with the like Add the stone of the for

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

HIS ELOQUENT PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

Scathing Arraignment of the Government The Real Objects of the Coercion Bill xposed-Bloody Balfour's Brutal finster-Wm. O'Brien's Tries W bate to Gladstone-The True

Conqueror of Ireland. LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons to-night, on motion for the third reading of the Orimes Bill, Mr. Gladstone, amid prolonged cheers, made a counter motion that the bill be read a third time this day three months. Mr. Gladstone said the bill was the Conservative alternative to Home Rule, and therefore bore a different aspect from any ordinary coercion bill. The old coercion measures had been simed at crime only, but this new one passed beyond crimes and aimed at societies. (Cries of "hear, hear!") Further, this bill had been brought in withous any foundation such as underlaid all former coercion bills based on the existence of exceptional crimes. Mr. Balfour had disregarded all precedents requiring that the introduction of coercion measures be prefaced by a statement of exceptional crime. Mr. Gladstone maintained that the increase of crime in 1886 over 1885, in view of the agricultural distress in Ireland, was exceedingly small. Comparing the official record of the Tory Government in power in Ireland in 1885 with those in power in the first five months in 1887, there was a marked decrease in agrarian crime. Yet, in 1885, they had refrained from introducing a coercion measure from motives of policy. A comparison of past and present statistics afforded no shadow of justification for the present measures. of justification for the present measures. Another contrast was that past Parliaments had been nearly unanimous in assenting to coercion, while this bill was opposed by a large minority in the House and by a majority of the people of the country, a majority that was not likely to diminish. (Cheers.) If Parliament retained any regard for the traditions of liberty or of party usages, the measures would be abandoned. What could they urge to warrant such invasion of the people's liberties? While resenting the imputation that the Liberals had done the same thing, he would admit that past measures had been failures. Among the differences between the past and the present was the extraordinary proposal making the Viceroy master of the whole law and right of association. In the present century such a proposal was an outrage upon every principle of public duty. Moreover, new offences were created under the measure. The Attorney-General for Ireland had admitted, and it was too late to deny, that the bill aimed at the sup-pression of exclusive dealing. That was far more pardonable in the weak and selfish than in the rich and powerful, but it was the exclusive dealing of the poor against the strong at which the bill aimed. If a new crime were created the measure for its suppression should operate impartially. (Cheers.) The Government did not dare to lift a finger in defence of the suggestion that it apply to England such a provision as it was forcing upon Ireland. He contended that the Government was bound to extend to the occupiers land in Ireland a perfect equality with English trades' unions as regards the rights and practices enjoyed by the latter, among which com-binations and exclusive dealings were sanc-tioned. As the bill stood, if an Irishman joined an association it was for Mr. Balfour to say whether or not he became a criminal by the act. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said

land without arriving at a Home Rule solution. for the union of the Empire, a fight in which the Liberals joined. (Laughter and cheers) The Liberals held that the charge of disunion was ridiculous. It was evident that the present state of affairs could not last long, as Mr. Gladstone believed that every day tended to bring the Tories nearer their doom. Mr. Gladstone then moved for the rejection of the bill smid cheers from the Liberal and Parnellite benches. Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Gladstone, first referred to the charge that the Government had brought the bill as an alternative to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals. If that was the case he said he felt justified in saying that it was sufficient to reccommend the measure to the acceptance of the House. The Government was mainly justified in introducing its propeals by the state of social tyranny which had recently been in Ireland, a tyranny that attacked the rights and liberties of minorities, and most of those elementary principles without which a country could never be prosperous. He con-tended that crime was worse now in Ireland than in 1870, when Mr. Gladstone promoted coercion. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with having introduced in 1881 an arbitrary coercion measure, which enabled the Irish Chief Secretary to imprison anybody at will. He ridiculed the

to learn that mastery involved responsibility. (Cries of 'hear hear!") They knew that the whole literature of the world was against them.

