

THOSE FORGED LETTERS

PARNELL CHARACTERIZES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM AS CRUEL AND INFAMOUS.

It is Proposed to Prove the Forgeries—He Demands a Modification of the Terms of the Commission—Gladstone Backs Up the Irish Leader.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Phillip Stanhope called the attention of the Government to the threatening language used by the Crown Counsel before the coroner at Mitchelstown and to his charging the court with preventing the inquiry in the Mandeville case.

Mr. Stanhope asked whether the counsel acted so in pursuance of instructions from Dublin Castle and whether the Government would order the counsel to assume a more respectful attitude toward the coroner.

Mr. Balfour replied that he had no information on the subject, but he believed the Crown counsel did not need any instructions from himself or from Mr. Stanhope.

In reply to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour said he had asked the Home office that the highest and most experienced officers in the department be sent to Ireland to inspect the condition and management of the prisons.

Mr. Healy asked if it was true that Mr. Dillon had been brought before Dr. Barr in D. K. jail for examination, but refused to submit, unless he knew who sent Dr. Barr.

Mr. Balfour promised to enquire.

THE TIMES-PARNELL ENQUIRY.

Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the bill dealing with charges and allegations against members of Parliament.

The Government offered the commission of enquiry upon precedents.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

Parliament against whom the bill was directed were murderers? (Hear, hear.) Would the house tolerate these vague insinuations? Never was the effrontery of the Government so complete as when they said the commission was granted at the request of the Parnellites, while in the meantime the Government was arranging with the Times what sort of a commission should be proposed and what ought to be the scope of the enquiry.

The commission bill was actually framed by the Times and presented by the Government in order to divert attention from the mischievous proceedings in Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Labouchere was as usual cynical in imputing to his political opponents mean and unworthy motives.

He (Mr. Chamberlain) had a high opinion of Mr. Parnell's character, had aided in securing his release from Kilmalham, and would be slow to accept the charges made against him.

The only thing that could shake his confidence was Mr. Parnell's reluctance to face them. (Cries and shouts of "No.") Why, Mr. Chamberlain asked, should Mr. Parnell not trust an English jury? Surely such a jury could be trusted to do justice?

Mr. Parnell could have gone before a Dublin jury, and it was surprising that he did not do so. How are Mr. Parnell's friends to prove his innocence of the crimes charged unless the enquiry covered his relations with members of the House and outsiders accused of crime?

Regarding the idea of definite charges being necessary, Mr. Chamberlain said that to formulate specific charges would make the Government a party to the indictment, and whatever the Parnellite members might say in the heat of debate he did not believe they thought the Government a party to the Times' accusations.

HARROULT PROVOKES A REPLY.

Sir William Harroult said that in the defence of the bill offered on behalf of the Government there was the least possible reference to the letters. The Government had evaded the question of the letters and tried to render the enquiry such as to make it an attack upon its political opponents.

He argued in favor of specific charges and declared that if Sir Richard Webster believed one single charge which he had tried as counsel for the Times to affix to Mr. Parnell it was his duty as Government counsel to indict Mr. Parnell.

He denounced the bill as now framed as a violation of every form of judicial enquiry.

Mr. G. P. B. Robertson, Solicitor-General for Scotland, replied to Sir William Harroult, reproving him for the imputation he had cast upon the competence of the commission.

Mr. T. M. Healy said the Irish members must not allow a fishing enquiry.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER'S DEFENCE.

Sir R. E. Webster said that the part he had taken in the O'Donnell-Times action preceded his taking part in this debate.

He would leave his conduct in the case to the judgment of those who had had the experience with him in his profession, but would say that in every step of that action he had acted after consultation with Sir Henry James (derisive cheers) and was not ashamed of having taken his advice.

He considered Sir William Harroult's attack upon him unjust. He would have been an unworthy member of the Bar had he used the information obtained as counsel for the Times to institute an official prosecution.

