RETALIATION'S PERIL.

Sonator Sherman Denounces President Cleveland's Policy.

It now turns out that a portion of the ac commonation paper of the firm of Smith, Fischel & Co., in the hands of the Union Bank of Lower Canada is irregular. Mr. Smith having deceived the bank, Mr. A. W Stevenson, who has been appointed to examine the books states that he fails to find anything dishonest.

The Jewish Harvest feast, or Feast of Booths, will be inaugurated this evening by the Hebrew citizens. The service at Temple Emanu-Et will commence this evening at & o'clock, Rev. Rabbi Marks officiating.

The man-of-war Pylades has left the city for Quebec, on her way to Halifax.

A number of citizens left this morning for St. H.laire to witness the destruction on the

fish in the Belœ'l Mountain Lake. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- Mr. Saerman's resolutions, offered yesterday, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the state of the relations of the United States with Great Baitain and the Dominion of Canada, and to report at the next session uch measures as are expedient to promote friendly commercial and political intercourse between those countries and the United States was taken up to-day, and Mr. Sherman proceeded to address the Senate, delivering his remarks from manuscript.

After an allusion to the President's retaliation message and a justification of the rejection of the fisherles treaty, he asked why should Canada refuse to allow American fishing vessels to enter her ports and to ship their fish to the American market. A denial of that privilege appeared so unchristian and selfish that he wondered it had not long since led to violent retaliation. If the President had by proclamation withheld the like privilege from Canadian fishing vessels the evil, he believed, would have been quickly conrected. But the President, instead of exercising the powers which he had under the act of Marh 3rd, 1887, had asked Congress in his retaliation message for power to suspend a commerce which had amounted for the last aix years to \$27,000,000. No wonder that his sudden change of base had excited surprise in both countries and was regarded as a mere political movement. The President's proposition was, to other words. to suspend and embarrass the commerce of exports and imports amounting to nearly a hundred millions a year. Such a proposition made without warning in the mides of a popular election had been the President's respense to the sarnest demand made by American fishermen that they should be secured in the orjoyment of what they believed to be

their unquestionable rights.
Why had the President, be asked, blended the dispute about the transhipment of fish with the vast interior commerce of the country? Way connect the controver-y in the waters about the mouth of the St. Law. rence with commercial relations sions a boundary line of four thousand miles? No g od could come of such a mosement unites is was desired to establish non-latercourse between the two countries. The measure of retailstion reported by the President was far beyond the rarge of and out of all gropertion to, the complaint,

ARTICLE XXIX STILL IN FORCE.

He denied the position taken by the Presithant that article 29 of the trusty of 1871 had been terminated on the lat of July, 1885. A repeal by construction, he added, was not favored by law. Besides all the contracting parties treated that article as being in full force. The retaliation proposed by the President was retaliation against the United States. When President Grant had asked Congress for powers like these hey had been refused him, and was Congress now going to give to President Cleveland powers which it had refused to President Grant, Even if Great Britain had violated a treaty Congress alone could prescribe the proper remedy either by abrogation of the whole treaty or a portion of it or by retaliation in kind. In that case Congress had not furnished a remedy, simple, ample and complete in the act of Congress of March 3rd, 1887. Congress had not undertaken to abrogate article 29 of the treaty of 1871, and according to his construction, that article was now in full force and effect. Neither the Interests of the American people nor public policy demanded its abrogation, but rather that it should be maintained in force. The discrimination against American vessels in Canadian canale, although unjust, had been seized upon as a pretence for this bill. It was neither manly nor just. He concluded. therefore, it was not wise so give the President the additional powers of retaliation which he asked for.

HE WANTS TO ANNEX CANADA.

The time had come when the people of the United States and the people of Canada should take a broader view of their relations towards each other. The whole history of the two countries had been a continuous warning that they could not remain at peace except by political as well as commercial union. It would be better for all if the whole continent north of Mexico shared in the prosperity and blessing of the American union. But the way to union with Canada was not by unfriendly legislation, but by friendly overtures. The true policy of the Government of the United States was to tender to Canada freedom of trade and interceurse and make that tender in such a fraternal way that it should be an overture to the Canadian people to become a part of the American Government. He saw in the success of that policy much that was good and nothing that was harmful to any part of the country. He was not wishing to vote for any measure that was not demanded for na

tional henor.

Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Sherman, dcscribing a portion of his speech as a "post mortem on the fisheries treaty," and said Mr. Sherman's zollverein idea had seemed to be a plan for the annexation of Canada. He admired that Senator for thus grasping Canada around the waist and holding her up to a close embrace with the people of the United States. He looked forward, perhaps, at the end of the next century, to something like a realization of his dream, unless in the meantime the federal party of the United States, which was so much in love with the ancient traditions of centralized power, might think it better for Canada to embrace the United States within her union and draw them back within the Imperial power of Great Britain. He was a little at a loss to know, in view of recent presidential elections, whether the United States were not after all drifting to Imperialism. He had been surprised at the breadth of Mr. Sherman's treatment of the question and preferred to read that senator's speech before commenting on it. The committee on foreign relations would meet to-morrow. It had had before it since the 10th mittee on foreign relations would meet to-morrow. It had had before it since the 10th of September the retaliation bill passed by the Blood Bitters, and thus ward off consumption, house, and it was with astoniahment that he which is simply scrotule of the lungs. had heard the senator from Ohio condemn the bill before it had been considered by that committee. After it had been considered to-morrow, he would bring the subject to the attention of the country. Mr. Sherman's remutual adversity, as iron is most strongly zeolution went over without action. attention of the country. Mr. Sherman's re-

SMUGGLING UNDER TWO FLAGS. THROWN INTO A SIBERIAN DUNGEON AND EVEN PENNSYLVANIA BEGINNING TO LOSE ITS

البطيلة أوالم وودوون والمنتقر أواكير وأستراك ويرافي المناسرة والمراد

FLEECED OF \$9,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Otto Osten, a naturalized citizen, halling from this port, to-day forwarded to Secretary Bayard a thrilling tale of his experience on the schooner Vladimir on the Siberian coast. He says the Russian Vice-Consul, Neibaum, of this port, shipped him to Viadivostoo, Eastern Siberia, to build flouring mills, but after he reached his destination O. W. Linholm, who passed amuggling convicts for wealthy friends of the sland of Cahachaline.

Osten sets forth that the schooner Vladimir was engaged in this work, and was largely successful through the captain flying the American flag in Russian ports, and the Russian flag on the high seas. The motive of this was that, if directed in assisting convicts to escape under the American flag, the only punishment would be the confiscation of the ressel and banishment, whereas if Russian colors were shown, imprisonment and per-

haps death would result. Osten declares that the managers of the chooner were members of a society known as the Russian Constitutional League, the object of which was to force a constitutional form of government for Russia. Osten retused to do Lindholm's work and was sentenced to life imprisonment in one of the Siberian penal calonies. While in durance he was robbed. he says, of \$9,000 worth of money and

patents. Captain Seltridge, of the United States steamer Omaha, was partially his rescuer, he says, but he did not get away until he signed documents releasing them from all responsibility for the loss of his valuables. Another chapter of his allegations is that Charles Gustave, a native of this State, and one of the crew of the Vladimir, was knocked on the head and thrown overboard for threatening to enter a complaint against the cuptain of the

Viadimir. Osten wants damages from the Russian Government, and wants Mr. Bayard to make full investigation. His story is backed up by affidavite now three years old, and it seems strange that he should be so late in his ex-

Nelbaum ie a man of large wealth and much respected here. He and his paroners deny all knowledge of the story, and only admit the ownership of the Vladimir and sending Osten to Viadivostec to build flour mills.

SENATOR O'DONOHUE TO BALFOUR. TORONTO, Sept. 21. - The following telegram was flashed over the wires yesterday from Hon. Mr. O'Donohue, of Toronte, to Mr. Balfour, the

Irish secretary.

