

THE DUNCAN CASE.

By virtually voting twice against the motion calling for Dr. Duncan's resignation Mayor Beaven secured his defeat. Just why the mayor should thus have gone out of his way to bolster up Dr. Duncan remains somewhat of a puzzle. The explanation he advanced at the council meeting was almost childishly irrational, and few grown men would care to depend upon a record so broken. The mayor now quotes Dr. Dugie's opinion as a justification for his action, but he can hardly expect the public to take his quotation seriously, in view of events not long past. Moreover, he gives the lie direct to his own contention by keeping in strict quarantine the men whom he says it was quite safe to let abroad on election day. Has Mayor Beaven taken leave of his own senses, that he should insult the common sense of the people in this peculiar fashion? He knows perfectly well that Dr. Duncan would not have allowed the two men to leave quarantine on election day except for election purposes. If they had applied for liberty on any ordinary pretext it would have been refused, on the ground that the granting of their request would endanger the public health. How did the peculiar purpose for which they were released lessen the danger to the public? Surely Mayor Beaven and the aldermen who voted with him on this matter do not expect the people to be convinced of the righteousness of their action by the inconsequential babbling that has been advanced in its support. Is the public safety thus to be set aside at any time for a selfish purpose and nothing more be said of it? It is well that the public should know who are the men ready to trifle with infectious diseases in this cavalier manner.

"QUEBEC DOMINATION."

The Regina Leader, formerly a Conservative journal, very aptly observes: "The most despicable thing in evidence to-day is the wall of the Tupperite press (which broke out the morning after the elections) that French influence and Mercierism had got control of office in Canada. Shame should seal its mouth in that connection. If such an influence as Mercierism exists in Quebec still, it was essentially that influence to which Sir Charles Tupper sold himself in his vain grasp for continued power. The French province of Quebec has gallantly shown that she will stomach neither Mercierism nor Tupperism. Mercier was a discredit to his province, but his province punished him as he deserved, and thereby freed herself from his reproach. What better is Tupper than was Mercier? No more glaring inequality could be perpetrated than the purchase and intimidation by Tupper of members of parliament to support his remedial bill. By her action in respect of corruptionists of the type of Mercier and Tupper, Quebec has made it impossible for the finger of scorn to point at her from any other province in the Dominion." All impartial onlookers will heartily agree with the Leader. Tupperism is worse than Mercierism, and Quebec has emphatically disapproved of both. If Tupper's wretched bargain with the Castor crowd had resulted in securing him a big majority from Quebec, enabling him to retain power for another five years, nothing would have been heard from the Tupperite press about the evils of "Quebec domination." Mr. Laurier's triumph in Quebec is the direct result of a revolt against Tupperite and Mercierite methods, and the Tory organs that declaim against it show themselves to be arrant hypocrites.

THE TUPPER PLAN.

A curious spectacle is presented at Ottawa, and one without parallel in the history of Canada since Confederation. In fact, it required a Tupper to plan and execute the present political tableau. Who else would conceive the idea of hanging on to the reins of government after rejection by the people, for the sole purpose of providing offices for a crowd of greedy hangers-on? The Tupper scheme is not confined to filling up vacant existing offices with the faithful; he is also busily creating new positions as rewards for his supporters. This is a distinct violation of all constitutional rules and precedents, and Lord Aberdeen would be false to his duty if he gave his assent to such nefarious proceedings. Report has it that His Excellency has refused to sign a large number of orders-in-council making such appointments. It is to be devoutly hoped that the reports will prove true, and that the Governor-General has administered the rebuke for which Tupper's administration called. At present it seems uncertain whether the defeated leader and his colleagues will vacate office or wait to be kicked out by parliament. Men blessed with dignity and self-respect would have before this time taken the plain hint given by the country, but nobody need be astonished at any exhibition of hardihood on the part of the Tupper combination.

Since the above was written the announcement has come from Ottawa of Tupper's resignation. The country has at last some cause for a feeling of relief.

THE DEMOCRATS.

At the Democratic convention in Chicago there is likely to be much less plain sailing than the Republicans experienced a few weeks ago. From the start there was little doubt that McKinley would be the choice at St. Louis,

with a platform including protection and "sound money." The Democrats will have more trouble in selecting their ticket and constructing their platform. From the fact that the free silver men elected the temporary chairman and gained control of the organization it seems plain that they will carry the convention their way. Free coinage of silver and a non-committal pronouncement on the tariff question is the program that finds favor with the greater number of the leaders. This platform, they hope, will capture the free publicans who "bolted" the St. Louis convention on the coinage question, and they also see a prospect of gathering in the Populists. Of course there would be a danger of a bolt by the Democrats who are wedded to a gold standard, but the silver men argue that they would gain more than lose by the free coinage cry. As to the ticket, there is great uncertainty. Senator Teller, the leader of the silver "bolt" from the Republicans, is freely spoken of for president. Mr. Boies, of Indiana, Mr. Bland, the apostle of free coinage, and John M. McLean, of Cincinnati, are also mentioned. At all events, the Democrats are likely to go into the fight with a free coinage platform and a free coinage ticket. With these they may win, for they will undoubtedly take many republican votes throughout the West. Those who do not wish to see another financial disturbance and a resulting severe depression can only hope that their efforts may not be successful.

