over the comparatively short distance which sparates us from the United States to the south sparates us from the United States to the south of the state of the south of the state of the s ff is a canous countries, fishermen, lumbermen hout it the farmers, fishermen lumbermen miners of Canada could furnish themselves and miners of Canada could rurnish themselves with all they require at prices varying from 20 to 30 per centiless than they pay now. This could be could be settle the question of Compercial Union in the minds of the people of the people of North-West. It comes have to be settled the could be comed to the co andian North-West. It comes home to us Gandian North-West. It comes home to us Gandian North-West. It comes home to us with peculiar force. Owing to our great remote-with peculiar force. Owing to our great remote-with peculiar force. Owing to our great remote-with peculiar force. Owing the our produce is far narrower margin of profit on our produce is far narrower margin of profit on our produce is far narrower market to Canada red wheat 82 to 84c, Canada were: Canada red wheat 82 to 84c, Canada were: Canada red wheat 82 to 84c, Canada were: 1 to 34c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, Canada were: 1 tis said, should start at 55c. It is applied, it is said, should start at 55c. It is applied that through proximity to market the parent spring sprin variage over us of about 30 cents on every bashel of wheat. As the margin of profit to busnes of white North-West is so much the farmer of that of the Eastern farmer, narrower than of his buying in the cheapest the importance of the baying in the cheapest market is abundantly evident. From his point market is abundantly evident. From his point of view a trade policy which compels him to spend his small profits by supplying his wants from m rkets two and three thousand miles from the the more bind of follows. from m recent two and three the unit and miles distant must be the worst kind of folly. To distant must be the worse kind of folly. To urge the fact that by so doing he is helping to brace up a few sickly manufactures in Ontario and Quebec, by which in return for his goodand Quebec, by which in return for his good-ness he will be charged two prices, is but little consolation. What we want in this country is full liberty to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. To develop the great natural resources lying dormant over thousands upon thousands of square miles of territory is and hould be our supreme care."

Here we have a pretty clear statement of the riews of those who have challenged the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Rail way Company by the building of the Red River Valley Railway. That work is, therefore, only a first blow in the struggle to cast off the shackles imposed upon the Northwest by the Tory Govemment of Canada. Not only is the railway policy of monopoly resisted, but a demand is made for a reversal of the trade policy of the Government. It is manifestly impossible to prevent the people of Manitoba working out their destiny in their own way. Any attempt to coerce them will only increase the popular resistance, and may end in disruption of Confede-

### A WEST END PARK.

The question of a West End Square or a West End Park is now occupying the attention of the people of Griffintown, St. Gabriel and Point St. Charles. We cordially join in the discussion, and beg to throw out a hint and to direct the frontage on the Lachine Rapids, as a most suit-Mr. John Fraser's "Fourth Summer Morning Walk Around Montreal," which appeared in the columns of THE Post October 23rd, 1886.

Our Mountain Park is the rich man's park, We want a poor man's park, easy of access, with no climbing of a mountain to get to it. The land is now cheap out there, say from \$200 to \$250 per acre, being less than one cent per foot, and we would seriously advise the people of these localities to look into this matter before the land reaches a price of from 5 to 10 cents per foot.

We cut the following extracts from Mr. Fraser's Summer Walk, and shall allow our readers to judge for themselves. They can assily walk out and examine the place and then w their own conclusions :-

The proposed West End park should be named the "La Salle Park," in memory of Robert de la Salle, who at one time, over two hundred years ago, was seigneur of Lower

La Salle is the brightest name in Canadian history, he once trod the same ground we now tread, and while his name and his memory are preserved and perpetuated in every American town and city from Detroit to the mouth of the Missis quoi, Montreal alone has nothing com-

memorative of him.

Have y u ever, reader, as you have passed along the Lower Lachine Road, cast your eyes on that block of land—those three farms—between Verdun, the property of John Crawford and the Somerville property, having a frontage of one mile on the Lackine Rapids and a breadth of half a mile in the rear on the Aqueduct—the whole containing about six hundred acres? and then pictured to yourself what a magnificent west end park this block of land would make. You may travel the whole island of Montreal and not find another spot to compare with this

for the purposes of a public park. Having a mile frontage on the Lachine rapids and a half a mile on the aqueduct in the rear, it would compare favorably, for beauty or grandeur of situation, with the great International Park at the Falls of Niagara.

The time is not distant when a carriage road, connecting with the Atwater avenue, will be built along the bank of the acqueduce, then a horse car track would soon follow, affording easy access to the proposed park, not taking into account the almost certainty of a railway by the river front.
These hints are thrown out with the hope that

decided action will be taken by the people of Montreal to secure that block of land referred to, for the purposes of a West End park.

