WILL BE HELD, as a large The Proclaimed Meeting at Ennis Will Take Place-Russell on the Situation.

Ennis, Clare, Sept. 2.—The Viceroy's pro-clamation forbidding the proposed meeting here has been posted throughout the town and great excitement prevails. Messis, P. Stant-hoge, Dillon, O'Brien; Tanner and Cox, M.P.'s, have telegraphed to the local League offices promising to attend the proposed meeting. The Nationalists have issued a meanifests taking upon the men of "Western Clare" to assemble in thousands on the hill of Ballydoree, to fight the battle of the constitution, which will be certain of a glorious consummation, the dis-enthralment of Ireland." ALTHRUDE. MR. RUSSELL'S ATTITUDE.

Dublin, Sept. 2.—In an address to the elec-Dublin, Sept. 2.—In an address to the electors of Dungannon last night, Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., for, South, Pyrone, and, one of the Liberal Unionits who disapproved of the proclamation of the National League, explained that he had, oposed Mr. Parnell's hill toureduce the rents because the Government had promised to appoint a commission of enquiry. The report of the commission, however, had convinced him that argenties of rents was needed. He was that a revision of rents was needed. He was sorry for the landlords, but they must realize that a purchase soheme should be pressed for the landlord to the solution of the landlord to the la ward in order to put an end to the suspense now existing. Tenants must not be compelled to pay impossible rents merely because jointness to hay impossible rents merely occause jointhress had to be paid and because of mortgages on the land. As yet he had not left the Liberal-Union: ist ranks, but he believed that the House of Lords, by its action on the Land Bill, had struck a dangerous blow at the union itself. He had unbounded confidence in Lord Harting the had unbounded confidence in Lord Harting. ton, appealing to the constituents of South Tyrone to stand by him. Mr. Russell declared he would never accept a Scotch constituency to make room for a Tory landlord.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to the Conservatives in the Bridgton division of Glasgow in explanation of their defeat in the recent election, in which he says:

"By dexterous ambiguity of language many liby all their bare here here represented that Mr. Liberal Unionists have been persuaded that Mr. Gladstone has abanded his separatist design. In the course of time the Gladstone policy must be explained definitely, and then the exertions of the Unionists will receive their triumphant reward.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE. Mr. Hayden, editor of the Westmeath

Examiner, has been summoned to court for infringement of the Crimes Act at an anti-evic

THE SUPPRESSED LEAGUE MEETING.

GENERAL INDIGNATION AND EXCITEMENT. LONDON, Sept. 2.—A great howl has been raised over the Dublin executive's proclamation of the proposed meeting at Ballycoree. County Clare, next Sunday, and the indigna-tion felt at the Government's action is by no means confined to the Irishmen. Mr. Dillon, in the Heuse of Commons last night, scathingly denounced the spirit in which the proclamation was promulgated, and definitely challenged the Government to find any justification whatsoever for the act. The meeting, he said, was called solely for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the people to Mr. Gladstone and his adherents for their earnest efforts. in the cause of securing Irish rights iIf the people of Ireland, he said, were not to be allowed even to publicly express gratitude for the sympathy of those who appreciated their miserable condition, nothing more was needed to show that they were persecuted and oppressed beyond endurance. Mr. Dillon will be present at the meeting and will be accompanied on his journey to Ballyconee by Mr. Labouchere and English members of Parliament, who will also attend the meeting in order to give their testimony to the injustice of the attempts to suppress it A large number of English Liberals and Radical members of the House of Commons have given their promise to visit and speak in Ireland during the recess, and their protests against the tactics of the Tory Government will, it is expected, produce a profound impression upon the minds of the English electors—although the meeting at Ballycoree has been tormally proclaimed, it is not believed that it will be interfered with, but it will quite likely be followed by the issuance of summonses for the leaders and principal whether any of the English visitors will be included among those ordered to appear before

#### THE FISHERIES QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

the resident magistrate.