(Cries of "No!) He challenged the Govern

ment to mention any authority who had re-viewed the relations between England and Ire-

comparison that had been made between trades unions and societies whose object was the dismemberment of the Empire, and which were supported by foreigners. The trades unions might well be indignant at a com-parison of their houest peaceful efforts with those of boycott re and political conspirators. Mr. Gladstone had made an insidious and inaccurate statement regarding this year's crime in Ireland. Early in the year there was a visible improvement, but at the last quarter sessions there were evidences of a relapse. In June, serious crimes were committed, ter above the average of the previous eighteen

months.

Mr. William O'Brien praised Mr. Gladstone's brave opposition of the bill. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was the greatest conqueror of Ireland, while others conquered by the might of arms Mr. Gladstone conquered by mere generosity o

After Major Saunderson and Attorney General Webster had replied on behalf of the Government, the debate was adjourned.

LONDON, July 8.—Gladstone's great speech in the House of Commons last night was a remarkably close and lucid presentation of the arguments against the Coercion bill. The style in which it was delivered was animated and at times the whole house was roused by the en-

The Parnellites do not intend to prolong the debate on the Crimes bill beyond to day. Government will have the usual majority. The

John Morley's speech at Marchester drawing his opposition to the exclusion of Irish members from Westminster, and assenting to the right of the Imperial Parliament to veto Irish Parliamentary decisions, has been a source of excited discussion in the lobby of the House. The Tories denounce it as an election dodge meant to influence half-a-dozen bye elections now in progress, but a number of Liberal-Unionist members perceive in it an open road to a compromise, and are urging their leaders to re-open negotiations with Mr. Gladstone.

IN BETTER HUMOR NOW,

"My son, aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humor that covered his head and face with scree, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitlers and Pills," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford, of Port Hope, Ont.

Cardinal Manning objects to a carriage and walks whenever his health permits. He says that when cardinals went about in fine carriages when supposed to be far advanced in consumption of the constant of the they generally went to the devil.

IRISH NOTES.

London, July 5.—The Irish Land bill was read the first time in the House of Commons last night, and the second reading was fixed for the 11th inst.

DUBLIN, July 5.—At the f rtnightly meeting of the Executive committee of the National League, Dr. Denny, Mr. Parnell's physician, made a speech denouncing the circulation of baseless and brutal reports about Mr. Parnell's health.

Judge O'Brien, in opening the Clare assizes yesterday, said the cases to come up for trial yesterday, said the cases to come up for trial would represent only a small proportion of the crimes actually committed. Clare still had the distinction of being the worst of Ireland in re-

distinction of being the worst of Ireland in respect to social disorders.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. John Bright has written a letter in which he says that Ireland is not neglected, but that the good measures in relation to that country passed since 1880 have been obstructed by a conspiracy deriving its funds and inspiration from American enemies of England. But for conspiracy, he says, the great Land bill of 1881 would have made Ireland tranguil.

trauquil.
Liverpool., July 5.—The police to day made a search of the place where the alleged sworn band of dynamiters were reported to have had their meetings. Nothing of a ser ous nature was found. The police are now debating the advisability of arresting the suspected parties. advisability of arresting the suspected parties.

LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Commons to might, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, who was formerly chief secretary for Ireland gave notice that he would introduce, on the second reading of the Irish Land bill, a motion that no land measure would be satisfactory which lacked such revision of the judicial rents as would meet

the results of the fall in prices.

Dublin, July 6.—Eviction preparations today began on the Brook estate at Coo'graney,
near Arklow, in the extreme north of Wexford, where seventy eviction writs were out. Seven hundred soldiers and police, with wagons to convey reinforcements, were to-day drafted into Arklow and thence to the scene of evictions, where regular encampment formed. The tenants have determined the reywill not go without resistance, and wherever circumstances would allow they have been barricading and fortifying their little homesteads.

LONDON, July 6.—Mr. Gladstone to-day wrote a letter to the Marquis of Hartington in wrote a letter to the Marquis of Hartington in answer to his reply tot ex-Premier's speech of latt Saturday. In the letter Mr. Gladstone says he deemed it his duty to refer in his speech to the difference which existed between him and Lord Hartington on the Irish question when they were members of the same Government "Unless these references were inaccurate," says Mr. Gladstone, "the Marquis of Hartington is answerable for any inconveniences attending the retrospective references. If they attending the retrospective references. If they are inaccurate, I will willingly consent to the publication of anything deemed necessary.' conclusion Mr. Gladstone referred to the state ment he made on Saturday.

