

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

THE MEN WHO WILL GUARD IRELAND'S INTERESTS IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Parnell is "master of the situation" in Ireland at the present time. The county convention called together to select parliamentary candidates...

Mr. Kevin J. O'Driscoll, who has been selected for the North of Ireland, is a man with a history. He was a medical student in Dublin in 1848.

Mr. Parnell has made a clean sweep in Cork. Not one of the old county or borough members has been re-nominated.

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BRITISH POLITICS.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BIRMINGHAM WORKINGMEN—MILKE ON COLONIAL FEDERATION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Sir Charles Dilke, speaking in London this evening, said that while the Liberals favored unity between the colonies and the mother country, they did not agree with the principles of federation...

BIRMINGHAM WORKINGMEN AND CHAMBERLAIN. BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 20.—Seven hundred unemployed workmen to-day marched to the residence of Mr. Chamberlain...

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Standard says: "Although fortune plagues Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill on opposing platforms, they have more in common than any other two public men it is possible to name."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mr. Samuel Morey, speaking at Barmby last evening, advocated all-wise colonies to develop themselves in their own way as the best way for them to attain prosperity.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech at this evening, said that the country must be prepared to face the question of state emigration as an antidote to over-population in the colonies.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lord Chamberlain addressed a meeting at Norfolk last evening and made the following observations on the subject of the colonies...

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lord Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, violently attacked Churchill, whose bright particular he said, was now eclipsed by the glow of his master's brilliancy.

Michael D. Witt, speaking at Glasgow, made a bitter attack upon the Tories. He feared, however, that Irishmen would vote against the Liberals in order to secure power.

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A NEW BATCH OF Q.C.'S.

WHO THEY ARE AND WHERE THEY BELONG.

The following barristers-at-law have been created Queen's Counsel, and will be gazetted in the next issue of the Canada Gazette: Ephraim Jones, of London, Ont.; James Henry Morris, Toronto; Edward Martin, Hamilton; Charles Richard A. Kinison, Chatham; Alex. Brooks, Hamilton; Wm. Douglas, Chatham; Wm. Nicholas Miller, Toronto; James Fox Smith, Toronto; James Peter Wood, Stratford; John Wesley Blyouer, Brampton; Hugh MacLachlan, Toronto; John Aldington, Stratford; Wm. Lalidale, Toronto; Wm. Albert Reeve, Toronto; Hugh Mackenzie Wilson, Bradford; Ross, Cassels, Ottawa; James Buchanan Fraser, London; Donald Guthrie, Guelph; Henry Brecher, London; Edmund Meredith, London; Alexander James Christie, Ottawa; Alexander Dunbar, Guelph; Colin McDougall, St. Thomas; Henry H. Strathairn, James Thompson Garrow, Goderich; James H. McDonald, Toronto; Edward H. Smythe, Kingston; Wm. G. Ingham Falconbridge, Toronto; James Macdonald, Owen Sound; Alfred P. Poyette, Peterboro; Chas. H. Ritchie, Toronto; Charles Daley, Z. Ermatinger, St. Thomas; Hon. Charles E. Hamilton, Winnipeg; Man; Nathaniel F. Hagel, do.; D. Lynch Scott, Regina.

A FEMALE STOCK POISONER.

STRAZBURG, Oct. 21.—The little town of Copioma, Nemaha county, Kan., fifty miles west of St. Joseph, Mo., has a sensation the like of which has never been heard of in that community. Near the town lives a well-to-do farmer by the name of John Drown. He came from Peoria, Ill., two years ago with his wife and sister-in-law, a highly accomplished young lady named Nellie McCarthy. After living with Mr. Drown a year Miss McCarthy returned to Peoria, and was supposed by her sister to be teaching school in that vicinity. A few nights ago Mr. Drown's dog was poisoned with strychnine, as were also several hogs, and on the same night a neighbor, who was passing Mr. Drown's farm, saw what he supposed to be a man with long coat running from the house to the woods. The next night Drown directed his hired man, named Young, to keep a sharp lookout for the prowling stock poisoner and capture him even at the cost of shooting him. Young hid himself by the wood pile and soon after dark heard somebody coming cautiously through the timber. It was the figure of a man in a long coat, wearing a rough shawl. The figure stealthily moved toward the house, walked three times round, peering into the windows and listening.

