

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

ALL IN ADVANCE

Daily Witness	30
Weekly Witness	3.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	10
" " " " " "	2.50
" " " " " "	0.00
" " " " " "	11.50
" " " " " "	22.00
Weekly Messenger	3.00
" " " " " "	2.00

TERMS TO MINISTERS AND TEACHERS.
DAILY, 82; WEEKLY, 75c.

These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY.—20c per line first insertion, and 15c per line each subsequent insertion, for large type or cuts. When set in small type, 10c per line each insertion. Contract rates:—1 year, \$3 per line; 6 months, \$2 per line; 3 months, \$1.75 per line.

DAILY.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on pages 1, 2 and 3; 6c per line each subsequent insertion on pages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Deaths and Deaths 25c per insertion. Marriages, 20c. Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is taken.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct Post-Office address with the Province or State. In forwarding remittances register the letter, or procure a Post-Office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves), which can be had at the following rates: \$1 to \$4, 2c., and \$4 to \$10, 5c. When stamps are sent to make up the remittance, the only denominations that are of practical use are 1 cent and 3 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. Order on Boston's Point, N. Y. State. When changing address from one Post-Office to another it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done the change cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions: John Dougall & Son, Witness, Montreal.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS... 32,200
DAILY WITNESS... 75,479
NORTHERN MESSENGER... 59,700
Total... 170,379

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "WITNESS" FOR 1884.

The WITNESS commenced as a weekly in 1846, and as a daily in 1860. Roughly speaking, next year will be the thirty-ninth of the weekly and twenty-fifth of the daily.

During that time it has, with a single eye, advocated every principle of civil and religious liberty, every moral and material reform and every claim of evangelical religion.

It has seldom fought on the popular side, but always, it is hoped, on the winning one. It has never been able to claim the sympathies of the majority, for the causes it advocates have always had most need of vigorous defence just when they had fewest defenders. On one ground or another it has been its lot and still is to be at variance with most people.

In the light of these facts, the kindness shown it has been surprising. Honest people, even where they differed from it, have recognized its high aims, and it has held its own very fairly, alike against the subsidized organs of party and the weathercocks that are always found pointing towards the source of the latest breeze of popularity.

There have been added more recently the NORTHERN MESSENGER now in its nineteenth year, and the WEEKLY MESSENGER now in its second year.

The present circulation of these papers is:—

DAILY WITNESS	13,300
WEEKLY WITNESS	32,200
NORTHERN MESSENGER	52,660
WEEKLY MESSENGER	6,840
	105,000

This success has been due to two causes, first, to the fact that in all their publications the publishers have generally taken the lead in the matter of cheapness, and secondly, they have had the hearty support of the best people everywhere.

Ministers have regarded these papers as their best allies, and many Christians and patriots have considered the introduction of wholesome reading into families as the best work they could do for the benefit of their neighborhoods. This support has been altogether outside of that rendered by politicians, who, from interested motives, often go to great trouble and expense to force their party organs in among the voters.

We ask all our friends for a renewal of their good-will and of their efforts in behalf of this paper, and to take time, as the saying is, by the forelock in its behalf. They will find, in recommending it to their friends, the Question and Answer Department, which has recently developed considerable life and which is carefully edited, a useful inducement.

The following are our terms for this year:—

To ministers actually in service, and to teachers actually teaching in public schools and sending with their subscription the name of the school in which they are engaged, we shall give the WEEKLY WITNESS for 75 cents, and the DAILY for

\$2.00, from which prices the clubbing deductions given below may be made in proportion.

The effect of the clubbing arrangements of last year was so satisfactory, resulting in the addition of five thousand to the WEEKLY WITNESS subscription list, that we repeat them this year. If they have the same result again they will raise our circulation to the long coveted 37,000 that was set before our readers seven or eight years ago, as the circulation at which our present rates would be remunerative.

The plan of clubbing with other papers not having worked satisfactorily, is discontinued. We give no premiums of any kind, but offer the following great inducements:—

The price of the WEEKLY WITNESS is now \$1.00 a year, postage paid.