The Carlshad Sprudel announces that Mr. Parnell is staying there and that he is suffering from diabetes.

The Marquis of Hartington presided to day over the meet ng of Laberal-Unionists, which assembled at Dovenshire House in response to his call 40 adopt measures for concerted ac-tion on the Irish Land Bill. The meeting de-cided to support the second reading of the bill and to reserve liverty of action respecting the measure in its committee stage. A committee, which included Lord Hartington, Joseph Chamberlain and ex Attorney-General James, was appointed to consider and report advisable amendments to the bill.

New York, July 8.—Eugene Kelly received to-day the following despatch from Charles Stewart Parnell:-

LONDON, July 8. To Eugene Kelly, New York :

(Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said that Ireland, after seventy years of oppression and wrong, was in a state of misery and wretchedness. (Cries of "hear, hear.") In the whole British Empire there was not, he said, a square yard of land which England held by force alone except in Ireland, where force was employed. (Enthusiastic cheers from the Irish benches.) Ireland was held by mastery, but the Government refused to learn that mastery involved responsibility. I thank you and the Parliamentary Aid Association most sincerely for the very opportune remittance of £5,000, which I have handed to the Evicted Tenants' Relief Fund. There is pressing need in this direction, as evictions have alarmingly increased during the last quarter and are being still further stimulated by the Crimes bill. I trust that all of our friends will redouble their exertions for these unbappy victims of landlord oppression.

(Signed)

(Signed) PARNELL.

New York, July 8.—Committeeman R. M. Walters cabled to Chairman C. C. Shayne to-day that the Gladstone memorial will be preex-Premie:

at Dollis Hill to-morrow afternoon. LONDON, July 8.—The tenants of Sir Alex ander Jardine's estate in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, have resolved to adopt the plan of campaign. They demand either a reduction of rents, a revaluation or releasement from their farms at Whitsuntide. There are rumors that tenants on other estate intend to take similar action

THE OUTEST LITTLE THINGS.

"Cute!" he echoed. "Well, I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it; cause no pain or weakness; and, in short, are everything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going !"

"Don't roll your manuscript and p'n it with a needle," wrote an irate editor to a new correspondent. Back came the query, "Will it be more acceptable if it is rolled and pinned with a pin?" The answer was brief and conclusive, "No, ma'am; notif it were rolled and punned with a star." pinned with a star.'

GET THE BEST.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for cholera morbus, dysentery, sick stomach, cramps, cholic and cholera infantum that has been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

The bulldog in the play, whose part was to seize the villa by the throat and hold on for dear life, succeeded the other night in dragging from under the player's collar the piece of li which coaxed him on, and, taking it before the footlights, he sat down and quietly ate it, while the villain escaped.

THE TRIUMPHANT, THREE.

"During three years suffering with dyspep sin I tried almost every known remedy, but kept getting worse until I tried B.B.B. I had only used it three days when I felt better. Three bottles completely cured me." W. Nichols, of Kendal, Ont.

A scientist is responsible for the statement that hair round the mouth impairs the mental faculties. He says all great orators, statesmen ministers and lawyers wear a smooth face. These discoveries were probably made after the scientist had used up half a lifetime in unsuccessful atempts to raise a mus'ache.

Worms cause feverishness, mosning and rest leseness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your dauggist has none in stock, get him to procuse it for you.

Looking at the distressed condition of Ireland at present one is reminded of a rather witty retort recently given by a Tipperary cooper when a ked what Ireland was like. With true Hibernian wit he said:—"Ireland is a place of punishment, where the Irish people must suffer for a time before they go to America.

The great lung healer is found in that excel-lent medicines ld as Bickle's Anti-Comsump-tive Syrup. It scothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and

PASSED.

