

KNIGHTS FAVORED BY THE CHURCH

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Northern Messenger (single copy)		5.00
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"	50 "	11.50
"	100 "	22.00
Weekly Messenger		50

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ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	32,700
" " " " " " " " " " " "	81,225
" " " " " " " " " " " "	49,207
Total	163,132

FREE TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Subscribers can offer the Weekly "Witness" any time before the New Year to Dec. 31, 1887, for one dollar.

If any of our friends will send us a list of names of their neighbors who are not receiving the "Witness" we will mail sample copies for a few weeks free.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

RACE QUESTIONS.

The worst feature of the two successful appeals which has for a year past been made by certain politicians to French-Canadian race prejudice is that it suggests the repetition of the same tactics by all parties at all times and for all purposes. From the days of the meetings on Chaboussier square and on the Champ de Mars we have looked at this result as inevitable. If the mass of the French votes can be wielded by him who appeals most successfully to race antipathies, such appeals must in the nature of things continue to be made. A result, however, most to be feared and to be followed on which those who have conjured up this genius will have to reckon. Thousands of votes were enthusiastically cast at the recent election with the exclamation, "I am going to vote against Riel every time." We have deplored this sentiment as tending to increase the schism between the races and to postpone the idea of a Canadian nationality. If carried far it may, however, have the good effect of rallying the minority—the English-speaking population of this Province—for mutual defence. At present the Nationalist cry is in the hands of that party whose affiliation to the church is weakest and which is therefore the most inclined of the two to promote secular education and to fall in with progressive ideas; but if ever it shows itself in alliance with reaction it will simply solidify the English vote. It is probably time that the minority began counting what forces it can muster for such contests as must come. Our French-fellow-citizens are liable to tread on our toes even when they least mean it. They institute, for instance, a much-needed reform in the requirements for admission to the Bar. They mean to be absolutely fair, but they cannot, in arranging the conditions of admission, but base them on methods of instruction with which they are familiar. In establishing a standard of admission to study any profession they introduce a lot of scholastic metaphysics which English applicants have specially to read up, and though they are entirely liberal as to the books on which the applicants are to be examined, still the examination corresponds with no Protestant school course, and young men sometimes think it best to go to Roman Catholic colleges as the easiest way to attain the desired end. Even Oxford and Cambridge graduates, in order to pass this inferior examination, have to pass through a special and much-deplored course of cram. We cite these cases as illustrations of the fact that even with the most liberal intentions every change in the laws forms a new aggression upon English customs and methods. Add to this the element of prejudice. Fewer and fewer English young men prepare themselves for practice in our courts because they regard the prejudices of French judges and juries as a hopeless barrier against their success. This is especially the case with any of them who might be called on to champion an anti-clerical cause. Such things are natural and against them no stand can be made, but when we find the direct and intentional working of the clergy to secure a homogeneous population giving shape to a systematic series of petty legal invasions of our reasonable rights it seems desirable that we should make the defence of these rights a first demand upon our representatives in future, and that to this end our grievances should be so far as possible formulated. One standing grievance is the seizure of the Protestant school taxes, as is done in the case of corporations, and giving it not only for the education of Roman Catholics but for Roman Catholic education. This piece of wrong-doing has

hitherto been hopelessly borne, but unless it can be equitably corrected it will hereafter affect the voting at elections. A considerable mass of voters will watch each party treat such demands for redress, and that party which shows itself most ready to give them their rights will, as a natural result of the French national movement, have the votes of those minorities.

BEES.