When THREE subscriptions are sent together in one envelope the price will be EIGHTY CENTS each or \$2.40 in all—a deduction of one fifth.

When FOUR subscriptions are sent together in one envelope the price to each will be SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, or \$3 in all—a deduction of one fourth.

When TEN subscriptions are sent together in one envelope the price will be SEVENTY CENTS each, or \$7 in all—a deduction of one third.

The price of the DAILY WITNESS is \$3 per annum; TWO subscriptions sent together, \$5.50—a deduction of one twelfth; THREE sent together, \$8.00—a deduction of one-ninth.

With such incentives as the above, we think that we can reasonably look for a large increase in our subscription lists for the coming year.

THE SHAW AFFAIR.

Speaking at Sheffield the other day of the Madagascar trouble, Lord Hartington stated that it was a mistake to suppose that it was settled by the release of Mr. Shaw, the missionary, but he had no doubt that it would be settled amicably. Admiral Pierre was not recalled, but, says a Paris despatch, "Seeing that his conduct was suspected in consequence of the Shaw incident he resigned," and it is stated that Ledoux, a French Lieutenant, was sent as a critic upon his action. Admiral Pierre's resignation was accepted by the French ministry, but they were inclined to protect him from blame by advancing him to the post of Vice-Admiral at home, and on his death publicly announced that it was a calamity to the country which lost in him "a most valiant, firm and useful servant, a model of energy and devotedness." There can be no doubt of Admiral Pierre's zeal, but that it was unaccompanied by discretion there can be as little doubt. Admiral Pierre's own account of his conduct in the Shaw matter, as given to Sir John Pope Hennessy, shows that he acted on suspicions only. He is contradicted in many points by both Mr. Shaw and others. Admiral Pierre states that Mr. Shaw was arrested on a charge of attempting to poison French troops. Mr. Shaw was first arrested and held as a prisoner on land on a charge of harboring Hovas spies. This is confirmed by the independent statement of a member of an English missionary party which sought to land at Tamatave, and was forbidden to do so, and who learned the particulars from an English naval officer. It was not until after Mr. Shaw was taken on board the "Nièvre," a French transport, that he was charged with attempting to poison the troops. Fresh charges were made against him at frequent intervals. The "investigation" may be "thorough" enough as Admiral Pierre said, but the "kindness" of the French Tribunal of Justice is not so plain. Admiral Pierre states that he regarded Mr. Shaw with pity, but he had to harden his heart against her entreaties in the interests of justice. What interests of justice would have been jeopardized by allowing Mrs. Shaw even the greatest of her three requests, that she might be allowed to stay with her husband, or that she might be allowed a short interview, or that she might be allowed to stay on shore until he was released instead of being sent back to the Mauritius? Not only did Admiral Pierre refuse such reasonable requests, but he actually prevented Mr. Shaw from coming on the deck of the vessel to see his wife as she was being rowed past the ship. Admiral Pierre is dead, but his Government lives, and, as the Marquis of Hartington stated, it will, no doubt, have to make amends for the conduct of its representative who, however, acted toward the English as he did toward the Hovas, whom he allowed only two days to consider whether they would consent to giving up their claims to two hundred and fifty miles of sea coast, and to paying an indemnity of two hundred thousand dollars for expenses which had not been yet incurred by the French. It is only might that makes such piracy right.

papers will, it is thought, be driven into coalition with others or go to the wall.