The Coercion Bill Almest a Law-Scene in the British Parliament John Dillon's Protest and Harcourt's Plain Talk-Gladstone's Timely Interruption.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Hastington, in the House of Commons this afternoon, continuing the debate on the Irish Crimes Bill, said he recognized that every portion of the majority supporting the measure must bear the full onus of the responsibility for what had been done. The party which he himself was connected with desired that there should not be the slightest desired that there should not be the slightest doubt of their full acceptance of the Government's policy towards Ireland. Mr. Gladstone had said that the opinion of the civilized world condemned the action of England, the exponents of that opinion being the literature of the world. But the same authority had also told them that the opinion of the educated classes on the question was only distinguished by self-sufficiency and shallowness. So long as the Liberal-Unionists were supported by the thicking and cultured classes of England, Lord Hartington said, in conclusion, they would continue with confidence in their course, "for." added he, "surely the masses cannot have better knowledge than the educated classes. of the relations between England and Ireland.'

THE CRIMES BILL PASSED.

I.ONDON, July 8.—The Crimes Bill passed its third reading by a vote of 349 to 262. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers and counter cheers.

JOHN DILLON'S PROTEST. Mr. John Dillon said he was prepared to acknowledge the duty of Irishmen to the Empire, but he held that their first duty was to the welfare and liberty of the Irish people. His party represented a vast and overwhelming majority of the people whose fortune the bill affected, and those who contended that the will of the majority ought to prevail ought not to assist in passing the measure. The head and front of the Irish members' offending was that for seven years they had devoted themselves to a struggle to induce their countrymen to abandon violence and trust to agitation in Parliament. Yet they were stig astized as the associates of assassins. The opinion of no civilized country in the world, he con-tinued, was of more value to irtelligent Englishmen than that of America. It was absurd to assert that nine-tenths of the educated people of America were not on the side of Ireland. Unquestionably, the whole American press was on their side. He maintained that Mr. O'Brien's mission had been a conspicuous success, both in the United States and Canada. HARCOURT'S PLAIN TALK.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt criticized the bill at length. In concusion, he said that every town and village in the kingdom should be made to understand that the Government refused to Irish tenants that protection from an old oppressive law against combinations which they granted to trades unions. The people could not always be deceived by the bogey of "Paraellism." Orime was dying out; the Gladstonians were daily gaining, and the professed unionists losing votes; the Home Rule cause was certain to win in the long run.

GOSCHEN SNUBBED BY THE IRISH NATIONALISTS. Mr. Goschen then rose to speak whereupon the Parnellites left the House in a body. Mr. Goschen said he would not stop to enquire when Grosenent and he would not solve to the drift with Parnell ceased to be a bogey to Harcourt. The Government's contention was not that the bill was justified because others as drastic had been passed, but that it was necessary. The bill was only permanent in the sense that the Government refused to publish the date upon which the bill should cease to operate, and the Government did this because experience had shown that half of the inefficiency of the preceding similar measures was due to the fact that they operated for too short a period. He contended that the bill would be equally necessary if Home Rule were granted.

GLADSTONE'S TIMELY INTERRUPTION. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's bills, he said the Referring to Mr. Gladstone 8 U.1s, nessigne Conservatives had defeated both of them. "Herr!" hear!" shouted Mr. Gladstone amid laughter and cheers, and Mr. Goschen exclaimed: "Oh, splendid admission! oh, splendid repentance!" Continuing, Mr. Goschen dented that the literature of the civilized world conthat the literature of the Civilized world con-demned the Government policy. The Ameri-cans, in their struggle for the maintenance of their Union, were not influenced by the opinion of English statesmen, and if American opini .n union of England and Ireland, which he did not believe, the Unionists would not be influenced by that opinion in their defence of so great a

Mr. Redmond concluded the debate smid signs of impatience.

BULGARIA'S PRINCE.

TIRNOVA, July 8 .- Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, replying to the Sobranje's despatch informing him of his election as Prince of Bulgaria, said he was proud of the honor conferred upon him and grateful for it. "I hope," he added, "to prove myself worthy of the confidence of the Bulgarian people. I am ready to respond to the call and to devote my-self to the service of Bulgaria as soon as the Porte accepts the election and the powers re-cognize it." The Prince's answer was received with satisfaction by the Sobranje.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PRINCE AND HIS RELA. TIONS.

