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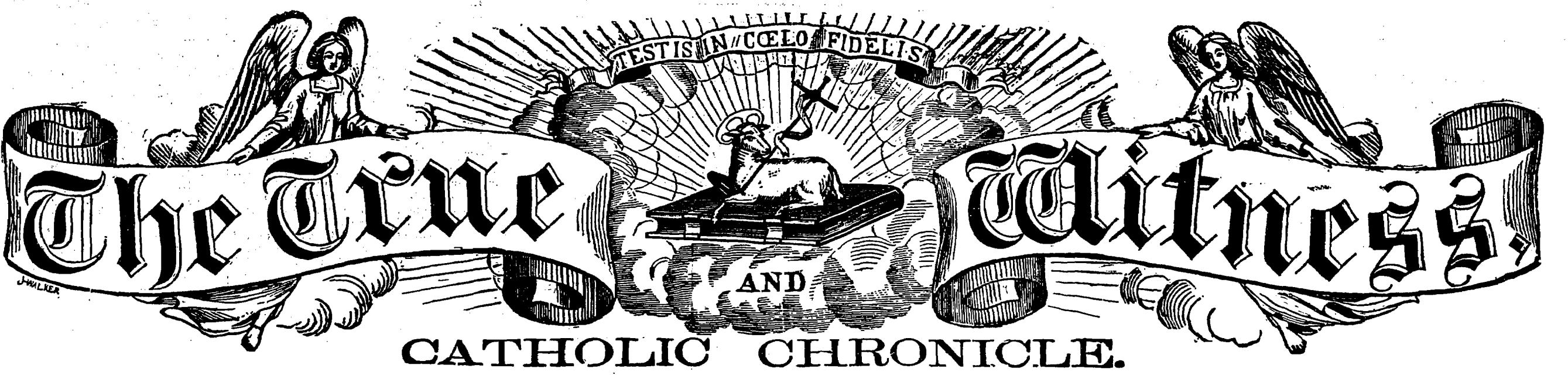
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DEATH LURKS IN A PAGE.

Dr. Talmage on the Evils of Our Corrupt Literature.

One of the wars of the cities of this country is a great bonfire of bad books and newspapers. We have enough fuel to make a blaze two hundred feet high. Many of the publishing houses would do well to throw into the blaze their entire stock of books...

GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

The printing press is the mightiest agency on earth for good and for evil. The minister of the Gospel, standing in the pulpit, has a responsible position; but I do not think it is as responsible as the position of an editor or a publisher.

WORKS OF FICTION.

Standing, as we do, chin-deep in fictitious literature, the question that young people are asking is, "Shall we read novels?" I reply, there are novels that are pure, good, Christian, elevating to the heart and ennobling to the life...

USE AND ABUSE.

Now, I say, books like these, read at right times, and read in right proportion with other books, cannot but be amobing and purifying; but, alas! for the loathsome and impure literature that has come upon this country in the shape of novels, like a freshet overflowing all the banks of decency and common sense.

FALSE PICTURES OF LIFE.

I charge you, in the first place, to stand aloof from all books that give a false picture of life. Life is neither the tragedy nor the farce. Men are not all knaves or heroes. Women are neither angels nor fiends.

DANGEROUS BOOKS.

Again, abstain from all those books which, while they have some good things, have also an admixture of evil. You have read books that had two elements in them—the good and the bad. Which struck you? The bad!

VENVRABLE J. B. DE LA SALLE.

The Archbishop of Paris has announced that on the occasion of the Papal Jubilee, Leo XIII. would canonize the Venerable J. B. de la Salle. Apropos of this fact by way of history we may appropriately say that our Lord chose the young man, by not this moral strychnine for your soul!

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THE INSTITUTION.

The Institute, like all good works that men do here below, lived after the Venerable de La Salle, and was approved by Benedict XIII. in 1725, six years after the founder's holy death. God had indeed blessed this Order. It counts more than three hundred establishments and two thousand Brothers in France, Italy, Belgium and even outside Europe, giving to day a gratuitous and Christian education to more than a hundred and forty thousand children of its work in the United States...

SOME ADVICE TO WIVES.

Remember that you are married to a man and not to a god; be prepared for imperfections. Anticipate the discovery by your husband that you are "only a woman"; if you were not he would not care about you. Once in a while let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are 365 Catholic churches in Rome—one for every day in the year.

The Polish Catholics of Webster, Mass., are ousting themselves a church.

The Vatican is about to send several German missionaries to Africa in conjunction with the German African Society.

The whole number of Popes, from St. Peter to Leo XIII., is 258. Of these 22 are venerated as saints, 33 having been martyred.

King Humbert has decorated the Archbishop of Milan, and his name is regarded as indicating his desire to conciliate the "Popes."

The Mic Mac Indians still sing the Gregorian Masses taught them centuries ago by Jesuit missionaries.

The Right Rev. Bishop Flinch, La Crosse, Wis., gave the white veil to 38 candidates of the school of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee, last week.

On the 5th inst., Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan, assisted by a number of clergymen, dedicated the new church at Wilmington, Ill.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, was tendered a grand reception by the Catholics of that city on his return from Europe recently.

The total amount collected for the new Catholic University at Washington to date is \$750,000. Work upon the buildings will be commenced in a few weeks.

Rev. Theodore A. Metcalf, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, South Boston, celebrated on Sunday the eighteenth anniversary of his ordination to the Catholic priesthood.

A religious, Sister Mary Innis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has inherited her fortune of \$120,000 for the purpose of erecting an Industrial Home for grown-up girls out of employment.

Within the last ten years the Catholics of France, unaided by the State, have established five good theological schools—viz: at Paris, Lille, Toulouse, Lyons and Angers.

Moritz Moser, a Jew, was baptized last week in the Catholic faith by Rev. P. Decker, of Milwaukee, at St. Anthony's Church. His father is a rabbi at Gelheim, Bavaria.

The Archbishop of Boston, with his secretary, the Rev. John Gray, are in Rome; and the Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y., with the Rev. S. DePaum, and the Rev. G. Normandeau are likewise in the Eternal City.

The next total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on August 17th, will be observed on behalf of the Royal Astronomical Society by the Rev. Father Perry, S. J., and Dr. Copeland, at Professor Brechich's observatory, East of Moscow.

The Sisters of St. Dominic, of Brooklyn, have commenced the building of a convent on Shelton avenue, in the village of Jamaica. The building will be of wood, two stories in height and will cost \$25,000. It will be ready for occupancy about September 1st.

The Princess Marie, eldest daughter of the Prince of Lievenstein, has just taken her solemn vows in the Monastery of the Benedictine Nuns at Solesmes. In a few days, the eldest daughter, Princess Agnes Theresa, will enter the same monastery as a postulant.

Leo XIII. has increased the number of members of the Accademia dei Nuovi Lincei from thirty to forty, and has abolished the rule which obliged members to reside in Rome. Canon Carnoy, Professor of Biology in the University at Louvain, is one of the new members.

A host of well-wishers will rejoice to hear that the eminent Catholic-American historian, Dr. Richard H. Clarke, had the happiness, on last Wednesday, of giving his daughter to religion, in one of the strictest and most beautiful of all our religious orders, the Sisters of St. Dominic, of Newark, engaged in the Perpetual adoration of the Most Holy Eucharist.

Schumacher, the explorer of Palestine, has discovered the entire site of Herod's city of Tiberias. He has traced the wall of the city for a distance of three miles along Lake Tiberias. The ruins of an acropolis and of Herod's palace have also been outlined. The excavations prove that in the time of Christ, Tiberias must have been a great and magnificent city.

Up to the present time the sum received from the Ecclesiastical Seminaries in all parts of the world for the Papal Jubilee amounts to 22,450,42 lire. The *Voce della Verita* another journal states that the Holy Father has desired that in the larger seminaries in America the study of Hebrew be made obligatory, as it was made last year for the Seminary of Maynooth, Ireland.

The illustrious scientist, Father Secchi, of the Pious Schools, director of the Ximenes Observatory of Florence, in which post he succeeded the illustrious astronomer, Father Antonelli, of the same religious society, died early this month in that city, aged 75 years. He was the inventor of the heliograph, and was an unquestioned authority in meteorology and seismology.

His Holiness has authorized the Roman Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts to coin a medal in memory of the approaching Vatican Exhibition. On one side will be the portrait of Leo XIII., while on the other the figure of religion crowning the arts. The periodical of the exhibition will be printed by the Sienese Verocelli and illustrated by the pontifical engraver, Professor Gustavo Bianchi.

An Eastern contemporary puts this question to Catholic mothers, and we repeat it for the consideration of many Catholic mothers on this Coast—What sort of wives or mothers will girls make whose highest ambition is to attract attention in public places? Consult the police and divorce court records for an answer.

A girl brought up with no respect to her by her parents, and with domestic ties and duties, and is apt to turn out a disgrace to herself and her family.

We learn that there have been a large number of important conversions to the Catholic Church lately in Germany. Fraulein von Hillern, a well-known writer, has been received recently by the Archbishop of Priburg, and Baron von Losberg, the nephew of a distinguished General, by the Bishop of Fulda. Moreover, two Protestant pastors have abjured their heresy at Mainz, and then entered the Seminary at Eichstadt, in order to prepare for the priesthood.

The monastery of the Espirital, Spain, presented a brilliant aspect during the first week of May, when the Augustinian Friars celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their patron Saint, with religious, literary and musical festivals, attended by many prelates, learned divines, monks of other Orders, and by leaders of the Catholic party. Sermons were delivered by famous preachers, and the music of Hadyn and Mozart was given with fine effect. Every night the laymen and churchmen were the guests of

NEAR THE SHORE.

With the rush of the river, cold and deep, Where the sob of the waves, like a soul oppressed.

By the haunting thoughts that never sleep When vales eternal bring unrest, With the wandering winds that rustle by To kiss the foam on the willing ear, A ghost steals in 'twixt you and I, Chill as the mists on yonder shore.

Here in this light your eyes look dim, Once their light was a guiding star; Now, the chant of the Vesper hymn, Grows no burning orb afar, Only the broadening, deepening rays, That dye the waves on the dripping ear, When evening shades the trodden way, And love and life are near the shore.