TOEONTO, September 20, 1888. Ealfour, The Castle, Dublin, Ireland: Dillon free. Thank God. You are a lucky

man. Congratulations. J. O'Donohur. (Signed,) The sender explains the message by saying The fact that Mr. Balfour was not molested in any way by a people under a terrible strain shows that the people of Ireland are determined to rely upon their rights and legitimate means for the accomplishment of their objects.

OTTAWA TO PARNELL. THE DOMINION CAPITAL CONTRIBUTES TO THE

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND. OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the Ottawa branch of the Irish National League, held here last evening, \$200 was raised in aid of the from for defraying the expenses of the Irish Home Rule leader, Chas. S. Parnell, in his fight with the London Times. Father Whalen, of St. Patrick's Church here, moved, seconded by Mr. P. Baskerville, ex-M P.P., that—
Whereas certain letters and accusations have

b en published by the London Times against Charles Stuart Parnell and the Irish parlia mentery party, accusing them with the com mittal and publication of crime; and

Whereas, a Commission has now been ap pointed to enquire into these charges, it is necessary that Irishmen all over the world

investigation,
The Ottawa branch of the Irish National known as the Parnell Defence fund.

Resolutions condemning the Salisbury-Balfour method of governing Ireland and their actions in imprisoning John Dillon and John Mandeville, prominent leaders of the Irish party, were enthusiastically passed, as well as a resolution endorsing the policy of Mr. Gladstone, in reference to Irish affairs.

AN UNDOUBTED PROOF! of the beneficial qualities of Burdock Blood Bit ters is found in the thousands of authentic testi monials published by the proprietors. The original letters being in their possession, they can furnish positive proof as to their genuiness at

A BOON TO TRAVELLERS DENIED.

Washington, Sopt. 21 .- The superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway of Capada recently suggested to the Treasury Department that the baggage of passengers over that railroad destined for points in the United States be examined at Toronto, Canada, by a United States Customs officer stationed at that point, instead of at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., as an present. In letter to the collector at Suspension Bridge in re gard to the subject, Assistant Secretary Maynard says that in view of his statement that the facilities for such examinations at Suspension Bridge are ample, the department sees no reason for granting the request, the more especially as the statutes prescribe that the baggage of pas-sengers as well as all other merchandise shall be examined within the Territory of the United

PROMPT RESULTS. was very sick with bowel complaint last summer. I tried other medicines but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. The next day I was like a different man." Geo. H Peacock, Stroud, Ont.

HE SHOT HIS WIFE.

New York, Sapt. 22 - Ranjamin Collins, who shot his wife at their home, No. 239 West Thirtieth street, on the 11th inst., was arranged in Jefferson Market Police Court to The woman has been in Roceevelt Rospital since the shooting and was not able to be present in court. The complaint was made by her daughter, aged fourteen, who witnessed the shooting. She testified that her father reached home drunk on the date named and, pointing a pistol at her mother, fired, because the latter did not answer his ques-

tions promptly.

Collins claimed that the shooting was acoldental; that he had not used the pistol for seven years, and was merely handling it, preparatory to cleaning it, when it accidentally went off. He had never had any trouble with his wife. Justice Ford held him in \$2, 000 bail for trial.

CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES

are often inherited, but the disease itself may gain a foothold through impure blood, bad diet,

A lie has no legs and cannot stand, but it has wings and can fly far.—[Chine-- proverb. The firmest friendships have been formed in TARIFF REFORM.

REGARD FOR THE TARIFF FETICH. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Buried under the weight of 80,000 majority given Blaine,

the Democracy of Pennsylvania is generally supposed to be past resurrection. Yet there are few States in which the Democrats are making a more active canvass, and none iz which tariff reform, as interpreted by Cleveland and embodied in the Mills bill and in the platform of the St. Louis convention, be Vice-Consul, endeavored to use him as a boom constructor, and also wanted to force is making such headway. Since William him to build a fast steamer to be used in in this state from Sam Randell, it has made a smuggling convicts for wealthy friends of the complete countermarch. Until six months ago there was a difference between the Penosylvania Demograt and the Pennsylvania Republican on the question of high protection, and the bare anapicion of being a free trader was sufficient to remand any politician to private life. To-day the most liberal revenue reform ideas are expounded in every Democratic stump from the Delaware to Lake Ecie. The attitude of the party is no longer apolugetic—it is aggressive.

