

BOURKE COCKRAN'S PEN PICTURE OF A POLITICAL BOSS.

bench a faithful Judge, and if it be successful no other Judge will venture to incur the wrath which he has provoked by asserting his judicial independence.

"I repeat that I have no personal hostility to the boss who has raised a violent hand against the integrity and sanctity of the temple of our law. Indeed, I think we are under obligations to him for the frank, if cynical, avowal of his attitude toward the judiciary. He might have turned down Judge Daly without avowing any responsibility for it; he might have succeeded in defeating his re-nomination while pretending that he himself favored it. It needed but a wink to the gentlemen who surround him at the Democratic Club, and forthwith each one of them would be declaring that never, never, never would he consent to the re-nomination of Judge Daly, even though the leader of the organization was anxious to bring it about.

"But with the frankness of his boss-ship he has avowed responsibility for this defeat, and he has openly proclaimed that he refused this Magistrate a re-nomination because he had not given him proper consideration.

"Now, I do not believe that he understood the meaning of that declaration, and I am not sure that he even understands the nature of the enterprise in which he is engaged. He may not have formed a deliberate design to control the judiciary. No man can undertake to measure the mental operations of another. He may have formed the impression that this man had been indifferent where he ought to have been attentive, and, finding himself, as he believed, in a position to punish him, he proceeded as potentates always will to exercise against obnoxious persons the powers of punishment which they may find in their hands.

"Whatever may be his intention, the effect of a popular approval of his attempt to punish the independence of a Judge will be the complete overthrow of the independence of the judiciary. How could it be otherwise? If this Judge is to be cast out of his office because he has refused proper consideration to a political boss, will any other Judge be likely to court his fate by following in his footsteps?"

"And what is proper consideration? Who is to fix its limits? I think it was Warren Hastings who used to declare that when two powers differ about a principle the view of the stronger would always prevail. In a dispute between the boss and the Judge as to what constituted proper consideration, which would be the stronger force? Who is so strong in all this municipality as the boss who controls every executive act and every legislative enactment, and who, if he succeeds in this attempt, will hold within the palm of his hand the fate of every Judge whose term may expire while he rules?"

"It matters not what he may intend; once launched upon a career of aggression, he cannot stay his own course even if he would. Having established his power over the Judges, he will not be allowed to let it idle even if he wishes. His friends will invoke it; they will demand that it be exercised, and ultimately he will be forced to interfere between suitors to promote the success of a follower to accomplish the defeat of an opponent. If such a thing can be found in this community after the people shall have extended his power over their own rights and liberties.

"This, then, is the result which the defeat of Judge Daly would involve. The personal fortunes of an individual are but a grain of sand on the seashore in comparison with the magnitude of this issue. I am sorry that a question of personal character has been introduced in this contest. Conceding everything that could be claimed for the nominees of the Democratic boss, it would still be a sacred duty to defeat them. It is not the choice of three men to wear judicial ermine, but the independence of the whole judiciary. A man has served the people faithfully, has proven himself a vigilant custodian of their rights, and a sturdy defender of them, and, behold, the populace are asked to punish him for his fidelity to their interests!"

"Citizens of New York, how will you answer the question? What message will you send in this crisis to the other Judges, whose course of conduct must necessarily depend upon the way you treat this man now in deadly peril through his loyalty? Will you take decisive steps to preserve inviolate the temple of the law, or will you abandon it to those who wish to profane it? Will you encourage the ministers of justice to preserve their lips and their hands unstained, or will you tell them that their prospect of retaining their functions depends not upon their loyalty to the law, but on their subservience to a boss? Will you abandon to his enemies this man who has no enemies except those he has made through his loyalty to his duty and to you?"

"The independence of the judiciary is not yet overthrown, and it cannot be except by your direct and positive sanction. The boss-ship is attempting to control the judiciary, but you alone can make that attempt successful. If you allow this minister of justice to be cast from the portico because he has been faithful at the altar, you will have done it deliberately and wilfully, and with full knowledge of what your action portends and involves. If you decide to throw down the barriers which defend you, do not complain hereafter if you find yourself exposed naked to oppression.

"But if this attempt of the boss be successful, no one will deplore it more bitterly than he. 'Mad,' said Judge Daly, 'must be the brain that conceives the punishment of an upright Judge.' And he spoke truly. If the boss succeeds in bringing the judiciary under his domination, if the Judges are taught by this election that they must trust to the favor of the boss for

their prospect of retention in motion, his power will be too extensively to last in a free community.