FRENCH MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

PARIS, Oct. 19, 1885.—A new impetus to the popular feeling against mothers-in-law has just been provoked by a very sensational poisoning case just concluded at the Seine Assize. A man named Ribout, a dealer in artificial flowers, was charged by his mother-in-law with poisoning his first wife, whose maiden name was Marie David. While living at Nory, in 1881, Ribout and his wife received as an apprentice and boarder a very pretty girl fifteen named Lucie Quot. Shortly afterward Lucie Quot's mother died, and on her deathbed she begged Ribout and his wife to take care of her daughter, and promise to marry her that they would do so. The pretty young girl encouraged the familiarity of Ribout, whose wife concealed her aversion. Mme. Ribout was seized on February 24, 1884, with violent vomiting, and died on the 7th of the next month. Shortly before the death of Mme. Ribout her husband had promised, at her request, to marry Quot, and this had given her much gratification. At the funeral the accused Quot laughed to each other and conducted themselves in a way that shocked those present. Two or three days after they announced that they were engaged, and on July 2, 1884, they were married. These facts awakened the suspicions of Mme. David, the mother of the deceased wife.

HE MARRIED HIS JAILER'S DAUGHTER.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Eight years ago Francis J. Meany, who had just reached his majority, was sentenced to ten years in the State prison for a serious crime. He was in delicate health, and no one thought he would live to serve out his sentence. Moreover, he professed great sympathy expressed when he despairingly exclaimed, "May God have mercy on my soul," as the sentence was pronounced. He was in prison when a young woman, who was the daughter of the jailer, visited him. He was attracted to her, and she was attracted to him. He made her acquaintance in prison, and an attachment sprang up, which has finally resulted in marriage. Friends have helped the couple establish a pleasant home in Lynn, and Meany has obtained a good situation in a shoe factory.

A BRIDE FROM THE POOR HOUSE.

HONOLULU, Oct. 21.—Jacob Lewis, a well-to-do farmer of this county, having been left a widower some months ago, had great difficulty in getting a housekeeper who would suit him. A few days ago he was in Montreal, and an acquaintance there told him he might be able to get a good woman for him. He went to the St. Lawrence County Poorhouse. He went to the Poorhouse and told Superintendent O'Brien that he could not let any of the inmates of the house go unless Lewis could find some one among the females there whom he was willing to marry. Lewis said that if a woman in the institution who suited him would be willing to make her husband and take her home with him, O'Brien showed him through the house. Mrs. Mary Fitch, a comely but unfortunate widow, was working at the wash tub in the laundry. After watching her for a few minutes Lewis told Superintendent O'Brien that if she was willing he would be suited with the woman at the wash tub. The Superintendent spoke to Mrs. Fitch, and told her what the farmer's errand was. She stopped work, looked at Lewis a moment, and then wiped off her hands and arms with her apron and said she would marry him. Esquire Hunt was summoned, and the presents for the bride were made. The bride was married to Mr. Fitch and Farmer Lewis. The two then drove to Monte Ile and had dinner. The bridegroom bought his bride a new dress and other articles, and then the two returned to his home.

A BRILLIANT EVENT.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The soiree given last evening in honor of Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, was a most brilliant affair. 1,500 persons being in attendance. The presents for Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie of Orleans, were exhibited. Queen Victoria sent a medallion adorned with brilliants and containing a lock of Prince Albert's hair. The Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, parents of Prince's Waldemar's intended bride presented a splendid necklace with appendages of rubies and diamonds formerly belonging to the Duchesse of Orleans. Other valuable gifts were also shown. The civil marriage will take place at Mairie, the witnesses being Prince Joinville and Duc de Ozees for the groom, and the Prince of Wales for the bride.

A NEW KING ON THE THRONE.

"Malaria," as a "popular ailment," has given place to a new potentate.