The Prince's full name is Ferdinand Max-milien Charles Leopold Marie. Born in Vienna mutten Charles Leopold Marie. Born in Vienna February 26, 1861, he is now a lieutenant in the Eleventh Hussars of Austria. His father, Prince Aguste Louis Victor, was born June 13, 1818, and died July 26, 1881. His mother is Princess Marie Clementine Caroline Leopoldine Clotilde de Bourbon Orleans, daughter of King Louis Philippe of France. His eldest brother, who will succeed his great-uncle (the latter who will succeed his great-uncle (the being childless) as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is married to the Princess Louise, daughter of the King of Belgium. His other brother, Prince Auguste, is married to a daughter of Dom Pedro II. of Brazil. One sister, Princess Clotilde, is the wife of the Archduce Joseph of Austria, and the other, Princess Amelia, is married to Duke Maximilien of Bavaria.

GRMANY'S ATTITUDE. BERLIN, July 8 .- The Coburg Zeitung (semi official), in an article on the election of Prince Ferdinand, says:—"In view of the attempts of the Bulgarian party of independence to draw Prince Perdinand into its confused affairs, we must point out the fact that a German Prince, such as Prince Ferdinand, cannot accept a crown without the permission of the house to which he belongs, nor without the consent of Emperor William, and until their consent is obtained nothing can be settled."

VIENNA, July 8.—The attitude of the Government of Austria is one of entire indifference concerning the election of Princo Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria.

Sr. Petersburg, July S,-It is semi-officially stated that the Government attaches no serious import to the decisions of the Sobranje and will not modify its attitude towards Bulgaria. The recent action of the Sobranje is regarded as not only insufficient to secure a prince of Bulearia, but in the opinion of the Russian Government is entirely illegal until such action has received the sanction of the powers.

ONLY Two BOTTLES .- Mesers Johnston, Hol! loway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia. Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both of the officers and the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General lad been cured of Catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm.

" Patti is as brown as a nut as cheery as a bird, as lively as a cricket, and as full of melcdy as any first-class annel on either side of the line," says a Mexican paper.

HARD PURGATIVE REMEDIE are fast giving a despatch would be received from Quebec askway to the gentle action and mild effects of Caster's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, were by order of Lieut. Col. Stevenson, chairthey will certainly parass you.

GREAT FIRE AT OUEBEO.

Destruction of Stables and Stores in the Citadel-Twenty Splendid Horses Burned Alive-A Veritable Tinder Box-Panic Caused by Bursting Shells-A Great Calamity Averted-Loss \$150,-300-No Insurance.

QUEEC, July 7.—About twenty-five minutes to twelve last night a fire broke out in the cavalry stables at the Citadel, which are situated on the

streets near at hand were raised and frightened eyes looked out, while fremulous lips plied the hurrying passers by with questions, but few could answer the queries asked. Men and women: living on the Grande Alice and the Esplanade hastily donned their clothing and

night for a short time, it is thought that he was asleep when the fire appeared. All information on that point will likely be ascertained at the investigation which the military authorities will hold at an early day. The stables and sheds on the ramparts are builtentirely of wood. They were constructed by degrees, having been commenced during Colonel Strange's time and it is believed against his advice and only complete last year. They were OF LIGHT CONSTRUCTION

and of such a nature that no Imperial corps would have tolerated their use in such an important fortress as the citadel and in a place where large quantities of gun powder are stored. They proved a veritable tinder box and the They proved a vertable tinder box and the flames rapidly spread from point to point, destroying and laying low everything that they touched. The scene baffled description as the flames mounted higher and higher. One troop of splendid horses, more than a score in number, perished miserably. Efforts were made to get some of the chargers away from the burning stables, but only five were rescued after ing stables, out only five were rescued after superhuman exertions. The horses were dazed and frightened and nothing could be done to induce them to leave their stables. The great fear, of course, among the prople outside the walls of the Citadel was that the powder magathe fire is eupposed to have riginated, would be blown up. Fortunately the wind was not high, and