THE BILL ADVANCED.

Mr. Parnell asked "Are we to understand that information was put into the hands of the learned gentleman as counsel for the Times which was not available to public justice?"

Sir R. E. Webster—That observation is irrelevant. (Cries of "Oh.") Sir Richard had been abstained from using the knowledge he obtained in that action directly or indirectly.

The House was not divided upon the second reading. The committee stage of the bill was fixed for Monday next.

CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION

AGAINST AMERICAN VESSELS PASSING THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS CAUSES SOME RETALIATORY TALK BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Thompson has made a reply to the resolution passed by the House at the instance of Representative Dingley calling for information in regard to Canadian discrimination against American vessels passing through Canadian canals bound for American ports.

He says it appears that an order has been issued by the authorities of the Dominion, and is now in force, by which vessels from ports in the United States laden with wheat and other merchandise for export, or otherwise, are required to pay less tolls in passing through the Welland canal when they pursue their voyage by way of the St. Lawrence river and Montreal, than when they pursue their voyage by way of Lake Ontario and American ports.

The Canadian regulations operate as a discrimination against American ports and American railways and canals, and American vessels. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress in previous reports by the Commissioner of Navigation and the attention of the Secretary of State has been directed to the subject.

The acting secretary says that further legislation will be necessary if tolls are to be imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury when vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie and St. Clair canals are bound for Canadian ports east of the Welland canal.

In a letter from the Commissioner of Navigation, transmitted with the acting secretary's report, that officer says it appears that upon a payment of twenty cents per ton toll in the Welland canal a free passage is given through the St. Lawrence river canals and that a refund of eighteen cents per ton is allowed from the tolls paid on the Welland canal if the proper papers are produced at the department of Ottawa.

The Commissioner recites the terms of the Treaty of Washington, by which the British Government undertakes to urge upon the Dominion Government the use of the Welland and other Canadian canals by American citizens upon terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion and to grant to British subjects equal privileges with those granted its own citizens in the use of the St. Clair Flats canal.

He also expresses the opinion that additional legislation will be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to impose tolls upon vessels passing through that canal and upon vessels for Canadian ports, and says it would seem proper for Congress to authorize the collection of tolls on such vessels to offset the discrimination practised by Canada, and he has no doubt of its power to legislate accordingly.

He suggests that the collection of these tolls be placed in the hands of the Secretary of War, who is already charged with certain jurisdiction over the property. In conclusion, he says if the British Government has carried out its agreement to urge upon the Government of Canada the allowance of equal privileges to the citizens of the United States it would seem that its efforts have met with small success.

As the matter now stands there is a very material discrimination against American ports, railroads and vessels.

PARNELL AND RHODES.

Important Correspondence on the Retention of the Irish Members at Westminster.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape Colony, an ex-Cabinet Minister and principal shareholder in the De Beers Diamond Mining Company of South Africa. He is also a prominent advocate of Imperial Federation.

"WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL," "LONDON, June 19, 1888.

"DEAR SIR,—On my way to the Cape last autumn, I had the opportunity of frequent conversations with Mr. Swift MacNeill upon the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. I then told him that I had long had a sympathy with the Irish demand for self-government, but that there were certain portions of Mr. Gladstone's bill which appeared open to the gravest objections.

The exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster seemed rightly to be considered both in England and the colonies as a step in the direction of pure separation, while the tribute clauses were, on the face of them, degrading to Ireland by placing her in the position of a conquered province and were opposed to the first principles of constitutional government by sanctioning taxation without representation.

It has been frequently stated that the hearty acquiescence of the Irish members in these proposals gave good grounds for believing that they were really working for complete separation from England.

Mr. MacNeill assured me that this was not the case; that, naturally, the first object of the Irish members was to obtain self-government for Ireland, and that when this, their main object, was secured, it did not become them to criticize or cavil at the terms of the grant made to them.