If you have Rheumatism now the medical witnesses exclaim—"Uric Acid!" If you have frequent headaches, they sagely remark—"Uric Acid!" If you have aching of the brain, they insist that it is—"Uric Acid!" If you have "Uralgia" make life miserable, it is—"Uric Acid!" If your skin breaks out in B-ills and Pimples, it is—"Uric Acid!" If you have Abscesses and piles, "Uric Acid" has set your blood on fire. If you have dull, languid feelings, backache, kidney or bladder troubles, gout, gravel, poor blood; or all in case, threatened with paralysis or apoplexy, vertigo; or arthritic, dropsical, constipated or dyspeptic—"Uric Acid" is the key to the situation, the cause of all your difficulties! We do not know as Madam Malaria will take kindly to this Mosaicite Urserar, but he has evidently come to stay. "Uric Acid,"—this Monster, is the product of the decomposition—constantly taking place within us, and unless he is every day routed from the system, through the kidneys, by means of some great blood-purifier like Warner's safe cure, which Senator B. K. Bruce says snatched him from his grasp, there is not the least doubt but that it will utterly ruin the strongest human constitution!

REVEALED A STRANGE DISLIKE TO THEM.

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PRINCE NAPOLEON.

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GETTING INFORMATION.

DEBIL, Oct. 23.—The magistrats from various parts of Ireland conferred yesterday with Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of giving them information regarding the state of Ireland for the guidance of the Cabinet at its meeting.

MR. STEAD ON TRIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The trial of Mr. Stead and editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, Mrs. Jarrett, Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army, Mrs. Coombe, ampton Jacques and Louise Moutry, defendants in the Eliza Armstrong abduction case, began to-day before Justice Lopes at the Central Criminal Court. The court room was crowded. Many representatives of the Salvation Army were present. A large crowd had assembled in front of the building previous to the opening of the court, but a heavy rain set in and they scattered to places of shelter. The prisoners pleaded "not guilty." Sir Richard Webster, attorney-general, began the case for the Crown. His address covered the same ground as that of Mr. Pollard at the magisterial examination. Justice Lopes held that no motives, no matter how worthy their object, were sufficient to justify the taking of a child without her parents' consent. And if the case was not consent in a fraudulent manner, the Eliza Armstrong testified freely and clearly. The trial will last a week.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED IN ROME THAT THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE WILL SHORTLY BE MADE A CARDINAL.

It is generally believed in Rome that the Archbishop of Baltimore will shortly be made a cardinal.

THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

PREDICTIONS OF A FRIEND OF THE COMTE DE PARIS—HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON—DEMOCRACY ANSWERING THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A gentleman of high rank, whose intimate relations with the Comte de Paris are well known, has expressed himself fully and unreservedly to me with regard to the political position taken by the head of the Orleans family. As my informant assures me that he can guarantee that his remarks faithfully reflect the views and policy of the Comte de Paris, and as they are therefore of very great interest at the present moment, I cable them at length. I must, however, premise that the predictions as to the probable turn of events are made, of course, with a decided partial bias and by no means show the general current of opinion here.

The opportunist party, although more modest than the radical, appears, unfortunately, only too much inclined to bid for the support of the latter. M. Jules Ferry, in his Lyons speech, defined himself as a "conservative radical," and invited the radicals to join him as his "vaquants." M. Paul Bert, another distinguished opportunist leader, also said in an article in the *Republique Francaise*, which has gone the rounds of the press, that all the opportunist required to regain their full ground was to "donner un coup de barre a gauche." The sarcastic rejoinder of the moderate republican *Journal des Debats* exactly points the situation. M. Paul Bert forgets, it said, that to put the tiller to the Left is just the way to make the ship of state turn to the Right.

THE FRENCH DEMOCRAT.

The following is a literal translation of my informant's remarks:—"France offered on October 4 a grand spectacle. The true French democracy answered, as it ought, the policy of the Republic. The French nation declared that it no longer desired the sanguinary and costly policy of colonial adventures, religious persecution and financial deficit. The conservatives, it is true, were their success above all to their union and discipline, but who directed, advised and even ordered this conduct? It was the chief of the house of Bourbon, Monsieur le Comte de Paris. Unmoved by articles in the press or by the advice of devoted, but injudicious, friends, who counselled him to publish a manifesto, the Prince, with rare sagacity, felt that the union of all the conservatives alone rendered success possible.