Last night 5,000 people assembled in one

part of the city to hear Congressman Sprloger speak in favor of a tariff for revenue only. He went quite as far as Watterson did in Cooper Institute the night before, and his most radical utterances were wildly applauded. The keynote of the meeting was sounded by Editor Singerly, the pioneer of revenue reform in Pennsylvania. He said :- "The only protection we need in Pennsylvania is a market for our goods. No law or Government has a right to tax the people beyond the expenditures of the Government."

In another part of the city at the same time there was an out-and out free trade demonstration of very large proportions. The apeaker was Henry George, who coupled his advocacy of Cleveland's election with the declaration-"We mean free trade absolutely." That these meetings should be held in Philadelphia is full of significance to any one who knows anything about Pennsylvania politics.

AN INQUIRY ORDERED

WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE DEPUTY-SHERIFF.

[Ottawa Free Press]

The following letter has been received from the inspector of legal offices for Octario by parties who preferred certain charges against Mr. Sherwood, deputy-sheriff of Carleton

Osgoode Hall, Toronto, 14th Sept., 1888. Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that I

have been commissioned to make inquiry into certain charges preferred by you and others certain against Mr. E. D. Sherwood, as deputy-sheriff

I have appointed Thursday, the 9th day of October, at IO a.m., at the court house, Ottawa, to proceed with such inquiry. I trust that this date will be satisfactory to you. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, JOHN WINCHESTER.

The matters which Mr. Winchester has been asked to investigate consist of allegations with respect to the deputy's conductive his relations with jurors, suitors and county officials.

THE DEPUTY'S POSITION, Mr. Sherwood, the deputy sheriff, on being spoken to in reference to the matter said, "I have received no official notice of any investigation having been granted. If such is the case the investigation will be conducted by Mr. Winchester. At any rate I am ready to meet it to morrow on all the grounds. I have nothing more to say.

WEDDING AT ST. PATRICK'S. MARRIAGE OF MISS NAGLE TO MR. HARRY PHALEN,

OF PETERBORO. [Ottawa Free Press.]

At St. Patrick's Church this morning Miss Maggie N. Nagle, accond daughter of Mr. Richard Nagle, of Ottawa, was married to Mr. Harry Phalen, of the firm of Fortive & Phalen, hardware merchants, Peterboro. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Whalen, Mr. investigation,

The Ottawa branch of the Irish National League do hereby subscribe to the fund to be Aggie Nagle as bridesmaid. The bride was attired in a suit of white corded silk, with orange blossoms, the bridesmaid's costumes being cream colored. The bride's trousseau was made by Miss Boxie. The church was filled with spectators, including many of the old schoolmates of the bride. The wedding march was played by Miss Smith. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's inther, on Gloucester street, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was partaken of. Mr. and Mrs. Phalen leave this evening on their wedding tour, carrying with them the best wishes of their Ottawa friends for their future prosperity and happiness. The presents received by Miss Nagle on the occasion of her marriage were numerous and costly. They included a magnificent silver tea set, from Mr. and Mrs. Phalen, father and mother of the groom; handsome piano lamp from Mr. D. Fortye, the groom's partner; hand-painted silver fruit dish from Mr. Alex. Elliott, of Peterboro'; silver pudding dish from Mr. and Mrs. Gladman of Peter-boro'; silver tray, Mr. LeBrun, Peterboro'; magnificent lamp from Mr. Richard Nagle; vases, Mr. T. Raphael; salad dish, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Brophy; case of knives, Mr. Mac-pherson, Montreal; silver tea set, Mr. F. G. Cox; locket and chain, from the groom; silver ice-pail, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Brophy; pair of vases, Mr. and Mrs. Rubidge; desk, Mr. and Mrs. John Heney, Ottawa; besides many neat gifts from former schoolmates of the bride and other friends.

MR. MERCIER'S MOTTO.