Is bee-keeping a public nuisance? An Ontario jury after listening to the evidence of some neighbors of a man who keeps eighty hives, has decided that it is and that the neighbors are entitled to an injunction restraining the man from keeping bees. The judge who presided over the court has declined to grant the injunction, but has reserved it for discussion before a full court. This was, doubtless, a wise course as bee-keeping has always been considered a most commendable business enterprise which should be encouraged. If it is to be adjudged a nuisance, because the bees interfere to some extent with the comfort and convenience of the neighbors, then an industry which has been rapidly growing in Canada will receive a decided check. Bees wander miles from their hives, so that bee-keepers would, if this decision is enforced, have to reside in solitude. The Egyptian bee-keepers, who keep their hives on boats which they move up and down the Nile in search of pasturage, calculate that the bees pasture within a radius of nine miles. In Europe bee-keeping is encouraged in many states. Russian peasants use the honey instead of sugar, and the Russian State Church uses so many tapers that enormous quantities of wax are needed for that purpose alone. Germany goes so far as to pay teachers to travel about through the rural districts and teach the best methods of cultivation; and common school-masters have to pass an examination on the subject before they are granted diplomas. The British Bee-keepers' Association, established under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, is a vigorous society which has received much encouragement in Great Britain. It must be confessed, however, that when the neighbors go in constant fear at all times of being stung by bees, and are frequently stung and disturbed in their business by bees, there is reason to regard them as a nuisance and a jury would probably return such a decision every time. Most bees are better behaved, however, and we can find no record of a similar action at law complaining of bees as a public nuisance.

GREAT FORCES AT WORK.

Two upheaving forces have of late been distilled out of the masses of the people, each of which seems destined to produce notable effects in the pulling down of strongholds. One of these is the Knights of Labor has just invaded the anti-race prejudices of the South with a powerful army and made a very decided breach in them. We published a picture a day or two since showing Mr. Powderly, the Grand Master, standing between General Lee, the Governor of Virginia, and the best possible representative of the old slave holding oligarchy and a colored workman whom he had selected to introduce him to the Convention. The army of Knights has also made a crack in the upper crust of the Catholic Church. On the one side of the crack are found all the French-speaking bishops of the Continent, and on the other all the English-speaking bishops. The crack is not yet a big one, it is only a difference of opinion as to how to drive a runaway colt. But it is a serious one nevertheless. The Knights are by majority Roman Catholics. The clergy do not like organizations of their people on common ground with Protestants. It is safe to say they hate them. The French bishops, having a docile people to deal with, and not giving due attention to the effects of their action elsewhere, sat upon the organization, and, according to their own account, they have got the Pope to do so too. The English-speaking bishops do not regard this as a wise proceeding and are going to try to invent a way for the Pope to reverse his former action as far as their flocks are concerned.

The other upheaving force referred to is the Salvation Army. The great strength of this movement lies in its complete devotion and fearlessness. Missions have been tried by others, for instance, among the French-Canadians, with but slow success. The societies have set up schools and educated thousands of young French-Canadians away from their people. They have sent out colporteurs, but colportage is a lonely, thankless calling and the colporteur always wants to be made a minister and settle down with some few sympathizers around him. Mr. Chiniquy has preached, but in such a bellicose and controversial strain that he has aroused opposition where he might have gained sympathy. We are told by the Apostle that God chooses the weak things of the world to confound the mighty. The Salvation Army certainly do not go among the people with excellency of speech, but they have the wisdom determined to eschew controversy and simply tell of the love of Christ to individual sinners. They have not that far-seeing pride that looks generations ahead for its fruits, but they have a burning zeal and a courage that welcomes martyrdom, and over which force and violence have no power. Great interest naturally attaches to the commencement of this kind of work among our French-fellow-citizens, and it will have the prayers of thousands who have never seen their way clear to give it their support.

THE AMERICAN PROHIBITION PARTY.

The Prohibition party vote in the United States, so far as reported, is on the whole very satisfactory to the leaders of that movement. The vote for Congressional candidates in New York State is expected to foot up to about forty thousand, which would show a gain of about one-third on last year's vote. Ohio maintains the very large gains made last year, giving about thirty thousand votes. Massachusetts increases her vote from 4,700 to 8,500. Pennsylvania increases her vote about in the same proportion, giving Wolfe probably over thirty thousand votes for Governor. New Jersey has more than doubled her last year's vote, so far as heard from. General Fiske, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, is supposed to have polled over twenty thousand votes. Mary

land's Prohibition vote is more than trebled. It will be seen that New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey give now about 120,000 votes to Prohibition party candidates, against 150,000 votes in the whole union for St. John, in 1884, and as there is every reason to expect continuous gains, the Prohibition party vote will evidently be an important factor in the next presidential election, two years hence. After that the advocates of political prohibition expect to see a general breaking loose from old party affiliations, and the union of all those who consider the liquor traffic the great curse of the country in one great reform party, possibly under some new name, just as the Republican party was formed by a combination of all the elements that were opposed in any degree to negro slavery. They believe that so soon as such a union can be brought about, national prohibition is certain.