Moreover, he said he believed that the Irish members were only too anxious to support Irish representation at Westminster under a scheme containing the necessary provisions for the future.

"With safeguards—and there must be effective safeguards—for the maintenance of Imperial unity, I am of opinion that the Home Rule granted should be a reality and not a sham. If the Irish are to be consolidated and benefited by the grant of self-government, they should be trusted and trusted institutions in Ireland must be deemed impracticable, and the only alternative is the administration of the country as a Crown colony, which is plain in the present state of public opinion is totally impossible.

"My experience in the Cape Colony leads me to believe that the Ulster question is one which would soon settle itself. Since the Colonial Office has allowed questions at the Cape to be settled by the Cape Parliament, not only has the attachment to the Imperial Dutch, who form the majority of the population, have shown a greatly increased consideration for the sentiments of the English members of the community. It seems only reasonable to suppose that in an Irish Parliament similar consideration would be given to the sentiments of that portion of the inhabitants which is at present out of sympathy with the national movement.

"I will frankly add that my interest in the Irish question has been heightened by the fact that in it I see the possibility of the commencement of changes which will eventually mould and weld together all the parts of the British Empire.

"The English are a conservative people and like to move slowly and, as it were, experimentally. At present there can be no doubt that the time of Parliament is overcrowded with the discussion of trivial and local affairs. Imperial matters have to stand their chance of a hearing alongside of railway and tramway bills. Evidently it must be a function of modern legislation to delegate an enormous number of questions which now occupy the time of Parliament to district councils or local bodies.

"Mr. Chamberlain recognized this fact in his Radical programme of 1885, and the need daily grows more urgent. Now, the removal of Irish affairs to an Irish Legislature would be a practical experimental step in the direction of lessening the burden upon the central deliberative and legislative machine.

"But side by side with this tendency of decentralization of local affairs there is growing up a feeling for the necessity of greater unity in Imperial matters. The primary fact which binds our Empire together is the natural one of self-defence. The colonies are already commencing to co-operate with and contribute to the Mother Country for this purpose. But if they are to contribute permanently and beneficially they will have to be represented in the Imperial Parliament, where the disposition of their contributions must be decided upon. I do not think it can be denied that the presence of two or three Australian members in the House would in recent years have prevented much misunderstanding upon such questions as the New Hebrides, New Guinea and Chinese immigration. Now, an Irish representation at Westminster for Imperial purposes would, without making any vital change in the English Constitution, furnish a precedent by which the self-governing colonies could, from time to time, as they expressly desired to contribute to Imperial expenditure, be incorporated with the Imperial Legislature.

"You will, perhaps, say that I am making the Irish question a stalking-horse for a scheme of Imperial Federation; but if so, I am at least placing Ireland in the forefront of the battle.

"The question is, moreover, one in which I take a deep interest, and I shall be obliged if you can tell me that Mr. MacNeill is not mistaken in the impression he conveyed to me, and that you and your party would be prepared to give your hearty support and approval to a Home Rule bill containing provisions for the continuance of Irish representation at Westminster.

"Such a declaration would afford great satisfaction to myself and others, and would enable us to give our full and active support to your cause and your party.

"Believe me, faithfully yours, "C. J. RHODES.

"C. S. PARNELL, Esq., M.P."

"June 23, 1888.

"DEAR SIR,—I am most obliged to you for your letter of the 19th inst., which confirms the very interesting account given me at Avondale last January by Mr. Swift MacNeill as to his interviews and conversations with you on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland.

"I may say at once and frankly that you have correctly judged the exclusion of the

Irish members from Westminster to have been a defect in the Home Rule measure of 1885; and, further, that this proposed exclusion may have given some color to the accusations so freely made against the bill—that it had a separatist tendency. I say this while strongly asserting and believing that the measure itself was accepted by the Irish people with an earnest desire to work it out in the same spirit in which it was offered—a spirit of cordial good-will and trust, a desire to let bygones be bygones, and a determination to accept it as a final and satisfactory settlement of the long-standing dispute between Great Britain and Ireland.