LONDON, Sept. 2.-In the House of Commons LONDON, Sept. 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Gourley, M.P. for Sunder-land, asked if it was intended to refer article 30 of the treaty of Washington to the Fisheries Commission, as well as the fishery articles; whether the composition and power of the commission would be in accordance with the memo randum of the American Government of June 22, 1885; whether the terms of the draft of the protocol submitted by United States Minister Adams to the Earl of Clarendon in 1885 would form a part of the matters referred to the commission, and whether the Alaskan fisheries question would be referred to the commission. Sir James Ferguson replied that it was not intended at present to refer article 30 to the commission. He was not prepared to say that the American memorandum referred to would limit the scope of the commission. Begarding the Adams protocol, he referred the enquiry to Lord Salisbury's despatch of March 24, stating the views of the British Government in proposing the commission. The full terms to be referred to the commission were as yet undecided. The inclusion of the matter of the Alaskan seal fisheries would receive consideration. Sir Lionel Sackville West, British minister at Washington, would be the second member of the commission. The third member would be a

A GOOD MOVE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Department of State is informed by the United States consul at Victoria, B.O., that Mr. Drake, of the firm of Drake, Jackson & Helmenhan, barristers, left there last week for Alaska by direction of Hon. Mr. White, Minister of the Interior for the Dominion. The firm referred to are the solicitors for the Dominion Government in the province. It is presumed that Mr. Drake's mission is directly connected with the seizure of the British sealing vessels in Alaskan waters, A FRIENDLY STATEMENT.

Secretary Bayard said to night that there was nothing to add to what had already been published concerning the latest phase of the fisheries trouble. He had great reason to hope that a fair and final settlement would be reached of the differences which had always existed between this country and Great Britain over the fisheries since 1818, and a final settlement of which differences had never been reached as yet. desired to correct the statement that Canada objected to a proposition on the part of Great Britain to treat regarding the differences. The Canadian Government was very desirous that an amicable settlement should be reached, and had expressed a wish that the differences between the two countries regarding the fisheries should be finally laid at rest, and on the part of the United States he had met that desire with great pleasure and good will.

ANOTHER SEIZURE, OTTAWA, Sept. 2.-The cruiser Intropid ves terday captured an American schooner within the three mile limit off Campobello, and took her into port. Enquiries at the Fisheries Department show that the captured schooner is a small vessel, only seventeen tons. The Department have ordered the captain of the Intrepid to take his captive to St. Andrews, N.B., and report the facts and circumstances of the case to the Department.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S RISE. PRINTER, REPORTER, CONVERCIAL EDITOR, HEAD

F THE CONNERGIAL ACENOY. Who is the Erastus Maman, who has set all Gangda to jabbang over commercial union with the United States? Of course most people know that the is an New York millionaire, a british howen of Jay Gould's financier, who has bringeneraled the Yanderbilts, and a philandripping of the Geo. W. Childs order. But wery from people even know that this constituous figure was, only a comparatively few years ago, a ragged newaby you the streets of Machine. His rise has been a remarkable one, and fairly whites him to be ganked with ithe Goulds. Stewart, Fultons, those and other heroes of thrift and enterprise. The facts in connection with Wiman's early, his came to me through. Who is the Erastus Waman, who has set all with Wiman's early, life came to me, through with Wiman's early, life came to me, through Mark Hirtish, proprietor of the Rossin House, Mr. Dwight, manager of the G. N. Wa Telegraph Company, and J. C. Small, a Chatham manufacturer, whom I recently interviewed on commercial union, all of whom knew Wiman in this worth.

his youth. Second 1850 when young Wiman came here from a small backwoods town. He had no funds, and even at the age of 15 was struggling to support his widowed mother. In. those days a coffee house stood on the site of the present Rossin House. "I have seen young wiman standing on that corner many a time," said Mr. Irlsh, "with his shirt tail sticking through his tagged trousers." Besides the coffee-house corner, young Wiman had, another route in the northwestern part of the city, and between the two he built up a big newsboy's business. ness." He was a bright lad, scrive, ready-witted, somewhat cheeky, but not to effrontery. He was just the sort of youngster to caten on, and he did so amazingly.

But it was at the age of 16 that the bright

newsboy made the first move in his successful career. The North American was then published by Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B. He took's fancy to the quick witted lad and gave him a place at a printer scase on a salary of \$1.25 per week. In a recent letter to Mr. McDougall,

Wiman recall this incident as follows:

"It is 36 years ago this spring that in the
goodness of your heart you took me, a poor boy,
into your printing office at the magnificent emolument of \$1.25 per week, enabling me to support my widowed mother and at the same same time to acquire a knowledge of an art I

have always been proud to possess."