During the course of his speech at Sherbrooke the other day, when he was enthusiastically received by the people of that city, the Premier

You have stated that one of my mottoes was justice to all, and this is perfectly true: Justice to all, justice to the strong and powerful and justice to the weak: justice to the Protestant and justice to the Catholic, justice to the French Canadian, to the Scotch, to the Irish and the English. In the position which I occupy since I am in public life, I have endeavored to give justice to all, and in these efforts I have often succeeded in giving justice to all, but very ften I have not succeeded in getting it n.yself. I have been represented as a man full of prejudices, national and religious, and those who represented me in that way knew that it was not true, they knew that my motto was justice to all; and here to-night, gentlemen, I want you to understand that there is not in this heart a bad feeling towards any man, but that I am the friend of every honest man who wants to be a friend of every noness man who wants to be a friend of mine. Of course we are, in this country as in other countries, divided: divided in langu-nge, in race and nationality. Let us be divided as much as we must be divided, but there is a thing which unites us and that is love of our common country, Canada, and of our dear pro-vince of Quebec.

A LONG NEEDED DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-In the Senate. the bill creating an agricultural department passed the Senate to-day. It provides that the de-partment of agriculture shall be an executive department under the supervision and control of a secretary of agriculture, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There shall be in the department an assistant secretary of agriculture, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall perform such duties as may Senate, who shall perform such details by the secre- be warned in time of what such conference be required by law or prescribed by the secre- in this respect.—The Shareholder. fary.

NATIONAL LOTTERY. OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZES-WINNING NUMBERS FOR SEPTEMBER.

One Real Estate at \$5,000, No. 19753. Real Estate at \$2,000, 72010. Real Estate at \$1,000, 87776.

Real Estates at \$500, 14952, 25067, 42943, 65592. R-al Estates at \$300, 5506, 16328, 44588, 4483, 72006, 76699, 81195, 89437, 8051,

Drawing-Room Suites at \$200 :- 4263, 7845 11881, 12995, 15676, 15991, 16266, 18827, 26680, 27073, 28196, 42101, 42235, 45835, 52224, 57998, 62674, 66896, 68205, 70110, 71122, 74696, 75533. 83104, 85**508, 8736**1, 95060, 96099, 98759, 99971.

Drawing-Room Snine at \$100-46, 9078, 18757, 29856, 46686 55896, 68145, 78634, 255, 11958, 20767, 34094, 50249 56750,69823 83239, 2603, 13551, 20861, 38965, 53097 59314, 73792, 95923, 2639 14122 23288,39195, 53444, 59668, 75080, 96333, 3596, 14404, 24268, 40064 54392, 65255, 75146, 98987, 4603, 14761, 24277, 42805, 54774. 67770, 76011 99327, 6920, 17667, 25466, 42983 55054, 68135 76529, 99583, 9017, 18189, 26450, 44891. Gold Watches at \$50-155. 1247, 1563 2717. 3384, 3443, 4589, 11586, 11697, 11995, 12715. 12755. 13228, 13398, 24696, 25194.

25997, 26452, 27218, 27348, 28295, 37790 36127, 36271, 36428, 36913, 37114, 37636 50424, 50429, 50727, 51395, 52125, 52715 52914, 62398, 62731, 62853, 63126, 63661 63799, 64043, 73285, 74022, 75371, 76206 76760, 76824, 88251, 89216, 89230, 90944. 76488, 88664 88887, 91452 5615, 13559, 28499, 37992, 53212, 64458. 76989, 91595, 5848, 13717, 29230, 38761. 54176, 65427, 77143, 92838, 5872, 13938. 29709, 40106, 54868, 65901, 77605, 6528, 14021, 30131, 40239, 55860, 92901 66196 77940, 92933, 7291, 14415, 30381, 40389 77940, 92956, 4251, 17716, 55929, 66216, 78234, 93167, 7414, 20727 41614, 56976, 66308, 78521, 16077 30787, 41644, 56976, 66308. 93298 7544, 16243. 31407, 41831, 57211, 66862, 78612, 93692, 7624, 16341, 31719, 42219, 57693, 67208, 79295, 94154, 8029, 17666, 31794, 43307. 58158. 67460. 80616, 94476. 8944, 18728. 32177, 43505. 58256, 67939, 81375, 95123, 9101, 19477, 32291, 44308, 55394, 68041, 81476, 95812, 9389, 20089, 32558, 44553, 59015, 68931, 82110, 96617 9498, 20498, 32660, 45542, 59254, 69321, 83086, 96984 9538, 20607, 34147, 46041, 59490, 69621, 83555, 98052, 10386, 20679. 34362, 46197, 59796, 71078, 83754, 98308, 10448, 21838, 34811, 46510, 61491, 71212, 85492, 99099, 10870, 21997, 34894, 48752, 62049, 72414, 86657, 99111, 11303, 24637, 35213, 50153, 62357, 73111, 87774 99916 P.S -Silver watches at \$10. - Number