"It is the history of government that absolutism is never absolute. Even in Oriental monarchies despotism is tempered by assassination. Thank God, we do not use the dagger or poison in these days or in this country." The experience of men shows that wherever a community confers unusual power upon an individual a period of reaction arises when the people rise in fury against the person upon whom they had lavished unlimited favor. And if the boss succeeds in his present design, if his power be projected over all of us, reaching to our firesides and threatening our liberties, a day of reaction, terrible and awful, will come. No man likes to lose his independence, especially if he ever exercised extensive powers.

"When the day of reaction comes, as come it will; when the people, roused to fury against a system which they themselves will have permitted to be established; when they will be clamoring for the blood of the man whom they have formerly loaded with unusual favors, charging him with crimes of which he is probably innocent, demanding his sacrifice as vehemently as they now applaud his appearance on a public platform, then the Judge who grovels, the lawyer who upheld him in the day of his power will be the first to take him by the throat in the hour of his difficulty.

"If this tyranny is established I have no doubt that it will be overthrown. I care not how it may be buttressed by statutory enactment or protected by judicial decree, the people will rise against it and overthrow it. And the difference between a people who are fit for free government and a people who are not is that one may rise against despotism, while the other will never consent to its establishment.

"Citizens of New York, will you, the descendants of freemen who won your freedom from foreign oppression, sacrifice it to an assault like this? Will American citizens, upon whose wrists no power upon earth can impose fetters, allow themselves to be bound hand and foot while they slumber upon their rights?"

"No, I do not believe it. The whole history of this country and of this people and of this city proves that this attempt will fail. This whole community, without distinction of race or color or creed, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, Democratic and Republican, will cast around the courts the circle of their indignant protest, and with a voice as loud and as potent as that with which the Almighty controls the movement of the tides, declare to our boss: 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther!'"

ANOTHER CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Chamber adjourned to November 1.

In the evening detachments of municipal guards, cuirassiers and police were massed at the various approaches to the Palace of the Elysee for fear of disturbances.

When accepting the resignation of the Ministry, M. Faure begged M. Brisson and his colleagues to continue to wait until the formation of the new Cabinet.

The Foreign Office has issued further correspondence on the Upper Nile question. In the first despatch, dated Oct. 9, Lord Salisbury writes to Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador at Paris, reporting a conversation had with Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, who contended that the territory bordering the White Nile had become no man's land through its abandonment by Egypt. Baron de Courcel said that the French, by reserves uniformly made, had retained the right to occupy this territory when ever she thought fit.

Lord Salisbury repeated the arguments that are already familiar, saying that if France intended to challenge the British claims and occupy part of the territory she was bound to say so. Anyhow, if in the face of the repeated British warnings she tried to establish title by the secret expedition of a handful of men, she must not be surprised that Great Britain did not recognize her claim.

Baron de Courcel then vaguely indicated a wish to negotiate regarding the delimitation of territory, in which case, he said, Major Marchand would return as he went. At the same time he indicated that France would require a considerable stretch of the left bank of the Nile. This Lord Salisbury would not countenance.

In the second despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir Edmund Monson, dated October 12, he recorded another conversation with Baron de Courcel, in which Lord Salisbury declined to recede from his position. He called the French Ambassador's attention to the impossible position occupied by Major Marchand, who, Lord Salisbury said he understood, admitted that he was unable to return westward, while the French Government forbade him to depart by the Nile.

Baron de Courcel replied that Major Marchand could perfectly well return to the westward, but could not very well go without food, which Great Britain would not allow France to convey to him.

Lord Salisbury undertook that Major Marchand should be enabled to procure food, whereupon Baron de Courcel said that food was not alone sufficient. He needed to be fully armed to traverse dangerous regions and his munitions were exhausted.

Lord Salisbury raised no objection to furnishing Major Marchand with arms and ammunition, provided the latter would engage to use them only for his protection, and would withdraw to the region beyond the watershed separating the Mobahr tributary of the Congo from the affluents of the Nile.