#### THE QUEBEC CABINET. An evening contemporary amused its readers

last evening with a cock and bull story about a rumored coalition in Quebec. We do not know who the author may be, but we can easily imagine how certain hungry office-seeking Torics, seeing there is nothing before them but the forlorn prospect of remaining for many a long day in the cold shades of opposition, are anxious to get their noses into the old crib even should they have to sacrifice their "principles" to do so. Coalitions are usually formed when neither party is able to conduct the government by itself. This is not the case in Quebec. Mr. Mercier controls the strongest Government the Province has known for years. It is strong not only in legislature but in the country, and is increasing in strength every day. The idea of a coalition is therefore absurd. Any changes that may be made of necessity will involve that whoever goes into the ministry shall be a National-Liberal and nothing else. Mr. Mercier is not in need of Contervative help much as some Conservatives may be desirous of helping him. The pretext advanced for the proposed change is one which could only smanate from Tories out of office. They say that the entrance-into the Cabinet of an English speaking Protestant, would secure
the support of the Protestant members for the Government. This is an extraordinary assertion, and presupposes con-siderable agility on their mit, especialty as Mr. Hall is mentioned as bell-wether of the flock. It is likewise asserted that Mr. Lynch is willing only pick the best fruit has been well exempli-

to act in the same obliging capacity. But what | fied in the conduct of the Tory and quasi-Tory strikes us as particularly suggestive in the new programme is the proposed retirement of Mr. MoShane because "he is tired of politics." We would like to have the honorable gentleman's word for that. Coming from those who have hitherto opposed him the wish seems father to the thought. It may be good policy in the eyes of the schemers to sacrifice the Irish member of the Cabinet to secure This support from the English Protestants, but it is rather dangerous. If there be a desire in some quarters to supplant Mr. MoShane, thore who entertain it have so far failed to give a reason. That plotting and scheming to that end may be going on is clear from what has appeared in the evening paper. " Party divisions," we are told. " have no reason to exist, as the Legislature is more of a large municipal council than anything | dit Mr. McShane, they took another course, else." This is exceeding cool, after the desperate party spirit in which successive Tory governments conducted the affairs of the Province. It further added that :--" The English members have realized that business should be the first object there, and that party lines have worked injuriously to the Province as a whole. It was further stated that Mr. Hall's friends would be willing to approve of this action in the interests of his countrymen."

The cat is out of the bag with a vengeance. Mr. McShane is to be retired and Mr. Hall is to take his place. No coubt this would admirably suit certain parties who have their own game to play, but we do not think Mr. Mercier will make so egregious a blunder. If Mr. Hall, Mr. Lynch, or any other representative of the Protestants of the Province, is willing to join the Cabinet and bring with him the support of that element, we have no objection, provided they are true to their new allegiance, but we must protest against the sacrifice of the Irish representative, even to secure so desirable an object.

#### THE BAD BARON.

When Mr. Gilbert drew the character of the Bad Baron in "Ruddygore" he must have had his eye on the Marquis of Lansdowne. His Ex. is the only person we can think of who supplies an original for the conception of a man | course taken by those who seek to injure Mr. whose miserable fate it is to commit a crime every day of his life. Lansdowne, in fact, over does the character, inasmuch as he is doomed to be a villian at both sides of the Atlantic at one and the same time. While Ireland is ringing with the story of his eviction brutalities at Luggacurran, his name is identified in America with the tyrannical abuse of the power of disallowance of the railway legislation of Manitoba. It must be something more than a misfortune which continually attention of the people of these localities to a and one generation after another connects the spot on the Lower Luchine Road, having a mile name of Lansdowne with the most hateful exercise of power. But it agrees with the eternal able one for a West End Park, being close to fitness of things that the detested name should the city and easy of access, as pointed out in be identified in the minds of Canadians with tyranny, oppression and misgovernment. The descendant of one of those whom Goldwin Smith graphically and truthfully described as buzzards, who went to I eland when the eagles | the idea of his retiring, No one can find a reawent to the Spanish main, has demonstrated his heredity. Lake has produced like and no mistake. The buzzard family has not changed and the people of Canada will not be sorry when the bird of ill omen takes its flight from their shores.

