

ENGLAND.

I have to-day returned from a trip of a few days' duration, over ground already made somewhat familiar to your readers in my letter of some months ago. I have skirted the New Forest—though I have not this time penetrated its depths. Indeed just now is rather early for such adventure: as the ground—never too dry in a boggy, pastured place, just now is still so moist, that it is fast by the heels. Add to this, that in spite of the early promise of spring, we have had cold winds blowing for a month past, which have effectively retarded the opening of the buds, and have kept the trees almost in their winter undress. No, with all its wonders and charm, the New Forest is not so attractive at present as I saw it, or as if doubts will be when a few genial days shall have dressed the trees in a novel and more magnificent attire. Portsmouth: just touch and away again—hunch, and a peep at the family straws, and your special occupants of the family stove, and you are off again, to the magnificent

A stern looking gentleman fit for the Queen's drawing room, so fanciful was his garb, and, as he walked, his hands were clasped behind his back. "Duds" slung across his broad shoulders, his feet on the breeze and his lithe stride became the color of mahogany: yet still bright and shining, as if he had just stepped from the water for a tavern that will satiate his notions of comfort (and perhaps respectability): for he is that first-looking fellow, with a clear open face and a pair of eyes that are as blue as the sky. He is working his way along Landport towards Agnes Weston's Sailors Home. It is no wonder that he looks so comfortable as a regular tavern-oldest here so; and if Jack brings up at the Home, he will find himself safe, and well cared for by the good people of the Home and its movements. But 'Poor Jack' had better make haste: for even in the few moments that he is in the street, here come a couple of "duds" in the shape of a pair of "duds" (blue, it is midday; but in Portsmouth the land-ladies—male or female—do not limit their "duds" to the color of the sky). He can hardly be said to call under false colors: these sea-pirates who are now naming the

“Poor Jack,” for though he died on their knees, he was nearly as hearty a sportsman as the noblest of his race, and his death was not their own; that it gives full warning and announcement to all as to their character and object. Let us hope ‘Poor Jack’ will go to his long sleep before he is overpowered by the coming craft.

Turning back to the railway station, an hour or so about the coast, brought me to

ARUNDEL.

From the place which hitherto I had only passed through, but where I had often longed to see the country nearly by itself, I had a path for me, and as one of the prettiest show-places in England. It claims this standing partly on account of its natural beauty of situation and aspect, and partly on account of the fine scenery improved by the wealth and taste of the generations of the Dukes of Norfolk. The sharp range of the South-downs or hills, here and there, is a fine and beautiful landscape, which merely loses itself in the sea: visible only about three miles off. The sides of the hill are covered with a thick growth of trees, which I have the unfamiliar smell of Autumn. For the hollow oaks are bursting into leaf, and they are numerous as to almost extinguish all other trees. The grass is green, but the leaves are brown, and the silvery gray are not lacking to the scene. The hill is crowned by the graminaceous of Arundel Castle, which is still the same, and the old building is a ruin of red sandstone and petresque. Part is perhaps of the twelfth century or two old, but still strong and firm, while here on the southern side the walls and battlements are of the sixteenth century, and stuck on—like a patch—on the older portion of the building. Westward from the castle we enter a park, soon to find our way to the old house, which is a ruin of red stone, and the “the Hanger” (a wood which clothes the western slope) on our right hand, and now as we wind along an upward path we find we are on a hill, and the view is a fine one. The hills are below, and whose waters just now are showing a grand variety of light and shade, of

observable signs of blue and green and gray
of blended tints. The terrace above the
upper surface. Along the terrace some gorged
peacocks are screaming their prease of
approaching rain, while down on the margin
of the cleared area, a few deer, antelope
and cattle which Ansell so loves to paint, are
which gave character to more than one beau-
tiful picture in last year's "Academy." Behold
the lake rises clear background of white
clouds, and the brilliant sunbeams shining
down the May season. It was little more than
dimly I had, but I came away with a sharp
and clear mental photograph of one of the loveliest
scenery in England. But it had not done with Arndel,
I found I found myself

IN THE WOODS

Inside the park, and on the south-east of the
estate. Here was something new: felled trees
were mostly oak, and denuded of its bark,
sprung all around. And presently, as my com-
panion and myself stand sheltering from
the driving rain under a large forest path,
we hugazon drawn by two giant horses in
splendid condition. The waggon is piled high
with the bark stripped from the fallen oak, and
is being hauled off to the mill at the foot of
Duke of Norfolk. Arndel. It strikes one as
strange as a little incongruous, but I re-
member that traffic in the produce of the so-
called sort of commercial business which has been
known as "English Duke!" And forthwith my friend
conversation begins to turn on the owner of

upon him and of the same upon its wife. A man of such a rank and position would be expected to have some entailed estates, producing some two hundred thousand pounds a year. Yet he appeared to be in present need of money, and exercising a privilege which the entail gave him, of cutting and selling the surplus timber. The process is going on now: it is supposed to be to "thin" the trees, and it is doing so with vengeance. Let the duke no spendthrift, but a man of great energy and business, is, as I have said, married man, with a single child.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES!