Over the hills of beauty fit, Come, from the rest of timeless day, Here by the grim old boatman sit, He rowed you once while the dawn was gray. Show aching wounds that were on the wave, Light depths unfilled by human love, Where faith must guide when near the shore.

Back from the world sounds greet the ear, Like mystic bells that marmors hear, Where phantom shades are on the wave, Here while the earth is gliding by, With every stroke of the silent oar, Chilled by a ghost 'twixt you and I, Seems love and life when near the shore. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

A SUDDEN CALL.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 21.—A gloom was cast over the city to-day by the news of the sudden death of V. Y. Rev. Monsignor Power. He has been suffering from heart disease for some months. He rose at 6 o'clock, performed a morning service at 7, breakfasted, went down town, got shaved, returned to the glebe house, lay down and was dead in a few minutes. He was surrounded by Archbishop O'Brien and priests. Telegrams of condolence have been received from the ecclesiastics of the provinces and dioceses. A funeral service, presided over by all of whom will attend the funeral. The deceased was 59, universally popular, and had several times been administrator of the diocese.

VILLE MARIE CONVENT.

The following is the list of prize winners at the Ville Marie Convent distribution took place yesterday. Graduating courses—The following young ladies received diplomas: Misses P. Decarie, O'Brien, R. Decary, Montreal; Hodgdon, Boston; Hainault, Beauharnois; Cuddy, Montreal; McElroy, Oneida; Garvan, Hartford; Hodges, Montreal; Rich, Colorado; McKinnon, Ontario; Purcell, Boston; O'Connor, Ontario; Ferguson, Manchester; Macdonald, Judah, Montreal.

A gold medal for religious instruction, presented by the Rev. J. N. Matheol, Notre Dame de Grace, was awarded to Miss Cuddy. A gold medal for mathematics, presented by Mr. Garvan, of Hartford, was awarded to Miss McKinnon. A gold medal for elocution, presented by a friend of education, was awarded to Miss Rich. A gold medal for phonography, presented by Mr. J. J. McElroy, of Washington, was awarded to Miss Purcell. The medal presented by His Excellency, the Governor-General of the Dominion was awarded to Miss Hainault. A gold medal for composition, presented by Mr. J. Judah, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss McKinnon. A superb volume, prize for culinary art, presented by Rev. P. Dowd, P. P. S. Patrick's, was awarded to Miss O'Brien. A gold medal for domestic economy, presented by Mrs. Ed. Murphy, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss Rose Alba Decary. A microscope, prize for natural history, presented by Mr. Ed. Murphy, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss O'Brien. A gold medal, "Comitatus Palma," presented by the Rev. S. Colin, S.S., was awarded to Miss P. Decarie. The Countess de Beaujeu's gold medal, for proficiency in French conversation, was awarded to Miss Agnes Garvan. Several magnificent volumes, presented by the Rev. M. Sentene, P.P. Notre Dame, were given as prizes for different branches.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The honors for the scholastic year just ending were conferred on the pupils of the above well known institution on the 22nd instant. The large hall of the college was filled to its utmost capacity by the parents and friends of the students and a large number of clergymen. Some very fine music, vocal and instrumental, was discoursed during the entertainment and deservedly appreciated. But the pieces of resistance of the day were two orations delivered in French and English by Mr. Ferret and Mr. J. D. McGee, respectively. We congratulate these young gentlemen on the splendid success which attended their efforts and anticipate for them a brilliant future. Following will be found the names of the prize winners and medalists, giving only the first and second of each class: French classical course, rhetoric—F. McGarry, gold medal; belles-lettres, silver medal, J. A. Little, verification; (prose) class, silver medal, J. Meehan, R. N. Y.; syntax, J. Murphy and J. Mully; elements, Alf. Boyle and E. Harwood.

Commercial course, 3rd year—Silver medal, J. Gagnon; honorable mention, A. Lacasse; 2nd year, J. Gagnon and G. Chartier; 3rd year, H. Boissennault and Z. Delorme.

English classical course, rhetoric—F. McGarry, gold medal; belles-lettres, silver medal, J. A. Little, verification; (prose) class, silver medal, J. Meehan, R. N. Y.; syntax, J. Murphy and J. Mully; elements, Alf. Boyle and E. Harwood.

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THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A Spirited Debate on the Crimes Bill—Morley's Amendment Against Perpetual Coercion Rejected—The Grand Old Man Speaks.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, said the order in which the Queen received the Ambassadors and Envoys on the occasion of her Jubilee was devoid of special significance. The Papal Envoy was received somewhat earlier than some of the others. The audiences appeared in the Court Circular in the order in which they were held. The mission of the Papal Envoy was confined to offering congratulations to the Queen.

W. H. Smith, replying to Mr. Johnston, M.P. for South Belfast, said that no proposal to establish diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican had ever been contemplated, nor had any such proposal been made to or by the Government.

Mr. Smith announced that the Government intended to proceed with the Crimes Bill until it passed the report stage.

Mr. Robertson (Liberal) moved that a new clause be added to the bill proposing that the act could be repealed by an order in council. This, he said, would prevent the House of Lords keeping the act on the statute book in defiance, possibly, of the wishes of the House of Commons.

Mr. Balfour opposed the new clause urging that the control of the House of Commons was carefully preserved in the bill, and that any ministry could prevent its operation. The proposed clause was rejected.

Mr. Morley moved that the duration of the act be limited to three years. It was the first time, he said, that any Government had the shameful courage to propose perpetual coercion. In any exceptional mutilation of civil rights, particularly in so grave and serious a mutilation as the present bill contemplated, the Government ought to be compelled from time to time, at tolerably short intervals, to examine whether the circumstances still justified the existence of such exceptional legislation. The bill turned into offences acts which were not now considered offences. He quoted returns of agrarian crimes, and urged that the figures showed there was the smallest possible necessity for the Bill. He protested against a permanence, which implied a permanence of the evils against which the bill was directed.

Sir H. Webster, Attorney-General, opposed Mr. Morley's motion. He said that although it was true that previous bills were of restricted duration, no previous measure had contained the same safeguards and the same powers of parliamentary revision.

Mr. Gladstone urged that the special character of the bill was a reason for limiting its duration. Its enactment as a permanent measure would aggravate existing evils and intensify that alienation and estrangement from the law wherein lay the fundamental evil of Ireland's social condition. A list of precedents unusually long and authoritative, justified the opposition to bills of a general character which placed the Legislative power in the hands of the executive. The invariable rule had been to limit the duration of such laws. The present bill created new crimes and the Government was handing over the people's right to be dealt with silently and secretly at the discretion of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Balfour said that precedents showed that temporary bills were fallacious, and experience demanded the adoption of permanent measures.

Sir W. Lawson, Radical, supporting the amendment, said it was an honor to America to send money to those who were fighting for the freedom of Ireland.

Mr. Redmond also spoke in support of the amendment, and the division was then taken, when the amendment was rejected by a vote of 180 to 118.

Mr. Chance, Nationalist, moved that a new clause be added, providing that the proceedings in certain criminal trials be reported by shorthand writers.

Mr. Holmes opposed the motion, which was rejected by a vote of 196 to 135.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

THE HEROIC CONDUCT OF MARY WAKEFIELD, ONE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE CHAMPLAIN DISASTER.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Schooner Racing, the crew of which rescued the survivors of the Champlain disaster, arrived here last evening. At the time the Champlain caught fire the Racin was lying alongside a pier six miles from Charlevoix. Captain Hanson woke up, saw the burning steamer, and sent a part of his crew in a yawl to rescue the perishing passengers. With the remainder of his crew he ran down the beach to an old fish-boat, launched it and started for the wreck. The boat had not been used for a long time and leaked. When about half way out to the Champlain Captain Hanson came across a young woman who was swimming towards the shore with a child. This was Miss Mary Wakefield, of Charlevoix. She had jumped overboard from the steamer with the six-year-old child of Capt. Kehoe clasped in her arms. Grasping a broken fender, she clung to it, and, seizing the clothing of the child in her teeth, she bravely struck out for the shore. Captain Hanson says she is the luckiest woman he ever saw in his life. When he started to take her and the child into his boat she told him to hurry away to others as she could take care of herself. She reached the shore in safety, and when another of the shipwrecked passengers was taken from the boat in an almost frozen condition, she took off her flannel undershirt and wrapped it around him. When Captain Hanson reached the wreck, the yawl of the Racin had picked up fifteen persons. He saved six more and seventeen others floated ashore by the aid of planks and life preservers. Among the bodies picked up by Captain Hanson was that of Mrs. E. O. Smith. In speaking of Capt. Kehoe, Captain Hanson said he never knew what courage in a man meant till he witnessed the heroic fortitude displayed by the brave commander of the Champlain.

POWDERLY ON LIQUOR.

Powderly in a recent speech said: "Now, a word about the great curse of the laboring man—strong drink. Had I 10,000,000 tongues, and a throat for each tongue, I would say to each man, woman and child here to-night: Throw strong drink aside as you would an ounce of liquid hell. (Tremendous applause.) It wears the conscience, it destroys everything it touches, it reaches into the family circle and takes the wife you have sworn to protect and drags her down from her pinnacle of purity into that house from which no decent woman ever goes alive. (Applause.) It induces the father to take the furniture from his house, change it for money at the pawn shop, and spend the proceeds in rum. It damn every thing it touches. I have seen it every city east of the Mississippi, and I know that the most damning curse to the laborer is that which gurgles from the neck of the bottles. (Cheers.) I had rather be at the head of an organization having 100,000 temperate, honest, earnest men at the head of an organization of 12,000,000 drinkers, whether moderate or any other kind."

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN THINKS THE CRIMES ACT WILL SUPPRESS IT.

DUBLIN, June 21.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League, held in this city to-day, the Lord Mayor, T. D. Sullivan, M. P., and editor of the *Nation*, made a speech. He said that he believed that they were enough for him (Dillon), and he for one, would not advise any further advance merely to suit the malicious convenience of the coercion government.

READY TO MEET THE ACT.

Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P. and secretary of the league, in his address referred to the general idea prevailing that the league should issue a manifesto directing the people how to meet the enforcement of the coercion measures. They were, he said, prepared to meet the Coercion act inch by inch, but he did not consider it wise at this early stage to tell their opponents just how they were going to fight the act.

THINGS WELL TO KNOW AND DO.