A GIGANTIC CALAMITY
was averted. At about hulf-past twelve some stored shells exploded, and people in the streets and on the Glacis thought that at last the magazine had caught, and there was a general stampede to the Esplanade. One piece of shell about four inches in diameter came whistling down Citadel hill, and almost struck one of our citizens who was standing in the roadway. This episode created s me consternation, and the crowd again vanished to safer Fortunately the Citad-1 is well supplied with water. The fire engines were early on the spot, and the firem n worked like trojans, venturing in the most dang rous places and, notwithstanding the bursting shells, tley plied their vocation with uncersing dili gence and energy. The much praise connot be given to them. The officers and men of the Battery and Cavalry too did yoemen's work. Lieut. Col. Montizambert was to ill to leave his bed, but Major Short and other officers were everywhere encouraging their men. Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, was also on the ground. The fire was well under control at 3 o'clock and the excited citizens sought their homes. The alarm throughout the city was most interse, at one time there were fully walking about the streets. Many made their way to the surrounding country in carriagees, carts and on foot. But our city was happily spared the infliction of so dre a calamity. Perhaps this feeling was most manifest along Champlain street, right under the great fortress, as it was known that a great quantity of powder was stored therein. When therefore, several explosions occurred about midnight, people held their breath and sought the best shelter available, and the crowd on the Glacis and on the hill leading to the Citadel Hayes; but party for reasons similar to those that make the days of the administration of the made a terrible rush down hill, till they got where they supposed themselves out of where they supposed themselves out range of dangerous misseles. This slarm subsided somewhat when it was found the hospital, and the provincial armory, which contains twenty-five thousand stand of arms, were uninjured. The loss is estimated to reach

\$150,000. No insurance, OFFICERS INTERVIEWED. Captain Fages, who will be remembered as one of the officers in the battery during the Northwest rebellion, was interviewed and he stated he was in closs proximity when the alarm sounded. He immediately hastened towards the centre of the city and upon seeing smoke issue from the citadel quarters hastened as fast as possible. His attention was first directed towards the magazine which he knew to be surrounded by hundreds of cords of firewood. Just a minute after his arrival the fire broke out in its full force, and seeing the imminent danger, rushed through the main entrance with several others and after strenuous baffling with the smoke and flames informed the crowds which were then gathering to take special care. The effort was so great that the worthy captain fell against the wall and then upon the grass, but had the presence of mind to throw himself upon the grass and save suffocation. He lost his companions, but, however, groped his way back.

He loses considerable property.

Capt. Farley, of "B" Battery, who was orderly officer, had more experience on the conflagration than probably anyone in the vicinity. About 11.30 he saw smoke issuing from the quarter where the fire originated. He from the quarter where the fire originated. He immediately sounded the alarm and in almost a few moments the firemen responded, but the graphic description which the Captain gives is a "needle in a bundle of straw." Their streams a "needle in a bundle of straw." Their streams were of little avail and he positively states that he feared a widespread conflagration. He attempted to enter the stable to relieve the poor suffocating horses but after several attempts was compelled to withdraw having a slight scorch on his cheek. He was then compelled to leave the vicinity and turned his attention to the saving of other property of the officers and guns. But the fire spread so rapidly that here again his efforts were frustrated and he gave up, and, as he states, had the unpleasantness of ing the gun furnished to the Battery by His Excellency the Governor-General fall on the ruins. He then turned his attention to the Battery men and providentially arrived at their quarters just as two of their number succumbed

They were restored with some difficulty. He is not sure, but says that one of the men, so far, is not accounted for. Some of the loose shells around the quarters, upon exploding, sent frag-ments as far as the Governor-General's quarments as far as the Governor-General's quarters, and narrowly escaping the head of the Minister of Militia, who, by a mere dodge of the head, escaped what otherwise would have been serious injury. At 3.30 a.m. the fire is still burning furiously. Dr. Hall has just returned from the burnt stables, and states that all the horses must have been suffocated before leaving their stalls. The origin of the fire cannot be learned, nor is there a possibility of ever finding out. Up to 3.30 a m. things are unchanged.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY. The general topic of conversation among business men, and particularly insurance agents, to-day, was the extensive fire which is visiting Quebec, as may be seen elsewhere. It was expected during the early portion of the day that a despatch would be received from Quebec ask-I man of the Fire Committee, kept in readiness

for any emergency, no orders were officially re-ceived, and the brigade up to the time of going to press got no order to go down. Several in-surance men left for Quebec this afternoon to ascertain the loss, while the telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged during the en-tire day with a izens making inqui ies about the fire, or exchanging telegrams with the unfortunate city.

