BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Forerunners of a Change in Irish Politics—Caprivi Pursuing the Old Peace Policy.

Naguette Prepared to Refute the Calumnies of Boulanger—Germany's Slave Trade Order.

He Will Defend Himself.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The statements made by Gen. Boulanger have influenced M. Naguett to retain his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, in order to refute the calumnies uttered by the general. Figaro, to-day, in its series of articles revealing the inside history of the Boulangist movement, describes the confusion that occurred among the leaders of the party, owing to Gen. Boulanger's unexpected departure for Brussels to avoid arrest.

Still in the Path of Peace.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The newspapers here express delight at the coming meeting between the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria. The Fremden Blatt says that frequent meetings between the rulers show that the triple alliance exists in its full strength, and that Gen. Von Caprivi, the German chancellor, is pursuing the old peaceful path.

Sensible Opposition.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Something of a stir in Irish political circles has been caused by the action of a Tipperary priest named Conway in denouncing the Plan of Campaign as detrimental to the best interests of the country, and condemning the tendency of the people to yield blind allegiance to agitators, whose advice was often contrary to good morals. The Bishop of Cork has also very recently expressed himself in similar, though more forcible terms. The bishops and priests in Ireland have as a rule kept so clear from suspicions of partiality in politics that these two conspicuous exceptions, coming close together, attract much attention. The Church as a whole would undoubtedly prefer to see more amicable relations existing between the peasants and the land owners, but the priests who come in daily contact with the masses know their influence would be seriously impaired if they should take any stand in opposition to the movements advocated by the leaders, who hold warm places in the people's hearts. The result has been to keep the church neutral. The situation as Tipperary is exceptional, the recalcitrant element among the tenants having migrated almost en masse from the Smith Barry estates to New Tipperary, and leaving only such a constituency as would be likely to receive such utterances as those of Father Conway in a favorable spirit. The Times claims to have discovered a formidable reaction throughout Ireland against the policy so long pursued under national auspices, and predicts that a strong "anti-plan-of-campaign" party will soon be formed. If this information be correct it would seem possible that the clerical deliverances above noted may have been intended as forerunners of the new movement. Other observers express the belief that with Mr. Davitt preaching land tenure reform as more important than a plan of campaign and any other existing movement, and with other leaders much at odds as to the best way of meeting the situation created by the crop failure, the signs of the times point to a general breaking up of the old political fetich worship and crystallization along some new line of action.

Not so Bad as Painted.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The explanations put forth by the Berlin Post, and other more or less official organs, in regard to the notice restoring the East African slave trade, are so foggy as to entirely fail in their supposed object of justifying the measure complained of; not only so, but the incomistencies visible among various commentaries give rise to the suspicion that the true inwardness of the affair is not understood at Berlin, even by the Colonial Office. It is considered possible that the local officials on the coast may have blundered and gone further than they were warranted in doing though some misrepresentation of instructions. The probability is that the intention of the government was to simply assure the Arabs that the new rules of the country would not meddle with such domestic slavery as they found existing, though they would not sanction slave traffic as a whole. It will be remembered that ever famous Christian soldier, Gordon, admitted the necessity of permitting domestic slavery under the present conditions of African society.

ROBERT RAY HAMILTON

Is Drowned in Snake River While Out Hunting.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 15.—S. O. Green, a son of Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, returned to Helena on Friday after a tour of the Yellowstone park. Mr. Green says that while on his way into the park from the Union Pacific he stopped at the ranch of Robert Ray Hamilton, the New Yorker, whose trouble with his wife at Atlantic City, N. J., caused such a sensation a year ago. Mr. Green and Mr. Hamilton had bought a ranch about two months ago, and made it an outputting place for tourists.

On his return Hamilton had been gone on a hunting trip for five days. The next day Green and his party started out to hunt for Hamilton. About thirty miles from the ranch Mr. Green found his body in Snake river, and his horse and dog a short distance away. Mr. Hamilton was identified by Mr. Green, who had the body taken to the ranch, and notified Hamilton's family. Green expressed surprise on his arrival that the foregoing facts had not been published.

REVOLT OF THE SWISS.

Conservatives and Liberals Arming for the Fray.