Hot sunshine will remove scorch. The best liquid for cleaning old brass is a solution of oxalic acid. Kerosene applied to unused stoves will keep them from rusting. A damp cloth dipped in common soda will brighten tinware easily. To clean knives, cut a small potato, dip it in brickdust and rub them. Grease may be removed from silk by applying magnesia to the wrong side. New iron should be gradually heated at first, it will not be so likely to crack. Paint splashes may be removed from window panes by a very hot solution of soda, using a soft flannel. Mildewed linen may be restored by soaping the spots, and while wet cover them with powdered chalk. To extract paint from clothing: Saturate the spots with spirits of turpentine, let it remain several hours, then rub it and it will drop off. Javalle water is indispensable in laundry work; dip any stains in it for a moment, then in boiling water, and they will disappear. If any yellowness remains, bleach. Boiling water made strong with ammonia and applied with a brush, broom, or sash will clean admirably. Soap should never be used as it turns them yellow. Ammonia greatly lessens the work of cleaning kitchen utensils, and of washing windows. Rubbing a Brussels carpet with strong ammonia water will brighten it, and remove stains. Lamp burners that have become dim and sticky, can be renovated by boiling them in strong soda water, using a tin tomato can for this purpose; then scour the burners with soap and they will be as good as new.

Copperas dissolved in boiling water will instantly cleanse iron sinks and drains. A few drops of spirits of turpentine mixed with stow-blocking lessens labor, and adds polish. Kerosene in cold starch (a teaspoonful to a quart), will prevent clothes sticking to the irons, and gives a gloss; the scent evaporates in the drying. (Powdered borax is good, if one decidedly objects to the smell of kerosene.)—Good House-keeping.

The worst people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at.

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WEDNESDAY... JUNE 29, 1887
The Jubilee of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. will be celebrated on the last day of the present year at Rome and all over the world.

HON. MR. MERCIER has been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honor by the President of the Republic of France.

KING OTHO of Bavaria has followed the fate of his unhappy brother and predecessor and gone hopelessly insane. When will the people learn to dispense with government by hereditary madmen?

RUSSIA is still advancing on Afghanistan. Soon her armies will be looking down from the mountains with longing eyes on the rich plains of India. A report, however, comes from a British source to-day that the Afghan rebellion will soon collapse.

HERE'S a Jubilee verse:—
When the great sun sets in glory furled;
'Tis grand to think, as we watch his face,
If he never sets on the English world,
He never can set on the Irish race.

THE Washington Government, Sir John said in the House the other day, is favorable to an extension of reciprocal trade relations with Canada. If this be so why has this Government not moved in the matter? And why did Sir John so recently declare his disbelief in, and opposition to, unrestricted reciprocity?

LANDSDOWNE is going to the Bay Chaleur after which he is announced to take up his residence at the Citadel of Quebec. That will be a safe retreat for His Ex., so long as he keeps within the walls. From that lofty elevation he may gaze eastward along the St. Lawrence and reflect on that—

"Demonic exploiting of dying tenants, whence
Arose the frightful Landsdowne pestilence."

SOME half dozen mossback Tories met in the Tower room at Ottawa yesterday to settle the fate of the British Empire on Imperial Federation lines. Dalton McDermott filled the chair, and J. Burr Plumb did most of the talking. No more important meeting has been held since the famous assembly of the three tailors of Tooley street.

SENDING the Queen's grandsons to Ireland to give eclat to the Jubilee of Eborica was in keeping with the execrable bad taste of English Toryism. There were flunkies enough from the Castle to give 'he boys a show of welcome. But just imagine what slaves they must have been who addressed the princelings of Vatter in these terms:—"We welcome the grandsons of Her Majesty the Queen under whom Ireland has enjoyed the blessings of just laws, true liberty and constitutional government."

"Then who's the wretch that basely spurns
The lots of country, kindred, friends—
That barters every noble aim
For avaricious views, for private ends?
One slave alone on earth you'll find,
Through Nature's universal span,
So lost to virtue, dead to shame,
The Anti-Irish Irishman."

THE cable informs us that Davitt, Dillon, O'Brien, Sexton and Parnell are all marked for arrest as soon as the Bloody Balfour Bill passes its final stages. And so the Tory Government are preparing to imitate a procedure which has invariably led to the downfall of all previous ministries who attempted it. To arrest the chosen, trusted leaders of the Irish nation for being true to the people who elected them, is British freedom, is it?

JUST as we expected, Landsdowne's chromo on the Court House was badly wrecked on the night of the illuminations. It looked woful enough as the artist left it, but, after other artists had added a few ground tints and torn the nether garments, it was a sad though not unappropria picture of what the evictor of Luggacurran would be if he got his deserts.

THE Quebec Telegraph suggests, if Landsdowne be given a dual title, that it ought to be Duke of Luggacurran, and adds—"It would serve to perpetuate the outrages which perhaps more than anything else have gained him this high distinction at Court. May it please your Grace, His Grace the Duke of Luggacurran would sound well!—But then of course it wouldn't be English, you know."

A FAMILIAR figure in the House of Commons has been removed by the death of Mr. S. X. Cimon, M.P., for Charlevoix. Nominally a Conservative, he had long ceased to act with the party led by Sir John Macdonald. Never a loud politician, but always in his place, his independence was ever to be relied on. He was a representative French Canadian of the old school, whose place will not easily be filled.

HON. WILFRED LAURIER has accepted the leadership of the Liberal party, which was tendered him by the representatives of the party in Parliament. Mr. Laurier is respected and esteemed by both parties in the House, and is generally recognized as a born leader of men. He possesses the energy, tact and foresight necessary to a leader, and will find in Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. David Mills, Hon. A. G. Jones and Hon. L. Davies, lieutenants who are eminently calculated to assist him in carrying the Reform banner to victory.

DR. JAMES A. GRANT, of Ottawa, has had a Sir affixed to his name—ostensibly for services rendered to medical science. We have no appreciation of such distinctions. We believe there is no mark of honor—but if Her Majesty or her representatives had really desired to point out ability and skill in medical science and devoted labor and intelligence in the interests of humanity, instead of recognizing lord-eating and tuft-hunting, they would not have passed over such noble sons of Esculapius as our distinguished fellow citizens, Drs. Fenwick, Hingston and Howard. Dr. Grant, like McSycophant, knows how to "bow."

HERE is a tabulated statement of the most conspicuous "benefits" derived by Ireland from the reign of Queen Victoria:—
Died of famine... 1,500,000
Evicted... 8,668,000
Expatriated... 4,200,000
Emigrants who died of ship fever... 57,000
Imprisoned under coercion acts, over... 8,000
Butchered in suppressing public meetings... 3,000
Coercion acts... 53
Executed for resisting tyranny... 75
Died in English dungeons... 87
Newspapers suppressed... 12

LANDSDOWNE will, it is said, leave Ottawa immediately for New Brunswick, on a fishing excursion. He ought to take Moore's poems with him, if he is not, as he should be, familiar with that poet's writings. Any way here are a couple of verses for him to get by heart:—

To work a country's ruin, to behold
The strong, the weak, the fat and the old,
Perish beneath the legal parchment's scroll,
Their lurid homes heating his loathsome soul;
This is his triumph, this his joy accrues,
That ranks him among demons, all but first.
This glows the victim, that by order dies,
Blighted and lost, as in his eyes,
A light like that with which hell-tires illumines,
The ghostly writhing wretch whom it consumes.

A PARLIAMENTARY return just published shows that Intercolonial Railway management has been anything but a success. The working expenses of the road for the ten months ending on the 1st of May, 1887, amounted to \$2,471,418, while the receipts only reached \$2,135,422, leaving a deficit of \$337,996. In the same months last year the deficit was \$196,099. Mr. J. H. Pope is the minister responsible for this management. The road, of course, was never a paying concern, and probably never will be, since this same gentleman is building, with the aid of Government subsidies, a road across the State of Maine, which will practically kill the traffic now enjoyed by the Intercolonial.

THE whole hierarchy of Ireland, assembled at Maynooth, have added their solemn protest against the Crimes Bill to the protest of Ireland, America and Canada. This bill, justly regarded as the crowning infamy of the century, will go into operation. The singular calmness with which the people, whose liberties it is designed to destroy, regard its application, is a bad sign for the coercionists. Beyond doubt there are hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who have set their teeth hard, and when the instruments of the life law enforce its provisions we may expect what always happens under tyranny. Secret societies will take the place of the open proceedings of the National League, and tribunals beyond the reach of British law will decide the fate of those who enforce it. Ireland, now crimeless, will be filled with funeral processions. Landlords, agents and bailiffs will again be in season.

ABOUT the grossest piece of vanity and vandalism yet perpetrated on that much belated country, the Canadian Northwest, is the proposition to "extinguish the Indian titles" to the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and substitute for them the names of Sir John's cabinet ministers. Thus for the antique and appropriate designations bestowed by the Indians we are to have Mount Macdonald! Mount Langevin! Mount Pope! Mount Thompson! (with a p, ye rods), and O, horror of horrors! Mount Tupper. With these preposterous names painted on their fronts the mountains will be truly sublime, and a wonder that will attract admiring travellers from every land under the sun.

A RETURN has been presented to Parliament showing the number of peerages, steps in the peerage and baronetcies which have been conferred by the several Governments who have held office in England from 1830 to the present year. When one remembers the opposition which most Liberal measures have met in the House of Lords, it is strange to find that the Liberal Governments have added to the Upper Chamber a far greater number of members than the Conservative. Yet such is the case. During the fifty-seven years with which the little summary referred to deals, Liberal Premiers have added 261 votes to the House of Lords, while the Conservatives have only added 92. It was Mr. Gladstone who changed Lord Ripon's title from that of Earl to that of Marquis, and curiously enough Mr.

Gladstone is the only living statesman who has conferred the title of Duke, the instance being the case of His Grace of Westminster.

NEW YORK STATE, in spite of considerable extravagance, is fast getting rid of its public debt. On the 1st of July, a lot of State bonds, part of the canal debt, bearing six per cent interest, will fall due, to the amount of \$1,562,990; and another lot, issued in part payment for the awards for Niagara Park lands and bearing two and one-half per cent interest, to the amount of \$100,000. It is announced that these all will be paid at maturity, without seeking or permitting a renewal of any part of them. Their payment will reduce the State debt to less than eight million dollars. This is an excellent exhibit, but that part of Canada which has been governed by the Liberals can show a better. The Province of Ontario has no public debt whatever and rejoices in a surplus of seven millions of dollars.