> THE MONEY VALUE OF MONOPOLY. The Manitobans estimate their export of wheat this fall at 4,000,000 bushels. From Winnipeg to Toronto the freight rate on wheat by the C. P. R. is 50 cents per hundred. From Ingersell to Halifax, and equal distance over hundred. If a competing line would give Manist their impotent and transparent efforts to injure toba the Grand Trunk rate from Winnipeg to Montreal the wheat growers would save 183 cents per 100 lbs., or considerably more than 11 cents per bushel. The saving from than 11 cents per bushel. The saving from Brandon to Montreal wou'd be almost the same. Geneal gical Dictionary of French Canadian If the western part of the prevince were to save families has just been forwarded to us by the 10 cents per bushel on its 4,000,000 bushels editors, Messrs. E. Senecal & Son. This volume exported, \$400,000, or twice the cost to the public of the western connection, would be saved in one year, and, even if the rate were reduced but five cents per bushel, the saving would amount to \$200,000, and the whole public cost of the road to Portage la Trairie would be recouped in the province in one year. The great importance of completing a competitive railway system to carry out this year's crop must be abundantly evident. If, through apathy, the Government shou'd fail to meet the wishes of the people in this respect, between \$200,000 and \$400,000, which rightly belongs to the farmers, will be snatched from them by the C. P. R., and the financial success of the R. R. V. R. will be imperilled. For these reasons the Winnipeg Free Press urges that the aid necessary to assure the completion this year of a railway from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie should be promised right away, so that construction can be successfully completed in time to carry out the 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, which will soon be ready for shipment. Surely the people of Manitoba are right in their efforts to save this money by smashing the

# HON. JAMES MOSHANE.

We have received a number of letters from friends of the Provincial Government in various parts of the province concerning the rumor of Mr. McShane's retirement. Considering the source from which the report emanated, we did not think that any credence would be placed in it, but we may as well, once for all, give it a square, emphatic, direct contradiction. Not only does Mr. McShane not contemplate retirement, but such a notion never entered his mind, nor has there been the remotest indication that the idea was ever entertained by Mr. Mercier or the other members of the Cabinet. On the contrary, Mr McShane's abilities and services were never more highly 'prized by his colleagues and his party than at present. The department over which Mr. McShane has been called to preside is one which demands constant and close supervision; more especially, is this the case on account of the somewhat loose system prevailing therein previous to the change of government. Mr. McShane's long practical experience and firmness of character are exactly the qualities required in a Minister of Public Works, and we would not, perhaps, be far astray were we to suppose it, was on secount of his firmness and sagacity that certain parties, having no particular love for ulm of the Government, set affoat the story of his retirement. The old adage that birds

organs in this city towards Mr. McShane. From the day he entered the administration to the present time they have never ceased to assail him in a manner that would be unaccountable on any hypothesis save that he was a man whose influence they feared, and therefore desired to destroy. The senior organ in particular has made itself a disgrace to journalism by admitting reports into its columns orimming with maliciousness, not far removed from ruffianism. The "fifth rib-stabber" of The Mail of ten years ago never did worse. All these cowardly attacks Mr. McShane treated with the contempt they merited, doubtless because he knew the source from whence they emanated and the object that actuated the authors. Having thus failed to injure or discre and, by starting the stupid story of his retirement, endeavored to make it appear that they had to some extent succeeded in their purpose-The disreputable little conspiracy is as thoroughly understood as the parties to it are despised, and for their own sake it is to be hoped that they will not invite further exposure by repeating the offence.

As the head of an important branch of the

Government Mr. McShaue has shown the highest capacity. All who have had business with him bear testimony to his suavity and the energetic manner in which he disposes of matters coming before him. Although he is the representative of the Irish element in the Cabinet, he is in reality the representative of the English-speaking people of the province. To the Protestant community he has given the utmost satisfaction, and it was but the other day that leading gentlemen of that pursuasion bore cheerful, generous testimony to his attention to their representations in regard to the sanitary arrangements of the schools of Montreal. Indeed there has not been the faintest expression of dissatisfaction in any quarter with Mr. McShane's management of his department or with his conduct in any respect whatever. In fact it has all been the other way. Of course public man occupying a prominent position must expect to be criticised, but the McShane shows how utterly in want they are of tangible grounds for their oppositi n. If they had any real grievance, or could bring any plausible charge against him, we may be sure they would not resort to the underhand methods of publishing lying reports of his being "tired

of politics" and similar stupidities. In one respect, perhaps, we may be permitted to express an opinion. As the representative of the Irish Catholics, Mr. McShane has won the respect and confidence of his people. They know him, appreciate him, and have no desire to see him replaced by any other person whose name has been mentioned, or who could be selected. Judging by the letters we have received, there is a very general feeling of disapprobation at the mention of his retirement. In Montreal the feeling is strongly pronounced among Protestants as well as Catholics against son for it, and all agree that public policy, even more than party considerations, requires the retention in the Government of one so able and popular.