THE ROMAN CHURCH AND ONTARIO POLITICS.

For some time the impression has been growing in Ontario that the Mowat Government is unduly under the influence of Archbishop Lynch and the Church of Rome. There is color for this in the mere fact that that Government enjoys a considerable Roman Catholic support, as it is commonly supposed that the Roman Catholic Church will not support a Liberal Government without a clear understanding of what it is to gain by so doing. There is also color in the well-known force of character of the Roman Catholic member of the Ontario Cabinet, Mr. Fraser. This suspicion has not been confined to Mr. Mowat's political enemies. Grip, which may fairly be classed as a Liberal but independent journal, gives playful scope to it, and mutterings have been heard elsewhere. The effectiveness of the Riel cry in Quebec has produced a corresponding and proportionate reaction in Ontario, and prepared the people of that province to see nothing but subservience in Mr. Mowat's frank acknowledgments of Archbishop Lynch's friendship, and in all his dealings with the Roman Catholic Church. The place to make the most effective political use of these suspicions was among the Presbyterians, who are the great strength of the Reform party, and who, coming from Scotland and the north of Ireland, are notably jealous of the encroachments of Rome. The necessity of some movement to gain the Presbyterians to the Conservative side was the greater as the Methodists, who have been largely Conservatives, have been more or less alienated from that party by its attitude on questions of prohibition. A newspaper, the *Presbyterian Review*, recently started as a rival to the older Presbyterian organ, has devoted itself to the arraignment of Mr. Mowat as a pandering to Rome. A month ago the *Toronto Mail* raised the flags of "No Popery" and "No Surrender" at a moment considered opportune if its object was to take advantage of the brewing dissatisfaction, and, though its bitter attacks on the Dominion Government, of which it had been since its birth the accredited organ, have been calculated to remove the appearance of partisan intent, the idea has, nevertheless, become common in Ontario that the plan of the Conservatives is to drop the Province of Quebec, which they are going to lose on the Riel cry, and try to gain Ontario on the Protestant cry. Attacks which came from enemies Mr. Mowat simply ignored, but he seems to have become aware of late that he has taken himself among his friends, and he has taken advantage of the opportunity afforded him by three Toronto Presbyterian ministers, the Rev. Messrs. Milligan, McLeod and Macdonnell, who have been publicly active in opposition to the alleged alliance between the Government and the Roman Catholics. Being too weak in health to speak in public, he has addressed to the first of these a long and vigorous letter. In this letter, Mr. Mowat, before entering upon particular charges, deals with the general declaration made by the Opposition journals, that new and objectionable legislation in the interest of Roman Catholics is contemplated, and that new and peculiar privileges or advantages are intended to be given them. Mr. Mowat replies:

All this I am in a position to positively and emphatically deny. Nothing of the kind has ever been under our consideration; or been from any quarter proposed or suggested for our consideration; and I have not the slightest reason for supposing that anything of the kind has been thought of by any of my colleagues, or (I ought in justice to add) by any Roman Catholic authority. I do not doubt that, as a Liberal and a Protestant, you will be glad of this statement of mine, and that any other Protestant Liberal, who from any cause have been led to believe or apprehend that the case was otherwise, will feel glad to have their confidence strengthened. They know that I have never deceived them hitherto. They and you will justly believe that I do not deceive now.