ACCORDING to statements in the American press the anti-poverty movement is becoming a tremendous power. It appears to have gathered under its banners and welded into a common purpose hitherto most antagonistic elements, from Dr. McGlynn, who avows himself a unchangeable Catholic, to Atheistic Nihilists, who believe in nothing. The name of the movement explains all. A scheme which proposes to abolish poverty is the most attractive that poor humanity could contemplate. Of course it is evident that this is the object sought by all classes of social reformers, and we ought to be thankful to Dr. McGlynn for having taught the root and branch revolutionists that there is a pleasanter and safer way for reconstructing society than by dynamite and the destruction of all existing institutions. Anti-poverty is therefore far better than Nihilism and should not be too severely condemned.

A DESPATCH from Rome says:—"Mgr. Perico and Mgr. Guadri have left for Ireland on the mission entrusted to them by the Pope. They are instructed to make a personal observation and prepare a report on the political and social condition of the Irish people." This would seem to indicate that the pro-English party at Rome has succeeded in casting doubt on the credibility of the Irish hierarchy, and have secured a mission apart from the Nationalist clergy. This, if so, is a great, a profound mistake. What can two Italian gentlemen obtain in the way of information concerning Irish affairs more than the bishops and priests of Ireland can give the Vatican any day from the abundance of their knowledge and experience? A despatch this afternoon says the mission is only an indication of the Pope's good will towards England.

ENGLISH newspapers are quite outspoken with regard to the boasted loyalty of Canadians. The Overland Mail contrasts the fulsome address to the Queen, passed by the Dominion Parliament, with the resolution against the Crimes Bill, and the imposition of prohibitory duties on British iron goods. It then goes on to remark:—

"The value of these fustian performances is correctly appreciated by the Home population. Probably no congratulations from any part of the empire will be received with less reciprocal sensibility than those of the Dominion Parliament. Its recent action has disgusted the English commercial classes, and thrown a damper on the enthusiasm of those who are agitating in favor of a United Empire. The Canadians will probably find when they come to press their demand for a subsidy to the Pacific steamship service that an English Ministry prefers despatch to words, and practical loyalty to gush, while it is by no means disposed to have both pockets picked by the same operator."

Canadian "loyalty" is beginning to be understood and estimated at its proper worth in England.

During the Whitsuntide recess, we learn from Irish papers received by last mail, many public demonstrations were held throughout Ireland to protest against coercion. The Dublin Nation says:—"Mr. Clancy met his North Dublin constituents at Swords, and gave them the consoling results of his experience among the people of Great Britain. He was able to assure his audience of his belief that, no matter what may be the evil designs of the Irish landlords' allies in Great Britain, the hearts of the English people are on the side of justice. Mr. Davitt followed, reiterating the sentiments and declarations of his Bodyke speech; but pointing out that his references to England were not to the whole English people, but to the English aristocracy." This is the true position. Irishmen have no quarrel with Englishmen, but they are most determinedly hostile to that section or class which at present is leading the nation to ruin through paths of infamy. The Tory oligarchy are doing their best to imitate Pitt, "the bottomless Pitt," as O'Connell styled him, but they will find, as he found, that the Irish spirit is unconquerable.

COMMENTING on the Ship Laborers' Bill the Ottawa Journal observes:—

"Mr. Thompson's bill dealing with the ship laborers' difficulty in Quebec, which has resulted in ruining the business formerly transacted at that port, aims at labor organizations in general. What may be necessary to put down the Quebec troubles is possibly not required for the whole country. But Mr. Thompson, whose legal and judicial eminence make his opinion valuable, says that the labor order will not be affected by the bill as long as their operations are not unlawful. His willingness to alter the measure so as to make perfectly clear what the bill does and does not do is quite reasonable and fair. What does look suspicious is that members like Mr. Curran, of Montreal, Mr. Wilson, of Elgin, and Mr. Denison, of Toronto, should have so violently attacked the bill, while the leaders on both sides did not interfere until Sir John moved the adjournment of the debate. The members alluded to have many knights of labor in their constituencies. There's the rub. The merits of the bill were not so much considered as the opinions of the labor voters. Any class, nationality, or religion, which combines to oppose a measure can bring Parliament to time in quicker order than any amount of argument or justice could do."

WHILE the British Parliament is forging coercion chains for virtuous Ireland, crime and vice run rampant in England. At the Manchester Assize Mr. Justice Will stated that life in parts of Manchester was as unsafe and as uncertain as among a race of savages. That city, like two others he could mention, enjoyed an enviable reputation for crime of this kind, and elsewhere he had met with nothing like it.

On the same day another English Judge, Mr. Justice Grantham, presided at the Leeds Assize. Referring to a wife-murder case, he said that it brought to light a state of existence among people that few even of those who have been accustomed to deal with them could have believed possible. That man after man could have stood up to confess to such disgusting conduct was almost incredible. They might search the records of our country or any other civilized State and find no parallel; indeed, he doubted whether barbarians would have been guilty of such conduct. Lord Salisbury and his associates can find enough to occupy the attention of the House of Commons in dealing with the internal affairs of England without asking it to make laws for Ireland. Let Ireland govern herself, and let England pay some attention to the state of society described by the English judge whom we have quoted.

JOHN DILLON's plan of resistance to the infamous Coercion Act has been published in outline as follows:—

- 1. That an indefinite organization, without meetings and without officers, be carried on in every parish, league, league, league, accepting such funds as should be sent to him and transmitting them to Mr. Parnell by private letter.
2. That any person who should supply information, assist the working of the act, or yield to the pressure of the secret inquiry under it be regarded as "a virtual informer, unfit to associate with Irish Nationalists."
3. That imprisonment under the act be regarded as an honor, that those who suffer the same be elected to such positions of trust in the gift of the people as may become vacant, and that their neighbors "perform for their families whatever work their holdings may require during the term of incarceration, while out of any funds at the disposal of the parish, supplied from any source, the families of the impoverished be secured."
4. Where it can be done without technical violation of the law the people of each parish "shall assemble in mass-meetings as often as possible to vindicate whatever constitutional rights are left."
5. That "the young men of each parish" carry out the whole plan on the mere suggestion of the leaders of the people in the House of Commons or from the English platform.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL and his Orange friends, and the Unionist and Tories are losing their mental equilibrium, because they know that Home Rule must come and that the minority can no longer dominate the majority. In every civilized and rightly-governed land the majority rules, and the minority are content to accept a proportionate share of administration. In Ireland the bigots have, so far, reversed the condition under which Providence has ordained that civilized society should exist. They are fighting against natural justice and they cannot prevail. As sure as the sun shines in the heavens, Home Rule will, before many years, be an accomplished fact. The Catholic majority will rule, and it will rule with toleration and wisdom. The enthusiastic reception given to Professor Galbraith, a sound Protestant, at the meeting held in the new Leinster Hall, Dublin, was convincing testimony that an Irish Catholic audience is free from bigotry, and the well-chosen and sincere words in which the Archbishop of Dublin referred to the Professor, prove that, though a zealous prelate of the Catholic Church, His Grace is tolerant to his heart's core.

An evening contemporary, who has had jubilee on the brain for weeks past, enthused editorially recently in the following perfervid strain:—

"No more magnificent pageant is recorded in the annals of Great Britain than was witnessed in London yesterday. But baster and more impressive than costly decorations and jewelled dresses and the presence of kings and nobles and notable men was the fervent loyalty of the people who crowded the streets and covered the houses along the line of the procession."

Turning to the telegraphic columns of the same paper, we read:—

"The crowds were astonishing smaller than had been anticipated. Indeed, except in half a dozen central spots, where the crush was terrible for some time, and the police and soldiers were at their wit's end in the struggle with the people, it was possible to make one's way from point to point along the whole route. I had not once to use my police pass in order to get about. All the columns of accounts this morning about the continuous thunder of applause are purely imaginative. From a collation of accounts by people stationed at different points, the fact is clear that the applause was very infrequent and not very loud. The first half of the procession passed the end of Northumberland avenue, where I first saw it, without a single cheer."

Evidently our "loyal" friend had not read his own despatches before he wrote, or he would not have made himself ridiculous by contradicting so well known and reliable a correspondent as Mr. Norman who wrote of what he saw with his own eyes. This jubilee business has been overdone to a nauseating extent. But this exuberant veridicity of our city contemporary is the worst yet.

NEW YORK papers contain accounts of a feature in the jubilee celebration at that city which was as singular as it was appropriate. This extraordinary event was the celebration of a solemn requiem Mass in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, of which Rev. John Larkin is rector. This Mass, it was set forth, was celebrated "for the repose of the souls of the million and a half of people who lost their lives through eviction, hunger and British brutality during Queen Victoria's fifty years of misrule." The church was crowded, and the altar and candlesticks were draped in purple instead of the customary black, under a recent decree of the Propaganda. The catafalque in the centre aisle, however, was covered with a black pall. Father Larkin was celebrant of the Mass, which Father Dougherty deacon and Father Kenny sub-deacon. Schmidt's requiem Mass was chanted by the choir. At the conclusion of the Mass, Father Larkin delivered an address that brought tears to hundreds of his hearers, on the miseries and persecutions of the Irish people during the past half century.

After the ceremonies Father Larkin stepped to the front of the altar, and in a firm voice said:—

"While the English subjects of Queen Victoria are celebrating the fifth anniversary of her accession to the throne, it strikes me as peculiarly appropriate that we Irishmen and sons of Irishmen should honor the memory of those who have perished by the injustice and tyranny of the Queen and her government during the last half century. The terrible incidents of the events of Irish history under the reign of Queen Victoria, and of her indifference to the sufferings of her people, and even her advocacy of the laws and

editions that caused them, will be a bloody blot on this page—that will tell the story of his accepted away, which would otherwise be one of glory and great fame. "The bones of hundreds of thousands," the speaker concluded, "are now rotting on the ocean bed and in the Potter's fields of seaboard cities who were driven from their homes, to fill nameless graves by the cruelties of the English Government."