"I am very glad to find that you consider the measure of Home Rule that should be granted to Ireland should be thorough-going, and should give her a complete control over her own affairs without reservation; and I cordially agree with your opinion that there should be effective safeguards for the maintenance of Imperial unity.

"Your conclusion as to the only alternative for Home Rule is also entirely my own. For I have long felt that the continuance of the present semi-constitutional system is quite impracticable.

"But to return to the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, my own views upon the points and probabilities of the future, and the bearing of this subject upon the question of Imperial Federation.

"My own feeling upon the measure is that if Mr. Gladstone includes in his next Home Rule measure provisions for such retention, we should cheerfully concur in them and accept them with good will and good faith, with the intention of taking our share in the Imperial partnership. I believe also that in the event stated this will be the case, and the Irish people will cheerfully accept the duties and responsibility assigned to them, and will justly value the position given to them in the Imperial system. I am convinced that it would be the highest statesmanship on Mr. Gladstone's part to devise a feasible plan for the continued presence of the Irish members here, and from my observation of public events and opinion since 1885, I am sure that Mr. Gladstone is fully alive to the importance of the matter, and that there can be no doubt that the next measure of autonomy for Ireland will contain provisions which you rightly deem of such moment.

"It does not come so much within my province to express a full opinion upon the larger question of Imperial federation, but I agree with you that the continued Irish representation at Westminster will immensely facilitate such steps, while the contrary provision in the bill of 1885 would be a bar.

"Undoubtedly, this is a matter which should be dealt with in accordance largely with the opinion of the colonies themselves, and if they should desire to share in the cost of Imperial matters, as undoubtedly they now do in the responsibility, and should express a wish for representation at Westminster, I certainly think that it should be accorded to them, and that public opinion in these islands would unanimously concur in the necessary constitutional modification.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly, "CHARLES STEWART PARNELL."

"WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL," "LONDON, June 28, 1888.

"DEAR MR. PARNELL.—I have to thank you for your letter of the 23rd inst., the contents of which has given me great pleasure.

"I feel sure that your cordial approval of the retention of Irish representation at Westminster will gain you support in many quarters from which it has hitherto been withheld.

"As a proof of my deep and sincere interest in the question, and as I believe that the action of the Irish party on the basis which you have stated will lead, not to disintegration, but really to a closer union of the Empire—making it an Empire in reality and not in name only—I am happy to offer a contribution to the extent of £10,000 to the funds of your party. I am also authorized to offer you a further sum of £1,000 from Mr. John Murrugh, an Irish resident in Kimberley, South Africa.

"Believe me, faithfully yours, "C. J. RHODES.

"P.S.—I herewith enclose a cheque for £5,000 as my first instalment."

AN EXPERIENCE OF HOME RULE.

WHAT AN ISLE OF MAN LEGISLATOR SAYS—NO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED AT WESTMINSTER.

A couple of weeks ago there was a public banquet at Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, in honor of a new steamship route just opened between Ramsey and Whitehaven on the English coast.

Mr. C. Key, who proposed "The Lieut.-Governor and Legislature of the Isle of Man," took occasion to remark that though their House of Keys might be, in comparison with the English House of Commons, insignificant, at all events they could claim the merit of being of very ancient date, and since they had become elective and popular it had sufficed for the wants of the Island. He thought it was far better for them to govern themselves in their own way than by sending a member to the House of Commons, and he hoped ere long the same privilege would be given to their countrymen on the western side of the Channel. (Applause.)