As to the general enquiry, and the answer, generally supposed to be satisfactory, is that "the church" gets a full share of the princely revenues of the Duchy of Norfolk. I can quite believe it, knowing somewhat of the pilgrimages to famous shrines, which have been made in the past, and which are still made in this country. The Duchess was brought up a Protestant.

But he joined the Church of Rome on the occasion of her marriage. For some years he lived in the city, and the Duke and his wife gave an heir to the dukedom. And so the mother visited and vowed at the famous Lourdes grotto, and lo! was a living child born. But the mother thought there had been some mistake, for the child was not the same. The child was given in answer to her invocation of the Virgin. It was blind; and weak in other ways. People say that the poor mother received the blow as an expression of the angels' disapproval of her flight from the Protestant faith; but, if there were, indeed, any breach with the new faith had professed, it was soon healed. For presently a new pilgrimage was founded, and the Duke and the church gave money on the visit of little Mary. There was again offered by votive offerings made to procure the healing of the poor child. But alas! was in vain, the child at three or four years old still blind and weak. The mother was distressed. It is a sad story in many of its aspects of the least mournful being that if the child lives he will inherit this most beautiful estate among others, and it can never be to him anything more than a curse.

THE LITTLE TOWN

And now I am a little disappointed in my respect. I took it for granted that with the English dominance the family were in the hands of the small, employ of land, and dispensers of good things generally. I should find population that would be almost solid Roman Catholic. But I find that scarcely half the family faith. True, a splendid Romanist church shares with the castle the glories of the hill, but there are also an Anglican church, and chapel

longing to most of the leading denominations, and these are fairly well attended. And now down the hill I hurry to the station. Past the row of inns and sleepy shops, past a fair proportion of the tradesmen, sleeper still, standing in knots to discuss the morning paper which have just arrived. Past the town itself and over the bridge, past gardens and fields, till the train from Portsmouth is caught just in time. In about two hours I have covered the distance, and I have been conversing with a number of people, and have been most interested discussing my own time. What I find here in London, what Parliament is doing, or about to do, or about not to do, must reserve for another communication.

V. V.

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Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	34,500
" " DAILY WITNESS	78,899
" " MESSENGER	51,300
Total	164,699

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1884.

A VOICE FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

A subscriber writes from Trinity, Nfld., as follows:—"Newfoundlanders, as a rule, are not much for newspapers, but the *Witness* is gaining ground here, and why should it not? We consider it the best and cheapest paper printed, and would not be without it on any account." We are glad to say that the circulation of the *Weekly Witness* is larger by about three thousand copies than it was at this time last year, numbering now 35,000 subscribers. By a little effort on the part of its friends we see no reason whatever why this paper's subscription list should not be augmented to 50,000 at least during the present year. Our subscribers are continually telling us how much they appreciate the *Witness* and, if they do so themselves, others would, most probably, appreciate it also had they but the chance to see it. We will send sample copies with pleasure to any address which may be indicated to us. We shall be pleased to hear from any who would like to give time to canvassing for it.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

Some of the mountain canals of Switzerland derive their whole wealth from the magnificent roads which pass through them and which are frequented by travellers and tourists. Anything that would lessen the attractiveness and comforts of one pass would call to be neglected in favor of others. So well do the authorities understand this that they bend their whole energies on keeping the roads in good condition and all who have crossed the Alps know how well this is done. Canada is precisely similarly placed. From Chicago and Duluth to the sea we have the great waterway of the continent, and all our prosperity depends on the commerce which passes through it. Our study ought to be to encourage that commerce; our policy has been to strangle it. Enormous duties are placed on all imports, so that our own direct commerce and exchange are put under the most grievous disabilities, and serious tolls are laid on all that passes through our waterway. The St. Lawrence route has with all its natural advantages been for many years running a losing race with the enormous concentration of capital and business which drew trade to New York. It has been steadily falling behind. Its only chance of recovery is to remove every shackle and strain every nerve to draw enough of the traffic this way to bring up its volume to an amount that will enable us to compete successfully. The New York route has lately been relieved of its canal tolls, an advantage in its favor that under the circumstances is simply fatal to ours, and we can easily put off our only chance of safety until it shall be forever too late. The *Gazette's* information is that instead of removing the Canadian canal tolls at once our Government is shilly-shallying with an experimental reduction of one-half. We hope it is misinformed. One would think from the arguments that have been used against the remission of the tolls that every dollar made by ship owners and forwarders was so much injury to Canada. If ship-owners make money at this port, we shall have the trade; if

they make more at other ports, they will have it. One would also sometimes be led to suppose that any business brought to Montreal was a positive injury to all the other cities along the route, and that they would rather strangle the St. Lawrence route altogether than that any more business should be done at Montreal. It is the old story of the stomach and the members again. The only possible result of this stranglehold policy is the decay of Canadian commerce and a final dependence of the whole country on its wealthier neighbor. Indeed a country so full of petty jealousies can hardly claim to have any national existence to lose.