LUCERNE, Sept. 15.—The Conservative committee has telegraphed to the Federal council threatening that if the first orders given to Colonel Kunzli are not immediately executed, and if the Conservative government is not at once reinstated, messengers will be sent out with orders for the citizens to arm themselves, and asking them to arrange a code of signals in order to secure concerted action. The telegram adds that the committee leaves the responsibility for the terrible misfortunes with the federal government. Conservatives of Lucerne are arming. They held a meeting to-day at which the immediate release of Rodpini, who is still a prisoner, was demanded. The president of the grand council has called a meeting for to-morrow afternoon at all the Liberal and Conservative members. The meeting will be held in Lucerne, as Bellinzona is not considered a safe place. Five hundred Conservatives armed in uniform and 300 not in uniform have assembled at Temerire. Two hundred Conservatives in Kaminolo and a like force is massed at Valcotta, while other armed bands occupy Ladelpino, Lamone and Canoblio. All the bells are ringing alarms. Conservatives all over the canton are arming themselves in expectation of receiving an order to march on Bellinzona or Lugano. Armed bands of Conservatives are watching the railway at Taverne with orders to fire on all trains bearing armed men. Federal troops are occupying Val Maggio, Mendrise and Merlino. The situation is really very serious.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The body of Conciliar Rossi, who was murdered by the radical agitator, Costighone, during the recent popular revolt at Bellinzona Canton Ticino, Switzerland, was buried to-day with public honors. His colleague, Rospeni, who was kept a prisoner to protect him from the angry populace, has been liberated but is in danger of his life, owing to the state of the irritated condition of public feeling. The canton is outwardly tranquil and the approaching election under supervision of the federal authorities will probably pass off peacefully, with prospects that the liberal faction who inaugurated the revolt will triumph at the polls and accomplish their aim of overthrowing the old clerical conservative regime.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Canadian Pacific Changes.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17. — It is understood that W. Whyte, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific western division, Winnipeg, is to be appointed manager of transportation, to succeed T. A. Mackinnon, who leaves to accept the position of general manager of the Concord and Montreal railway. This promotion will involve Mr. Whyte's removal from Winnipeg to Montreal. The announcement is not yet confirmed.

A Fruitless Endeavor.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 17.—The safe in W. F. Cussing's office at Elkhorn was blown open last night, but the thieves secured but little cash as the reward of their pains.

Quebec's Loyalty.

QUEBEC, Que., Sept. 17.—The citizen's ball last night in honor of Prince George given in parliament building was a most perfect and brilliant success. Over eight hundred were present.

Coming West.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 17.—The members of the British tenant farmers' delegates have been supplemented by the arrival of four more from the old country. They spent yesterday at the industrial exhibition inspecting live stock, and left for the Northwest to-night.

Reducing The Staff.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The Methodist conference in session here, have decided to appoint only one general superintendent instead of two as heretofore. The office rendered vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Williams will, therefore, not be filled again.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Marriage of Mr. E. H. Fletcher to Miss Sarah Scott.

From the Ottawa Free Press of the 11th inst is clipped the following:—

"A quiet marriage ceremony was performed in the chapel of Ottawa University this morning at eight o'clock, when the nuptials of Mr. Everard H. Fletcher, post office inspector at Victoria, B.C., and Miss Sarah Scott, second daughter of Hon. R.W. Scott, were solemnized. The Misses Lillian and Loretto Scott, sisters of the bride, acted as bridesmaids, and Mr. Edward Taylor as groomsman. Rev. Father Pallier performed the ceremony, and afterwards celebrated the nuptial mass. Upon the arrival of the happy couple at the chapel they were met by the immediate friends of the family, and then proceeded towards the altar rail, Mrs. Kearns, organist at St. Joseph's church played Mendelssohn's wedding march. The bride was attired in a charming dress of white silk, with a white veil and orange blossoms. She also carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses. Miss Lillian Scott was dressed in a pale yellow silk dress with bouquets of roses, and Miss Loretto Scott wore pure white silk. After the service the happy couple and friends drove out to "Fairview," the residence of the Hon. Mr. Scott, on Gatineau road, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. The bride received many handsome and beautiful wedding presents. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher left by the 11:35 Soo train for Montreal, New York and Washington.

BEHRING'S SEA.