It is to be hoped that the organs will after this find some other means of assailing the Provincial Government than by spreading false reports with the hope of creating embarrassments. The Cabinet is united, strong and in no need of reconstruction. The bootlers who have been left out in the cold will have to stay out and console themselves as best they can. Secure in the support and confidence of his party and his people, Mr. McShane can well afford to despise

# LITERARY NOTICES.

THE GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF REV. is as carefully prepared in every respect as were the three preceding ones. The author and editors are keeping their word, and subscribers have the satisfac'ion of noticing that the enterprising work is being rapidly completed. attentive examination of this unique collection, as the author gradually reaches the last years o the occupation by the French, goes to show to what extent it is u-eful and that before long it must become indispensable, not only for families and heirs, but also in the consultation of the registers of the civil state to establish the degrees of parentage, pricularly in the case of marriages. The Genealogical dictionary, by its nature, is inevitably destined to take its place among the works that are necessary to establish the history and legislation of the country; it will become obligatory that it should be found in all equipped liberaries. This is also the opinion of the Governor-General of Canada, as expressed in the following letter :-GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, May 29th, 1887.

Vitawa, May 2006, 1007.)

SIR,—I had the honor of receiving the three volumes of your Genealogical Dictionary, which you were kind enough to present to me, and which will be, as I learn with pleasure, followed by three other volumes which you will publish later. Permit me to dispute your right to characterize the dictionary as an "humble work." It is really a magnum opus which you have had the courage to undertake; a work which will preserve tor those who come after us historical treasures which would have escaped us completely without your help. I am happy to be the possessor of an issue of a book so worthy of esteem, given by the author himself. I must reproach him a little for not making known this fact by a short inscription on the first page of Vol. I. I hope, however, that this omission will be remedied one day. Accept, I ask of you, my best thanks and the expression of my best wishes. LANSDOWNE.

Rev. Abbé Tanguay. The above letter needs no commentaries; it resumes in a precise manner and confirms the general opinion concerning the Genealogical Dictionary. For details regarding the subscriptions apply to E. Senecal & Son, editors, 20 St. Vincent street, in Montreal.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. The leading paper in the always welcome Magazine of American History for September is a biographical sketch of the distinguished revolutionary office, General James M. Varnum, volutionary office, General James M. Varnum, from the graceful pen of Judge Advocate Asa Gardiner, U.S.A., LL.D. The handsome portrait of the general forms the frontispiece to the number, and his historic home in Rhode Island, and the fine portrait of his brother, also a man of distinction in military and political liffe, are among the superbillustrations. The second article, "How California was Secured," by the renowned Hubert Howe Bancroft, will command universal attention; it is clear cut, concise, and informing to every American. Then comes "Our Revolutionary Thunder," by the eminent James D. Butler, of Wisconsin, short but admirable in its sope. Nothing in this number, however, will Butler, of Wisconsin, short but admirable in its some. Nothing in this number, however, will attract more genuine appreciation than the fourth paper, entitled "Union, Secession, Abolition, as illustrated in the careers of Webster, Calhoun, Sumner," by W. M. Dickson, of Cincin.—Toronto News.

nati; it is a scholarly study, and an intensely readable production. It is followed by "The United States and the Greek Revolution," an article of exceptional merit, by Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman. The Mass; their Customs, Laws, and Religion," is the sixth article, by Mrs. Alice D. Le Plongeon, who has spent many years in Yucatan. "A Patriotic Parson" is a years in Yucatan. "A Patriotic Parson" biographical sketch by Rev. Dr. Lamson. curious will be entertained with "Running-Antelope's Autobiography," chiefly given in pictograph—the Indian's novel method of chro nicling events. The shorter papers are of much importance, "H. C. Van Schaack's Historical Tressures," notably; and Original Documents contain the "Memorandum of Route pursued by Colonel Campbell in 1770, from Savannah to Augusta, Georgia," annotated by Colonel Chas. C. Jones, jr., LL.D. The breadth and varied character of this spirited and educating periodical is forcibly illustrated in the above list of eontents for the current mouth. Its departments are also filled with good things. Published at 743 Broadway, New York city.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for September is an Extlent number. Contents: Revelations of Divine Love, poem, Rev. Alfred young; Cruel Nature Rev. Henry Hayman, D.D.; Dublin Nature, Rev. Henry Hayman, D.D.; Dublin Chanters, Mary Bauim; Mexico: Educational and Industrial, Margaret F. Sullivan; Literary Mexico, Mary E. Blake; An Old-Fashioned Poet, Agnes Repplier; Domini Non Sum Dig-nu-, W. Duggert; Tornadoes, Rev. Martin S. Brennan; Silly Catherine, C. R. Carson; Land, Labor and Taxes in the Last Century, D. D. Lum; Woman in Early Christianity and During the Middle Ages, Rev. Wm. P. Cantwell Marguerite, D. Byrn; Catholics and Civic Vir-tue, P. P. Barry, and the usual departments.