019753 having drawn capital prize \$5,000, all tickets ending by 53 have drawn each a \$10 watch.

Toilets sets at \$5.—Number 072010 having rawn capital prize \$2,000, all tickets ending by 10 have drawn each a toilet set worth \$5.
The next drawing will take place on the 17th of Ostober next.

INOCULATING AN ELEPHANT.

Among the recent valuable discoveries of the famous French physician, M. Pas:eur, is that of the vaccination of domestic animals for the prevention of the dire disease known as anthrax, or splen c fever. The marked success attending his system in combating the rinderpest in Europe, encouraged Mr. J. H. Lamprey to bring the subject under the notice of the government of India, where no efficient remedy was known for this rapidly fatal illness, which annually carries off a large percentage of cattle of every kind. An order in council has been issued, after the most careful investigation of the merits of the system and of the probability of securing its favorable reception Ly native proprietors. In order to carry out this object, some native Indian students, who have received their education at Circnester Agricultural College, are now undergoing a course of instruction at the Paris laboratory of M. Pasteur, and will shortly proceed to stations in India, to dispense the vaccine, which is applied to elephants as well as to oxen and other beasts. It is confidently expected that their labors will be at-tended with the same success that followed the introduction of the system into those countries where it is now in full operation, with an ultimate prospect of the total extermination of the most serious maladies, working great havon The elephant, in a domesticated state, is liable as well as other animals in the service of man, to certain epidemic diseases.

A LARGE CLOCK. A new clock, weighing 23 tons, has just been placed in the tower of the Glasgow University, similar to the great clock at Westminster. The frame of the clock newly erected as horizontal and of cast iron planed. It is 63 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 14 feet in depth. It is supported on beams built into the wall of the tower, so as to obviate vibration. The wheels, which are of gun metal, can be moved separately, as the pivot holes are screwed to the frame. The main wheels of the striking and quarter trains are 20 inches in diameter, and attached to them are cams to lift the hammers, which are fixed in iron frames connected with the clock by cranks, and having a check spring to prevent vibration. The weight of the hammer that atrikes the hour is 120 pounds, and it is lifted 10 inches. There is an automatic apparatus attached to the clock, which stops the quarter peals at night and starts them in the quarter peals at night and shares them in the morning. The escapement of the going part is known as the double three-legged gravity, invented by Lord Grinthorpe. The pendulum is of zinc and iron, so as to counteract the in-Ruences of temperature. The tubes are arranged so that the expansion of one raises the centre of gravity, while that of the other lowers it. The bob of the pendulum is cylindrical, and weighs three cwt., and the beat is 12 seconds. The "lolt and shutter" appliance of the nobleman already named maintains the motion while the clock is being wound. Messrs, J. B. Joyce & Co., Whitechurch, Shropshire, manufactured the clock