For four years Wiman labored at the case: but he was even then reaching out into side speculations! "At 35 King street east there is still standing a little wooden building which is completely dwarfed beside the five and six-story stone blocks that adjoin it. It was here that Wiman first made a start on his own hook as a newsdealer. The place was not much larger than a dry goods box, and the whole stock, according to Mr. Small, "could have been carted off on a dray." There were the monthcarted off on a dray." There were the month-lies and dailies—few indeed, but still all that could be got. It was the first news depot of the sort in Canada. Gradually it expanded from the dry goods box until it passed into the hands of a Mr. Irving, under whose management it has become the big institution known as the Canadian News Company.

But Wiman had other irons in the fire. His

ability had fallen under the eye of Hon. George Brown, who got him on the Globe as a reporter. Here he pushed up to the position of commercial editor. In politics, too, he began to take a hand, and was elected a councilman. Here he was a pusher, and although a young man, his assurance carried him to the front until it bacame a common expression to couple his nam-

with Yankee boldness. It was while commercial editor that R. G. Dun & Co., the mercantile men, recognized his remarkable ability to gauge commercial events. They put him at the head of the Ontario department, which was soon known as Dun, Wiman & Co. Then he took the New York office, and from that time since he has been office, and from that time since he has been coining money and increasing in influence at the great American metropolis. He outwitted the Vanderbilts in buying up all the Staten Island ferry landings and building a railroad around the Island; and his latest Staten Island success was the decision of Judge Bradley in the Federal Court at Trenton, New Jersey, two weeks ago, in favor of the Arthur Kill bridge, between New Jersey and Staten Island, which removes the last legal barrier to Wiman's great project of forming railway connection between New York and Staten Island, thereby enlarging the terminal facilities Island, thereby collarging the terminal facilities in the harbor of New York by some ten miles. It is seven years since Mr. Wiman commenced this undertaking, and its progress was bitterly opposed by all New Jersey state authorities, both in congress and in the courts. The bridge is partially constructed, the railroad is almost complete, and this decision having removed the only possible bar to the final completion of the project, the work will be pushed with renewed

energy. Wiman is also a right bower for Jay Gould, a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and founder of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Canada. In fact, his speculations are too numerous to mention, But under all circumstances Mr. Wiman is

still a Canadian. He organized the Canadian Club in New York, entertained the Canadian cricketers, and dabbles in Canadian politics. He is one of the boys, too, and is never happier than when refereeing a game of cricket or a sparring match. The Metropolitan Baseball Club is one of his pets In New York he is re-garded as one of the keenest, most publicspirited, liberal and benevolent millionaires that the metropolis has.

This is the man who has set all Canada agog over commercial union.

### SPECIAL CABLE NOTES.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe:—\_\_\_\_ LONDON, Sept. 1.—A letter from an English lawyer, signed Traner, appears in the Standard this morning, arguing that Manitoba is within her legal rights, since there is no provision in the British North America Act on the point in dispute absolutely applicable to the Red River

A Canadian importer writes to the same paper calling attention to the clever way in which articles manufactured of iron and steel are mixed up and made to masquerade as rough material of iron and steel. In the Canadian material of iron and steel. In the Canadian Government memorandum in the Blue book respecting the tariff just published, he says: "One cannot but think that though the voice is the voice of Tupper, the hand is the band of the Londonderry Iron and Steel Company. The latter is the real power behind the throne."

Sir Wm. Dawson's absence from the opening of the British Association last night is regretted, by the interest approach to be present a phesequently.

but he is expected to be present subsequently.

The meeting promises to be one of the most successful on record. It is attended by a fair number of Canadians.

### VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

According to a table recently prapared the Emperor of Russia receives \$8,250,000 per annum; the Sultan of Turkey, \$6,000,000; the Emperor of Austria, \$4,000,000; the King of Prussia, \$3,000,000; the King of Italy, \$2,400,000; the Queen of Spain, \$1,800,000, and the King of Belgium, £500,000. How the people will shile in 1987 when they read that so much money was paid in 1887 for so little labor! The people of the United States thought they wincreased doing a wonderful thing when they increased the President's salary from \$25,000 a year to \$50,000; and yet the larger amount is only a trifle over two days' salary of the Emperor of Russia, while at the same time the United States is really better able to pay the President the Czar's salary than Russia is to pay the Czar the President's salary.