#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A Dakota man, while on his way to borrow his neighbor's paper, was struck by lightning and killed. We have no comment to make here. To intelligent people it isn't necessary. Columbus Capital.

When Prince Ferdinand insured his bought a new liver pad, and went to Bulgaria to be a crowned head or die, he was probably sustained in his lofty purpose by the know ledge that if he lost his job he could get another one in a dime museum.—Chicago News.

Twenty years of Canadian connection has dwarfed our industries, dwarfed our trade, doubled our taxes, driven away thousands of our population, and almost wholly destroyed hope in those who remain. This has been the result of our acquaintance with Canadian politicians. - t. John Globe.

There is scarcely a day that some accident, sometimes a very grave one, does not happen on the Intercolonial railroad. As far as possible, the facts are kept from the public. The official who gives anything to the press places his head in the guillotine, and unless he has influence with the political machinery department of the road the axe is pretty sure to fall .- 2t. John

"An impression seems still to prevail that Sir Charles Tupper is now in England as High Commissioner to the Dominion of Canada. This impression is entirely erroneous, and we are authorized to correct it. Sir Charles is now here as Canadian Minister of Finance, with supervision of the High Commissioner's office He expects to return to Canada in October. London Canadian Gazette.

The King of Spain is now seventeen months old, and his salary is a million dollars a year, yet there are scoundrelly socialists, crazy com-munists, assimine anarchists, abourd agrarians, and dangerous demag sques, not to speak of lazy labor agitat rs and criminal cranks, who deny that wealth and prosperity is ever and always the result of toil, thrift and temperance, as an amiable alliterative ass of the preaching per-suasion puts it.—Toronto Labor Reformer.

Governor General Lansdowne arrived in town this morning from the Metapedia and put up at the vice-regal quarters on the Citadel. It will now be in order we suppose f r the shoddy aristocracy and for all those who favor his policy of oppression and cruelty to his Irish tenants to run after and dance attendance upon Lord Lansdowne, and thus show their appreciation of the evictions upon his estates. Lansdowne is a model Irish landlord—that is, from the landlord's point of view .- Quebec

Telegraph.
L'Electeur says it does not know the amount commission and brokers' fees, but what it does know is that the Mercier Government does not pay one cent for these items. It will be ad-mitted that this is simply marvelous, and that the mitted that this is simply marvelous, and share in National Government has acquired a new title to the oralitude of the public. "It is quite potent to everybody now, even for our adveraries, that we have first-class business men at the head of the Province."

Discipline won the world for Rome. Discipline checked Napoleon at Waterloo. Discipline sent El Madhi back to his native desert and kindred earth. Discipline saved all who were saved on the burned steamer City of Montreal. Hurrah for Discipline. It wins always .- Cornwall Standard.

It may be very gratifying for Canadians to know that the business of sugar refining in Canada is so profitable that Mr. Redpath has been able to purchase and maintain a castle in England, while Mr. Baumgarten is the biggest swell in Montreal, with his hounds and horses and top boots, but remembering that the great wealth of those men is obtained by an arrangement which practically lowers the wages of every farmer and workingman in Canada, one cannot but wonder that the masses submit to the sugar tax. A people who give themselves up to be plundered by rings do not deserve to prosper.—Hamilton Times.

We tell the combined grocers that it would be better for them in every way—more honorable to them and their calling—more profitable in the long run—to smash the refining grabbers than to league against plucky men who will not break an unexpressed though real trust reposed in them by their customers and take a dirty penny by submission. Instead of combining to secure the refiners in their extortions, instead of banding as boadsmen to the monopolists, they might well have organized to make themselves, what independent buyers ought to be, masters of the situation .- Toronto Globc.

Goldwin Smith, who voted with the protectionists in 1878 and stumped for Macdonald candidates, now says: Protection is like the eye-salve of the inventor in the American comedy. The more people use it the more they want it. The manufacturers are all crowding to Ottawa, each to get more protection for him-self; and at last the industries of this country will be so protected that the people will clear out and go to a cheaper country. Canada will be left to the protected manufacturers and the protectionist politicians .- Hamilton Times.