A Judicial Decision of Behring's Sea Claims Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. — Oregonian special: A state department official in a conversation about the Behring's Sea seal dispute said: "It would be a remarkable outcome of the long altercation over the seal fisheries if the question should now be transferred from the diplomats to the judiciary. This is the exact object of a bill lately introduced by Senator Ingalls, and referred first to the judiciary committee. Secretary Blaine would not be sorry to see this disposition of the subject. A decision of the Supreme court of the United States on the government's jurisdiction in Behring's Sea would probably help the department of state, whatever that decision might be. If adverse to the theory of our ownership of the whole eastern portion of Behring's Sea, it would relieve Secretary Blaine from the difficult job he has undertaken of maintaining that jurisdiction. On the other hand, should the decision be favorable to the claim of full ownership under the treaty with Russia, or even to the claim of a qualified jurisdiction, for the particular purpose of protecting the seal herd, which annually resorts to the Pribyloff islands, from attack and dispersion on its way through the waters of Behring Sea, this also would greatly help the department of state. Thereafter it would feel secure in its extreme ground and there would be no more shilly-shallying, such as has characterized the conduct of revenue cutters during the last three years. In fact, Secretary Windom would be no less relieved by this disposition of the question than Mr. Blaine, since he has to issue the practical orders for warnings, seizures and confiscations, and to draw the contracts with the lessees of the seal islands. As to Great Britain, while its diplomacy would not be bound by a judicial decision in foreign courts, yet a decision by such a tribunal as the supreme court of the United States would doubtless be so far respected by the British foreign office as to form the foundation for the final settlement of the controversy. If President Harrison is not clear as to the legal rights of the United States, a judicial determination of those rights, especially when an American tribunal is resorted to, will be a great help to him. Even a provision for such determination, made by congress, would justify him in continuing his present policy until a decision is reached. It is highly probable that an effort will be made to enact the bill of Senator Ingalls at the present session.

JOHN ERICCSON'S REMAINS.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 15.—The body of Captain John Ericcson was landed from the steamship Baltimore yesterday afternoon. The reception committee, which included four nephews of the deceased, met on board the Baltimore at 1:30 p. m. Speeches were made by Captain Schley, of the Baltimore, by the American minister in consigning the body to Admiral Pegram, and by the admiral in accepting its charge. The remains were transferred to a steam barge, draped in black and silver, commanded by a captain of the Swedish navy. At the landing stage the governor of Stockholm received the body, which was borne by American sailors to a large pavilion, near which an immense crowd assembled, and when the coffin was placed on the biers dozens of wreaths and floral emblems were heaped around it. The services consisted of the singing of Swedish hymns and the recital of poems. In the funeral procession were representatives of the King, Crown Prince and government, American ministers to Sweden and Denmark, officers of the warship Baltimore, and municipal authorities of Stockholm. In the line was the carriage of the King of Sweden. It is estimated that 100,000 persons viewed the procession. The municipal authorities gave a banquet to the officers of the Baltimore to-day, and to-morrow a gala performance will be given in the opera house. Wednesday they will dine with the King at Drotningholm.

REMARKABLE SWINDLE.

A Woman Borrows $8,000 on Property Not Her Own.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—One of the most remarkable swindles on record has just been brought to light. Some months ago two women called on J. E. Wells, a real estate broker in this city. One of them introduced herself as Miss Emma L. Dick, a niece of S. W. Dick, a deceased capitalist. The alleged Miss Dick wished to sell a lot owned by her in this city, for which she asked $35,000. For several months the woman called on Wells at intervals to ascertain whether he had made the sale. Finally he informed her that the property could not be sold for that sum. She then said she would borrow $8,000 on it. Wells acted as her agent and negotiated a loan of that sum from Thomas Crane, the well-known capitalist. Sampson & Miller, lawyers, searched the title and declared it perfect. A mortgage on the property was drawn up and placed on record last Saturday afternoon, and the money paid over. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday (Admission day) were legal holidays, and the recording of the mortgage was not published till Thursday morning in the Breviate of Records. Madison & Burke, the real estate agents who had charge of Miss Dick's property, saw it and investigated, with the result of the discovery that Miss Dick had made no mortgage, and that the woman who received the money was an imposter. No clew can be found as to her whereabouts. Those who saw her now believe she was a man in disguise.

A VESSEL'S MISFORTUNE.