Mr. J. R. Cowell, who responded, said he was proud to be in the House of Keys, and he hoped and believed that the day was fastidious when Maxman might be disposed to sacrifice their own independent legislature for a representation in the English House of Commons. (Applause.) Their system of Government in the Isle of Man worked admirably well, and if they wanted a gas works or water works, they would be forthwith supplied for very much less than they would have to pay in England; in fact, he could give them a case in this Island where the cost of getting a measure passed for securing a supply of water had been under \$10. And again, these matters were not only done cheaply, but quickly. Their House of Keys, as they knew, consisted of 24 members, and though there could be no question that they had their little faults and shortcomings, yet the fact that they were an independent Legislature and that they had the power and the right to make laws for the Isle of Man, was, he thought, a great privilege and a great blessing, and he did hope the day was far distant when anyone would be foolish enough to suggest the abolition of the House of Keys for the insignificant privilege of being allowed to send a representative to Westminster. (Applause.)

Mr. Cowell proceeded to enlarge on the system of Government in the Isle of Man, and the several works of improvement which had been effected, mentioning the Pier at which they landed, and which cost £15,000, and close by they had the magnificent iron structure which cost £45,000, and for these the town of Ramsey did not provide the money. They were not taxed for the cost. In Douglas it was the same; they had not had to pay for these improvements, but they had been provided out of the surplus revenue of the Island, and the House of Keys controlled this—they held the purse strings. He alluded to prospective improvements at Ramsey and Douglas, and concluded by again thanking them for the kind way in which they had received the toast.

MORE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

CARCASSONNE.

(From the French of Gustave Nadou.)

I'm growing old. I've sixty years I've labored all my life in vain In all that I have done and fear I've failed my dearest wish to gain. I see full well that here below Bliss unalloyed there is for none, My prayer will ne'er fulfilment know—I never have seen Carcassonne!

You see the city from the hill, It lies beyond the mountains blue, And yet to reach it one must still Five long and weary leagues pursue, And to return as many more!

Ah! had the vintage plentiful grown! The grapes (I should say) yellow store—I shall not look on Carcassonne! I shall not look on Carcassonne!

They tell me every day is there Not more nor less than Sunday gay; In shining robes and garments fair, The people walk upon the way. One gazes there on castle walls As grand as those of Babylon,— A bishop and two generals!

I do not know fair Carcassonne, I do not know fair Carcassonne!

The vicar's rights; he says that we Are ever nervous, weak and blind; He tells us in his homily Ambition ruins all mankind; Yet I could there two days have spent, While still the autumn evening shone, Ah, me! I might have died content When I had looked on Carcassonne, When I had looked on Carcassonne!

Thy pardon, Father, I beseech, In this my prayer, if I offend; One something sees beyond his reach From childhood to his journey's end. My wife, our little boy, Alganar, Have travelled even to Narbonne; My grandchild has seen Perpignan, And I have not seen Carcassonne, And I have not seen Carcassonne!

So e'er one day, close by Limoux, A peasant doublet with age, "Rise up, my friend," said I, "with you I'll go upon this pilgrimage." We left next morning his abode, But heaven forgive him! half way on, The old man died upon the road: He never gazed on Carcassonne, Each mortal has his Carcassonne!

—John R. Thompson.

MERCIER AT CARLETON.

HOW THE PREMIER IS FIRED AND HONORED—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

CARLETON, July 25.—The Hon. Mr. Mercier's stay here has been of the pleasantest nature and every day he receives a large number of the esteem in which he is held by the inhabitants of this district.

On Saturday he proceeded to Nouvelle to pay a visit to the curé, the Rev. Mr. Label. He was extended a public reception, much enthusiasm being manifested.

On his return he was presented with bouquets of flowers as many points by young girls attired in white. The curé accompanied Mr. Mercier as far as Carleton. After Mass on Sunday the Premier called upon Rev. Mr. Blouin, V.G., and handed him \$50 as his contribution towards the erection of the new sacristy. In the evening he attended a dinner offered him by Mr. A. F. Garnier, at Maria. Among other guests were Madame Mercier, Mr. de Madame Charbonnet, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache. On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache. On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gauthier, Mr. P. B. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He