There seems to be a very strong feeling amongst Conservatives at Peterboro and Port Hope in favor of commercial union. Some Tory organs have been unwisely trying to make it appear that those favoring the movement are simply "Grits" and "rebels," but that is absurd and baseless. Such shrewd and practical men as Messrs. Stevenson, Cluxton and Wm. Mackie as messrs. Stevenson, Ciuxton and Wm. Mackie are strongly in favor of freedom of trade with our neighbors, and state clearly its immense advantages. Their statements and arguments are unanswerable. The only argument that will be offered against them will be the "rebellyell."—Lindsay Post.

The ultra-protectionist papers just now have a good deal to say in praise of Katkoff, the lately deceased Russian journalist, the mainspring of whose policy, it seems, was a desire to keep Russia for the Russians, and exclude western civilizing influence. Considering that M. Katkoff's N. P. resulted in the assassination. of one Czar and innumerable plots against his successor, the deportation of tens of thousands of the best and most enlightened men and women to Siberia, a perpetual state of terror-ism for both officials and populace and a finan-cial condition not far removed from bankruptcy.

# TREMBLAY VS. PARADIS,

# A Celebrated Case in Court.

#### HON. JAMES McSHANE GIVES EVIDENCE.

AYLMEB, Que., Aug. 26.—The Tremblay Paradis case was adjourned from last Monday till 10 o'clock this morning, in order to secure the presence of the Hon. James McShane, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Quebec. This morning at 10 sharp a number of interested parties and several Ottawa gentlemen were at the Court house, amongst others the Rev. Father Paradis, Hon. James McShane, Messrs. Chitty, Barry, Dr. Duhamel and several lawvers.

At eleven o'clock the Court opened. The first witness called by Mr. Foran was the Hon. Jar. McShane, Messrs, Prentiss and McArthur, J.P., occupant the bench, assisted by Mr. Driscollag algebra the Court opened and the Court opened are stated by Mr. Driscollag and the Court of the Court opened and the Court opened are the Court opened and the Court opened are the Court opened and the Court opened. coll, as clerk of the Court. A lengthy discussion took place between Mr. Foran and Mr. Aylen as to whether the reporters and public should or should not be excluded. Mr. Foran contended that the whole case should be made public. Mr. Aylen combated the contention on the ground that the press was not fair. The banch decided in favor of the press and public being admitted. Hon. Mr. McShane, examined by Mr. Foran,

Since I became minister, by vote of the said: house, \$70,000 for colonization purposes, were appropriated, which sum was distributed as fairly as possible. The names of the parties to whom that office should send mone, were given to me by members of the House; works were ordered to be done and moneys sent to the parties who had control over the roads where the moneys were to be spent. This rule was, I believe, invariably carried out by my predeces

In answer to a question-" Under my rule the moneys were sent by mail as, in these places there were no banks."

Question-Please take communication of you department fyled as exhibit "E," at page 100, and state if you know anything concerning the entry "amount, main road, Mr. White

Answer-I must reply by stating that since we came into power, some six months ago, that owing to the bad management of the late Government, principally in my department, the books, reports, etc., of the colonization in ney had not neen posted up for nearly two years, which I remedied as soon as possible. It has therefore been impossible for me to examine in letail the reports of moneys distributed to sixtyfive counties.

Having taken communication of exhibit D. witness states that the signature to the best of his belief is Mr. Turgeon's signature.

Mr. Aylen objected to the evidence. lengthy discussion here took place as to whether Mr. Turgeon's signature was evidence or not. Question-Do you know anything abou

cheque for \$450 payable to the order of Mr. Michael White and endorsed by him? Answer-I have no personal recollection of the cheque. Hon. George Irvine called at my office; our conversation was private.

Question—Did you refuse the Hon. Mr

cheau**e** ? Answer-He never asked for any. Question-Is there such a cheque in your de partment, dated October, 1885? Answer-I do not know.

Irvine to obtain a certified copy of such

Question-Will you please produce such a cheque if it is in your possession as Minister of Agriculture and Colonization?

Answer-Certainly, if it is. It is not now nor never was in my individual possession. I such a cheque is in my department, and it legal, I shall certainly send it if the court de-mands it. As a minister of the Cr wn, I have no objection to produce it, provided the court orders me to do so, and the Attorney-General sa; s it is legal to do so.

Mr. Foran then asked the court to request

Mr. McShane to producetouch cheque under the above conditions.