The Government has decided to reduce the canal tolls one half. The *Gazette* does not support the action of the Government in the matter, though it is careful not to embarrass it by outspoken disapproval or urgent appeal for reconsideration. The *Toronto Mail*, which also contained the announcement, published a double leader, and, we suppose, an inspired defence of the Government's action. Let us look into the defence. First of all, it is clear that the Government has no confidence in the abolition of the tolls as a remedy for the inactivity of our grain-carrying trade. It appears, according to the *Mail*, that "Mr. Miall, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, investigated the question of the effect of that toll upon the 'transport of the grain through Canadian canals, and after examining a number of statistics bearing upon the point, came to the conclusion that the abolition of the tolls would have no appreciable effect in turning the grain carrying trade into the St. Lawrence route.' Mr. Miall, then, is the 'expert' spoken of by Sir John Macdonald, who would thoroughly examine the question and report upon it, and it is owing to his unfavorable report that the petition of the Corn Exchange Association is not granted. Mr. Miall's opinion carries more weight with the Government, it would appear, upon questions affecting the grain trade of the Dominion than the opinions of the very men who have built up the grain trade of Canada, and who have placed Canada in the fourth or fifth place among the shipping nations of the world. Mr. Andrew Allan after a life long experience as a member of a successful firm, surely understands the shipping necessities of Canada better than Mr. Miall. Surely when Mr. Allan's opinion is backed by that of Mr. Cramp, an agent of the second greatest Canadian ship company, it should carry some weight. Mr. Hugh McLennan, a successful grain shipper and grain carrier for many years, surely should know something about the grain-carrying trade of Canada. Mr. Mitchell, also one of the greatest grain shippers of Canada, might be supposed to have some knowledge of the business. Will Mr. Miall set up his own opinion against the opinion of such men, or is it a fact that the Government really attaches more weight to his opinion as an 'expert' than to the unanimous opinion of these men? We refuse to believe it. There is some miserable, petty, sectional, suicidal jealousy somewhere which carries more political weight with the Government than does the greatest port of the Dominion, which is too servile altogether in its support of the Government. But there are other obstacles in the way of the Government complying with the request of the Canadian grain-dealers and shippers, and these the *Mail* voices: "There are many difficulties in the way of the total abolition of canal tolls. The 'canals have cost large sums of money,' paid by the people of Canada. If the tolls are abolished for Canadian shippers, they must also be abolished for American shippers, for whose benefit the people of Canada would, in such case, be paying 'money in order to assist them to become 'rivals of the Canadian wheat growers' under more advantageous conditions than 'Canadians would enjoy. It would never do to remove in perpetuity the tolls now received, because the free use of our 'canals by Americans might in the future be an available consideration for some 'treaty concession on the part of the 'United States to Canada.' The arguments of the Government are so mixed and muddled by the writer that it is necessary to state them first so that they can be understood before answering them. The canals have cost the Canadian people much money, and if they are made free the Canadian people will have been taxed in order to make a cheap route for American grain, and a profitable way for American carriers. This must be what the *Mail* means, for it cannot possibly believe what it says, namely, that 'American shippers' are competitors against 'Canadian grain growers.' The 'shipping' or rather 'carrying' and growing questions are distinct. In the first place, the tolls would not be abolished for American shippers. The Government can levy tolls upon all grain passing through the Welland canal, and then if it is carried via Oswego and the Erie canal the American shipper will have paid tribute to the Canadian canal; but if the grain comes down through the St. Lawrence canal to be shipped from Canadian ports, then the tolls can be refunded. That is, the proposal of our grain shippers who can be relied upon to secure their own interests without giving undue advantage to their competitors. Then as to the advantage to the American grain grower. Canada does not propose to abolish her canal tolls in order to give lower rates than those of the Erie Canal, but only to cut them down to the level of the Erie rates which are over one and a quarter cent lower than the Canadian rate. The American grain will be carried quite as cheaply anyway, as the railway competition forces the canal rates down as low as they can be forced by our canals. What our grain shippers want is to make our rates as low as theirs in order that by a more direct and quicker route we may reap the benefits of our natural advantages in a fair share of the trade. The more American grain that is shipped from this port, the lower will be the grain rates and the better, therefore, for the Canadian wheat grower, who will have that advantage. If only our own wheat is shipped by Canadian lines, then the rates will be higher than if we had in addition a large share of the American grain trade. The

Government proposes, according to its organs, to cut down the rates one-half as an experiment which, if successful, will be made permanent. We would point out that if the experiment is not successful, it will not prove that the views of the delegation were wrong. In order to prove them wrong the Government can only adopt their proposal fully and abolish the tolls. If the half measure does not succeed it will only share the fate of most half measures and consequences, and the Government only will be responsible for the failure.