Mr. Mowat then deals with the Central Prison charges. He shows that the charges against Mr. Massie, the Presbyterian warden of the prison, were made by Roman Catholic opponents of both the Government and Mr. Massie, and that the Government resisted appointing a commission until compelled to do so by the challenge of the Conservative press, by the desire of the warden, who wished to be publicly exculpated, and by the declarations that the Government wished to remove the warden at the dictation of the Roman Catholic Archbishop. The charges were of cruelty to Roman Catholic prisoners, and involved trouble with a Roman Catholic priest who acted as chaplain to the prisoners, and whom Archbishop Lynch replaced with another priest. The commission appointed consisted originally of two Protestants, Judge Sinclair and Mr. Langmuir, formerly inspector of prisons. At the instance of Archbishop Lynch, whom Mr. Mowat frankly declares he saw twice during the trouble, just as he saw many Protestant ministers, he added a third member to the commission, a Roman Catholic, Mr. O'Sullivan, against whose appointment personally no word was said. Mr. Mowat asks if, at the request of a Protestant, he had appointed a Protestant to act on a commission which was to judge a Roman Catholic on charges preferred by Protestants, would it be considered unreasonable by those who make this charge against him. The "result of this investigation" was to clear the warden from all serious charges, and from that time to this there has been no pressure upon the Government, and no proposal to remove Mr. Massie, a thing the Government never had "under consideration." It appears, therefore, that the Presbyterian warden was not in danger at the hands of the Government but

of their opponents, and that the commission was not appointed on account of pressure from Roman Catholic authorities. Another grievance against the Government in this connection was the appointment as clerk of the prison of a young man named Korman, a Roman Catholic, who was chosen because he was the only available man capable of the duties who could be spared from the department in which he had long possessed the confidence of the Government. The warden was opposed at the outset to the appointment of this young man, because he was a Roman Catholic, and whom he suspected on account of the troubles he had gone through, of being placed as a spy upon him. Mr. Mowat points out that he could not withdraw an appointee on any such grounds; the Government, on its attainment to power, found the departments full of employees against whom they had greater reasons for suspicion than Mr. Massie had against Mr. Korman, and yet they allowed them to remain in office with the very best results. To make and withdraw appointments on such grounds would involve the worst evils of the "spoils system." Mr. Korman had not been withdrawn and Mr. Massie was now satisfied

with him. Mr. Mowat then goes on to show that the charge that an undue share of the public offices were being given to Roman Catholics was unfounded, and relates the circumstances of the appointments of the superintendents of the reformatories at Pentagouishene and at Toronto; one having been appointed in 1859, long before the days of the Mowat Government, and the other having been appointed at the recommendation of both Protestants and Roman Catholics. He points out that the asylums and institutes at Toronto, London, Hamilton, Orillia, Brantford and Belleville, as well as the Central Prison are all under the control of Protestant superintendents. Of forty Sheriffs in the Province, one is a Roman Catholic, of sixty-one Registrars five only are Roman Catholics. Mr. Mowat thinks, however, that in spite of so few of the higher offices being filled by Roman Catholics, that they have their share of all offices.

Another charge against the Government, that of giving an undue share of the public grants to Roman Catholic institutions, the amount is apportioned according to an Act passed in 1874, and the Inspectors are both Protestants. Mr. Mowat next deals with the public school system. The charge is that "the Government has permitted the school system 'to be yearly encroached upon.'" Mr. Mowat points out that the separate school system was established before Confederation, and has been maintained in accordance with the British North America Act. Mr. George Brown, who is now quoted by Tories against Mr. Mowat, not only acquiesced in the provisions, but afterwards regarded the system with favor. The amount of the grants to the schools was based upon the number in attendance. The Inspectors of the Separate Schools were appointed by the Government because the High Schools Inspectors were unable to keep up with the duties involved in the rapid growth of the system and the Government felt the necessity of a government inspection of the separate schools. Mr. Mowat dealt with what has been perhaps the most widely circulated charge in this connection. It was made in the following words: "One thing we know is sought that the law 'shall compel every Catholic living in a 'separate school district to pay his school 'tax to the separate school Trustees whether 'he is willing to do so or not.'" Under the present system the Roman Catholic who sends his children to the ordinary public school, in preference to the separate school, pays his fees to the Protestant trustees. He may, of course, if he chooses to do so, pay a fee to the separate school trustees also. The charge is that the Roman Catholic clergy seek to have the law changed so that he

should be compelled to do so. To this Mr. Mowat replies:—

"If this is so, the gentleman who made the announcement must be in the confidence of the Roman Catholic clergy in a way I am not. No such desire has ever been hinted to myself; nor to my colleagues as they inform me. The story, I have no doubt, is a mere invention."