### WITHOUT EQUAL.

## REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

"I am shown their fittle bemetery," where a single cross marks the spot where one of their order lies uncoffined in the ground."—The Trapplets at Oka, M. W. Rivwan. Garage, M. in Colly In and the

think of thee as one who went, Like some true hearted penitent, and can de Away from home and pleasure's bands and in other lands a domain of the delication of the delic Requiescat in pace, nd Jan 1/

I think of thee as one who left the the state of I tunk of thee as one who left.

Some lonely heart of thee bereft.

And who at morn and eve would pray.

That God highly ruide her boy alway— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee m youth's short day, Light-liearted on the worldly way, And by the side of some calm stream Would oft lie down to sing and dream-" Requiescat' in pace.

I think of thee as one whose years Knew not of hellish worldly fears, And craved not of the bitter strife That takes the sweetness out of life-Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee as one whose eves Beheld sweet visions in the skies Whose steadfast gaze knew other light, That told of heatific sight-Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee as one whose love ....

Was centered in thy God above; Whose mores and noons and watching nights Were spent in seeing sacred sights-Requiescat in pace. think of thee as one whose eves Retained a sweet and soft surprise,

Requiescat in pace. think of thee in life's dark day, As one who loved the narrow way, That leads through sorrow unto Peace, And glorifies the soul's release-

Requiescat in pace.

As though the past had left a trace, Of some lost love on thy pure face-

I think of thee so calm and meek, Day after day, week after week, Fulfilling all the trying laws That sanctified thy noble cause— Requiescat in pace.

think of thee as one whose hands Would bind the leper's leprous bands, And brave the planes of cannonade To bring a dying s nnec ai !— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee, pure man of God, And the rough ways thy feet have trod, In prayer and suffering and coutent, Till all thy mortal hou a were spent— Requiescat in pact.

I think of thee as one who'd dwell, " .... In silent prayer within thy cell; And when, at midnight, all was hushed, The tears from off thy cheek oft brushed— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee 'neath foreign skies, Awaiting that dread word "Arise"!
The rank weeds growing on thy grave,
And all thy kindred o'er the wave— Requiescat in pace.

think of thee so calm at rest, Thy hands joined meekly on thy breast; In thy poor robe so lowly dressed, And on thy face the dark earth pressed— Requiescat in pace.

I pray, that when my last drawn breath Shall outward pass, and cruel Death Consigns me to the rarent clay, There may be some kind friend to say-Requiescat in pace.

B. F. D. DUNN.

DEATH OF HENRY CRILLY, J. P. On Monday afternoon, August 15, Mr. Henry Crilly closed his eyes in death at his home in Mountain Glen, old Chelsea. He had been ill for neariy a year, and in May last was subjected to medical treatment, but his disease baffled all the skill of the physicians. He kept about, doing more or less work, until about two months d to the house and fo the last two weeks he was confined to his bed. His disease was ulceration of the bowels. He suffered much pain at times and was kept under the influence of opiates till near the last, when all pain ceased and he died peacefully in the bosom of his family, retaining full consciousness till the last. During his illness he was attended by the Rev. Father Brown, and had the happiness of receiving the holy rites of the Church shorily before his demise. From his infancy he was a thoroughly religious and practical Catholic, zealous for the interests of the Church and liberal in his donations to the house of God. He was a man of great accounts in his increase matters and his of great sagacity in business matters, and his judgment was rarely at fault. He had the faculty of gathering around him men of superior executive abilities and everything he undertook succeeded. He was a good conversationalist, and was especially fond of telling a story, having one for almost every occasion. He had great industry, remarkable perseverance and a quick perce tion. These qualities, united with his rare segacity and unbiassed judgment, made him a very successful business man. He will be greatly missed in the business man. He will be greatly missed in the parish of Chelsea, in which he has been so active and influential for so many years. He will be missed in the church, where he has been so active and generous a worker. But at home, especially at home, will the kind husband and tender father be missed. At home, where he was the light and life of the household, at home, where he was dearly, dearly beloved. For at home, for his cherished family, he could never do enough, and his home, a home of sunshine, was always the abode of peace. happiness and was always the abode of peace, happiness and love. There it is that he leaves a disconsolate widow to mourn his loss. Mr. Crilly was fifty-eight years old at the time of his death. In 1859 he was married to Miss Francis Kernahan. Four children were the issue of this marriage. The second daughter was married about a year ago to Dr. O'Ready, of Florence, Mass. The remaining three are unmarried. Mr. Crilly spent the greatest portion of his life on his farm spent the greatest portion of his life on his farm at Mountain Glen. He was for a number of years mayor, justice of peace, church warden, president of different societies, &c. In fine, he was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, a steadfast friend and a generous helper, and his loss to the community will be sorrowfully felt. The funeral took place from his late residence in the Glen, and his body was interested in the Roman Catholic body was interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery at old Chelsea. He was accompanied to his last resting place by a long array of car-riages, containing his numerous friends from far and near, who came to pay the last testimonial of deferential respect to the dear departed. May his soul, and all the souls of those who die in