Mr. McAtthur-We will not order it until we have further evidence. Mr. McShane-Extracts from my office are

signed by the or through my orders by puties in my different departments. Cross-examined by Mr. Aylen: Question-Is it not the custom that the mem-

er asks for a certain amount; then suggest certain names of conductors and names of their as directors over them for the distribution ?

Answer—Exactly. Que-tion—Give us an idea how these directors are to work

Answer-Suppose we send \$100 to Aylmer; we send it to the person named by the member, and that person distributes the money where required and is responsible to the Government for the same. We look upon the person as responsible for any changes, etc., in the distribution of that money. I know by enquiry that the money sent to Father Paradis by the late Government was faithfully distributed. I say this because there are vouchers signed to prove it. Mr. Paradis came down to Quebec in the month of April in the interests of the poor settlers, and had in effect to beg his way down from the Gatihad in effect to beg his way down from the Gathern, getting a dollar from one party and two dollars from another, and so on, to pay his expenses. Our Government, after hearing the deplorable story he told about the settlers, allowed him \$800 for colonization work. He was so poorly off himself that I gave him \$25 out of my own pocket to help him on his way back home. I consider Father Paradis a persecuted man, and regret that his enemies should hound him down as they are trying to do. The cheque was given previous to my coming into office. Since we have had men examining all over the county of Ottawa to see where the sum of \$10,800 was

Mr. Foran objected to Mr. McShane giving his opinions. A hot discussion took place, in which Mr.

McAthur and Messrs. Foran and Aylen joined very warmly, each and all going outside the case, and each striving to make his ideas pre-

Mr. Prentiss settled the case by stating what the bench wanted to know was whether the cheque was sent up to Mr. White or not, and whether endorsed or not.

Re-examined by Mr. Foran: Question—Did

Father Paradis ask you last spring not to show that cheque outside your office? Answer—No; nor any living man ever spoke to me about hiding that cheque.

Mr. McShane's evidence being read over, he Mr. McShane's evinence being read over, he signed the deposition and withdrew.

The next witness called was Mr. George R. Nettle, bookkeeper to C. T. Bate & Co., of Ottawa. Mr. Nettle deposed: I am bookkeeper to C. T. Bate & Co., of Ottawa, wnose effection on the capal basis.

office is on the canal basin.

Mr. Aylen here objected to Mr. Nettle answering anything with regard to the cheque until the cheque be first produced or else it be proven the cheque was destroyed. Another hot debate arose between Messrs. Foran and Aylen, which was carried on pretty warmly and almost came to a wild scene, when again Mr. Prentiss coolness came into play by asking Mr. Nettle if such a cheque were sent to C. T. Bate & Co.

Mr. Nettle only had the number of the official cheque (4622) and the amount (\$450). He did not know the date, by whom it was signed or endorsed. It was received about October 5th, 1885. Part of the proceeds were placed to Father Paradis' credit to settle his account for supplies and the balance was remitted to S. R. Tremblay. I do not know bank the cheque was drawn. I banked the cheques in the Bank of British North America

must have been presented ten days before it wa

drawn. Mr. Foran—The Court seems to know when the cheque was drawn.
Mr. McArthur—No; I merely see it in evi-

Mr. Nettle-Tremblay was not there. He merely sent the cheque and the balance was sent back to him by mail. The Bank of British North America would have, I think, the names of the and or the sent of the sent of the sent or the sent of the sent of the sent or the sent of the endorsers, etc.
This closed the evidence of Mr. Nettle.

Mr. Foran again applied for the production of the cheque, but Mr. McArthur refused. Mr. Foran declared he bad no more evidence unless the order for the cheque. the order for the cheque to be produced were granted. Mr. Prentiss or lered the production of the cheque; Mr. McArthur refused.

At this state of the case Mr. McShane promised to forward the cheque by next Friday.

This settled the vexed point. Mr. Foran then objected to the defence producing evidence

at a preliminary examination.

Mr. Aylen here made an eloquent speech against the persecution of an innocent man who was persecuted for personal reasons.