Mr. Mowat ends up his defence by declaring that if the Roman Catholics are found on the Liberal side, it is exactly where they are found in all countries, as Liberals have always fought for absolute equality before the law of all religions and certainly they will not grant more than that in Canada to any denomination. He declares that the Roman Catholics have been driven to the Liberal party by the adhesion of the Orangemen to the Conservative party. He states that he himself is a Presbyterian, one of his colleagues is a Presbyterian, the others, with one exception, are Protestants, and he declares that they would not submit to encroachments if any were attempted. Addressing Mr. Milligan he says:

You refer to our civil and religious liberties as being in danger, or possible danger. I take as deep an interest in the liberties, civil and religious, of my native province as any man can. Office is no advantage to me, involving as it does pecuniary loss, unceasing and exhausting labor, continual misrepresentation and

abuse by political opponents, and occasionally, as in the present case, misunderstandings on the part of friends. If office did not afford the opportunity of doing good service to my province, or if power could only be maintained by submitting to undue and pernicious influence of any kind, I could not endure my position for a day. One of the advantages of that position is that it enables me to know whether and when there is danger of the kind which you and some others apprehend, and should it arise, to avert it.

WE HAVE always been sceptical when we have heard English Liberals assert that the question of free trade was finally settled for England a few centuries ago and could never be revived. They have based this opinion on two things. One affecting the common people, the other the educated. The first of these is that protection in England has been always associated with breadstuffs, and it has been taken as certain that the English would never again submit to have their food taxed. The other consideration is that all who have read anything about political economy know that if there is any dogma irrevocably proved in social science it is that of the futility of protection, and that ninety-five percent of all who have studied the subject have pronounced for free trade. They do not consider, however, that it is possible to protect manufactures only, and they do not know, as we in Canada know, the power of a popular cry in favor of home manufacturers. The English Liberals will be startled much more than the Canadian Liberals by hearing that at Manchester, the cradle of the Free

Trade movement, the Chamber of Commerce has voted down a resolution looking toward protection by a majority of only one. In this, however, Manchester is not the country. When there was question of a tax on breadstuffs Manchester, a consumer of these, naturally went for free trade. Now that the question is one of protecting manufactures, Manchester may possibly go for protection, but those who favored protection of breadstuffs, namely, the rural voters, will hardly, unless caught by some cheap pop like the American wool tax, support this measure. Should any government, however, prove foolish enough to yield to such a cry its name would go down to posterity in contempt. A very few years indeed would, in the case of England, demonstrate to the most ignorant the ruin which would follow such a policy.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE has till now been Republican by a majority of eight. Until the political complexion of that body changes it is vain to hope that the relations of the United States and Canada can be amended by a treaty which would be at all satisfactory to Canadians. If the Democrats could carry the Senate it would become

one with the administration upon all matters of general policy, and not only a new extradition but a new reciprocity treaty would be possible. A third of the House retires in March next, and nine of these retiring members are Democrats. In order, therefore, to carry the Senate, the Democrats must carry all the States they now hold and win five States from the Republicans. As far as known the Democrats have again won eight out of the nine states they now hold. They have lost Nevada to the Republicans and have won Virginia from the Mahonites. The complexion of the State Legislatures of California, Colorado, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota, is still in doubt, but, if the result of the elections for Congress can be taken as showing the result of the State elections, Indiana and New Jersey will elect Democratic senators and Minnesota and Michigan Republican nominees. California has elected two Democrats and four Republicans to Congress, but it is said that owing to local causes Senator Stanford will lose his seat and a Democrat will be elected. Colorado has been won by the Democrats and there is little doubt that they have carried the State Legislature. It is probable, therefore, that the Democrats have gained two or three seats in the Senate, but they have not gained a majority.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY of Germany is pre-eminently a Socialistic party, and the doctrines of communism have, it is generally considered, gained a greater hold upon the masses of that country than of any other. The recently issued report of the Imperial Inspector of factories reveals something of the condition of the working classes of Germany, and it is so terrible that it is not wonderful that some of them should become Anarchists. In the majority of the factories of the Empire the working day is one of eleven hours, and in some districts the tradesmen are required to work twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours a day. In the fourth class works the men work for six days without leaving the factory; only stopping to eat and sleep an hour or two at a time beside their furnaces. In other districts the men work as well as they are able for thirty-six and forty-eight hours at a time. The life of men who are required to work for such periods must of necessity be a short and wretched one, and they will gladly adopt any doctrine which promises to them escape from a life made up entirely of labor. Germany has, in the last ten years, increased her annual export of manufactured products very greatly, in spite of her protective tariff, but every gain has, it appears, been made at the expense of her working classes, and is, therefore, a loss of the most serious kind.