Lord Salisbury said he did not believe that any practical step was to be taken to France would follow such a step, if it were accepted with the reservation that it did not affect any pending controversy, but if it proved a disadvantage

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age it would be a necessary consequence of placing Major Marchand in such a false and unreasonable position. Baron de Courcel would not assent to this, and started the subject of an outlet to the Nile.

Lord Salisbury replied that he was not in a position to discuss that subject.

In the despatch Lord Salisbury referred to the extreme indefiniteness of the Ambassador's language, especially in respect of the territory to which France believed she was justly entitled. Lord Salisbury accordingly declined to discuss the claims to territory until they were more precisely formulated.

A despatch from Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, to Lord Salisbury contains a note from the Egyptian Foreign Minister requesting Lord Cromer to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury "in order that the incontestable rights of Egypt may be recognized and all the provinces occupied until the rebellion may be restored to her."

Despatches from Gen. Kitchener describe the known honest position of Major Marchand and his followers. Major Kitchener, while expressing the highest admiration of their courage, devotion and indomitable spirit of Major Marchand, says he cannot refrain from astonishment at the attempt made to effect a project of such magnitude and danger with so small and ill-equipped a force.

Major Marchand's claim that he had occupied the Bah el Ghazal and the Fashoda provinces therewith would be ludicrous, adds Gen. Kitchener, "if the sufferings and privations of his two years' arduous journey did not render the futility of his efforts pathetic."

PARAGRAPHS OF INTEREST.

There are over 5,000,000 flags made in America every year. At present most of these are aloft or used as personal adornment. Since the war the flag industry has received quite a boom, and at the lowest count every person in five has in some shape or form the Star Spangled Banner.

Flag making is the sole support of over 500,000 men, women and children in the United States. The factories are principally in Philadelphia, where the first flag saw birth, and in New England.

After a most courageous struggle, which lasted nearly eleven years, the New Zealand House of Representatives has adopted the Old Age Pensions Bill. It provides that every person of the age of 65 and upwards, of good moral character, whose yearly income does not exceed £84, and who has resided for 25 years in the colony, will be entitled to a pension of £18 per annum.

It is expected that 6,500 persons will during the first year draw the £18, or part of it, and that about £100,000 will be so expended.

An exchange prints the following truth—"If a newspaper man knew how many knocks he received behind his back he would adopt another calling," remarked a citizen the other day. The citizen was mistaken. The newspaper man who succeeds expects to be maligned by every law-breaker, swindler and hypocrite, every carping critic and lover of no-oriety who do not agree with him on public and political questions. The newspaper man who expects to go through life without being misrepresented and unjustly censured should make arrangements to die young.—Westboro Chronotype.

The newspaper man or other man who never gets abused is not making

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In no other warerooms in Montreal can you see and hear pianos of equal merit and reputation. Each piano is true as gold. In each you find its own flavour of tone. In each you will find warranted satisfaction.

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much stir in the world, but he is very foolish if he worries about abuse when he can so easily hit back if the game be worth the powder—Boston Pilot.

A despatch from London, Eng., says: The sons of the late William E. Gladstone have decided to entrust the task of writing their father's biography to Mr. John Morley, the distinguished Liberal statesman and journalist, who was twice Chief Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone.

The report is circulated by some of the American secular journals that advices from Rome say that the Pope will shortly issue an encyclical commending the labors of the late Father Hecker, founder of the Paulist Fathers.

A stirring appeal for the establishment by the Episcopal Church in America of a national university was made last week, at Washington, by the Rev. Dr. H. Greer, of New York when the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies sat in joint session upon the subject of Christian education. The report of the Joint Commission on Education stated that the Church is not entirely satisfied with the present system of public schools, because religion is not taught in them. The public schools should not only turn out well equipped young men and women, but Christians as well. In private schools, especially of the secondary class, the Episcopal Church is strong, but in colleges it is weak.