She Loses Twelve Men and Has Several Others Disabled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The captain of the steamer Normandie reports that yesterday afternoon he sighted the American ship Challenger flying signals of distress. He sent a boat to her through a howling storm. Capt. Thompson, of the Challenger, reported that during a terrific hurricane, September 1st, 12 of his crew were hurled overboard, and the majority of those remaining were too ill to work. In addition to the 12 men killed, four had their arms and legs broken, leaving but four men to work.

The ship Challenger was terribly crippled. The captain asked no assistance, but sent a letter by the Normandie to the ship's owners, Arthur S. Wall & Co., of Bath, Me. She had taken a cargo of general merchandise from Portland, Or., to West Hartlepool, England, and was on her way home in ballast, to receive a cargo here for Portland, Or. The Challenger carried a crew of 22 men, officers and cooks. A tug will go out to look for her to-day. She was sighted about 250 miles out at sea and will be brought to this port.

WHAT WHISKY DOES.

Whisky unlocks the doors that lead to the poor-house, penitentiary and the grave; unfastens the gates of sorrow, the windows of want, the doors of death; opens the way into the jail, up the scaffold, through the trap; it unlocks the heart of the wife to let in regret, the heart of the mother to let in sorrow, the heart of a child to let in shame; it lets loose rivers of tears, ages of sadness, generations of woe; locks up good intentions, words of promise, deeds of duty; it locks the child out in the streets, the wife in the hovel, the father in ruin; it locks up goodness and unlocks sin, locks up health and unlocks sickness, locks up joy and unlocks misery, locks up smiles and unlocks tears, locks up plenty and unlocks want, locks up usefulness and unlocks idleness, locks up a happy heart and unlocks melancholy, locks up contentment and unlocks care, locks up heaven and unlocks hell.—Southern Agent.

Recently, when two hundred or more drunkards were gathered in a meeting by the Breakfast Association, a speaker asked that all who had begun to drink after the age of twenty-one would raise their hand. Six responded. He then asked that all who had begun to drink before twenty-one would raise their hands. A sea of hands were raised. By saving the boys from the saloon we can go far to save the next generation.

It is not the drunkards who sustain the saloons. The real drunkard earns nothing, and has nothing to spend. The saloon is sustained by the moderate drinker, the man who works one day that he may drink the next, who works six days that between Saturday night and Monday he may pour his earnings into the gorged till of the saloon. It is sustained by the young man, just beginning to drink, who, in his new-found enjoyment, is eager to treat all his friends, and to be in turn treated by them. It is these that sustain the saloons.—National Baptist.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sir John Discusses the McKinley Bill and Says Canadians Should Prefer its Defeat.

Canada would Suffer Temporarily, but would Weather it Manfully—New Industries would Result.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—Sir John attended a Roman Catholic picnic at Morrisburg today. The weather was unfavorable for an out-door demonstration, accordingly the meeting was held in the Music hall, this evening, when the premier delivered a most important speech on trade relations between Canada and the United States. He said Canadians would rather that the McKinley bill should not pass, but there was no doubt of the law coming into force. Whether the bill was dictated by unfriendly motives, and he did not propose to attribute it to such motives, its effect would be detrimental to Canadian interests. It would check and have a tendency to diminish commercial intercourse between the two countries, but that was no fault of Canada. He pointed out how, since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of '54, different governments, Conservative and Reform, alike, have endeavored to secure improved trade relations between Canada and the United States. The United States has every right to pass such measures as they believed to be in the interests of their country, and they were not bound to consider whether England or Canada were injuriously affected thereby. If the McKinley bill passed, Canada was not going to cry about it like a child, but will meet it in the best way it can. After the renunciation of the old reciprocity treaty Canada opened up new channels of trade, and in a few years the people were in almost as good a position as ever. In the same manly spirit the people acted then, they must act now. He spoke of the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture to encourage the growth of two-rowed barley for the English market; in like manner eggs and poultry can be sent there. A new trade route was just being opened up by Canada with China and Japan, and when the C.P.R. steamers were placed on the route it was bound to extend the market. He hoped to see before long the construction of a direct cable between Canada and Australia. Such a cable was a precursory of trade, and doubtless would be followed at an early date by direct steamship communication. He was glad to see the sister colony at the antipodes manifesting a desire for closer trade relations with us.

The government will take action to extradite Hopkins, the escaped convict from Kingston penitentiary upon other grounds than those that caused the first refusal to extradite.

A new line from Ottawa to Parry Sound is being surveyed.