APACHE ATROCITIES.

Our sec. July 7.—About twenty-five minutes to twelve last night a fire broke out in the cavalry stables at the Citadel, which are situated on the ramparts between the main entrance and the Governor-General's private entrance. The streets were soon filled with an eager, anxious throng of people. The fierce flames lit up the xy and sent all mg the heavens.

A GLARE OF WILD, RED'AND YELLOW FIRE. Hundreds of windows in the houses in the streets near at hand were raised and frightened. Lagans, Santa Maria, and about forty miles south of Lake Guzman. This range is ap parently detached from the Salamayuco mountains and the existence of the availey has been tains and the existence of the valley has been unknown until the past few days. It is in the midst of burning deserts and a labyrinth of guiches and corges pract cally inaccessible to white men. For years, however, it has been Esplanade hastily donned their clothing and dressed their little ones, fearing that the fire might spread, and that danger of ley was discovered last week by Tom McGraw an imminent character was at hand.

A stable picket is always kept in the stable whose duty it is to look carefully at certain hours after the horses and provender. As this sentine has the privilege or retiring during the stable was captured alive and died at the that McGraw was captured alive and died at the stake. On Monday last a party of 26 Apsches descended the Coca Grande toward Lake Guzman. They were seen by the Mexican guards at the Ascens on custom house in the Sabinal district and also by a body of Mormons living in that vicinity. Further above, near Janos, this party encountered four prospectors and killed them by torture. The bodies now at Janos furnish sufficient evidence of the hideous attrocities to which the victims were subjected. The hands and feet of all were chopped off and one had his eyelids cut away. They were Americans but their names are unknown. Thus ar no stock depredations are reported, atthough the valley is full of some of the fluest cat le in Mexico. The miners at the Blancha de Laplata are arming for the purpose of descending upon the stronghold of the savages and a bloody bat-tle may soon occur. A body of Mexican troops has been ordered to the spot.

RED JIM.

THE FATE OF CAREY'S RIVAL, THE NOTORIOUS JAMES M'DERMOTT.

"What has become of the notorious Jim McDeemott?" was asked a New York gentleman who was in town yesterday, and who is well known as a leading secret society man in the American metropolis. "Oh, he is a close prisoner in Scotland Yard," was the reply, if and is rapidly degenerating into an object "and is rapidly degenerating into an abjectimbecile. The authorities would be only to glad to get rid of him, but he is in mortal dread of meeting Carey's fate, and will not, on any account, stir out of the shadow of police protection. It is a wonder to me," continued the gentleman, as he stretched himself and continued to lazily puff his cigar, "that Red Jimwas never executed. He was always a suspected man in the Fenian organization, and how he escaped being quietly disposed of long ago, is a wonder. The late John O'Mahony had a foolish confidence in him, and I guess he saved him many a time from his deserts. I heard a week or two ago, that McDermett was deinking glad to get rid of him, but he is in mortal dread week or two ago that McDermott was drinking himself to death. The Scotland yard authorities allow him all the liquor he wants, in the hope, no doubt, that he will soon succumb, and they will thus rid themselves of a tool for which they have the further was The New York they will thus id themselves of a tool for which they have no further use. The New York organization hear all about his mode of life. He has been seen moving silently about the English police headquarters, looking like the skeleton of his former self. He is thin and haggard in appearance, and has lost much of that redness of complexion which gained for him the name of "Red Jim." He has cyed his hair and moustache, but nobody who ever knew him could mistake the peculiar raving and not unpleasant expression of his eyes. He is most of the time in a maudlin state of intoxication."

THE NEW PARTY.

BY HENRY GEORGE.