The Inspectors of Lunatics have issued their forty-seventh annual report on the condition and management of the insane and lunatic asylums during the year 1897. It has been the cause of much comment in the press throughout the country, owing to the fact that it shows an increase of the insane under care in all the different institutions. The total increase for the year is 621, larger than that for 1895-609—and exceeding the average increase for the past ten years, viz. 487. The inspectors, however, say that the increase in the number of the insane persons in public institutions is mainly due to accumulation of the insane under care, arising from a variety of causes. At the end of 1897 the total admissions amounted to 3,285 (1,769 men and 1,516 women). Of these 2,551 (1,380 men and 1,171 women) were admitted for the first time; while 734 (416 men and 318 women) had previously been under care. The total cost of maintaining 13,340 lunatics in 1897 was nearly £340,000, of which £184,000 was provided by the county cess.—Irish Paper.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

A fairly active trade continues to be done in eggs and the tone of the market is firm with no change in prices to note. We quote:—S. richly now laid, 19c to 19½; No. 1 candled, 14c; No. 2 do., 12c to 13c; P. E. I., 12c to 13c, and culls, 9c per dozen. Receipts, 1,118 cases.

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BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (3 per cent.) for the current half year, equal to six per cent. per annum, on the undivided capital stock of this institution has been declared; and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on or after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

W. WELLS, President and General Manager, Montreal, Oct. 28th, 1897.

Low Price on Fall Boots

We have a Ladies and Gentlemen's Fall Boots that we are selling so low that we defy others to give their equal in value.

LADIES' Box Calf, Goodyear, same as hand-sewn, cable sole, the best value ever offered for \$2.00. MEN'S Leather Lined, Double sole, in Black or Chocolate, wide or extra wide, we guarantee this boot to wear like the iron, for \$2.75.

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DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese situation is unchanged, and it does not look as though there would be any radical alteration in the near future. The October make is gradually passing out of first hands at 8½c to 8¾c for Western and 9c to 9½c for Eastern, and naturally goods obtainable at this reduced cost are getting the preference over high priced Septembers. This is the state of affairs at present, and the amount of new business for export is extremely light, so that spot prices are largely nominal, the old contracts and the goods already on the way guaranteeing British buyers of a good supply for some time to come. As a result they are holding off.

Finest western September..... 9 1/2 to 9
Finest western August..... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4
Finest eastern September..... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4
Finest eastern August..... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4
Liverpool cable..... 9 1/2 6d

Butter is a very dull market and lower with 18½c an outside figure for the fanciest and fresh made creamery in boxes. Tubs do not run above 18½c, and dairy is a slow market at 14c to 14½c. Receipts were 1,491 packages.

Extra finest creamery, boxes, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2
Extra finest creamery, tubs, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2
Ordinary finest creamery, boxes, 18 to 18 1/2
Ordinary finest creamery, tubs, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4
Western dairy tubs, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4

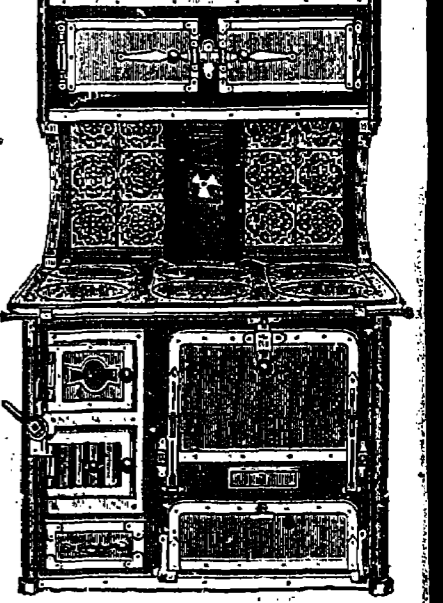
Tweed, Oct., October 26—There were 870 white cheese boarded, part September and part October make, Brintnell bought 325 at 8½c; Bailey, bought 290 at the same price; balance unboarded. Board adjourned for one week.

Peterboro, Ont., October 26.—The cheese board was held here today. About 3,000 boxes of October make were offered, also about 1,000 Septembers all colored. The whole lot was quickly disposed of, all selling at the same price, 8½c.

Ptozon, Ont., October 26.—At the cheese board here today, 14 factories boarded 1,140 boxes, all colored. Highest bid 8½c, no sales.

NAPANKE, Ont., October 26.—Boarded 576 white and 700 colored; 83c bid for 220 white; 255 colored sold at 8½c. Buyers present: Thompson, Magrath, Brintnell, Vanluyen, Alexander.

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The Society of Arts of Canada.

The reopening of the School of Drawing and Painting of the Society of Arts of Canada, 7700 St. Joseph Street, will take place on the 8th day of November at 2 o'clock. The classes will be held in the evening. No demand for admission to the school is accepted unless personally presented by one of the members. H. A. BAILEY, Director.