By the death of Chief Justice Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron, the Dominion loses a Tory, in comparison with whom the antedebarians were parven upstarts of yesterday. We're not unmindful of the Latin proverb which admonishes us to speak only good of the dead; but we believe the deceased Judge would take our remark as a well-deserved compliment to a career stubbornly consistent in opposition to every principle of modern freedom. All who were not Tories he would take sincere pleasure in sentencing to be hanged, if the law allowed him. In his estimation, a Reformer must be a criminal or a fool, and, in either case, the sooner he was put out of the way of doing mischief the better. His faith, however, was not in the right divine of the Crown, so much as in the right divine of the Tory party. His motto was not—"The King can do no wrong," but "The Tory party can do no wrong." This idea he exemplified through his political life, and carried with the obstinacy of his unconstructed nature to the bench. His decisions in election cases that came before him are monuments of partisan reason. As a private gentleman his character was unimpeachable, but so one-sided was his nature by hereditary instinct and prejudice of education, that his presence on the bench was a decided menace to popular liberty. Therefore, while regret at his death is a natural feeling among his friends and his party, there are many who do not mourn as if they were beyond the reach of consolation.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

When, as will be seen by our Quebec special, a journal so wedded to the Conservative cause as the Chronicle of that city, admits the ability and success of the Mercier Government and compliments Mr. McShane for his attention to the wishes of the Protestant minority, the public may rest assured that ministers must have deserved and well earned so marked a recognition of their efforts to administer the affairs of the province in a spirit of fair play to all classes. In Mr. Mercier the public recognize a statesman of great tact and determination, one who is not to be easily turned aside from the line he has laid down, and whose generous impartiality in dealing with the various elements of our population is the best guarantee of the peaceful, orderly progress of the province under his management.

The same may be said of his able colleague, Mr. McShane. Although he is supposed to more particularly represent the Irish Catholic element, he has made it a duty in the administration of the important departments over which he presides, to give every possible encouragement to the Protestant people. If he could be accused of partiality, it would be that he has stretched his prerogative in order to convince the community that those opposed to him in religion, and to a considerable extent in politics, need have no apprehension that their interests or claims would be neglected. While constant in his care that his own people shall have no cause of complaint, he has disarmed his opponents by a generous attention to all reasonable claims, come from where they may. Thus the Province may fairly be congratulated on having at last obtained a government that meets all the wants of the people, and, while zealously guarding the interests of the whole, is careful that no section shall have reason to suspect partiality or injustice. Under these auspices we look with confidence to the future.

THE BANE OF TORYISM.

It is not needed that Goldwin Smith or any other man should state in set phrases that the policy of the Canadian Government has broken down, and that, if commercial disaster is to be averted, a radical change must take place. It is well, however, that those who have the ear of the British public should disabuse it of the idea, so sedulously promoted by the rump of Tory funkism in Canada, that this country has no aspirations above colonialism. It is well also that the Canadian press—the Canada First Canadian press—should persistently, voice the growing sentiment of our people in favor of closer friendship with our American neighbors and relations.

Whilst our farmers were reasonably prosperous, they were content to accept the order of things without complaint, but the time has come when they are called upon to sacrifice themselves to an idea which the men who are now loudest shouting loyalty taught them to repudiate and despise. If the dominant party in Canada found reason to object to an extension of their loyalty to the manufacturers of Great Britain, while prepared, as they hypocritically said, to spend their last shilling and shed their last drop of blood in defence of their Queen, how can they find fault with the great mass of Canadian producers when they refuse fealty to the rings and monopolists of the Dominion and proclaim with equal fervor their devotion to the empire.

Liberty and Property are the foundations of the Canadian state. In unrestricted reciprocity lies the only present hope of preserving the first and saving the second from destruction. An economical necessity has arisen which must be met. The resolutions adopted all over the country and published every day show how strong and deep is the movement for continental harmony in matters of trade. But the bane of Toryism displays itself in opposition to the will of the people in such organs as the *Kazoo* of this city and Toronto. The clique who have usurped the functions of Government by fraud and art, amassing millions out of the revenues and resources of the country are content with things as they are. Well they may. They care not for the masses who are struggling hand to mouth, nor for the vast agricultural interests decaying under an unnatural fiscal system. But the farmers of Canada are not a class to be trifled with, nor bamboozled by false oris-

No people have a more lively sense of their own interests, none are more tenacious of their rights, and when they move slowly, as they are moving now, all obstacles that go down before them. Toryism must go with the current or be swamped. "Already old party barriers are giving way. New combinations, for the achievement of higher purposes than party has ever yet dared to contemplate, are forming. New men are coming to the front. The government of the country is clearly out of sympathy with the 'changed' order. Its leader belongs to the past, its members are the accidents of combinations which have ceased to regulate the popular will. These may resist what they cannot control for a brief space of time, but it is plain that men will not sit idle with folded hands and see their property fall into ruin, their labor grow every season less productive and their demands left unheeded, without making an effort to avert the calamities which these conditions are sure to bring about."

JUBILEE CANT.

In Monday's Herald there appears a report of a special jubilee service held in the St. James Street Methodist Church, in which we read that the Rev. J. Philip, M.A., preached a powerful sermon on "The Queen: Fifty Years of Progress." He began by saying:—"The advancement of the past fifty years has so marvelous and strange that the history of its success and glory might be traced in the motto, 'Heaven's light has been our guide.'" This sort of cant is nauseating beyond endurance. The same sort of pulpitering was heard in the days of that "petticoated Archangel," Queen Elizabeth. The audacity of claiming special Providence as co-conspirator with Kings, Queens and Czars is a very old and blasphemous form of loyalty. Byron puts it in one of his best stanzas thus:—

"Glory to God and to the Empress!" (Powers Eternal! Such names mingled! What a falsehood.)

But if this period of fifty years has been one of such wonderful progress by the same process of reasoning which attributes all honor and glory to Queen Victoria, we must also attribute to her the wars, famines, pestilences, that have desolated many parts of her dominions, as well as the vice, misery and degradation of which Tennyson, the court poet, sings in his "Sixty Years After," where he describes—

"The incoherent warrers of the (English) poor." It may suit the purposes of sng adulators to glorify a system in which they have a recognized status; but the greatest lights of British politics and literature paint a different picture. The vast upheaval of social forces all over the world gives the lie to such sermons as that of Mr. Philip. Whatever progress England has achieved in this half century has been purely material; it has been owing to science and mechanism, with which royalty had as much to do as the man in the moon. Amid all the splendor which our Rev. friend discovers about the throne and person of the sovereign has no recollection of the people, or must we turn to a greater preacher than he, Canon Kingsley, and read:—

"In the season of shame and sadness, In the dark and dreary day, When scrofulous, gout and madness, Are sowing your race away; When the oily and meaty-mouthed rector Lets your souls rest asleep to grave, Then in God will you find a protector Of the freedom you fancied your slave."

While a sycophant pulpitan and a flunkey press are booming this jubilee business, there are many earnest minds busy in contemplating what must be the result of the clashing of the social forces represented at one extreme by an opulent, selfish, unsympathetic Crown, on the other by the hopelessly degraded, poverty-stricken masses of laboring poor. To the one is given the preaching of state-paid prelates in Westminster Abbey, to the other the evangel of Nihilism in the slums. While, between the two, we find the preachers to the respectables uniting together in chaotic muddle mystical moonshine with the cant of Darwinism and the annunciation of the Power and Potency of matter, as governed by the laws of Evolution. Such is the view we obtain of the Victorian era as presented to our gaze in the life and literature of the British people.

Is there much for congratulation here? Remember the picture is by no unfriendly hands. We can show from the leading periodicals and the works of the first, most patriotic Englishmen, that the England of Victoria is an awful study of human misery, full of danger in the present and certain of a fearful future. The cause is not difficult to find. The people have been neglected. The Crown, the aristocracy the Church, have been too busy looking after their several interests, privileges, enjoyments, to care or heed the movement which found utterance at last in "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London."

But now that this Jubilee intoxication has subsided, let us hope there will be a return to sobriety and reason. It is all very well to glorify the greatness of the Empire on which the sun never sets, but unless some effort is made to redeem the people from their miseries, those who with full stomachs and fine clothes are loudest in their adulations may find before Victoria ceases to reign that there are powers to be reckoned with which never heed the pulpitan and are not to be softened by flattery.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIITY.

A few days before Parliament prorogued Dr. Platt, M.P. for Prince Edward County, Ont., placed a notice of motion on the Commons papers, which reads as follows:—

1. That the admission of all products and manufactures of the Dominion of Canada into the markets of the United States free of import duty, and the like concession by the Dominion of Canada to the products and manufactures of the United States, would afford an amicable settlement of the present controversy and existing commercial difficulties, benefit the most important industries of Canada, promote harmony and cement the friendly relations existing between the two countries. 2. That it is the duty of the Government of Canada to anticipate the result of the agitation now going on in both countries by preparing (by the appointment of a commission or otherwise) for the negotiation of a Treaty of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, based upon broad and comprehensive principles and without prejudice to the political relationship at present existing between Canada and the British Empire. In this motion, we have a pretty accurate reflection of the great popular movement now taking place throughout the country. Ontario farmers may rightly be considered

the most Conservative class in Canada yet... it is from them that the new movement takes its rise. Whatever benefits may have been conferred by the National policy, they have not shared in them. Indeed, it may be said without exaggeration that the promise held-out to agriculturists when the protective policy was adopted has completely failed. Increased manufacturing has not enlarged their markets to any appreciable extent, nor has it enhanced prices, because the large lands of the country produce vastly more than is required for home consumption, and farmers have no outside market wherein to dispose of the surplus. On the other hand the cost of all they consume has been largely increased, and the recently imposed iron duties fall upon them with exceptional rigor. At the same time they see the value of farming land steadily declining owing to these untoward circumstances. In short, farming has ceased to make a fair return for capital and labor employed therein, and the prospect of a still further decrease, unless a change be obtained in the economical condition of the country, has led to the agitation for Unrestricted Reciprocity.

The artificial barrier between this country and its great natural market cannot be defended, and must soon cease to be effective. The interests of the people on both sides of the line are identical, and the mere political sentiment, which demands for its indulgence the sacrifice of great material interests, has become so attenuated to stand the strain of natural progress. Unrestricted Reciprocity is, therefore, the burning question of the day, and is bound to be solved in the direction pointed out by nature and necessity.