The era in American politics which began that make the days of the autumnal equinox warmer toan those of the vernal equinox, and partly because of the weakness of its opponent, it still held its place. If the great party that subsided somewhat when it was found it still nead its place. It the great party substitute to damage was caused, and the subsequent explosions that occurred caused little fear. The Governor-General's and officers' quarters, the stables of the artillery, the hospital, and the provincial armory, which contains twenty-five thousand stand of arms, take the place of the outs to destroy both. And this, thanks finally to the Rev. Dr. Buchard the election of 1884 accomplished. * * * I had been, of course, for a long time evident that American politics, in the future, must turn upon the social or industrial questions, and while the questions growing out of the slavery struggle have been losing importance, thes questions have been engaging more and more thought, and arousing stronger and stronger feeling. What men are thinking about, and feeling about, and disputing about, must, ere long, become the burning question of politics, and the organization of labor, the massing of capital, the increasing intensity of the struggle for existence, and the increasing bitterness under it, have for years made it clear that in one shape or another the great labor question must succeed the slavery question in our politics. * * * What is the deep strength of the new movement is shown no less by the manner in which the Catholic masses have rallied around Dr. McGlynn than by the political power it has exhibited when its standard has been fairly raised. Whoever has witnessed one of those great meetings which the Anti-Pov erty Society is holding on Sunday evenings in New York, must see that an idea is coming to the front that lays hold upon the strongest of political forces—the religious sentiment; and that the "God wills it! God wills it!" of a new crusade is indeed beginning to ring forth. Our crusade is indeed beginning to ring forth. Our progress will at first be quicker in the cities than in the agricultural districts, simply because the men of the country are harder to reach; but whoever imagines that the foolish falsehood that we propose to put all taxes on farmers will long prevent the men who till the soil from rallying around our banner leans on a broken read.—The North American Review for July.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DEFEAT LONDON, July 5 .- In the House of Commons to-night an animated discussion took place over the conduct of the police in arresting a young woman named Cass, who is of pure reputation as an improper character. The debate resulted in the defeat of the Government by a vote of 153 to 148. The criticisms of members were directed less against the police authorities than against Mr. Mathews, the home secretary, who was accused of shielding the officials. A numof Liberal Unionists voted with the majority. It is expected that the defeat of the Govern ment will lead to the resignation of Mr. Mathews.

LONDON, July 6.—After the division the Ministers met in a private room, and it was afterward rumored that Mr. Matthews would resign. Messrs. Reed, James, Howard, Johnston and Taylor, Conservatives, supported the motion. Twenty supporters of the Government did not not because they understood that the contraction. vote, because they understood that the question before the House was the defence of Magistrate Newton's conduct, of which they disapproved. If they had been informed as to the actual issue they would have voted against the motion, which is now believed to be simed simply at the suspension of the night's business.

"How do you come to sell your red wine dearer than your white wine?" acked a customer of the new waiter at a restaurant: "Just look at that color. Do you suppose we get that for nothing? Do you think chemicals and logwood and sion don't cost money?"

NATIONAL LOTTERY

COLONIZATION

The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WED. NESDAY of each month.

The Value of the Prizes, which will

WEDNESDAY, July 20th, '87 WILL BE

\$60,<u>000</u>.00.

PRICE OF TICKETS :

First Series, - - - - \$1.00 Second Series, - - - - 0.25

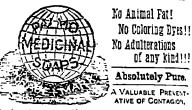
Send for catalogues containing ist of prizes to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFEBVRE,

19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

The state of the s

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP



It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.

"PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL.



CURE

Readache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilisare equality valuable in Constipation, earing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the Lowels. Typu if they only care

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those one suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find "ness 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 cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please a what puse them. In vials at 25 cents; five [\$1. Sold

by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

> Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' 'PAIN KILLER' and Get Instant Relief.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

DOZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. R TOWDER .

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

LOW COST HOUSE AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and secreption of desirable MODERN houses, from up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illevery detail and many original ideas in regard ating. Homes adapted to all climates and all of the secreption of the toat, and only cheap working upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Addresses the secretary of t

BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION NO MORE PILLS



MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT Decame It is agreeable to the IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDER ACID STOMACH, DYSPER Loss of APPETITE, SICK HEADACH

distant the control of the unit the control of the unit the control of the contro

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVE price, 250. per boyyle,