The expenditure on paper telegrams and all other material will, they say, be enormously reduced, and everybody will suffer. We shall see. Circulations will, perhaps, bound upward very rapidly, and make up to the paper makers for the probable reduction in the size of the sheets and number of pages. Those parts of the paper which have been read by only portions of the community will be reduced to a minimum in the daily newspapers, and those who wish more will find it in journals devoted to specialties, whose publishers will probably benefit greatly, while the general public will be saved from paying for what they do not want, and will have, at a minimum sum, what everybody wants. This problem was long ago worked out by the *Witness*.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

It is said that once upon a time a strange contest arose between the eyes and the nose as to which of them the spectacles should belong to, and that the Court decided that the spectacles should belong to the nose, chiefly because they were made with a straddle to suit the nose, and adjudged in pursuance of this decision that whenever the nose put his spectacles on by daylight or candle light the eyes should be shut. The dispute as to the territory west of Lake Superior may seem to many who are not directly interested to be of little more consequence than this dispute between the nose and eyes as to who should own the spectacles. Dominion or Ontario, it all comes to the same thing in their eyes. But the question is really a very serious and important one, and it will certainly appear so on any investigation. Nominally the dispute is between Ontario and Manitoba as to which of the two provinces shall have jurisdiction over certain debatable ground, heavily timbered and rich in minerals. The dispute, however, is really between the great Province of Ontario and Sir John Macdonald at the back of Mr. Norquay in his assumptions of Manitoba's rights in this territory. Manitoba could claim neither the minerals, the land, nor the timber, if its claims were allowed. Sir John Macdonald would have all these at his disposal, and his enemies would fear that the immense resources of that country would be employed more in rewarding political favorites, and purchasing support, than for the benefit of the country. Ontario, on the other hand, has always disposed of valuable timber territory, or rather of the right to cut timber on territory, by auction. In this manner lumbermen have been led to explore timber limits in Ontario, and to compete fiercely at these sales. Neither of the political parties can claim all the credit for this policy. It was inaugurated by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, an ex-Liberal, when first Premier of Ontario, by the grace of Sir John Macdonald, and head of what he openly styled his Patent Combination Government. It has been continued under the Liberal administration which has succeeded him. Sir John Macdonald's mode of dealing with rights to cut timber at Rat Portage in the now disputed territory has been entirely different. He has granted these rights to his favorites, and where political influence was brought to bear, either without a price or for a price, which, whether adequate or not, he never gave any opportunity to ascertain. This is not likely to be any serious conflict at Rat Portage. Mr. Mowat is far too prudent to have any agents there from whom there would be any reason to fear action which would result in this, and his selection of Mr. G. R. Patullo, of Woodstock, well known as being formerly general agent of the Liberal party in Ontario, is proof of this. Mr. Patullo would simply laugh any belittling intentions out of any opponent, and stick to his point. As for those already interested in lumbering operations in the territory they would seem to have been wise in their day and generation and to have provided as far as possible for any future political difficulty by having double barreled companies or partnerships, with members or partners on both sides of politics. The Conservative side of the firm or company has already secured the right to cut lumber without open competition and, in case of a change of political authority, Mr. Mowat and Mr. Pardee would doubtless deal very tenderly with valuable vested rights in which their steadfast supporters were interested.

THE REASON WHY.

Chili's unreasonable in the late war and the attendant negotiations is beginning to be accounted for. There was reason enough, at least in South America, for Chili going to war with the Bolivians for transgressing the sacredness of a neutral belt; and after the Peruvians had entered the quarrel the success of the hardy and hard-working mountaineers of Chili when pitted against the Indian slaves and effeminate whites of Peru was to be expected. It was also to be expected that Chili would take advantage of a victory over Peru to annex the fabulously wealthy province of Tarapaca. What was less easy to understand was why Peru should have thrown herself so precipitately into a war for which she was so ill prepared, also why Chili should have annexed the cities of Taena and Arica and the miserable country around them at the cost of maintaining an enormously expensive army of occupation to defend them. The explanation is this: Bolivia, with a population of two and a half millions, is the richest country in South America and is scarcely governed at all. Each of her neighbors, and we refer our readers to the map if they possess one, has been scheming to take possession of Brazil, though over rich in land already aspired to her by way of the southern tributaries of the Amazon. The Argentine Republic proposes to give her an outlet by a railway up one of the branches of the La Plata. Peru had gone further and was on the highway to annexation, having, at enormous cost, built a railway to Lake Titicaca, the ultimate goal of which was Potosi, and had negotiated a treaty that would have made subsequent operations easy. The two Pacific countries were therefore fighting for a very considerable prize, and one which both of them felt must be had now or never. Chili has thoroughly ruined Peru in order that she may be more