SENSATION AT SPOKANE.

Elopement of a Couple who Moved in the Best Society.

SPOKANE FALLS, Sept. 12.—A highly sensational elopement occurred here yesterday. Jesse Arthur, a prominent attorney, has for some time been paying attention to Miss Florence Russell, daughter of H. C. Russell, of the Russell Manufacturing Company. Arthur is the same age as Miss Russell's father, while she is 17. Mr. Russell denied Arthur admission to the house, but the pair managed to meet at the house of a friend last Wednesday. Mr. Russell observed Arthur skulking around the house, and pursuing him administered several hard kicks. That night Miss Russell met Arthur at the house of a friend on the North Side, and they were married.

They left over the Spokane & Northern yesterday for British Columbia. Both move in the first society of Spokane, and the elopement, which was first made known this evening, caused a sensation.

Miss Russell's mother is almost insane with grief over her daughter's waywardness.

SHOOTING IN SEATTLE.

Edward Murphy Seriously Wounds Charles Brown.

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—Last night Edward Murphy and Charles Browne had several small disputes. Brown boards with Murphy, and about 11:30 o'clock they renewed their quarrel in the dining-room of the latter's house. Brown threw a beer bottle at Murphy's head, and Murphy retaliated by shooting Brown in the left breast, the ball passing entirely through the body. The wounded man was taken to the hospital. To-day he was quite weak, but the doctors hold out hopes for his recovery. Murphy was arrested. He claims that Brown was his best friend, and that the shooting was done in self-defense.

MR. CHOQUETTE, M.P.

Another of the Many Visitors From the Eastern Provinces of Canada.

Mr. Choquette, M.P. for Montmagny, in the province of Quebec, is a Liberal in so far as concerns his party allegiance, and a follower of Hon Wilfred Laurier. He is an ardent believer in reciprocity with the United States, which he contends must be had, as Canada cannot stand the disabilities under which she has been and is likely to be placed by American tariff legislation. He says that he has made careful inquiry as to the public sentiment in this regard and is more than ever convinced that the majority of the people require a better understanding with the people at the South. Those who still hold to the idea that they can coerce the Americans are very few in number, and, he continued, the Premier fully appreciates this. Indeed he would not, he says, be surprised to see the Government introducing further legislation looking to this end, when parliament met, which he is of the opinion will be very soon after the Christmas holidays. He cited the resolution upon which the National Policy was first outlined, which declared that its ultimate object was to secure reciprocity, while the government had secured for themselves the necessary authorization to make corresponding remissions of duties to those that were made by the Americans.

Mr. Choquette, who was at one time a journalist, and is at the present time a practising lawyer, said he had come out here to fully satisfy himself as to the conditions and requirements of British Columbia. He had been very much pleased with what he had seen, and on his return home should deliver a lecture, descriptive of his impressions. He assured the reporter that he should warmly recommend this province as an excellent place for the settlement of people who desired to profit by such special advantages as were offered here. The climate was magnificent, the city of Victoria was in every way beautiful, and all her people seemed to be happy and contented. Mr. Choquette, in answer to a question, said that he was of the opinion that there would be a hot time next session over the language question in Manitoba.

THE ALPINE CLUB.

They Depart for the East, Highly Delighted with Victoria and its Surroundings.

The members of the Alpine club, whose arrival was announced in yesterday's issue, leave this morning for the east, calling, en route, at Banff, Winnipeg, Fort William, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Boston and New York, from which latter place they sail for home. Up to the present they have been about a month away and have had a splendid time. M. J. Darnault, "Secretaire du Contentieux" of the French Council of State, says that the club was formed for the purpose of enabling its members by their pedestrian and other exercises, together with the explorations which they make, to promote their individual physical and mental development. They had, in seasons past, made the ascent of some of the highest mountains in Europe, and had penetrated deep down into the earth in search of scientific truth. They had studied the fauna and the flora of the different countries to which they had gone, and had, it was believed, been the means of obtaining and disseminating important information. The members of the club—some ten or a dozen in number—who had come here, had done so principally because of the interest they felt in Canada as a former French colony, and should carry back with them the most pleasant reminiscences of the courtesy and hospitality that had been extended to them. The club had, said Mr. Darnault, been well rewarded for visiting the Dominion, whose special claims and merits they should be happy to commend to all who contemplated leaving their native land to settle abroad. Special reference was made to the peculiar beauties of Victoria as a delightful place of residence.