Mr. Foran suggested that the magistrates consult Mr. Justice Wurtele if they doubted his interpretation of the law. The case was then adjourned till Friday next,

#### ISOLATING THE DOMINION.

#### English Opinion on Disallowing Maniteba-The Federal Covernment Commits a Suicidal Act.

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe:—
1.0NDON, Aug. 28.—The discussion still continues in the press on the Manitoba dispute. There are no fresh features of interest. Spectator to-day deals with the question, arguing that of the conflict Canada makes very apparent the great difficulties and dangers to which Britain would be exposed if a form of government was adopted placing the Imperial Parliament in the same relation as the Ottawa Parliament with the Provincial Legislatures. Several Unionist organs have also nake party capital from the incident. The Manchester Guardian editorially discusses, with much vigor, the correspondence just published respecting the increase in the Cana-dian tariff. It says: "The correspondence gives no evidence that any other consideration was taken into account by the Ottawa Government than serving a little group of Canadian capitalists, who endeavor to further their own interests under the guise of the National Policy at the public cost. The present victorious party in Canada is d ing what it can to isolate the Dominion from the advantage of interchange of its productions with the outside world. So suicidal and unfriendly a course will inflict more harm upon Canadians than upon England, and is about as sensible a proceeding as to fill up its harbors or blow up its railway bridges.

The following special cable appears in this

morning's Mail:

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Manitoba Railway question is arousing great attention. An eminent lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes are that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes are the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes are the lawyer writes and the lawyer writes are the lawyer writ toba is simply illegal under the constitution, and that if an appeal to the Privy Council were taken, that decision would be upheld by all the forces of the Crown and the Federal Executive in Canada. On the other hand the Observer, Manchester Guardian, Edinburgh Scotsman, Glasgow Herald, Pall Itali Gazette and other leading papers point out that whilst, technically speaking, the Manitobans are defying the Federal executive, and are therefore in the wrong, it is none the less true that the Federal executive is injuring them by a misuse of the veto power. It is the general opinion here that the Manitobans will succeed in carrying their twint and some extensions. in carrying their point, and some astonishment is expressed that Sir John Macdonald should have taken a course which has already discredited the Federal authority, and which may end even more seriously In the House of Commons lobby nearly all the members who understand the question are of opinion that the Ottawa authorities were, to say the least, badly advised in disallowing Manitoba railroad charters after promising to abandon the disallowance policy. Writing of Sir Charles Tupper's explanations touching the new Charding iron duties the Manalost of Guarding Canadian iron duties, the Manchest r Guardian of yesterday says the dominant party of Canada is doing all it can to isolate the Dominion from the advant grous interchange of productions with the outside world. The Guardian deplores and protests against so suicidal and unfriendly a course, which inflicts harm upon England, but still more upon Canada.

# TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FOR THE CAUSE.

THE AMOUNT FORWARDED BY THE CENTRAL THE OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE IN MONTHEAL.

At a meeting of the Centra! branch of the Irish National League on Sanday afternoon, Mr. Burns, vice-president, occupied the chair. Messrs. B. Cannangeton, treasurer, J. B. Lane, secretary, Hart, Callaghan, McArran, O'Connor, Donovan and others were present. The financial accounts for the reception of Mr. O'Brien, M.P., during his recent visit to Canada were submitted by the treasurer. The receipts amounted to \$481, leaving a deficit of only \$9. The expenses of Messis, O'Brien and Kilbride were paid by the Montreal Langue. It was decided to send \$250 to the tracurer of the American League to be forwarded to Ireland in aid of the cause. Messis, E. O'Rourke, MoArran and O'Connor were appointed auditors to examine the accounts of the League during the past year. Next Sunday a general meeting will be held, when the annual election will take place and resolutions probably adopted denouncing the Coercion act,

# GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages. but the thousands of little tubes and cavities eading from them. When these are clozged and choked with

matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do,

they cannot do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, are all bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German That is to take Boschee's German them. Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for cer-

# OBITUARY.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of We regret to have to chronicle the deann of Mr. Michael Coffey, which and event occurred at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Thomas Rowan, on the 22nd inst. The deceased was was born at Lanally, King's County, Ireland, in 1821, and came to Canada in 1835. He was a sincere and practical Catholic, a loving relative and a kind and considerate neighbor. The length of the funeral cortege was a proof of the esterm and respect in which he was held by all who knew him. The funeral took place on Thursday, the 25th, to St. Patrick's church, Rawdon, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. J. O. Dubois. The chief mourners were his six nepliews and the pallbearers four of his grand nephews. R.I.P.

Young wife, petclartly: "Well, even if I don't come to meet you every night, as I used to, what does it signify?" Young husband: "That we have been married six months."

# cheques in the Bank of British North America in Ottawa. It is the bank with which we deal. Cross-examined: I do not know that I ever received two cheques for \$450. I only know of this one. It was not the 15th but the 5th of October I received it. Mr. McArthur have remarked that the cheque

Mr. McArthur have remarked that the cheque should cak for its dia