The arguments here stated are strongly confirmed by the resolution adopted by the Farmers' Institute of the west riding of Northumberland as follows:—

"That to remove misconception it is desirable that this institute should place on record its belief that the farmers of this riding as a whole have not made one per cent. upon their capital nor earned more than laborers' wages."

THE JUBILEE IN IRELAND.

Our despatches relate how the people in many parts of Ireland yesterday hoisted black flags and in other ways signified their lack of enthusiasm in celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. This is not astonishing. As well might the people of Poland, or the people of Alsace-Lorraine, be expected to rejoice on the anniversary of the destruction of their liberties, as the Irish on an occasion which has for them nothing but the bitterest recollections of coercion, famine and eviction. We can, however, imagine with what joy all the hills and valleys of the old land would have been filled were Gladstone, not Salisbury, at the helm of state; and if, instead of the present bill for the perpetual enslavement of Ireland, there had been a wise and friendly measure of Home Rule.

Against the Queen, although she has never shown any love for Ireland, there is no ill-will among the Irish. They fully appreciate the fact that, except for the brief space when Mr. Gladstone advised the restoration of the Irish Parliament, Her Majesty has been surrounded by hereditary, implacable enemies of Ireland. They likewise take account of the fact that a great and growing party in Great Britain sympathize with them, and has adopted "Justice to Ireland" as a leading plank in its platform. It was not disloyalty, therefore, which prompted the hoisting of the black flags. It was simply a mode of expression adopted to let the world and the Tory Ministry know how bitterly resented is a policy adopted for the destruction of Irish liberty and the extermination of the Irish people.

But it is evident that Ireland is England's weakness, and must so continue till the full status of the unconquerable island is acknowledged. The underlying motives of Tory misgovernment are plainly on the surface, and they show how great must be the advance either of Tory intelligence or Radical influence before they can be overcome. These motives are fourfold:

1. Aristocratic fear of disturbing the existing system of land tenure, in which class power and privilege are entrenched and buttressed with entail and primogeniture. The destruction of Irish landlordism being regarded as precluding the downfall of the English land system; as the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which is regarded as the forerunner of English disestablishment.
2. Religious prejudice. Not that the Tories are anti-Catholic in a bigoted sense, for the Catholics of England are among the oldest and highest Tory connections, but through a dread that were Catholic Ireland to become a power in the government of the country she might modify a traditional policy of Protestant ascendancy at home, and give the Vatican an undue influence in shaping the foreign relations of the empire.
3. Fear of commercial and manufacturing rivalry, by which Ireland would adversely affect English trade, and, from her natural advantages of position, resources and industrial population, become wealthy, powerful and aggressive.
4. Dread of Irish alliances with foreign powers for Irish purposes, apart from Imperial interests.

For such powerful motives as these, taking their source from fear and touching the main springs of all human, not to mention political, action, show how deep the roots of English prejudice against Irish emancipation are fixed in the hearts of the aristocratic rulers of England. But to the democracy these considerations have no terror. In these days the economic laws are recognized as of over-mastering potency in comparison with schemes of politicians for the preservation of class interests, religious peculiarities, or commercial considerations. Anyone who looks at the map must admit that the position of the British Isles has irrevocably fixed the necessity of their unity. But that unity to be perfect requires equality. No one of the three kingdoms can be poor, oppressed, discontented, without inflicting some portion of its misfortune on the others and weakening them to the extent of its own weakness. The test of the strength of nations, as of chains, lies in the weakest link. The prosperity, wealth, property of individuals in a state are always justly regarded as guarantees of peace and good order, from whence arises the term dangerous classes

applied to the proletariat or those who have nothing. The more property is diffused among a people, the greater is the certainty of their being patriotic, law-abiding and united against foreign aggression. A free prosperous country is a country of contented and, therefore, of a loyal people. Here we have the solution of the Irish problem. It is thus that Mr. Gladstone proposes to solve it, and the English masses are being rapidly educated in this direction. The Irish cause is in fact the cause for which the Democracy everywhere is contending. It is opposed to the death by the British oligarchy, because its triumph would advance to an extent which they are terrified to contemplate that revolution in Government by which the people would become supreme over an aristocracy who have stolen the King's prerogative in their name and use it for their enslavement.

We thus recognize in the Crimes Bill only one incident in the evolution of democracy and retrogression of aristocracy. The people of the British Isles are advancing steadily and through much suffering towards a higher status than they ever occupied. The great obstacles in their way are institutions which belong to the feudal ages and the hoary vested wrong by which they are surrounded and sustained. But intelligence ripens rapidly in these days, and we see in the violent folly of Salisbury's policy towards Ireland a greater help towards the ultimate victory of the masses over the classes than if he had adopted the course advocated by Mr. Gladstone. Discontented Ireland is the ally of discontented England, and the greater the forces of discontent the more quickly will they become strong for the destruction of the causes of discontent.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL AND DEBT.

The people of Montreal, and indeed of the whole country interested in the navigation of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, will learn with regret that the Government have not seen their way to relieve the city and harbor of Montreal of the very onerous and rather unjust burden imposed by the debt for the deepening of the channel between here and Quebec. In moving the resolution for granting an additional sum to complete the work now in progress, Sir Charles Tupper said "the amount that has already been authorized for the deepening of the River St. Lawrence is \$2,680,000, and the amount asked in the resolution will make the total sum \$3,005,000. There has been expended to date \$2,253,504."

In the debate which followed, Sir Charles explained that while asking for this advance, as all other advances have been asked, for the purpose of completing this work, the interest on the money was regularly paid by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal from the revenue received from charges collected in the port, and that when this work was completed, that would be the appropriate time to submit the larger question of making the navigation of the St. Lawrence free and the port of Montreal a free port. This is a very different result from what we were led to expect by the recent utterances of Sir Donald Smith. The disappointment to shippers and merchants will be very great, inasmuch as the res. habilitations of the demand for the removal of restrictions which are doing so much to hamper the trade of this, the greatest Canadian seaport, is admitted on all sides. The Government is actuated mainly, no doubt, in declining to act in the direction desired, by want of money, but when we reflect that from fifteen to twenty millions were freely promised for railway works in Nova Scotia when a general election was pending, it appears very like begging the question for Sir Charles to advance the paltry excuse he did for not assuming the channel debt. This is of vastly more consequence than any mere provincial subsidy, because it is in the interest of that vast continental trade, the natural highway of which is down the St. Lawrence. The object desired is to place Montreal in a position to compete with the great American seaports, and thus increase the direct commerce of our own country. The fact that the port is closed for winter for a considerable portion of the year renders a liberal policy all the more necessary. But the truth is that the Ministry has been too intent on securing parliamentary support to give proper attention to this great practical question. Vast sums have been wasted in the construction of works and buildings of doubtful utility in all sorts of out-of-the-way places; ministers and members of parliament have enriched themselves and their friends with railway subsidies, but a work which of national importance is allowed to burden and hamper the most important business in the country, for no obvious reason save that it is of too general utility to benefit party purposes.

But the admissions made by the Minister of Finance lead us to hope that a more statesmanlike policy will be adopted, should the Government succeed in retaining its majority. Be that as it may, we are quite convinced that a change of Ministers at Ottawa would be more likely to lead to a reversal of the policy announced by Sir Charles Tupper than the confirmation of the present men in office, whose energies are expended less for the general good than for the advantage of themselves and their party.

THE SESSION.

If we cannot congratulate the country on the character or amount of legislative work performed at Ottawa this year, we can, at least, give thanks that the show has been closed for the present. To say that this parliament truly represents the people of Canada would be a very clumsy joke. The majority for the ministry was obtained by frauds sufficient to bring representative institutions into contempt; therefore, to pretend that public sentiment has in any way been expressed by the speeches or legislation of ministers would be useless. Had there been no gerrymander, no revising barrister, no partisan returning officer, no bribery, no intimidation of workingmen, a very different story would be told to-day. But if Canadians will submit to the subversion of their liberties by an unprincipled combination, they must endure such exhibitions of political roguery as disgraced the proceedings of parliament during the session just ended.

But there may be some consolation in the reflection that this sort of thing cannot last forever. We still retain the forms of parliamentary government, although we think a more simple and less expensive system for registering the decrees of a despotic First Minister could be in-

vented than that which we now enjoy. The dictatorship, which is practically the government of the Dominion, ought to be stripped of its parliamentary pretences, and the majority could do no better the next time they get together than pass an act of indemnity to the effect that whatever Sir John Macdonald has done, or may do, is and shall be legal and have the binding effect of law. Such would only be simply doing at one stroke what they have been doing in a roundabout manner all along. Time was when no ministry dare appropriate public money without the consent of Parliament previously obtained, but Sir John Macdonald helped himself to millions even while the session was in progress without justification save the formality of the Governor-General's warrant. How true is the saying of Sir George Cartier—"The Governor in council is a great institution."

Throughout the session the subserviency of the majority was severely tested and nobly did it stand the strain. In the Queen's County case, than which no more insolent attack was ever made on the dignity and prerogative of Parliament, the majority practically declared themselves creatures on the suffrage of any knave whom the Government might choose to appoint a returning officer. No more slavish abdication of principle, law and parliamentary independence was ever witnessed. Old-fashioned ideas of public honor and respect for the verities of statecraft appear to have ceased to animate the conduct of a party which, under its present leader, has shown itself ready for all sacrifices save the sacrifice of place. Sir John may squander millions without so much as asking for your leave, Sir Charles may impose duties that deliver the country bound hand and foot to rings and monopolies, Pope and Langevin may subsidize themselves to their heart's content, and the faithful majority, by the grace of the Revising Barrister, is ready to vote that all was right, proper, perfectly honorable and honest! To such abject servility has parliament been reduced that no one would be surprised at anything, however outrageous, it might do in obedience to a corrupt and corrupting administration.

No wonder Mr. Blake retired sick and disgusted from a Parliament where honor and honesty are no longer respected, and where the independence of members can be at all times gauged by the value in patronage or pelf which ministers may put upon their heads. But, perhaps, it is all for the best that matters should run their course. The roaring fairs of pompous imitations of the forms by which popular rights are supposed to be guarded has been played. The actors have retired from the scene, the curtain has been rung down, the lights extinguished, while

"Old politicians chew on wisdom past,
And tetter on its business to the last."