"Golden at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to any one suffering from scrofulous affec-tions, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the liver and lungs. It is unfailing. By drug-IRELAND AND THE POPE.

Christ, rest in peace, Amen.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The Papal envoy, in reply DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The rapal chvoy, in reply to an address presented to him by the people of Tipperary, said:—"The Pope loves Ireland, knows her sufferings and feels the deepest sympathy with her people. He sent me to tell you of his love and sympathy, and, moreover, that he intends to do a great and real good for Ireland. When he raises his voice the potentates of the earth will listen reverently, because his IF YOU HAD TAKEN TWO OF Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, you would not have had that costed tongue or bad tas e in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for coccasional use.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having the intends to do a great and real good for Ireland. When he raises his voice the potentates of the earth will listen reverently, because his cannot speak too highly of it, for obliders as well as aged people troubled with diarrhoa it has no equal."

Occasional use.

#### THE IRISH-POLICY.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE'S NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Another Scene in the Commons—Healy Gives Balfour and King Harman some hard Knocks-New Members forms arriant lethe League. The state to the

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Mr. Wm. O'Brien pre-sided to day over the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League in this city. The meet-ing was unusually large, and a number of Catholic ofergymen were present. Mr. Har-rington announced that Mr. Charles Augustus Vansittart: Conyb are, Radical member for Northwest Cornwall, and Mr. C. G. Schwaun, Northwest Convall, and, Mr. C. G. Schwaus, Liberal member for North Manchester, had joined the League. Mr. O'Brien said that the first branch of the League against which the Government should issue a proclamation would hold its meetings with closed doors, and refuse to open them for the police, even if they definanted admittance. This would leave the police nothing to do but break their way in if they were determined to enter. As the police would probably resort to this violence, the central branch of the League would then ask the Lord Mayor to grant them the use of the city hall, with special police to defend it during League meetings therein. A majurity of the Dublin City Council, as well as the Lord Mayor, are strong Nationalists.

London, Aug. 30.—A Cabinet meeting was held to day. It was hastily summoned, and it is understood that the object of the conference was to take action respecting the serious and determined convertion of the Liberal Unionist.

was to take action respecting the serious and determined opposition of the Liberal-Unionist leaders in proclaiming the Irish League. It is reported that the Cabinet has decided to modify proclamation so that it shall app'y to certain

districts only.

The Duke of Argyle, in a letter to the pape The Duke of Argyle, in a letter to the papers, states that he is astonished and pained at Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons last week, and his action in reference to the proclamation of the Irish National League He says that Mr. Gladstone's attempt, by devices of language and tricks of prase, to minimize and excuse the detestable tyranny of t'e League, shows a condition of mind on which no reliance can be placed for counsel or guidance. can be placed for counsel or guidance:

LONDON, Aug. 30 .- In the House of Commona this evening; in the debate on the vote for the Irish secretary's office, T. M. Healy denounced Mr. Ballour as a Scotchman ignorant and careless alike of the duties of his offic-He then made a long and violent attack upon Colonel King-Harman, the under secretary, and was loudly called to order for referring to the under secretary as a convict, because he had once been imprisoned for making an assault upon the police at the Cre-morne. He accused Col Harman of inducing Times reporters to supres he admission in the House of Commons that he had threatened to aboot one Weldon. The chairman here reminded Mr. Healy that Col. King Harman was absent. Mr. Healy retorted that he was within call. Proceeding, Mr. Healy said that Mr. Balfour was a mere shadow, but not so Col. Harman, who had been hand and glove in Fenianism, had stood for Parliament as a Home Ruler, and had been secretary of the Home Ruler. Rule League. He had been informed that the chief secretary's brother, General Balfour, had stated that Arthur had been appointed chief secretary because he despited Icland. (Par-