MR. ROOSEVELT, the Republican candidate for the mayoralty of New York, was at one time a free-trader, but since the Democratic party has taken up the cause of tariff reform he has fallen under the Republican party lash, and when he accepted the nomination for mayor he announced himself a Protectionist. He was opposed by two men, who, although differing widely in their views on political economy, are both staunch free-traders, and the Protectionist organs made full use of these facts. The tariff question had, of course, nothing to do with the contest, but the enormity of men who believe that by removing the taxes on trade and ceasing to fine importers the country would grow prosperous, daring to present themselves as candidates for the office of chief magistrate of New York, was unceasingly dilated upon. The result of the election is that the Protectionist received fewer votes than either of the free-traders, and that the straight free trader was chosen mayor of New York. This may not be a victory for free-trade, but it is a warning to the Protectionists.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE have vowed to support an army of soldiers, and through the medium of a protective tariff they must assist in supporting an army of manufacturers and farmers. Now they are to be required, if the farmers have their way, to provide that class with subsistence. A delegation of farmers has waited upon President Grevy, and the first Minister of the Republic, and coolly requested them to impose a duty of five francs upon imported wheat. There are very large classes in France who almost starve, and a heavy duty upon breadstuffs would make their circumstances worse. Not content with checking her own prosperity, France seems determined to squeeze Tonquin for all that poor country is worth, and heavy duties are to be imposed on all imports into that country not coming from France. In short, the poor man who imports wheat into France is to be well fined and the Tonquinese who dares to buy anything but French goods is to be fined, and out of this general fine prosperity is to come.

THE "WITNESS" pointed out a few days ago that it is not thought ungenerally in the Old Country to hunt down illicit distillers who trespass on the licensed manufacture and that this is effectively done both there and here. It claimed that if that was a respectable thing to do it was surely equally respectable and equally feasible to enforce our laws against illicit sale. The *Hamilton Spectator*, with that brilliancy of error which characterizes every statement it makes about its neighbors, says: "The *Witness* believes 'in lopping off twigs here and there and 'permitting the roots and trunk to go on 'causing the growth of new twigs.'" The *Spectator* knows, if it knows anything, a thing which though now in its thirty-ninth volume remains to be demonstrated, that the *Witness* is, and has always ceaselessly been, the advocate of the total prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor. It may be allowed, however, to demand that such laws as we have should be enforced even if they are not all they should be.

THE DOMINION INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES for British Columbia has reported to the Department at Ottawa that he has discovered fishing grounds of great value off the coast of the islands of Queen Charlotte and Vancouver. Cod and halibut, two food fishes of commercial importance, were found in abundance, and the inspector pronounces the cod, which he calls the black cod, to be the finest sea fish in the world. No time should be lost in developing these fisheries. The population of the prairie regions of this continent will, or should be, great fish eaters, and they

should certainly be supplied from the Pacific. The surplus population of the fishing communities of Gaspe, Labrador and Newfoundland who every poor year become dependent on Governmental assistance for support, are the very men required to farm fishing colonies, and all who wish might be given an opportunity to abandon the waters of the Atlantic for those of the Pacific.

THE ANSWER OF GREAT BRITAIN to the threats made by the French journals as to what would happen if Egypt was not abandoned, is to proclaim a protectorate for an indefinite period over that country. Each of the steps which have led up to this close relationship between Egypt and Great Britain has been taken by England, as she is fain to think, in spite of herself. This one she regards as rendered imperative by the threats of France, for Britons will endure the plague of flies and the worse plague of scoundrels forever before they will take one step backward at the bidding of their neighbor. Besides, if the impression is made at Cairo that England's rule in Egypt is not firm and lasting, the native officials become unruly and indolent, fanatics begin murdering Europeans and anarchy comes again so far as the management of public affairs is concerned.