"MISSIONS AND CIVILIZATION."

A singularly suggestive leading article appears in the esteemed *Kazoo* of this morning titled "Missions and Civilization." Founded on some remarks at the recent Anglican Diocesan Synod, it is an appeal, a wall and a prophecy. The appeal is for increased zeal and contributions to Home Missions; the wall is over the gradual disappearance of the English speaking Protestants of the Eastern Townships before the advancing settlement of French-Canadians; and the prophecy is that the Protestants, left uncared for in matters of religious instruction, will become "Godless, rude and ignorant."

The picture thus presented is a very touching one. The appeal for more zealous action and support is a matter with which we have no concern. But as to the migratory movement, we may observe that it is quite natural, and only another instance of the survival of the fittest. The French are superseding the English in the Townships, because it is their natural habitat, also because they are a frugal, prolific race, and because the great West and the United States offer a wider, more inviting field for the enterprise of the Protestant English than they can find at home. It does not therefore strike us as a thing to regret that this change is taking place. We are glad to see the French Canadians improving their condition and becoming owners of the soil. Their improvement does not involve the decadence of the people they are supplanting. On the contrary, it is well known that those who are leaving the Townships do so to better their condition, as their friends and neighbors have done before them. The process is a natural one, and if the *Kazoo* can only see in it a cause for sorrow, others of a different way of thinking may find in it a reason for rejoicing. This point is worth considering, inasmuch as our contemporary advocates a form of religious instruction which has been tested to the utmost under the highest and best auspices available for the propagation of Protestantism in England. "If religion," says our mentor, "is the zealous handmaid of the 'best civilization—as all Christians believe'—then it should be promoted and sustained 'with earnestness and liberality. The 'future of Canada depends on the 'foundation now laid in the North 'and Northwest. If the pioneers are 'left without religious ministrations and 'their children allowed to grow up godless 'and rude and ignorant, can we look for 'fruits worthy of a civilized and Christian 'community? It is, in fact, the duty not 'merely of the church member, but of the 'citizen who loves his country, to give these 'home missions a loyal and generous sup-' 'port."

This is a touching appeal, and if the teaching advocated had resulted where it has been tried in securing for England Christians devoted to their religion we would heartily re-echo the sentiment. But what are the facts? At the very Synod to which the article quoted alludes (*vide* the reports), the Rev. Mr. French stated that a personal friend of his, or lay member of the Synod, having qualms of conscience, had informed him that he was not only not a communicant, but that he did not even attend church. Bishop Bond was in the chair when this statement was made. Some discussion arose

on it, but the subject was allowed to drop, and nothing further appears to have been said or done regarding it. Now, does it not seem strange indeed that in the Synod itself, where appeals were made on behalf of Home Missions, a heathen like Mr. French's friend should have a voice and a vote, right in the heart of Anglican evangelization? Or was this singular individual something like Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was accused in a like assembly of never having been baptised, and who with rare but corrosive humor assured his accusers that he knew, for his mother told him, that he had not only been baptised but vaccinated! Doubtless His Grace intended in this way to rebuke the pharisaical spirit of those who sought to test his Christianity on rumor and at the same time give them a hint that his Protestantism took more stock in a surgical operation than in a ceremonial observance.

But if Christian teaching, as pursued by Anglican methods, is "the handmaid of civilization," how does it come that Christianity has been abandoned altogether where that teaching has reached its greatest perfection? Miss Knatchbull-Hugessen, an English lady who has achieved first rank among writers on social and economical questions, stated not long ago that at Newham College, Cambridge, the highest establishment of female learning in England, all the lady graduates were either Positivists or Agnostics. The ladies educated at this college are the cream of English Protestant intelligence, and this is the result of that system of teaching which our contemporary calls upon its readers to support and maintain. A still greater authority, Mr. Gladstone, in *Juventus Mundi*, compares the Protestantism of England with the religion of the Greeks at a period when he said that "religion had become the jest of philosophers and men of the world, the tool of priests and the bugbear of the vulgar."

With testimony like this as to what modern Protestantism is, how can we regard its propagation with anything but alarm. And when in our own land we see Anglican bishops and clergymen of other Protestant sects advocating violence and breathing the utmost fury of fanaticism that language was capable of uttering, is it possible for any one who really believes that "Christianity is the handmaid of civilization" to look upon the spread of so pernicious a system without the deepest apprehension. The fact, however, appears to be that modern Protestantism has drifted into Agnosticism, and is quite prepared to allow the widest latitude in doctrine and conduct, so long as the forms are complied with.

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CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

Messrs. John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, have just issued the works of Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey in a beautiful series of elegantly printed and bound volumes. It is not necessary for us to introduce a writer of so well earned a fame and splendid talents to readers of *THE POST*. To her prolific pen the Catholic literature of America owes much of its achievements. In her particular line as a story writer she excels the ordinary novelist by immeasurable degrees, for she finds enough in the passions and follies of human nature for winning the attention and touching the hearts of her readers without indulging in those wild excursions into regions of extravagant prurency. Grace of sentiment, purity of thought and diction are her chief characteristics. In these days young people and old folks, too, will read novels. The love of the marvellous, the desire to get away from the hum-drum affairs of everyday life, urge them to fly to romance for relief. It is, therefore, a wise provision that works like those of Mrs. Dorsey should be available. Any of the series will afford delightful reading, and we would advise those who are making up their library for seaside or country amusement to secure these stories by Mrs. Dorsey. The volumes before us are entitled "Adrift," "The Heiress of Lurginnon," "Beth's Promise," "Ada's Trust," "Warp and Woof," "Palma," "The Old House in Glenar." Most of these have appeared in the *Arc Maria* magazine. Good books are the most lasting and perfect friends. They are ever at command and never offended at neglect. They are always ready to soothe, amuse, instruct. The following letters will convey better than we can the high character of Mrs. Dorsey's works:

Mr. Anna H. Dorsey, Dear Madam:—Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has shown his high appreciation of your services to Catholic literature by bestowing on yourself and your works his Apostolic Benediction, and to the benediction of the Holy Father I most cordially add my best blessing.

JAMES GIBSON, Bp. of Baltimore.

I would be pleased to see the project carried out, and would recommend the books warmly to our institutions, and subscribe to two copies at least.

S. V. RYAN, Bp. of Buffalo.

We heartily echo this from the *Baltimore Catholic Mirror*—"That Mgr. McManus may be preserved for many years of usefulness in the field which his apostolic labors have made to bloom with a thousand evidences of the good works of his hands, will be a prayer fervently breathed upon the lips of countless numbers of Catholics who are conversant with the history of his services to the cause of religion in Baltimore."

SATURDAY'S "GRIP" is the best number of that most popular of Canadian periodicals. Three cartoons are devoted to the great movement for Unrestricted Reciprocity, all of them presenting in a forcible manner the wisdom and necessity of swooping away the barbaric customs line between this country and the United States. Grip always echoes the prevailing sentiment of the people. We, therefore, hail his advocacy of the new movement as one of the surest signs of its coming success.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

To the Editor of *The Post*:—
SIR,—Happening to read in the *Star* of June 11th an interesting account of the French Canadian Evangelization Society, and the following reflections occurred to me. If you think them worthy of a place in your columns they are at your service.

The report was presented by the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, and commences as follows:—"The board call special attention to the fact that recent and current events show the urgent necessity of prosecuting the work of French evangelization on a much larger scale than heretofore. Romanism is undeniably strengthening itself in many ways and becoming alarmingly aggressive on this continent," &c. Allow me to ask, in the first place, who are the aggressors in this French Canadian Evangelization Society? The Roman Catholic clergy never solicited their assistance or co-operation. Their flocks composed but one fold, under one shepherd, as our Lord prayed them to become. "Be you one, as the Father and I are one." Who is it, I ask again, who comes to sow the seeds of division in the hearts of the French? Who is the enemy, that cometh like a thief in the night, that entereth the sheep-fold, not by the door, but over the fence? It is the Rev. Dr. MacVicar and the F. C. E. Society. It is written "How can the people hear without a preacher, and how can they believe unless he be sent?" The Rev. Dr. MacVicar and the F. C. E. Society are not sent. They are like the false teachers described by the prophet:—"I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran; I have not sent these seers, yet they prophesied." Jeremiah, chap. xxiii., v. 21. If they were sent by God, assuredly they would know their message, but they do not. They will tell you that the Bible, the Word of God. How do they know that the Bible is the Word of God, in preference to the Koran or the Mahometan or the Vedas of the Hindoo? In both the latter are excellent precepts of morality. But, as I remarked above, they do not know their message. I feel inclined to say that the ways and everywhere be the same as it is in the Catholic Church. But being of human origin, the mere result of private judgment, it must, and does, continually vary. As a natural consequence, we have a perfect babel of sects—Presbyterians, Old and New Lights, Baptists, and even an Episcopal, Unitarian, Quaker, Methodist of different sects, Salvationists, etc., and it is to promote these bastard forms of Christianity throughout the world, (for God cannot be their father,—He is one and truth is one), that hundreds of thousands, and millions, of dollars are annually squandered by a generous British and American public. The sum total of the money expended in publishing French Canadiana with the view of religious discord is not less than \$43,256, "being \$1,000 in excess of preceding year's receipts,"—inclusive, I suppose, of the magnanimous Chin-qua's promissory (!) note of \$50.