nellite chees.)
The chairman, upon Mr. Balfour's appeal ruled Mr. Healy out of orde. Mr. Healy accepted the ruling, but reit-ate1 his allegations denouncing Col. Harman's connection with the Orangemen, who he declared, had committed five hunded nection with the Orangemen, who he declared, had committed five hundred murders to one committed by Ribbonmen. At murders to one committed by Ribbonmen. At this point Col. King-Harman enter d the house, and Mr. Healy repeated his assaults upon him in a violent and taunting tone. Col. King-Harman said the Cremorne affair was a boyish the Welson story a lie. Mr. escapade and the Welson story a lie. Mr. Henly said he did not blame Col King H.rman for accepting office, but he did blame the Government for appointing a law breaker and released convict. Col. King-Harman appealed to the chair, who censured Mr. Healy for his language. Mr. Healy accepted the rebuke of the chair, but continued that Col King-Har man was a landlord, whose rents had been discussion took place, Messas. Balfour and Smith testifying to the efficiency of Col. King-Harman as under secretary for Ireland, and the amendment was negatived by 113 to 52.

### A STRANGE STORY

OF HOW MAXIMILIAN SURRENDERED AT QUERE-TARO-A STAIN ON THE ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 1 -A great sensation was created yesterday by an article in the Moni-tor Republicano making an astounding revela-tion of the conduct of the Emperor Maximilian on the surrender of the city of Quere-taro. The writer obtained his information from a report presented by Gen. Escobedo to the Government in regard to the manner Quere-taro was taken. Gen. Escobedo describes the situation of the two armies during the final days of the seige, and says the situation of the besieged was desperate. They were running short of provisions and ammunition, and were fast becoming demoralized.

At this juncture Gen. Escobedo was notified

that one of Maxmiliaan's officers desired an in-terview with him. Escopedo granted the interview and Col. Miguel Lopez was introduced.
Lopez said he was commissioned by Maxmilian
to offer to deliver the garrison to Escobedo on
condition that he should allow Maxmilian and his officers to depart unmolested; that Maxmilian had already signed his abdication and that he would go straight to Vera Cruz or Tuxpan, where a ship would be in readiness to take him on board, and that he would engage himself on his word of honor never again to meddle in the affairs of Mexico. Gen. Escobedo replied that he could make no such terms, as the orders of the Government were that the beseiged should surrender at discretion. Lopez finally declared he was authorized to make such terms with Escobedo authorized to make such terms with Escopedo as he could, and in the name of his chief he in-formed Escobedo that the Republican army might occupy the Convent of La Cruz at 3 o'clock on the following morning, without encountering resistance, and that Maximilian in person would there surrender himself unconditionally. Valez seized Lopez without resistance, bu Maximilian did not comply with his promise to surrender his person. Querebaro was then oc-cupied after some ineffectual resistance, and the Imperialist leaders were made prisoner. Maximilian afterwards told Escobedo he had an immense favor to ask of him, and Escobedo promised to grant it if possible. Maximilian then asked Escobedo to promise that he would never reveal the manner in which the convent of La Cruz had been occupied. Escobedo said he could make no such engagement. Max-imilian, however, persisted. He said he fore-saw his own end and that his only care was to prevent any stain from lighting on the escutcheon of the illustrious house of Hapsburg of which he was a scion. Escobedo compassionating the unhappy position of his fallen foe made a promise on condition that he should consider him self released therefrom if at any time circum-

THE USUAL TERATMENT of catarrh is very un satisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. On this point a trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not positively necessary to success, but many, if not most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary benefit. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes." Ely's-Oream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

Tectumient to so it the weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

A dull father had a very bright little son. After exhibiting him to a gentleman one day, he said, "Don't you think, the lad is almost a miracle?" "Yes, indeed," returned the visitor, the patient.

stances should arise which might make it im-perative on him to speak.

A Change of Sentiment in America Regard-

ing Them-Why This is So. :: (Providence Telegram.) .