The manifesto would have secured him a title with no profit to the royal cause. The Orleansist group would have exposed itself to criticism; the legitimist group would not have hesitated to make the moderate Bonapartists group its too numerous ally. France to be left unassailed. I would have proclaimed so soon. These Bonapartists are the former Orleansists of 1847, who rallied to Napoleon III, when he represented for them the cause of order, but they will be the firmest supporters of the throne of Philip the Seventh as soon as he commences his reign. It would have been highly unwise to have offered this party at the present time. The Comte de Paris felt that the union of all the conservative forces was indispensable to prevent universal subjugation from being duped by the classed republican politicians.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon was simple enough to believe that a letter signed "Napoleon" would now suffice to give the Conservatives. Universal suffrage gave its answer to Prince Napoleon, and his adherents can henceforth be considered a quantity not to be counted. Prince Napoleon's epigram of 1871 upon Napoleon remains true to day—"He has buried his uncle." It would be a mistake to think that the policy pursued by the Comte de Paris has inordinately increased the group of Bonapartists in the Chamber. It is not possible to give exact figures until after the result of the second ball is definitely known, but it is safe to say that out of the two hundred Conservatives—some round numbers—of fifty-five are Bonapartists.

If the House of a conservative success is expected all over France, France has found herself again. She has found men worthy to represent her and to prepare for the day when, having abandoned all delusions about the Republic, she will acclaim as her viceroy the grandson of Louis Philippe. The moral to be drawn from the situation is that it was both wise and patriotic to bring about the union of the conservatives and to win a victory in a legal manner. I am in a position to assure you with absolute certainty that the chief of the House of Bourbon, far from allowing himself to be influenced by the success of his friends to give up his wise and prudent policy, will endeavor to moderate their zeal and to make them understand that the two hundred or two hundred and twenty conservative Deputies should make it their mission to serve their country and to open their ranks to all without a thought of the past, in order to form in this way a national party devoted to order, peace and financial economy.

If the Prince is listened to, as he doubtless will be, if this imposing conservative majority remains in the Chamber on conservative instead of dynastic grounds; if it puts an end to expiations; if it arrests the growing deficit; if it avoids systematic obstructions, reiterations and a parliamentary oratory; if, in a word, it proves itself an opinion of practiced men a tending honesty and well to the task of repairing the affairs of the country—in that case before four years are passed this opposition will return to the Chamber no longer 200 but 400 strong.

It will then be clear that the Comte de Paris caused his country to be saved by his friends before thinking of re-establishing the monarchy. A grand royal movement will break forth, and the monarchy, built on such a foundation and carried by a great honest and restoring stream, will be as national as it will be durable.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—The statement of goods imported for consumption and duty paid during the month is as follows:—

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pained about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste especially in the morning. A sort of sickly slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-over sensation about the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a reddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and frequently attended with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with a burning heat about the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its various forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a Liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held:

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield.—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast.—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to the benefit which you represent it.

St. Michael's, Liverpool, Knollys.—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many gross.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover.—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them from time to time and numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, W. A. M., London.—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darrell, Corn, Salop.—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge.—The public seem to appreciate your great value.

A. Woodcock, Liverpool, Street, Dalton Park.—It is needless to say that I have sold valuable medicines, and I have sold more of your medicine than any other kind.

Robt. Laine, Melksham.—I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Frederick, Ayrton, Warrington, Sept. 23, 1882.—Dear Sir, I have sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the Syrup and Pills. Most potent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and it still is as a great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine.

The cure which you have made under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility.

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to proceed for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but I would not do so. A dear friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, feels that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which do his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I take such pleasure in recommending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are so valuable. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly, (Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist. A. J. White, Esq.

Dear Sir, I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatebury, York, informs me that he has suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no amount of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Cadiz. Mr. White.

A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, and by A. J. White (Limited), 67 St. James Street, Mont.

Produced of the month:—

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