I have already mentioned the name of Dr. MacVicar, but I feel inclined to mention the name of three other gentlemen of that name. Three years ago—it may be four—Rev. Mr. MacVicar No. 1 congratulated the French Evangelization Society in the following terms: "That whereas, 40 years ago there was not a single Protestant French Canadian in Lower Canada, they have numbered in the present day 30,000." Rev. Dr. MacVicar No. 2 reduces that number considerably. The following is his report:—"The reports of the preaching stations show that 238 members were received during the year, with few exceptions, on profession of faith. There are under the control of the board, twenty-five churches and twenty-eight mission stations, with a Sabbath school of 2,650 and 1,238 church members." From this statement, it appears, in the first place, that the increase during the past three or four years, has been steadily and alarmingly downwards; secondly, that the average congregation at each of the twenty-five churches and twenty-eight mission stations, is only 100 and 16. It is not my intention to question the reverend gentlemen's figures. I will merely state that I never observed more than twenty to issue from Russell Hall at the close of Sunday morning service, and seldom above six. Thus, upon reviewing the operations of the French Evangelization Society during the period of half a century, we may well exclaim with the Latin poet:

Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

Chiniquy offered to do the work thoroughly for \$30,000. Most probably he received that, and, perhaps, thrice that amount; yet the apostasy of his fellow countrymen, which he proposed to effect through that instrumentality, is further off than ever. It is then not unreasonable on the part of Rev. MacVicar No. 2 to express alarm at the "ever increasing strength of Romanism;" his array of bishops, archbishops and cardinals, his army of priests, nuns and friars, armed at all points to defend their flocks from the ravens wolves who would rob them of their faith. And what do these self-styled apostles pretend to give their victims in return for the loss of faith and the loving authoritative voice of the church? An emasculated, feeble, and a hundred of tracts. One would naturally suppose that after the failure of their abortive Protestant missionary efforts in all parts of the world to convert the heathen by the distribution of Bibles and a lavish expenditure of untold millions of gold, they would at least have had the good sense to refrain from their bestiality in one God, and to prefer their own idols, their own devices and their own worship of the true God. "They shall be like an oak with the leaves falling off, and as a garden without water; their strength—their liver and gut—their bibles and tracts, their soup—their hair and pork—shall be as the strength of the ashes of tow, and their work as a rick."

A. G. G.

LETTER FROM KINGSTON.

To the Editor of *The Post*:—
SIR,—The tourist or traveller who contemplates visiting the beautiful scenery of the Thousand Islands and even reaching the great town, cannot do much better than call and spend at least a short time in the thriving and picturesque village of Gananoque, whose natural facilities as a manufacturing location, as well as its attractions as a pleasure resort, are unrivalled in Ontario. This place, which was first settled by United Empire Loyalists from the United States, still retains much of the conservatism and thrift of that class to which its founders belong. The excellent water power furnished by the Gananoque River has been extensively taken advantage of for manufacturing purposes, and in this respect the efforts of the settlers have been largely successful. The number of capitalists from the other side of the St. Lawrence.

For every one already here there are ample facilities, and for a dozen more. During the summer season the number of visitors to the magnificent scenery of the surrounding islands is very large, and many of them camp for months at a time, making Gananoque the source of supplies for this class of business could be largely augmented by the erection of a first-class summer hotel of extensive proportions, which might doubtless be made a paying enterprise. The Catholics of this mission number about 1,000 persons. St. John's Church, which is in charge of the Rev. Father Horan, has done service for nearly half a century. It is still quite presentable and was considered in its time to be one of the architectural features of the place. It is, however, inadequate to present requirements and a new church and separate school building are to be erected shortly. Among the landowners of this locality who have resided here during a quarter of a century may be mentioned Mr. Matthew Chevers, the courteous and gentlemanly churchwarden, also Messrs. L. O'Neill and Brophy. *The Post* has numerous readers in this locality, but should have a great many more. Visitors to the lake and mine lands of the "Provincials," and the landlord and his house good place to put up at. GILGILL.

THIRD ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC PARISHIONERS OF ST. ANNE'S PARISH, MONTREAL.

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, with the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, and under the personal direction of the Rev. Rector, M. St. Pierre.

SATURDAY, 9th July, 1887.

The steamer "CANADA," which has been chartered for the occasion, will leave the Richelieu Company from Montreal on the 8th inst., and will make the entire trip.

NO CHANGE OF BOATS AT QUEBEC.

Tickets—Adults, \$2.00; Children, \$1.00.

Tickets may be obtained from the Committee of Management, and also in the Society of St. Anne's Church, St. Anne's Square, Montreal.

The plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of Ottawa street, on SUNDAY, the 2nd inst., from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., and on Wednesday and Friday Evenings there may be secured.

Applications by mail from country districts for Tickets and Brochures addressed to the Secretary, P. O. Box 2098, will be attended to.

T. J. QUINNAN, Secretary of Committee.

BRITISH LION VS. ROMAN LION

To the Editor of *The Post*:—

Queen Victoria represents, or is the person meant by the term *British Lion*.

Pope Leo may with propriety be denominated the *Roman Lion*.

The Queen rules over one-fifth the population of the globe as his faithful subjects.

The Queen is a temporal sovereign.

The Pope is the highest spiritual ruler.

The Queen has jurisdiction over the body.

The Pope has the guidance of souls.

The Queen represents the weaker or gentler sex.

The Pope personifies man—the lord of creation.

The Queen enforces her laws by physical force.

The Pope uses moral weapons.

The Queen's arms are physical.

The Queen's arms are intellectual and moral.

The Queen is the true Defender of the Faith, and will defend it with his very life.

The Queen has been 50 years upon the throne.

The Pope has spent 50 years in the Sacerdotal office.

The Queen demands and expects her subjects to love their country and the royal family.

The Pope inculcates the love of God, and the love of our neighbors for His sake.

CHIC.

POLITICAL.

(From the *Quebec Chronicle* of June 25.)

Whatever faults the Local Government may have, certainly its members cannot be charged with having ignored the old country element in the distribution of any patronage which may have taken place. The present is not an out-let of the term, sent in out and out supporters to the side of Mr. Mercier. True, it elected Dr. Cameron, but Dr. Cameron though an old time Liberal threw over the traces just before dissolution, on the Riel question, and the Nationalists had no love for Mr. Mercier. He consented with the Conservatives, and though his election was in his early days at the last, he did enough, from a political point of view, to put himself outside of the golden pale, for a time at least. The Hon. David A. Ross joined the ministry on the change of Government, and nominally represents the Protestants in the Cabinet to-day. But it is a satisfactory circumstance, in the eyes of the old country element, that Mr. Mercier has done a good deal, since his advent to power, in the way of conciliation. He has not given everything to his French-Canadian friends, though, we suppose, the temptation to do so may have been very strong. By his side, the name of a mentor, let us suppose,—for we know nothing of the matter,—to be added, has been the Hon. James McShane, a Roman Catholic, and the staunch friend of the old country element, whether Protestant or Catholic. Mr. McShane entered the Cabinet, it may be admitted, under the onus of a certain prejudice. He was known to be a thorough-going man of the people, and a Roman Catholic from conviction and training. As a Cabinet minister, however, he developed the qualities of a remarkable quality. He soon proved his capacity for hard work, and he has certainly administered the important department under his charge with zeal and real business ability. As far as we can see, he has given fair play all round. He is open-handed and liberal in his dealings with men, and we should think that Mr. Mercier had in him a strong lieutenant. In his chief, he has yielded to no man, so far as we are able to judge, and, as a staunch party man. But he is certainly stronger than his party, for Montreal, Quebec, which returns him to Parliament, is a strong Conservative constituency and yet he elects year after year the "People's" party, and shows by its action that it is proud of its choice. Mr. McShane's principal vice is that he is too open. He speaks as he thinks. But no one doubts his honesty of purpose, his sincerity of mind, or his perfect fearlessness of action. He cannot be taken as he is a real man of the people. In the present, in this age of the growth of radical and democratic ideas, he has just become the legitimate development. Too much in the way of higher statesmanship cannot be expected of him. He probably makes no claim in that direction. But he can claim to be an off-hand politician of excellent quality. He has the capacity, a man of ideas and of action, and strictly honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men. Men of his stamp are as much needed in a Government these days as men of a more showy sort. He has a field in which he may operate with success, and though the *Chronicle* is not an ardent supporter of the Government of which he is a member, it has no hesitancy in thus expressing its opinion of Mr. James McShane and the work which he has so far done. In the selection of the personnel of his Cabinet, certainly the Premier has displayed very good judgment.

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE.

The humor which jokes of things which other men and women deem sacred is not the gentleman of good conduct or the wisdom of good thought. Folly wears its cap so that it may be a fair mark for ridicule, and shakes its bells to attract attention; but the humblest prayer is entitled to respect, be it ever so absurd in its expression, and the Church should have only the unsolicited steps and the reverent head. It takes a boor to tread cruelly upon human suffering, and a jackass to loosen the sod and browns contentedly upon the shrubbery of the grave; and as between a man who has regard for brutality and meanness there can be but one proper choice.—*From Judge.*

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. E. BERNHARDT, of New York. A Montrealer is a highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Beware of cheap imitations. Should not be taken for more than 10¢.

IF THEY GET BACK ALIVE

(Air "Bad Luck to this Marching") THOMAS S. CLARY IN DUBLIN "NATION"

Bad luck to your fumbler, the Lodges are grinning... To think you'd go wastin' your powder and ball...

A SESSION'S WORK

The Acts Passed by Parliament During the Last Session.

The following are the acts assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor-General...

An act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue. An act respecting the Oxford Junction and New Glasgow branch of the Intercolonial Railway...

DR. MCGLYNN'S CASE. New York, June 21.—The forty days granted to Rev. Father McGlynn by the Pope, during which to appear at Rome and answer for his failure to obey the order of January 17, summing him to Rome, will expire on July 2...

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Louisiana State Lotteries...

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1865 for 25 years by the Legislature...

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

TRAVEL VIA Burlington Route. Through Trains with Dining Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches...

I GURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time...

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

Table listing ship names, tonnage, and commanders for the Allan Line. Includes ships like the 'Parliament', 'Sardinian', 'Polynesian', etc.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sorghum makes an excellent fodder, either when fed green or cut and cured like common corn and then fed out as wanted.

An act to amend the act respecting the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company. An act to amend the act respecting the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

THE SUPPLY BILL. Then the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor-General as follows:—

APES AS WORKERS. It was reported by telegraph the other day (says the New York Star) that Mr. Parkes, a farmer at Kingston, Kentucky, had succeeded in training seven large monkeys or apes to work in his hemp fields...

BRISTOL'S PILLS. The Invaluable Remedy for Biliousness, Dizziness, Dropsy, Indigestion, Flatulence, Headache, etc.

McShane Bell Foundry. File and Grade of Bells, Cast-iron and Steel for Churches, Colleges, Towns, etc.

REMEMBER. That the presence of Generals in the ranks of the Army and Navy, who are in charge of the destinies of the nation...

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Colleges, Towns, etc.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean...

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THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean...

CELESTIALS. A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE. IS THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Colleges, Towns, etc.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean...

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