There has been a marked change in sentiment in regard to the Irish question in this country within the past two or three years. The American people are beginning to understand what this question mean; and they are learning more about the Irish and their rights and wrongs than they ever knew before. The English idea of an Irishman has been here of accepted as the correct one. He has been looked upon as as the correct one. He has been looked upon as ignorant and quarrelsome, and of a race with whom it, was impossible to live in friendly neighborliness. We now understand that centuries of grinding poverty and wrong have put their impress upon the Irishman's face and character, and have instilled into his nature that stubborn. combativeness, which alone has prevented his being tamped out by the long oppression that he has endured.

Without Irish pluck and combativeness where.

would the world be to day. The Irish people have helped both bravely and loyally to win great victories for England and France and America. They helped man Britain's ships in the defeat of the Great Armada and at the battle of Trafalgar. They helped win Eog and's vic-tories at Oudenarde, [Malplaquet, Salamanca, Viterbo and Waterloo. The Irish legion in the French army helped to beat the English at Fontency. Irishmen were in the front rank at Buena Vista and Chapultupec, at Chicamauga and Gettysburg. They are a virile, aggressive, tenscious, irrepressible race in war and in

But the Irish make good citizens here. Under the beneficent influence of this free and prosper-ous country Irishmen and their children here are found among our most energetic, prosperous

and respected citizens.

The notion that the Irish people are lawless and di orderly is in a large degree erroneous. A comparison of the criminal records of the English, Sc tch, Welsh and Irish is not unfavorable to one letter. The State sman's Year Book for the following the problem of the following the state of the st 1887, an Eng!i h publication, furnishes the fol-lowing crimina! s'atis:ics:—

Committed Confor t-ial. England and Wales....... 13,586 10,500 Scotland ..... 2,537 Ireland...... 2,850 1,573

The population of the kingdoms that year was estimated to be:—England and Wales, 27,499,041; Scotland, 3,907,736; Ireland, 4,918,338, From these figures, it will be seen that the Irish crimi al record is better than that of either England or Scotland. The Irish have also a greater re-pect for the marriage re-lation than have either the English or the Scotch. In Scotland, in 1885, the average proportion of ill-gitimate births was 8.5 per cent. of the whole; in E gland it was 47, but in Ireland it was but 2.8, the rate varying from 0.9 in

C tholic Connaught to 4.3 in Protestant Ulster.
The Irish are much better than they have been painted. They have been maligned to the world. The fictions in regard to them are being dispelled by investigation. It only remains for them to disprove one other illusion—that they are incapable of governing themselves. At the present rate of progress they will soon have an opportunity to prove that this too is an error.

GREAT VICTORY FOR THE PLAN. All the tenants on the Annisley state, near Enniskilen, numbering upwards of 250, have agreed to purchase their farms from Lord An-nesley at fourteen years' purchase. The landled at first insisted on eighteen years' purchase, but the tenants last January adopt d the Plan of Campaign and pa'd their rents to Mr. John Dillion, M.P. Negotiations for purchase have since been going on, with the result that on Thursday all the tenants connected with the Plan, most of whom had been formerly evicted became sole owners of their farms,

### THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

The following information is often inquired for, and, as it may be useful in many cases for reference, we have compiled a table of the largest cities of the world, with their populareduced by the Land Commissioners. It was toons as stated by the latest authorities. In the wrong, therefore, to place him it a p sition absence of any official census the Chinese cities where he could influence the appointment of commissioners. Concluding, he moved a reduction of the vote of credit to £2,000. Further not given any city whose population is below not given any city whose population is below 500,000, though there are many we could enumerate which closely approach that figure. It will be seen that in the thirty-five cities tabulated below there are 32,510,319 souls, or nearly the population of the British Isles, a fact which cannot be grasped in a moment by any ordinary intellect :-

intellect:— Attchi, Japun...], 328,050, Madrid. Spain... 500,900 Bangkok, Sinm... 500,900 Moscow, Russia... 611,074 Brooklyp., N. Y... 771,486 New York, N.Y. 1,460,000 Berlin, Pruseis... 1,122,330 Paris, France... 2,289,023 Calcutta, India... 766,205 Fekalonga, Javn. 505,204 Canton, China... 1,500,000 Fekir, China... 800,000 China... 1,000,000 St. Fekalonga, Javn. 505,204 Pekilonga, Javn. 505,204 Pekilonga, Javn. 505,204 Canton, China... 1,000,000 St. Fetalonga, Javn. 505,204 Pekilonga, Javn. 505,204 China... 800,000 St. Louis, Mo... 500,000 Glasg w, Scotl'd. 514,048 Ta £8 & Ph. Loo, China... 1,000,000 Ten. 250,000 Ten. 2

### HATRED AND GOOD WILL.

Pall Mall Gazette.