The Government has officially informed the Corn Exchange Association of the passage of an order-in-council authorizing the reduction for this summer of the canal tolls from twenty cents to ten cents per ton on all grain shipped for Montreal or any other Canadian port east of Montreal. To adopt a new policy such as is involved in abolishing the tolls is within its power, but it is not expedient or proper without the authority of Parliament. When the Canadian Pacific Railway Company demanded that a new policy with regard to it be adopted the Government did not wait for even a few months to consult Parliament, but at once guaranteed the Canadian Pacific stock. When the grain trade of the Dominion is involved, however, the Government is very solicitous about the authorization of Parliament. If Sir John Macdonald was determined to free the canals, it is not to be supposed that the present House would willingly ratify his act. But if it were necessary that Parliament should be consulted, why did the Government request the Corn Exchange Association not to send a delegation or press the matter during the session, when it appears it was necessary that it should be done? However, a half loaf is better than no bread. It is hoped that the Harbor Board will be authorized by the Government to remit the wharfage dues upon grain, the most of which never passes over the wharves at all, but is simply transferred from the barge in which it came from Kingston, to the hold of the ship in which it will be carried to Europe. A loss of revenue to the harbor can hardly result, as without some steps being taken to promote the carrying trade in grain, there will be a falling off in traffic both ways and a corresponding falling off in the revenue. The Harbor Board meets to-day, and will, it is hoped, take action. Its action will have, however, depend largely upon the views of the Government.

CASTOR VIRTUE IN OFFICE.

Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar. Mr. Joly has penetrated the fair skin of the Ross-Tailon Government with an exceedingly sharp and searching instrument it must be confessed, and he has revealed most unmistakably that it is only the Chapeau-Senechal Government under another name. When Chapeau and Senechal had squeezed the Quebec Treasury dry, had thrown it aside like a sucked orange, and had left for the plump orange of the Dominion Treasury, Mr. Mousseaux was appointed by them as their successor. Mr. Beaubien and many other Conservatives professed to be scandalized with the exceedingly corrupt way in which Chapeau and Senechal had disposed of the North Shore Railway. They united their forces to those of the Liberals and within a year they overthrew Mr. Mousseaux. His disgrace and overthrow, they declared, Mr. Mousseaux owed solely to his defence of the scandalously corrupt administration and sale of the railway. When Mr. Mousseaux was sent off into the wilderness with the sins of the Chapeau-Senechal regime upon his devoted head, a government was to arise which had no sympathy with that corrupt administration. It was to contain prominent members of the Castor party which had brought about the ruin of Chapeau's successors and friends. The Government was to be a severely pure one which would enquire into and expose all the maladministration and corruption of the Chapeau Government, and it would establish an economical regime. The Ross-Tailon-Lynch Cabinet came into existence solemnly pledged to all this. Pure, disinterested, having no connection with the Chapeau Government, they have still been strangely and unaccountably backward about fulfilling their pledge. There is time enough—no need to hurry, they have said. Then a legislative committee is an awkward, short-lived, expensive kind of a thing to enquire into such a matter and besides it might be partisan. Therefore, we will all in good time appoint a royal commission which will solemnly record all that is brought before it, and will not be too embarrassedly eager to get to the bottom of the matter. Then in order that it may not have too much to do, in order that it may be saved the trouble of avoiding evidence on embarrassing points which might give it trouble, we will not require it to investigate Mr. Senechal's relations with Mr. Chapeau prior to the election of 1881, and we will not ask it to find out whether Chapeau and Senechal combined to corrupt the electors and thus secure a majority in the House in favor of Chapeau's selling the railway to Senechal. There can be little public interest in such a question as that, concludes this disinterested pure government of the talents and virtues of all parties. The Honorable Mr. Joly, however, thought otherwise, and he has staked his political existence, his political fame, which constitutes a treasure greater than any other politician of this country can lay claim to, upon his ability to prove, before a committee of the House, that Senechal spent money lavishly, not in one or two countries but in many, to secure the return of a ministry which later on sold him or his nominees the railway at a great sacrifice, and that at the time he spent the money he was administering public funds which have never since been satisfactorily accounted for. Mr. Beaubien and the other Castors, who, before sharing in the sweets of office, were so virtuously indignant at Mr. Chapeau's regime and so anxious to see its corruption exposed, say nothing practical could come of this enquiry. We are of the opinion that nothing practical could come without an enquiry into such points. Can nothing practical come of the House knowing just how many members