IT HAS PROVED VERY DIFFICULT to "enthuse" the American people over the big goddess which has been presented to them. They know well enough that their country owes its liberty to the faith of the Puritans and to the lessons that Englishmen learned during the Commonwealth and the Revolution rather than to the force of arms or to the chivalry of a French knight errant. The statue is really a monument to the setting up of the French Republic, and means a great deal to the French race. Thousands of French-Canadians were present at the inauguration, giving expression to their own love of civil and religious liberty. Those who can see deep enough will congratulate the French people on being the givers of such a monument, and we bespeak for the party of distinguished Frenchmen about to visit us a very cordial reception.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL combination has been so conspicuous a success in the United States, that the soft-coal masters of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, are organizing a "pool" of their own. The project is intended to "embrace the regulation of the 'entire production, the maintenance of prices 'and of rates for mining [i.e. the rate of 'wages] and the amount of coal to be mined 'keted by each firm.' The railway carriers are to be admitted into the pool. As for the consumers—they are to be left out in the cold!

THREE ABLE AND HONEST MEN were nominated to the Mayoralty of New York. Abram Hewitt, the nominee of the Democratic party, which has, perhaps, the strongest organization, was elected. He now proposes to associate with himself his opponents, Messrs. George, the Labor candidate, and Roosevelt, the Republican candidate, in a sort of committee to put down corruption and mismanagement. This looks a little like the millennium. Who would have expected to see it make its first appearance in New York politics!

FROM THIS DISTANCE it looks as though the Belgian authorities knew better how to deal with a popular demonstration than the English ones. While the London police are courting a collision with the uncomfortable classes by forbidding their procession a Belgian burgomaster has received an enormous revolutionary procession with smiles, complimented the processionists on their orderliness, and assured them that their representations would receive the respectful consideration of the Government.

THE DIARY OF BISHOP HARRINGTON, who was murdered in Uganda, shows that the nineteenth century possessed at least one hero after the death of General Gordon. There is a fine, calm courage in the man who could while lying wounded unto death and alone in a noisome hut swarming with vermin and surrounded by drunken, unrestrained and blood-thirsty savages have written these last words: "No news; a hyena 'howled all night, smelling the sick man; I 'hoped he will not have me yet."

THE IRISH UNIONISTS have been squarely defeated before the Courts, at Londonderry, by the seating of Mr. Justin McCarthy, and at Belfast by the seating of Mr. Sexton. Of course a riot followed the declaration of Mr. Sexton's election by the Court, and the mob stormed the Court House. In Belfast it is fashionable to show loyalty to the Queen and devotion to the Union by breaking the Queen's peace and violating the Union's laws.

A GLOUCESTER FISHERMAN confesses that he saw large shoals of mackerel within the three mile limit on the Canadian coast. Such a rarity should certainly be secured for a museum of some kind. He says further that he was afraid to go within the three mile limit to catch them. For this testimonial to the efficiency of our cruisers the Department of Fisheries should give him a permit to fish as much as he pleases in Canadian waters.

A VERY SAD EVENT for justice to look down upon is the division of a jury, sworn to give a verdict according to the evidence adduced, almost on purely race lines implying that those of the same origin with an accused person are not so willing to find him criminal as those who are of different origin. It is to be hoped we are not going to have another Riel case every time we have a question of justice involving both races.

THE SOCIAL EFFECTS of the advent of women to politics have not been fully known so long as all women were expected either to be Tories or to keep their political views to themselves. If the proposed Women's Liberal Association is successfully carried out the Primrose Leaguers will find themselves in battle array over against fellowwomen worthy of their talents.

A BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE has refused, at the bidding of another branch, to boycott a commercial company on the ground that it would be inimical to the interests of Ireland. If this is regarded by Nationalists as a sufficient ground then good-bye to boycotting.



MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P.

THE REV. J. F. STEVENSON, L.L.E., D.D.,
From a photo. by Notman, taken last week.