NINETEEN DAYS QUARANTINE.

free to deal with her other competitors. The bone of contention is still being glared at by three great countries and we can hardly look for peace until it is devoured. Patriotism apart, it would seem very greatly to Bolivia's material interest that she should be devoured. As she is, with no firm government, and far from the sea, she cannot develop as she would if under the control of a strong power interested in stimulating her productive activity, or even, though that would be much more, divided like Poland among several powers.

MR. MOUSSEAU'S VICTORY.

The Hon. Mr. Mousseau has been elected for the County of Jacques Cartier by a majority of one hundred and ten. This does not appear to be a very decided victory. The Premier of the Province, backed by the influence of two governments, has his majority of three hundred and sixty-four in a contest with one hundred and ten in a contest with a young man of small experience. To Government supporters, however, who were dismayed by the Laval contest, this result in Jacques Cartier of an open fight with the redoubtable Castors assisted by the Rouge leaders will prove a great relief. It is doubtful whether the Rouges supported Mr. Descaerres with any unanimity; certainly there was no heartiness about their support. Mr. Mercier cannot command the hearty loyalty of real Liberals. Mr. Descaerres, although very respectable, entertains opinions diametrically opposed to those held by Liberals of any stripe. The fight was, therefore, mostly between the Castors and the Chapeau Bleus. The Castors, with the support of the Mercier Rouges, have been defeated. It is probable that if a thorough Liberal had been brought out, and supported by the Castors, Mr. Mousseau would have been defeated. The Castors, however, were not willing to pay the price which the Liberal leaders were willing to pay for victory over the Government. Mr. Descaerres thoroughly represented their opinions. An obedient son of the Church, he was yet stoutly opposed to the Government, which, as the heir of the Senecal regime and of Mr. Chapeau's policy with regard to progress, is supposed to be regarded with suspicion by ecclesiastics. The influence of the Church does not appear to have been exerted, as *La Minerve* and *La Patrie* were for once agreed in declaring it would not be in favor of the "Castor" nominee. The Opposition papers declare that corrupt means were used to secure the victory of the Government, and that a protest will be entered against the return of Mr. Mousseau. This is probably only a threat employed to break the effect of the defeat. Mr. Mousseau will now be looked to to inaugurate the economical regime which he has so often promised during the course of the contest. We doubt whether it will be within his power to do so. He can hardly do it without alienating some of his needed supporters in the House. Mr. Mercier is a far more able general than the Premier and he will skillfully and unscrupulously take advantage of the Government difficulties. Mr. Mousseau has possibly been victorious in the county only to be defeated and overthrown in the House. His safety lies in making peace with the "Castors."

THE FRENCH SEEM TO HAVE RUSHED INTO

war with the Hovas of Madagascar without estimating the cost of carrying it out. In five or six months they have succeeded in bombarding and capturing a few small towns on the sea coast, which are of little importance, except as inlets and outlets of trade. The Hovas occupy the centre of the island, where the capital, Antananarivo, a city of over a hundred thousand inhabitants, is situated. The approach from the west coast is over a series of mountain ridges, while the eastern coast for hundreds of miles is one long series of lagoons or swamps formed by the contending waters of the rivers and the sea. The approach to the capital is from Tamatave, which is in the hands of the French, but the roads are very poor and lead through thick swamps and over a mountainous country further inland. The French troops are being decimated with fever and it will be some months yet before they will be able to do much owing to the climate. Even then they will need reinforcements before they can force their way through such a wild country, defended by men who know it thoroughly and who are well armed. The Hovas found it possible to communicate with the outer world from Antananarivo, and their ambassadors, who were recently in Europe negotiating treaties with the chief nations, easily succeeded in landing on the island and making their way to the Capital. The new Queen is quite as determined to maintain her people's rights as was the late one, and the opinion of Mr. Shaw, the missionary who was imprisoned by the French, is that that power will patch up a peace now it understands the difficulties in the way of the undertaking. There are not wanting signs that the French people are getting tired of their jingo policy.