were elected by means of Senechal's money, and for the purpose of voting the railway away to him? Who are the members thus elected? Can it be that some of those who denounce Mr. Joly's motion for a committee of enquiry and the majority of those who voted it down have personal reasons for doing so? Mr. Lynch, himself a member of the Chapeau cabinet, should in his own defence have urged an enquiry such as proposed by Mr. Joly. There can only be one conclusion drawn from the refusal of the Ministry to grant the committee of enquiry on the grave charges made upon his full responsibility by the most prominent member of the House, and that conclusion is, that it would result in the implication of certain members of the Government or of certain of its supporters in the crimes charged in the resolutions, and that the Ross-Tailon-Lynch Government have the same reason to conceal and defend the Chapeau-Senechal regime as had the Mousseaux Government. Another conclusion is that the Castors were not indignant at the corruption of the Chapeau party, but were merely hungry for office.

AN HISTORICAL CONTRACT.

One Charlebois was the contractor for the Departmental buildings at Quebec. Although the highest bidder he got the contract, all the lower ones melting away by some process known to clever contractors. The part of broker was played by a well known man named De Beaufort, who was at the time in charge of the Government detective force for the discovery of breaches of the liquor law, the members of which were appointed apparently on the principle of setting a liquor seller to catch a liquor seller. Charlebois gave De Beaufort notes for ten thousand dollars on condition that he should secure him the contract. By some process or other all the other tenders fell through and that of Charlebois remained alone. De Beaufort claimed his money and it was awarded him by the Court which did not enquire into the processes by which the money had been earned. There was evidently a conspiracy to swindle the Government, but into this the Court was not called on to look. Did Mr. De Beaufort buy off the other contractors, or was he in league with the Government men? The latter is plausibly hinted at in the resolution of Mr. Boyer asking for an investigation by the Legislature into the conspiracy. The fact that the public interests had been defeated, or that, at least, a plan was laid to defeat them, would, one would think, have been reason enough for a patriotic government to forward such an enquiry, even if there had been lacking the stronger incentive of having to clear its own skirts from a serious charge. By the vote the other day the Legislature and the Government show, first, that they do not wish to expose the conspiracy, and second, that they do not object to lying under a reasonable suspicion of corruption.

ENGLAND AND THE ARABS.

A sort of euthanasia in England and has spread throughout Anglo-Saxondom, which has as the object of its supreme admiration General Gordon. We can imagine this brave Christian hero's contempt and indignation at such extreme confidence in a fellow man. He would be inclined to set like the younger Lawrence, who had the East Indian native soldiers, who he found had set him up as an object of worship, soundly thrashed. We should not like to insure the safety of the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who is the high priest of the Gordon worship, if General Gordon could get at him. General Gordon is a Parian who has not been afraid to take a man's life, when he thought the occasion demanded it. The *Pall Mall Gazette* boasted, and with some reason, that it was the main influence in having Gen. Gordon sent to Khartoum. It was certain that his influence was such that he would be able to free the liberty loving Arabs and at the same time arrange for the safe withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons. General Gordon's mission has not been unsuccessful. His presence in Khartoum has checked the influence of the Mahdi, and has prevented the garrisons throughout Nubia and the Soudan from becoming panic stricken and surrendering to be cut down by implacable enemies infuriated by long tyranny and rendered fanatics by religious zeal. The history of the Hebrews should make it easy for any to understand how a deliverance from slavery and tyranny is looked for by Arab tribes, through the agency of a prophet sent by God such as they suppose the Mahdi to be. A glance at the features of the pure, mild, refined-looking countenance of the Mahdi, given by the *Illustrated London News* of a few weeks ago, shows that their deliverer is no common impostor, but is probably a man of an extremely religious nature exalted out of himself by the hope of bringing freedom to his people and establishing the Kingdom of the only God among his enemies. His reply to Gordon's message was indicative of his character. "God is with me," said Gordon, "and you had better submit." "God is with us," answered the Mahdi, quite as confidently, "and if you want to have God with you, you should come over to our side." General Gordon has not been able to put down all the rebellion and withdraw the garrisons by conciliation, as he hoped. He has not been able to establish the freedom of the Arabian provinces. The Government wishes him to retire and allow Arabs to settle the rulership for themselves as they seem well able to do. Gordon would apparently acquiesce in this were the principal garrisons rescued. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, after the manner of false devotees, would have the object of its admiration exalted at the expense of the liberty of whole peoples, and even of the principles which governed the life of the object of its admiration. The Jingoes of England support its demands. Thus it is that General Gordon's mission to Khartoum would end were England governed by those who claim to be his peculiar friends in exactly the reverse of what it was intended by himself to accomplish. Instead of the Arabs being freed, they would once more be placed under the heel of the Turk. The Sultan proposes to send troops to the Soudan, but the English Government will only

consent to its doing so on the condition that they shall be under command of the British, who will be able to withdraw them when the work is done. The Government is determined that England will not be guilty of the crime of subjecting the brave and freedom-loving Arabs to the subjection of the Turks. In his latest speech upon the question Mr. Gladstone said:

