Father Paxton's hint that "a little more care is given your boys than your children" is applicable far more widely than at first seems. It is man's own a hog he intends to make the most of it. I believe it is true of at least one half of the children born in this country that the parent only thinks, not how to make the most of them, but how to make most out of them.

When Baby was sick, we cried her Mother, When she was a child, we grieved her Father, When she became Miss, she eloped to C. Maria, When she had children, she gave them Bastards.

Suffering becomes beautiful, when anyone bears great calamities with cheerfulness, not through insensibility, but through greatness of mind.—Aristotle.

but all boys are boys—and all girls are girls—out out of a common lump, with common fitness. The idea that a boy born on a farm should be mentally unfit to do farm work, does not enter the head of average fathers. Of course, if fall in body, he is assigned to the law or the military. But it so happens that an artist or mechanic or engineer is often born where least looked for. It is one of the chief obligations of the parental relation to discover the stronger biases of children's minds, and encourage and aid them. I set this down as one of the children's right that must and will find emphasis in our better civilization.—M. Maurice, M.D., in Globe-Democrat.

WILL BE FULLY MET. Indications of Dyspepsia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Rising and Souring of Food, Wind on the Stomach, or a Choking or Gurgling sensation at the pit of the stomach are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitters which has, cured the worst cases on record.

OBESITY IN MEN AND WOMEN. BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF GIBBERIS TO PEOPLE THREATENED WITH OBESITY. I expressed a week or so ago my difficulty in understanding why "obesity in men should be distributed all over the body."

A lady of full habit—it is a painful subject to allude to, but it is no use blinding great truths merely because they are unpleasant—a lady of this unfortunate tendency clearly stated to me that she has any sense of duty to society. What is more, a man, too. After what my correspondent says, there can be no question about that. It is easy to see by the light of this theory that the vices of Milo, of whose uncorrected shapeliness the anti-styptic factum make so much, would (and no doubt did) in a few years develop into a sort of a classical firm.—well, it is better not to mention names. As for the Apollo Belvedere, it is quite on the cards that a decade or so after his statue was done he might have been seen trying to reduce his aldermanic proportions at Kissingen—unless, of course, he, too, took to stings, which would hardly have harmonized with the Olympian style of costume as we know it.—London Truth.

A NARROW ESCAPE. People who are exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate have little chance of escaping colds, coughs, sore throat and lung troubles. The best safe-guard is to keep Haggard's Pectoral Balm at hand. It is a quick relief and reliable cure for such complaints.

THE CHOICE OF FRIENDS. Many young men are scarcely conscious of the immense influence which their associates exercise over their character, their habits and their lives. Here and there a lad of strong will and well-marked individuality will exert a tendency over others, while no reflex influence by them over him is apparent. But such natures are exceptional, and persons of this character rarely form close friendships.

RELIABLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. Procure a bottle of Haggard's Yellow Oil from your medicine dealer, and use according to directions. It cured Ida Johnston, of Cornell, Ont., of that complaint, and she recommends it as a sure cure. For 25 years it has never failed to give satisfaction.

A CANADIAN BISHOP ON THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT (Dublin Nation). The following letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has been received:— Bishop's Palace, London, Oct., Canada, October 8th, 1888.

MY DEAR LORD—I herewith enclose a cheque for £20 8s 7d for the Parnell Defence Fund. This sum has been given by an Irish Protestant gentleman—T. O. Patterson, Esq., M.P., for the county Essex, in the Dominion Parliament.

SENDING THREATENING LETTERS. A DANGEROUS MAN GETS ARRESTED AT VICTORIA. (Special to The Post.) VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 13.—Dr. Gus Hamilton Griffin, who is wanted at Los Angeles, for embezzlement, and who has been residing in this city since January last, was arrested this morning on the charge of sending letters to Hon. R. Dunsour threatening to kill him.

SCOTCH NEWS. (From files to Nov. 3rd) LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH has been elected convener of the County Court of Clackmannans.

THE BUSINESS MAKES THE FACE. A Psychologist. A man's occupation or condition has a good deal to do with making his facial expression. Intellectual pursuits, like studies or the scientific professions, when occupied with temperance and moral habits of life, brighten the face and give a person a superior look.

THE IRISH TENANTRY. One of the largest estates just effected under the Irish Land Purchase Act was completed by an order of the court in October. The Duke of Abercorn received a sum exceeding \$1,335,000 for lands bought by the tenants in the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry.

NATALIE HAS A PLOT. SHE WILL NOW PROCEED TO HARASS THE SERBIAN KING—RUSSIA TO BE HER ALLY. LONDON, Nov. 13.—The retirement of Queen Natalie of Serbia to Russia, and the fact that she has purchased an elegant estate, which is understood to have received the sanction of the Czar, if, indeed, she does not take up the Czar's residence in the government of Warsaw by Imperial invitation, is regarded as seriously menacing the march further continuation of King Milan's reign.