THERE IS NO SUBJECT

of which it is more difficult to come at than that of patents. It seems right to secure to the patentee the fruits of his genius. Inventors have given their lives to the human race in the hope of the reward the patent system would ultimately secure to them. However devoted, such men, without such a hope, simply could not surmount the difficulties and privations which often stand in their way. On the other hand, so unfairly have the fruits been distributed that those who have watched the patent system closely are often the willingest to make a clean sweep of it. The paying monopolies it creates very often fall to capitalists who have bought them at a cheap rate from the real inventor who is sacrificed to his needs, and in the case of some of the most profitable patents even the patentee has but small claim to the name of the inventor at all. The Cochrane middlings' purifier suits, barbed wire monopolies, and drive wheel troubles call up cases in point. The English Government has, in view of such evils, long clung to an old cumbersome and expensive system apparently in the hope of some day discovering some more equitable plan than any yet existing. But what of that? "There's the mill in it" for the wealthy ranchers. The theory about the English trade will not apply there, as no cattle are shipped from the North-West to England or are likely to be. It would have satisfied the English just as well to have quarantined all cattle coming eastward from west of Lake Superior and the quarantine service would have been of the cheapest for many years to come.

A DISCUSSION

has been going on for some time in London journals as to what should be done with "our boys" after they have left school. The general conclusion is that they should be sent to the Colonies, there to learn farming from some one of the numerous country gentlemen who advertise in the London papers, or to enter one of the fancy "colonies," such as that started by Mr. Hughes in one of the Southern States. Mr. Labouchere, who has seen a good deal of life in America, thinks that boys too often, in such colonies and educational establishments, fall in with the scum of public schools, those who are too lazy to work, or those who are irreclaimable drunks. Many of these private farm schools are merely Dorothea establishments, where boys or young men whose friends wish to get rid of them are sent until they are old enough to be turned adrift in the world, or until they run away themselves. They do not learn anything and they become a nuisance to the town near which these school farms almost always are. In any case both recommendations are based on a theory of preserving class distinctions which will inevitably on this continent stand between the boys and success. A young man should be placed as respectfully as possible, but where he will take his place from the first with the people around him, and be kept for a year or two so busy earning a living as to have little time to do much mischief to himself or others. At the end of that time he will probably have learned to apply himself steadily, he will have learned to do something, not to play at doing something, and he will have learned the value of money.

A CHICAGO JOURNALIST

has been before the United States Senate Committee and has been giving them some sound information. Drink and tobacco, he says, are the chief causes of poverty in the United States. People who spend six hundred million dollars annually upon these two great evils and upon harmful amusements, cannot but have much poverty, misery, crime and vice in their midst. This journalist's disbelief in prohibition needs explanation. As he holds to the license system he cannot object to prohibition on principle, as licensing is based on the right of prohibition. It cannot, moreover, be on the ground that all sumptuary laws are wrong, for he apparently believes in prohibiting tenement houses, which he advises should be pulled down. On another evil that afflicts the country he is explicit and near the mark. Coming from the centre of the grain trade of the West, he knows that the farmers of the United States have to compete with those of the world, and have therefore to sell in the cheapest market while being compelled by the tariff to buy in the dearest, and therefore denounces the protective tariff as one that "fleeced the farmers." That is the simple truth. Farmers are made to pay taxes for the establishment and support of manufactures. In order to secure more and better mechanics he would have industrial schools in all cities, and he would prevent railways from charging all that the freight would bear, or, in other words, from exercising the powers they possess as monopolies.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