GRINDING LANDLORDS. Landlords, as a general rule, are satisfied to

take what their leases allow them, even though it be a pound of flesh; but others there are who, when they get the pound of flesh agreed upon, allow their cupidity to exercise itself, leading them to acts which become, in simple English, acts of extortion. A case of this kind has just come under notice, which shows that Shylock was an honorable man and a prince compared with the wretches whose soul is concentrated on the first three letters of the word. It is, no doubt, an instance of what wrongs the It is, no doubt, an instance of what wrongs the poor—simply because they are poor—are subjected to, and we refer to it here in order, if possible, to touch the feelings of the moneygraspers by awakening that remorse which thams, the offspring of exposure, occasionally gives birth to. A lawyer—a French-Canadian one at that—in this city, leased a house to a poor but hard hard-working young man on conditions clearly set forth in the lease. Shortly after this the voung man's wife died Shortly after this the young man's wife died and he ceased housekeeping, but was unable to find a tenant for the house. He paid the rent regularly as it became due, and at the terminaregularly as in became due, and at the termina-tion of the lease was called upon to make good damages caused by snow falling from the roof of the house, which he paid. He was then re-quested to pay a share of cleaning the privy pit, although not bound by his lease to do so, and he refused. He is now threatened with a lawsuit of \$1.50, no doubt in the expectation that he will pay rather than loss time. Article 1644 of the Civil Code distinctly provides "that the cleansing of the vaults of privies is at the charge of the lessor, if there he no stipulation to the contrary." We make this exposure with the hope that the victims of similar sharks may

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. "RETALIATION."

One evening while strolling nigh old St. Law-I overheard a dialogue, the speakers were but The one a gray-haired patriarch, the other young and apry, Commenting on the prospects—"Retaliation

cry;"
And being in a fitful mood for such a subject I lustened with attention, as each expression

"I am for 'Annexation' " I heard the young man say,
"Prosperity would follow if the barriers were United States and Canada intended were

The mightiest of nations that greets the rising

St. Lawrence not a boundary, but an open free highway, I would welcome in the advent of that glorious, happy day."

Cesse such idle felony," the old man quick raplied. Do you forget the patriots who fell in that red tide. In defending our heritage against the robber Would you give up that freedom we gained so

lung ago?
Oh, sad degeneration! that I should see the day, When the sons of valliant Briton should from allegiance stray."

I pondered long and deeply on doctrines to verse,
Then tried from out my memory their bias to

disperse, But failing in my purpose, I this conclusion To take the good points of the one, likewise the other too,
And to frame a plan of action, both suitable and

To preserve our nationality, yet treat our neighbors right. To accomplish this good purpose, we must have

no party cheats. Who for the sake of office, to snatch up all the sweets,
To fill the empty coffers of favorites and frauds. Taxes the honest laborer, who for a living ploda: Shuts out the cheaper merchandise and paralyzes

trade. To favor manufacturers who them to power awayed.

The country wide should waken, and hurl from office, then, Such vile unworthy rulers, such sordid, grasping men;
Then peace and harmony would raign where chaos reigned before,
And Americans would tread once more in

friendship on cur shore, While truer men would guide the ship of commerce o'er the sea, And no more "Retaliation" in America there

would be. JAB. T. NOONAN. Brockville, Sept. 14, 1888.

PRETTY NEAR RIGHT. THE DAILY NEWS HITS THE NAIL RIGHT ON THE

HEAD. LONDON, Sept. 18 .- The Daily News has a LONDON, Sept. 10.—Ine Datiy News has a strong leader upon the Quebec threats for se cession and annexation. It says:—

We are evidently on the eve of a period of trouble in Canada. The failure of the fisherics treaty and the threats of commercial retaliation now so very near fulfilment on the part of the United States has excited public feeling throughout the entire Dominion. Quebec is evidently talking at England rather than to the Dominion in this proposition to throw in its lot with the republic on the other side of the border. Language of that kind from Quebec is un-happily nothing novel. It has long been re-marked that the division between French and British Canada grows sharper every day. The situation is a grave one, but it ought not to be beyond the resources of statesmanship. We must look it full in the face. Its difficulties and hardships are enough to ebullition we have lately witnessed. province talks of separation as a threat it is be-cause the same provinces have learned to regard that solution as relief.

SLAVERY AMONG THE ENGLISH. WHAT SAMUEL SMILES THINKS OF THE CON-DITION OF SERFS.