I put aside for a moment all questions of climate, of distance, of difficulty of enormous charge, and of frightful loss of life. There is something much worse than that involved in the plan of the right hon. gentleman. It would be a war of conquest against a people struggling to be free. ("No," and Ministerial cheers.) And, sir, these are people struggling to be free, and they are struggling rightfully to be free. The right hon. gentleman himself has quoted from General Gordon a passage in which that high minded man justly said, "I am as much attached to the rule as to those who take my side." (Hear, hear.) Why, sir, we hear of the Mahdi and of the emissaries of the Mahdi at Berber and at Dongola. What does that mean? It does not mean that they are men over whom the Mahdi has power. Gen. Gordon, when he went to the Soudan, pointed out to us that the power of the Mahdi was extremely limited, but it means this, that they are men who carry from the Mahdi an invitation to the local tribes of the several districts inviting them to join in a war for freedom, and it is that war which the right hon. gentleman wants England to put down.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Sir Bartle Frere, who has just died at the age of sixty-nine, has been undoubtedly one of the great men on whom England's wide empire depends for its strength. Like very many of these, he obtained his diplomatic and administrative training in India. The India service had always the double advantage of offering a fair field of advancement to men without political influence and of affording constant practice to the highest gifts required by rulers. Frere distinguished himself first in Sindh, where he was succeeded by Outram, as Chief Commissioner, and twice received the thanks of Parliament for his eminent services in the delicate work of keeping that Province under control during the mutiny. He received numerous honors for his services as Governor of Bombay. He was chosen in 1872 to negotiate the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar for the repression of the slave trade, and a year or two later to accompany the Prince of Wales on his progress through India. The conciliatory spirit he manifested on these occasions with such distinguished success, prepared people for his very heroic endeavors to prevent a war with the Kaffirs when, in 1877, he was governor of the Cape Colony and high commissioner for the settlement of native affairs, but did not prepare them for the Jinggo policy which precipitated the Zulu war. This was the only ambiguous spot in his noble and Christian record. He was doing what he could to stave off a war with the Boers when recalled by the incoming Liberal Government.

A MEDIEVAL EXTINGUISHER.

La Verité is a paper which describes all Liberals, scientists and Protestants as Freemasons and all that they do is Freemasonry. This term, indeed, is in its hands the mark of the Beast which it places upon the forehead of every person that does not subscribe to all the tenets of Jesuitism. The other day it read all the scientists into the ranks of Freemasonry, including by name one of Canada's most illustrious sons, and without naming them a number of our leading and devout Catholic citizens. This method of driving everything but abject servility and superstition out of the church is not only very offensive to individuals but very dangerous to the church itself, as it places in an attitude of hostility to it a very large number who are anxious to remain its friends and could only result in making Canada, against its will, so far as its intelligent people are concerned, a nation of freethinkers. M. Monseigneur Fabre has found it necessary to issue a pastoral which has been read in the Catholic churches denouncing those who have given the country a name for universal Freemasonry which is injuring it even at Rome. For our part we seldom hear of Freemasonry except from *La Verité*, which talks about it just as a crazy man raves about some phantom foe. The accusation is meaningless, but the religious persecution which uses it as a sort of thumb-screw with which to torture into submission all who wish to have minds of their own is, if it goes on, calculated to be far-reaching in its effects.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

The Republican party met at Chicago on Saturday for the nomination of a candidate for the presidency, whilst the Democrats await their action in order to decide what course they shall adopt. Of the three leading Republican candidates, Blaine, Arthur, and Edmunds, Mr. Blaine is the most brilliant and popular, but is alike distrusted by business men and reformers. If nominated the party knows he could not be elected. Like so many others in American political history he is altogether too brilliant and too well known to be available. Mr. Arthur has grown immensely in popular favor, and has won golden opinions since he filled the Presidential chair, for executive ability and safe mediocrity, but with all the patronage of his high office and his experience in New York politics as a practical politician, was unable to carry his own state as a candidate, which is the pivotal state in the election, and therefore may be considered ruled out. Senator Edmunds is a statesman of the John Quincy Adams stamp, too high in character, and too cold in temperament to have his name take the convention by storm. The "dark horse" is likely to be Secretary Lincoln, General Hawley, or more probably, some comparatively unknown man. The Democrats, hopelessly divided on the tariff question, find themselves alike without a policy and leader and are obliged to fall back on the old ticket of eight years ago. A live party would bring to the front a live candidate. Mr. Tilden, were he elected, would likely enter on the office like General Harrison or Taylor only to die in it. Were the election that to the office of Supreme Pontiff at Rome his age and infirm health would go far to determine the choice. The party has able and honorable men with a national reputation like that of Senator Bayard and Governor Cleveland, who, in the unsettled state of business, if the Republicans make a blunder at Chicago would command success. It seems to be generally conceded by Americans that their system of quadrennial elections, however beauti-

ful in theory, works badly, affecting credit and business interests with an element of uncertainty, and keeping the whole country unsettled half of the time.