is not likely to act on Mr. Stanley's suggestion to proclaim an English protectorate over the Upper Congo districts which he has opened to the world. The Radicals and many of the Whigs as well hold that England should cease from her general missionary work of that character. There can be no doubt that it lends her into all sorts of little vexations wars which cost a great deal, and which do not apparently secure much benefit to either the English themselves or the natives. Such has been the case with wars in South Africa and on the west coast. The assumption of a protectorate over the Upper Congo country would bring England into direct conflict with France, which has sanctioned De Brazza's pocket handkerchief annexations in her behalf. A joint protectorate as that over Egypt always leads to trouble. It is hard, however, in the long run for England to escape annexing, as her commerce requires in many cases the protection of her own flag. Had it not been for her commercial interests in the Suez Canal there would have been no Egyptian war, and if there be no other way of securing those interests the annexation of Egypt will follow. As there was no resisting the feeling in favor of war, so there will be no resisting the feeling in favor of annexation should English commercial interests demand it. It will be the same in South and Central Africa.

THERE ARE MANY EVILS

and dangers arising out of the fierce competition among Atlantic ocean steamship lines for passengers, by making extraordinarily rapid voyages. A somewhat remarkable example of the jealousy which now exists between two Canadian lines has been furnished by the public correspondence which has been carried on in the newspapers. Up to the present summer the Allan line has been unrivalled, but now that the Dominion Steamship Company has come into the field for the passenger service we are afraid that the racing which works so much evil with the lines competing between English and American ports will be established here. One of the evils has just come to light. The Captain of a Norwegian bark which was wrecked in mid-ocean reports that during two days when the vessel was helpless, five ocean steamers passed and took no notice of the alarm guns which were fired to attract their attention. It was only when another sailing ship passed that their signals were heeded and the crew taken off just in time to prevent their being drowned.

WHEN THE CRY OF PROTECTION

to native industries was raised in order to carry the general election of 1875, we declared it to be a short-sighted policy. We acknowledged that it would stimulate investment and manufacturing enterprise for the time being, but at the cost of a greater collapse than usual when the bubble should burst. This acknowledgment was all that the protectionists wanted, and they handed it round as a sweet mouthful, being quite sure that the votes would be carried by the promise of immediate prosperity, whatever the expense and ultimate consequences to the country. When the time of disaster should come it might then be *saave qui pent*. There are, doubtless, those who have known how to take advantage of the rising tide and to avoid being carried back by the ebb. But for every one who has so saved himself there must be another who has paid or is to pay his penalty, and the result to the country as a whole will be a lot of ill-invested capital paying no interest and practically wiped out and a lot of half-trained operatives out of employment.

MUCH REGRET

has been expressed that the formal leave taking of His Excellency Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise will be that the general public cannot take part in it. It was the intention of some of our citizens to arrange some form of entertainment that would give the masses an opportunity of testifying their esteem for His Excellency and their love for Her Majesty's daughter. The brevity of their sojourn appears to render this impossible. Those who cannot pay the ten dollars or more that the ball ticket and accompaniments will likely cost and the many who cannot fall in with such entertainments must keep their loyalty to themselves. It is not improbable that the Marquis and his royal wife would take more satisfaction from a hearty cheer given by our thousands who wish them God speed than anything the wearisome glitter of the ball-room can afford. It would certainly represent the solid sentiment of the Canadian people more thoroughly.

THE GOVERNMENT ORGANS

announce the new Dominion loan which was determined upon some time ago. The amount of the loan is to be \$4,000,000 for which bonds bearing four percent per annum from November 1st next and redeemable at Ottawa in twenty years, are to be issued. There can be no doubt that the time is a favorable one for such an issue. When a period of inflation is over and a time of depression sets in, investors are anxious to transfer their capital from bank stocks and railway shares and securities, the return from which may be impaired by reduced loaning power to Government, and other securities of a high class, the return from which is certain and the value of which is not likely to decline. The loan has been issued rather late, if anything, as the wave of inflation began to sink some time ago.

WORKINGMEN, VOTE FOR PROTECTION

AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT!—This was a war-cry at the last election. It was easy to secure the votes of the capitalists, whose money was in manufactures, for they thought they could see their advantage in it, but it was necessary to give to the mass of the voters some idea what they were going to gain by it and this was the theory hit on. They were not to get the profits of the business but they were to get at least steady employment. They have a fine illustration of the value of this implied assurance in the experience of the past few weeks. The fact is that there is nothing that is more potent to create fluctuations in the labor market than the protective system. Even the capitalists are finding that we were right in saying that it was also bad for them.