Samuel Smiles, in his book called "Thrift,"

Slavery long existed among ourselves. I existed whon Cour landed. It existed in Saxon times, when the household work was done by slaves. The Saxons were notorious slave dealers, and the Irish were their best customers. The principal mart was at Bristol, from whence the Saxons exported large numbers of slaves into Ireland, so that, according to Irish historians, there was acarcely a house in Ireland without a British slave in it. When the Normans took possession of England they continued slavery. From that time slavery continued in various forms. It is recorded of the "good old times" that it was not till the reign of Henry IV (1399 1413) that villains, farmers and mechanics were permitted by law to put their children to school, and long after that they dared not educate a son for the church without a license from the lord. The Kinge of England, in their contests with the feudal aristooracy, gradually relaxed the slave laws. They granted charters founding royal burghe, and when the slaves fled into them and were able to conceal themselves for a year and a day, they then became freemen of the burgh and were declared by law to be free. The last seris in England were emancipated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but the last seris in Scotland were not emancipated until the reign of George III., at the end of the last century. Before then the colliers and salters belonged to the soil, and were bought and eold with it,

A FUNNY STORY.

HOW THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDE-PENDENCE WAS HASTENED.

It is wonderful how little matters affect great Here is a funny story, as told by Randeeds. Here is a runny story, as told by man-dall, the man who wrote the large biography of Jefferson, which shows how the signing of the Declaration of Idependence was hastened. Says he: "While the question of independence was before Congress it had its meeting near a livery stable. The members were short breeches and silk stockings, and with handkerchief in hand they were diligently employed in lashing the flies off their legs. So very vexatious was this annoyance, and to so great an impatience did it arouse the sufferers, that it hastened, if it did not aid, in inducing them to promptly affix their not aid, in inducing them to promptly stix their signatures to the great document which gave birth to an empire republic. This anecdote I had from Mr. Jefferson at Monticello, who seemed to enjoy it very much, as well as to give credit to the influence of the flies. He told it with much glee, and seemed to retain a vivid recollection of an attack from which the only realist was signing the naper and flying from the relief was signing the paper and flying from the

ALWAYS AVOID HARSH PURGATIVE PILLS. They first make you sick and then leave you consti-pated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Misery follows the spendthrift, but dwells with the miser.—[Danish proverb,

THE RESTRICTION POLICY. The absurdity of the protectionist contention that declining imports indicate the growth of a country's industrial importance, is manifest. The greatest importing countries are the greates: manufacturing countries, while the lowest importers are by long odds the poorest. The volume of a nation's imports is the true text of a nation's earnings. Ine imports, as a rule, represent that which the country is receiving in return for her exports, and their volume is governed by the volume of exports. D clining imports mean declining exports, and declining earnings by the country as a whole. If we duggedly determine as a country not to buy from our neighbors, then it necessarily follows that we Cannot seil! Inese are self-evident propositions, and yet they are not as well understood as they should be. - London Advertiser.



I, the undersigned, herewith declare that my son Joseph, when six years old had an attack of scarlet fever, and on Dec. 22, 1880, was taken with St. Vitus Dance in its most horrible symptoms and for one month and a half could not sleep on account of terrible sufferings, and during the whole nights laid awake screaming and lamenting.

during the whole nights laid awake screaming and lamenting.

Under the treatment of the Rev. E. Koenig, of this city, he has fully recovered and he is now again attending school.

With great pleasure and a grateful heart I give this testimony. GEORGE HASSERD,

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 7, ISST.

Subscribed before me, and attested by Rev.

Pastor of St. Mary Church.

J. H. OECHTERING.

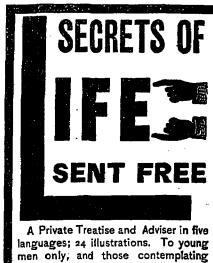
Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

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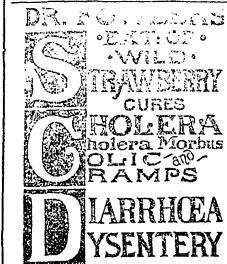
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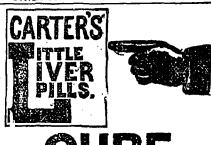
marriage should not fail to send for it.

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AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS



Sick Herdsche and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Naucca, Drowsinoss, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Hesdache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constination, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these 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 ours it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

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