WHY HE WILL VOTE.

Opinions of a Well Known Citizen on the Sewerage By-Law.

"I shall vote with both hands for the sewerage by-law, to-morrow," was the remark made yesterday by a prominent citizen to a COLONIST reporter. "I appreciate what it is," he continued, "to be sick from preventable diseases, and to know exactly how and when I incurred them. I am so afraid of zymotic diseases that I hesitate to open the window of my house and office for fear that their germs should, in that way, be sown in my household, or among my employes. We talk of having a healthy city; but there are numbers of people whose healthe have been impaired, or their lives lost, from causes which might have been guarded against. These open drains and bad sewers are responsible for it all, and I am surprised that so many otherwise well informed people do not see matters in their proper light."

"But do not the figures show that Victoria is one of the healthiest cities in the Dominion?" I was asked.

"This is all very true; but low as the mortality rate is it ought to be much lower, for Victoria occupies one of the most salubrious sites in the world. It is the fault of our own people that there is even the small percentage of deaths that now exists. We must have a thorough system of sewerage—no matter the cost. The outlay, whatever it might be, would be nothing compared with the saving this would effect in the health and loss of life. Property would materially increase in value so soon as we had a proper system of drains, while the air of the city would not be polluted with the pestiferous odors that are suffered to sicken the public as they move about the streets. How many there are I cannot say who, for fear of consequences, are compelled to exist in stuffy rooms because they deem the results of defective house ventilation less dangerous than the poisonous miasma with which the outer air is charged. It does seem to me, he concluded, that the controversy about the names on the several plans has been imaginary and in the interest of those people who are opposed to expending a few thousand dollars on absolutely necessary sanitation. Let us have the drains.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There is but little to say with respect to money, save that there is, as usual, a good demand, and that the bankers are exercising their accustomed discretion in letting it out. It is is worth from 7 @ 10, according to collectoral. Reports from almost every branch of trade announce that, as concerns payments, there is very creditable promptitude displayed, and as one merchant said, British Columbia may well take the credit of being the banner province in so far as concerns its manner of keeping financial engagements.

In groceries there is considerable activity, supplies being rapidly sent on to the country. Canned fruits are dearer at first hands and, in consequence, they are costing more to retailers. Albeit they retain their accustomed retail figures. Sugar is unchanged to consumers, but in the wholesale market there has possibly been a little more ease. Those all time staples—teas and coffees—have experienced their usual steady demand, the latter being still more or less affected at wholesale by the manipulations of the speculators. Green fruits are becoming smaller as well in the quantity offered as in their variety. As concerns apples, the Ontario crop, like that of the United States, has been a failure, amounting to but little more than half the average. In consequence there is an opening at the East for any surpluses that this province may have; but the requirement, it must not be forgotten, is for winter keeping varieties, for which high prices would be paid. There is a large demand in the United States for culls for purposes of evaporation. In addition to this there has been a shortage out east in peaches, pears and plums. Potatoes being deficient in quantity in Eastern Ontario and the province of Quebec, are also high priced in those localities, and it is thought by no means unlikely that our farmers will be favored with inquiries from that quarter. Flour is very firm. The following comparative table of the yields and wants of wheat in the Dominion, as prepared for the Ontario Millers Association will doubtless be found of some interest at this juncture when every one is endeavoring to make up his mind as to the position of the market:

		Bush.
1889.		
Ontario yield of wheat per Government return		18,600,000
Manitoba and N.W.T. estimates		8,000,000
Other Provinces		1,000,000
Requirements—		
Ontario seed, 1½ million acres	1,875,000	
Manitoba and N. W. T., ½ million acres	875,000	
Other Provinces	125,000	
Bread, 5 million people 5½ bush	28,250,000	
Shortage imported in flour and wheat		1,925,000
	29,125,000	29,125,000
1890.		
Ontario estimate yield		24,800,000
Manitoba and Northwest estimate yield		15,000,000
Other Provinces, estimate yield		3,000,000
Requirements—		
Ontario seed increased 125,000 bush	2,000,000	
Manitoba and N. W. T. increased 125,000 bush	1,000,000	
Other Provinces the same	125,000	
Food increase, 600,000 bush.	28,800,000	
Surplus for export	10,325,000	
	40,300,000	40,300,000

In dry goods it cannot be said that there is really much doing, this being between seasons; nevertheless, the houses are beginning to receive goods sorting-up orders. Latterly merchants have been buying very carefully, and this looks well for their ability to purchase new season's goods. Linen and woollen goods together with gents furnishings have an excellent prospect. Collections are good, payments having been fairly prompt.