LABOR AND PROGRESS.

The Hoodlum spirit does not meet with much encouragement in Canada. Some time ago a serious riot took place in Ontario between Irish and Italian railway laborers, because the latter had accepted lower wages than the former were willing to work for. It is because the Irish have been willing to do such work at lower wages than English or Scotch people that they have had almost a monopoly of that kind of work. When the Italians or Chinese, however, threaten to undersell the Irish, the latter do not, as the English and Scotch men have done, take to the better kinds of employment, such as farming and handicrafts, which would make them employers of labor, but try by violence to retain their subordinate position. This method failed in Ontario with the Italians as it failed in British Columbia with the Chinese. The Ontario courts have convicted one man of manslaughter, for which he has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and half a dozen others have been imprisoned for shorter terms. In our legislatures, where the vote of the Irish laborers have influence, however, the balance of justice is not likely to be held so evenly. There the Premier and the Government have shown some inclination to encourage the cry that the Chinese must be discouraged, say our Irish legislators, or what is the same thing, those legislators who are dependent upon Irish votes, because the Chinese do not make good citizens; they live in communities, in huts that no European could live in and on food that no European could work upon, and yet they save and send money out of the country. It seems to us that we have heard in the good old times when English navies were fighting Irish navies, very much the same complaints made against the Irish people, and with equal truth. As the Chinese appear to the Irish to be able to live upon rice and rats, so the Irish were accused by the English of living upon potatoes and pigs. The prejudices which were once so active against the Irish have died out, and the English and Scotch are all the better off for the presence of the Irish. So it will be some day with the Irish and the Chinese we hope. The Chinese will become the day laborers, and the Irish the employers of labor. Irish contractors, of whom there are now many, will be even more numerous, and the better trades, agriculture, and the professions, will be more largely recruited from the Irish people. Irishmen would welcome a race of people who are likely to take their places as laborers, and thus make places for them in the more profitable occupations of life.

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

The severest strain which Mr. Gladstone's Government has ever had to bear will be met when it has to defend a promise to retire from Egypt in three years—that is, if such a promise has been made—as announced by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which states that the principle of a disguised multiple contract of Egypt has been accepted by Lord Granville, at the instance of France and Italy. It may prove a great deal more difficult than perhaps it seems to France and Italy for England to retire from Egypt. Mr. Gladstone distinctly stated from his place in the House of Commons that the principle of dual control had been definitely abandoned. What this new nostrum of multiple control may be we do not know, but we conceive it will need to be very much disguised indeed to make it at all workable. The theory of carrying on African governments by European syndicates of nations can never be much more than a theory. England, however, intends to hold her position in Egypt, as Mr. Gladstone said, only by the will of Europe. There is no doubt that the possession of Egypt at the expense of anybody's ill-will, could do England no good. Her influence in the world is spreading with ever-accelerating rapidity through the influence of Englishmen in all climes. Wars and disputes only check that growth. When England is seizing territory with no matter how good an excuse she cannot with much force object to France's marauding propensities. If she can keep her own hands clean she will be able to do more with a frown than she could under other circumstances with a war.

HOW MANY of the tyrants of history have had as big a thing in their hands as the cable pool, which has six lines and not enough of business for one, and which charges fifty cents a word, where something like six cents a word would, it seems, be a paying rate. The whole world is by this conspiracy hindered from using one of the great discoveries of the age except at exorbitant, and to many, impossible, rates. When others undertake to make a new cable, the conspirators directly announce their intention of killing it. There was a time when a petty potentate could have so announced his intention of killing a man who was not subservient to his interests without ruffling the moral sense of the community. The time will come when a proposal to kill a beneficent enterprise because it tramples upon the toes of a monopoly will seem equally monstrous, and a tyranny which assumes, without rebuke, for its private interests to hold the world in chains will be looked back upon as a curious evidence of the primitiveness of our ethical culture.

THE EXISTING EXTRADITION TREATY between Great Britain and the United States is an extremely antiquated and defective arrangement, that for years has hampered the officers of the law, and prevented justice being done very frequently. The only criminals that can be extradited are those accused of murder, theft and forgery, including counterfeiting, and even these criminals are offered, by the provisions of the treaty, plenty of opportunities to escape. So far the Americans have reconciled themselves to the loss of their defaulters and embezzlers over the border. As a result of the late panic in Wall Street,

several gentlemen who know what has become of a large amount of money have vanished from New York, and they are said to be in safe hiding on our side of the border. This may wake up the American National Government to take the matter up, and, if they do, a great change for the better could be easily effected. We presume that Americans, no more than Canadians and Englishmen, wish to have their country made the place of refuge of cheats and embezzlers.