THE NUMBER OF STEAMBOAT

and stationary boilers that have exploded in late in the United States is simply frightful. It is all very well to say that what is American is not Canadian, and that these explosions will not affect us, but that is not true. Our whole system of looking after boilers, or not looking after them, is practically the same as theirs, and the number of explosions shows exactly how much can be trusted to steam users and the cold water test. During the last two weeks there has been an explosion almost every day attended with fatal results, and the boilers are of all classes, threshing machine, portable, stationary and marine, and the number of deaths in each case was not small.

THE CANADA RAPID TELEGRAPH

COMPANY chartered by the Dominion Parliament at the last session is about to organize. It proposes to offer sharp competition against the Great North-Western in Canada. The trouble about these new companies is that they cannot be depended upon to hold out against the threats or undercurrents of the older company, which speedily swallows them. Such companies are too often got up for the mere purpose of selling out to the monopolizing company, which has then to charge higher rates in order to earn a dividend on the increased capital. A postal telegraph system is the only safeguard against a monopoly and all its evils.

THE ABSENCE OF THE ENTENTE

cordiale between herself and the other powers of Europe, which France has of late had occasion to deplore, is not likely to be remedied by the behavior of the Parisian gamins in hooting King Alfonso for the reason that he had accepted the honorary colonelcy of a German Uhlans regiment. The Spaniards are such a touchy people that they are likely to get angry about even the vulgarities of a street mob, especially as the late ratings at Badajoz and elsewhere have been attributed to French Republican intrigues. Over and over again the Parisian mob has by its silliness scored a gain for Prince Bismarck.

THE APPEAL OF POPE LEO XIII.

to the Roman Catholic Church to pay divine honors to Mary is the most unhelpful act of his career. Hitherto we had thought it was his ambition to lead the flock committed to him away from the extravagances into which it had been plunged. The only remarkable thing recorded of Mary is that she was the virgin mother of our Lord. All else is pure fabrication and the time is, we think, past when such fabrications can hold the real loyalty of civilized peoples. Men will often fight for a faith in which they do not believe, but unbelief will be found a source of weakness even in the mighty frame work of the Papal throne.

THERE WOULD BE MORE OUTCRY

against the coal tax if it came on farmers. It is a piece of class legislation bearing almost exclusively on the dwellers in cities, and the sufferers are chiefly the poor. Wealthy coal burners are frequently capitalists who have money invested in manufactures and who pay their coal tax willingly enough, regarding it as a sprat to catch a salmon; they may, perhaps, find the salmon slippery. But the poor get nothing in return, not even the steady employment which was to have been their share in the National Policy. Now that their steady employment has broken down, they will wish for coal at the old figures, at least.

THE LARGE FAILURES

of cloth dealers in New York are said to have been caused by their following the same course with regard to their bank operations as the Shaw Bros. and other leather firms of the United States, namely, that of endorsing one another's paper. This cannot have been the bottom cause of the failure. Had the woolen trade been sound and able to stand alone, mutual endorsing would not have

THE FORMAL LEAVE TAKING

of His Excellency Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise will be that the general public cannot take part in it. It was the intention of some of our citizens to arrange some form of entertainment that would give the masses an opportunity of testifying their esteem for His Excellency and their love for Her Majesty's daughter. The brevity of their sojourn appears to render this impossible. Those who cannot pay the ten dollars or more that the ball ticket and accompaniments will likely cost and the many who cannot fall in with such entertainments must keep their loyalty to themselves. It is not improbable that the Marquis and his royal wife would take more satisfaction from a hearty cheer given by our thousands who wish them God speed than anything the wearisome glitter of the ball-room can afford. It would certainly represent the solid sentiment of the Canadian people more thoroughly.