NEW STYLES FOR YOUNG SOCIETY MEN. A new era in hair dressing is announced for the masculine sex. The most notable feature is the return to the military regulation of wearing a smooth face, which will still find favor with the more effeminate of society youngsters, although the side part is recommended as the best style.

When a man has risen from his bed on the morning of the 31st of July he is justified in speaking of it as the last rose of summer.

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ONLY SING FOR THOSE I LOVE.

BY CARROLL RYAN. I only sing for those I love, Nor care for praise or blame From lips whose smiles only prove Them heartless, cold or tame. But those who love and suffer may Find solace in my songs, For only unto such as they My wild, sad strain belongs.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Established in 1844, under the Act of Quebec, 18th Vic. Chap. 26 for the benefit of the African Colonies of the British Empire. The 17th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21st, 1888. AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

PRIZES VALUE. \$50,000.00 Capital prize, 1 Real Estate worth..... \$9,000.00 "TICKETS," - - - - - \$1.00.

Offers are made to all who want to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names will be published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the 17th Wednesday of every month. S. S. LEFEBVRE, Montreal, Can. Office: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

CATHARTIC NERVE TONIC. WHAT A CLERGYMAN SAYS. MORRISTOWN, Christian Co., Ill., Sept. 21st, 1888. REV. FATHER KOENIG.—Within the last six years I had good cause to be thankful for the excellent results from your medicine for the cure of nervous diseases—I refer to the case of M. Mechem, a boy of fourteen years of age. He was so helpless that he had to be fed like a baby, and acted like a maniac, he hid himself when strangers came to his house, he laughed or cried, like an idiot, for half an hour at a time. He was considered by the physicians and other persons to be incurable—but I, thinking it to be a nervous disease, advised the use of your medicine, and about six bottles cured him entirely—now he is at work on the millroad.

Another cure of this kind was that of a boy ten years of age, Tom Mahoney from Clarksdale in this county. This boy was so nervous, that it was necessary to hold him fast, when he was brought to me, and now he is entirely well after taking eight bottles of your medicine. Minnie Falls, daughter of Mr. Falls, one of my parishioners, was so affected of St. Vitus dance, that her arm, and legs were so uncontrollable that she was unable to get up in her dress within a few days. Eight bottles of your medicine cured her entirely, and is now on the eve of getting married.

Our pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koening, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO.

Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

SECRETS OF LIFE SENT FREE. A Private Treatise and Adviser in five languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not fail to send for it. DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 68 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

FIT'S STOPPED FREE. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Cure care for Nerve Affections, Fatigue, Epilepsy, etc. IMPALIDITY. It takes direct action on the brain, and restores the system.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Bloating, Distress, etc.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing all distressing complaints, while they regulate all disordered functions of the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

FRANK ONCE MORE ALLOUSED BY LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH—THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY STRAINED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Herald's London correspondent has informed the world that the... The English... Italy cannot join France...

back towards the eastward. It was done so quickly that there was no chance of interference... Tom McCoy and all the guides went down to the water's edge...

PREVAILING SICKNESS. The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, inflammations and congestions...

THE DESPOTISM OF ORDER. Among the superstitions of education are those in favor of what is called order...

A FRIENDLY ASSURANCE. Rome, Nov. 12.—Signor Crispi, minister of foreign affairs, has assured the French charge d'affaires...

THE FRENCH BATTLES WILL DECIDE. Berlin, Nov. 13.—Major Scheibert has just published a general analysis of the French campaign...

ST. MARY'S, RANDOLPH, MASS. The Catholic Church dedicated with impressive ceremonies...

THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY A CONSTITUTION goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves...

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COME, COMRADES, VOW.

(A Ballad of '93.) BY EUGENE DAVIS.

Come, comrades, vow this vow to-night, That, true unto our sireland, We'll start once more the glorious fight...

There never was a nation yet In Europe's darkest hour forgot Its heritage of glory...

And though we sink in blood-stained graves Throughout the fight before us, We'll know the Emerald ever waves...

CHAMBERLAIN'S WEDDING.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY MARKED BY GREAT SIMPLICITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Quietly and simply in the presence of the bride's relatives and personal friends, a few members of Washington's official society and of several hundred of the general public...

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CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruptive Eruptions, Eczema, and promotes digestion.

THE POPE AND THE SULTAN. Leo XIII. is one of the ablest Pontiffs in the long line of Popes. His wonderful ability and consummate statesmanship are manifested in his dealing with Turkey.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound. Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

9 Cords in 10 Hours. Run Easy NO BACKACHE. Serry David's Pain Killer. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

WAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

MURRAY & LANNING'S Florida Water. THE UNIVERSAL PERFUM. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE.

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EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa...

ALLAN LINE. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS. 1888--Summer Arrangements--1888

Information Wanted. Of the whereabouts of Patrick McNulty, brother of Sarah, Emma and Alexander McNulty; born at Bellenas Cross Road, County Down, Ireland.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Exilda Rivet, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action in separation as to property, against her husband, Zephirin Poirier, merchant of the same place.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Marie Alphonsine Renaud, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Joseph Forest alias Marin, likewise of the same place.

WAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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