HATRED AND GOOD WILL.

Self-interest should prompt people to hate none. It weakens the body, and causes disease. You never saw a healthy cynic, growler, or grumbler. Their soured thoughts poison them. Their bodily disease originates in their minds. Their spirits are sick. That makes the body sick. All diseases originates in this way. Cure the spirit, change the state of themind, replace the desire to make others feel disagreeably by that of making them feel agreeably, and you are on the road to cure disease. You can only oppose successfully the hatred or evil thought of others by thowing outtoward it the thought of others by throwing outtoward it the thought or good with Good with as a thought element is more powerful than the thought of hate. It can, turn it aside. The "shafts of malice," even in thought, are real things. They can and do hurt people on whom they are directed, and make them sick. Thoughts are things, and good can always overcome evil.

### BISHOP AND BALLET.

LONDON, Aug. 30.-The Bishop of London is just now engaged in a war against; ballet; dan-cers. He advances the same old argument of the clergy against this form of spectacular amusement. The present onelaught upon the ballot was brought about by an out-door exhibition of this kind of dancing at the Orystal palace, where a ballet is given on the lawn with a background of very dark trees. The white figures of the dancers are lighted by electric lights from above. The ladies of the ballet have drawn up a letter answering the harges of the right reverend prelate, in which they say:—
"We, members of the Christian Church, who are earning our living by dancing, beg to protest against this monstrous and shameful charge which you, the chief pastor of the dioese, have: brought against us, and to declare that it is absolutely false. We do not, my Lord, expect justice at your Lordship's hands. But we intend to publish this protest against the foul accusation which your Lordship has publicly brought against us:"::

### TO VERY VALUABLE

"Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

## NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of Bev. Father Labelle Betablished in 1-84, under the Act of Quebec, 182 Wice, Chap. 36, for the Benefit of the Diocean acceletes of Colonization Months Province of Quebec.

OLASS D-Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Fourth Monthly Brawing will take place on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1887, At 2 o'clock p.m. PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00

PRIZES VALUE 850,000,00 Principal Lot -1 Real Estate worth 85,000,00 C CO MIST OF PRIZES. Real Estate worth \$5,000 \$ 5,000 Real Estate worth 2,000 10 Building Lots in Montresl. 300 15 Bed-room or Drawing-room 

| 20 do do do 100 | 100 Gold Watches 50 | 1000 Silver Watches 20 do ..... 2147 Lots Value, \$50 000 TICKETS - - \$1.00

SECOND SERIES. Frincipal Lot—I Real Estate worth \$1,000,0

LIST OF PRIZES : 1 Real Estate worth.....\$1,000 2 Real Estates worth..........500 4 Carriages worth 250
50 Gold Chains worth 40 1000 Toilet Sets worth.....

Lots - Yalue, \$10 TICKETS - 25 CENTS 1057 Lots Value, \$10,600 Offers are made to all Winners to pay their prizes in sash, less a commission of lup. c.

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Is Marvelously Efficient in clearing the Skin of Impurities, and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautifus the complaxion, while as <del>MEDICINAL</del> plexion, while as a Healing agent

a Healing agent for Sores or Wounds it passes all praise. There is an Form of Eruptive Disease for which this Renc med Scap has not proved efficacions. In the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the Renowned Sulphur Springs. Linens and Wooles, washed with it are rendered superlatively take, and are durinfected when germs of disease linger in the material. The value of Sulphur as a Cleansing and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmo-Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you wont be deceived.

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**CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC** D'ARRHOEA DYSENTERY

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Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilhaare equality valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this amoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the lowers.

# HEAD

Ache they would bealmost priceless to those one suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them wil. Ind heee little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many, lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken doso.

Carter's Little Liver Fills are very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them; In vials at 25 cents; five? \$1. Bold by druggists everywhere, or salt by mail.

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