WE PUBLISH to-day another letter from an advocate of the "Chinese must go" theory. His argument seems to be that the immorality of the whites is so great that the Chinese are disgusted with it, and are confirmed in the idea that their own civilization is better than ours. It seems, according to this writer, whom we must be allowed not to believe until we have confirmatory evidence, that white women go to the bad in large numbers because they cannot get housework. This seems to prove what we have gathered from former letters, that householders prefer the Chinese to white girls. If these were such as the letter describes there would be nothing to wonder at. If householders really do, as our correspondent thinks they certainly would, revolt from Chinese cookery, and would prefer white labor, then it is clear that the white girls must prefer the barroom to house service on rates at which a Chinaman grows rich.

SO SUCCESSFUL has Herr Von Bismarck been in his grand policy of sweeping down all provincial barriers that so long sundered Germany, and of making it one country, ruled over by one man, that it is almost impossible to conceive the fact that the Germany of to-day is only a confederation of states, of whom the King of Prussia is the emperor. This is the case, however, and it has so been decided by the highest court in the land. This may be the law upon which the state is founded, but Bismarck's superstructure of imperialism completely overshadows and hides it. The United Germany of to-day is much better than the disunited warring Germany of half a century ago, but it is not pleasant to think of the many bulwarks of freedom, won by hard blows in the past, that have been swept away by the man of iron, resulting, it is to be feared, in the transformation of sound liberalism into socialistic nonsense.

THE "POST" devotes long space to our remarks on Mother Stanley's immoral lottery advertisement. It does not touch on the lottery question, but gives certain details of the kidnapping case on which Mother Stanley would appear to have based her appeal. Of that case we know nothing but what the *Post* tells us, that is nothing but the *ex parte* statements of the complainants, but it is, doubtless, some quarrel over some children between relatives of different creeds, such as are occurring constantly wherever mixed marriages take place. The world is likely to hear of it when religious kidnappings occur, and the courts are likely to do justice. The insulting character of the advertisement was a minor matter. What we referred to was its gambling design.

IN BRAZIL they have never done things exactly as other people have, and in the matter of doing away with slavery they have certainly followed the example of no other people. The system adopted at first was an apprenticeship system, the youths becoming free gradually, and this was followed by a local option system, by which the people of one district or province may, if they so will, free their slaves without paying the slightest attention to what their neighbors do. So complete is the system, that a single slaveholder, a street or square, a city or a province, may abolish slavery at pleasure, and, as a matter of course, the slaveholder whose property adjoins a free province, city, street, or estate, finds that his slaves become less valuable to him than they otherwise would be and is led to do as his neighbor does.

PEOPLE have to bear with each other a good deal in the matter of names, but there seems to be a point beyond which Roman Catholics cannot go. The name Guizot, that of a post-office in Megantic, is an offence to them and they have had it altered to the Sacred Heart of Mary. We do not know how far the Post-office Department has authority over the names of places, but we cannot compliment it on the adoption of this. We can get along with a grotesque array of mythical saints well enough. We are accustomed to it. Some of the most grotesque are in England and Scotland. But supposing some specially devout community, or some community wishing to turn the tables on a Protestant minority, should have its name changed to Sacred Nails of St. Ninian or Sacred Toe of St. Peter, would the department be forced to adopt it?

THE EDITOR of this paper is the recipient of a touching confidence, which he cannot but appreciate. By a circular under the signature of the Rev. Mr. Beaudry, of Joliette, addressed to him, he is invited to subscribe to the erection of a sanctuary dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He is promised, if he forwards twenty-five cents, he will have the title of Ordinary Benefactor. If he gives twelve dollars he will have his name placed with those of many of the faithful in a heart, and hung before a statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The third and highest degree of honor this editor is to have if he gives fifty dollars. Then his name will be carved in marble on the stones of the sanctuary for posterity to wonder at.

THE SUCCESS of the French in Tonquin has apparently spurred them on to settle the Madagascar affair as quickly as possible. So far, they have only bombarded a couple of wretched sea-coast towns, doing no particular damage to the natives, but doing no end of injury to the European traders, and in fact practically ruining a foreign trade that the island's despotic rulers themselves could not destroy, and which promised to civilize the entire island by bringing the natives into contact with Europeans, and giving them an inducement to work. When the French attempt to penetrate into the interior they will have to face the fever, the forest, and a by no means cowardly race of forest warriors.

[illegible]

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CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR
District of Montreal. } COURT.

No. 1777.

Dame's View Court, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Antoine Chartrand, contractor, joiner, the same place, duly summoned to order or justice, plaintiff, vs the said Antoine Chartrand, defendant.

An action to obtain a separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

BEIQUE, MCGOWN & EMARD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Montreal, 10th April, 1884.

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