There have been no changes in the local demand for iron and hardware or in their current values. Trade is very quiet. In Great Britain the transactions have been on a larger scale, warrants having experienced an advance. Tin plates are firmer, and are indeed advancing, while copper is firm.

The current prices of all kinds of meats are the same as last quoted and as given in the accompanying table, but are likely to be increased so soon as the supplies of game, which are always heavy at the beginning of the season, fall off. There is nothing special to say either about hides or skins.

There is a big demand for hay, which is rather scarce, farmers not having had the time to bale it on account of being engaged with their cereal crops. Feed, too, is not very plentiful at present, and in consequence is still steady.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

FLOUR—Portland roller	$ 5.50
Salem	5.25
Snowflake	5.50
Hungarian	6.50 @ 7.50
Wheat, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Oats, per ton	30.00
Barley, per ton	35.00
Middlings, per ton	35.00 @ 37.00
Bran, per ton	27.50@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	37.50@40.00
Cracked Cake, per ton	17.50
Corn, whole "	40.00 @ 44.00
" cracked "	45.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.50
Oatmeal " Scotch	3.75
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	4.00
" small " "	4.00
Bacon " "	5.75
Potatoes, new, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Onions "	3.50 @ 3.75
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Eggs, per dozen	1.25
Pears, per doz.	60
Peaches, per doz.	60
Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx.	2.00
Pines, per lb	25
Strawberries, per case	11.50
Cucumbers "	
Tomatoes 3 lbs.	25
Green Peppers, per lb	25
Celery, per doz.	50
Corn, green, per doz.	35
Cauliflowers, each	12½
Eggs, Island, per dozen	30
" Imported. "	35
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	32½ @ 37½
" tub or dairy, creamery	27 @ 30
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20 @ 25
" California "	15
Hams, Evans, per lb	15
" American "	15@14½
Bacon, Evans, breakfast, per lb	14 @ 15
" American, per lb	16
" Rolled "	14
Shoulders, per lb	8@9
Lard "	11½@15
Meats—Beef "	12½@18
" Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	12½@18
Lamb, forequarter	1.00@1.50
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	15
Veal, dressed, per lb	15
Venison "	8@10
Tallow "	5@6
Duck, per pair	1.00@2.00
Chickens, each	1.00@1.25
Grouse, per brace	1.25
Venison "	8@10
Hides, "	5@6½
Skins, sheep, each	20@35
Calf "	8
Fish—Salmon, Spring, per lb	12½
Cohoe "	10
Trout "	20
Halibut "	10
Cod 3 lbs for	25
Miscellaneous (small) 3 lbs for	25
Sturgeon "	
Kippered Salmon	15
Flounders, 3 lbs for	25
Smelts "	12½
Lettuce, per doz.	50

Brazil Goes Republican.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 16.—Elections for members of the constituent assembly passed off quietly. Among the candidates returned are Ministers Bucayra, Glycerio and Vanderpoolz, and ex-Ministers Lasario and Sanclivendel. The Republican press congratulates the government upon the result.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Charles R. Flint has received the following cable from Rio Janeiro: The election passed off in perfect order, and the results show the country to be overwhelmingly in favor of the new order of things. There are no Monarchists and hardly any Clericalists elected.

A Chicago Terminal Railway.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Wall Street, the new daily financial paper, the journal of finance, will announce to-morrow the object of providing Chicago with a vast terminal system. It is to be known as the Chicago Elevated Terminal Railway company, and interested in it financially are many of the richest men of Chicago, New York and Europe. The work upon this enterprise is to be begun very soon, and although an independent corporation will control it, all of the leading railways entering Chicago are to be accommodated by it. An immense Grand Central station is to be erected near Twelfth and State streets, to be used as a general union station. Elevated lines are to be built, which will be partly iron and steel structures and partly brick arches. Not only the passenger trains, but the freight trains, will run over the tracks. The freight cars will be lowered to the street by means of hydrulic elevators, such as are used in London.

The engine boiler and a lot of other heavy machinery for the Rithet dredge was brought over by the Yosemite last evening.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON

Discusses Reciprocity and the Behring's Sea Question—Canada's Reasonable Stand on Both Questions.

Reported Destitution in Ireland Confirmed—Petroleum Refineries in Crow's Nest Pass.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 17.—Sir John Thompson, in a speech at Morrisburg, advised those who proposed to organize an anti-restrictionist association in Toronto to establish their headquarters in the United States, where their principal work must needs be done. Canada was ready for fair reciprocity, but not for reciprocity at any price. In the Behring's Sea matter, Canada had pressed the cause of her sealers with firmness but with temperance and the offer to submit both the claims of her sealers and the question of protection of the seals to arbitration showed that we were willing to make the utmost concessions within the bounds of reason and justice.

John Roche, Q.C., of Dublin, who is here, confirms the report that destitution is prevailing in many parts of Ireland, and gives a harrowing description of many instances which have come under his observation.

Another big deposit of nickel has been discovered 35 miles from Sudbury. In places the vein is thirty feet thick.

Owing to the depression in the lumber trade, the wages of shanty men average $8 a month less than last season.

Customs imports and exports of British Columbia will hereafter be included monthly in the departmental statement if collectors forward the returns promptly.

The Imperial Oil Co. of Petrolia are endeavoring to acquire oil claims in the Crow's Nest Pass. If successful refineries be established there, the Galt railway will be extended to the locality from Lethbridge.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Canadian Ship Railway.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Sir Benjamin Baker, who is now paying a flying visit to this country as the head of the English syndicate which bought the Hudson river tunnel, says concerning the new ship railway from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which is now in course of construction:—

"The railroad will be about seventeen miles in length. The locomotives for hauling on the railroad are exceptionally powerful, being eight-wheeled, weighing eighty tons. The saving in time in transit will be enormous. When you consider that while it now takes three days to go from the bay to the gulf, the time occupied on our road will be about two hours and a half. We have now 1,400 men at work, and hope to see the roadway opened in the spring of 1891, if not before. The Canadian government has guaranteed the company $170,000 a year for twenty years."

Referring to the possibility of connecting the Panama canal with a ship railway, Sir Benjamin remarked:—

"The cuttings of the canal, so far as completed, are adapted for the construction of the locks as prop sed by Eiffel, says, and not for the inclines necessary for a ship railroad. From a careful examination of the working plans of the canal, as it stands at present, I estimate the lowest possible cost of its completion to be $200,000,000. It is, in my opinion, quite impossible for any financial combination to raise money sufficient to complete the Panama canal, and it is obviously of such importance to the United States that I have no doubt some means will be found for making it."

Chauncey Depew to Farmers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Chauncey Depew addressed a large audience in this state fair to-day. In the course of his speech, referring to the recent agricultural depression, besides the large increased production, he found reason cause for it in the attempt of speculators to corner the markets. In view of the depression brought about by these causes, it becomes the highest duty of the American statesman and American farmer to look about for remedies. The farmers should be intelligent organizers. In the present condition of the world organization is a necessity of existence. Capital organizes in corporations; labor organizes in trades unions; manufacturers organize for protection. The farmers alone have failed to unite in any effective practical way. In conclusion, Depew said that in his judgment we are near the bottom of the ravine of agricultural depression, and will soon begin to climb the other side.

Murder and Suicide.

PORTLAND, Sept. 16.—This morning about 10 o'clock, Charles Whaley killed his wife four times and then shot himself. The woman, though fatally wounded, is still alive. The motive of the crime has not yet been learned, as the husband and wife were alone in their room on the corner of Third and Salmon streets in a house of questionable character. The occupants of the house, hearing the shots, rushed to the room, where Whaley was discovered lying dead on the floor and the woman, in her night-dress, on the bed. Whaley was dressed and had a revolver in his hand. After shooting the shots at the woman, he placed the revolver in front of his right ear and fired the bullet killing him instantly. The woman was shot through the lungs, the right breast and the left temple. The woman died in the hospital, where she was taken.

Negroes Poisoned.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16.—At a church dinner at Cascellerius, Ala., last Sunday, 100 negroes ate of baked pork. All were taken sick and 15 died. Six others are so ill they are expected to live. An investigation showed that arsenic had been put in the meat. The negroes swear that they will burn the perpetrator if found.