WHAT CANADA ESCAPED.

To-day's news from Ottawa makes further interesting revelations concerning Tupper's conduct in the expiring days of his government. It is well said that nobody but Tupper would have been equal to such a startling display of impudence as that reported of the defeated leader. To present to Lord Aberdeen for signature some 400 orders-in-council, making a regular "hash" of the civil service for Tory partisan purposes, required an amount of "gall" which no one but the "war horse" possesses. The people of Canada ought to feel obliged to Sir Charles for thus showing them by a graphic illustration the sort of rule they would have enjoyed under his premiership, and their self-congratulations over their escape from a Tupperian regime will doubtless be heartier than ever before. What a wild political saturnalia Canada would have had with Tupper in command and congenial spirits aiding him to hold high carnival. The people of Victoria cannot feel very highly elated over the fact that a majority could be found in this district to approve of this baffled combination of political brigands.

A DAMAGING DEFENCE.

With its customary eagerness to serve the public, the Colonist this morning proceeded to strengthen the case against Dr. Duncan and his apologists in the council. Its method is indirect; it is true, but nevertheless effective. By directing as strong a stream of abuse against those who have condemned the health officer's conduct, the Colonist admits that for such conduct no defence was possible. We cannot for a moment suppose that it expects its tirade to influence the public mind in favor of Dr. Duncan and his defenders; that assumption would be too severe a reflection even on the Colonist's intellect. Our neighbor could never have expected the public to take seriously such rubbish as this:

"What makes the persecution of the medical health officer still more iniquitous and more absurd, his persecutors, as far as the public have heard, never even attempted to prove that there was a case of smallpox in the city. As a matter of fact, as we are credibly informed, there was not. What gave rise to the alarm and caused one person to be isolated was an aggravated case of chickenpox. Here, then, is aidemanc justice according to the dicta of Messrs. Macmillan, Marchant, Cameron, Wilson, and Humphrey—condemnation without law and against evidence and authority."

The people, not being fools, have clearly seen that Dr. Duncan and Mayor Beaven supplied all the proof necessary for their own condemnation. They said it was necessary to isolate the man who was afterwards let out to vote, and who was strictly isolated for days after he had thus been let out. Whatever may have been ascertained since then, Dr. Duncan was convinced at the time that the man had been exposed to smallpox infection. He would not have been allowed to go out of the place for any other purpose than to vote, on the ground that it would not have been safe. The public may well ask why their safety should have been thus trifled with in the first place, and why their intelligence should now be trifled with in turn.

It was most fortunate for Canada that at this juncture she should have a governor-general of Lord Aberdeen's calibre.

If Lord Aberdeen had been as complaisant as Mayor Beaven, what a picnic Tupper would have had.

The name of A. J. McColl, barrister, of New Westminster, is favorably mentioned on the island as well as on the mainland for the vacant seat on the Supreme Court bench, now that Attorney-General Eberts seems to have failed in getting the appointment. Mr. McColl, besides being a sound lawyer, possesses the judicial mind and disposi-

tion for work which are essential qualities in the make-up of all good judges. On the first occasion the government quarrelled and "finked" postponing the evil day to a sixth session of parliament, when they had to face the difficulty with very unhappy results for themselves. This, however, is not the point.

Sir Charles says parliament should have been dissolved immediately on the adoption of the remedial order. Who does not remember that Sir Herbert Tupper took a similar view, kicked over the traces and resigned because parliament was not dissolved as originally intended. Does anybody have any difficulty in deciding upon whose advice Sir Herbert acted when he resigned just before the session of 1895? Is it not clear that even then Sir Charles Tupper, baronet, was pulling the wires with a view to squeezing Sir Mackenzie Bowell out of the premiership? He continued to pull the wires until he got himself invited over from England, ostensibly to consult with the government about the fast Atlantic service, but really to give him better opportunities of engineering the conspiracy against Premier Bowell. Does anybody doubt now that Sir Charles Tupper's resignation was a puppet show of the Bowell cabinet, and jerked six of them back again when it was discovered that the scheme had miscarried and was likely to result in nothing but a change of government? Let us go to the other side of the matter. Let us go to the other side of the matter. Let us go to the other side of the matter.

Tory papers are already "preaching blue ruin" because of the change of government. Their memories are conveniently short.

If Mr. Laurier can reform the tariff so satisfactorily to the country that the tariff hereafter will be taken out of politics, the country will enjoy a settled condition of business and the Liberal leader will have become the greatest benefactor of his country.

The friends of Attorney-General Eberts, it is reported, admit that that gentleman is not likely to receive the appointment to the Supreme Court bench, which he was an applicant for. If the report is true, it is clear that Lord Aberdeen must have refused to sanction appointments made by the defeated premier, for there is very little doubt that Mr. Eberts had been promised the position, and in all probability his appointment had been sent to His Excellency for approval.

British Columbia was represented in the last parliament by six Tupperites. In the new parliament there are two Tupperites to four Liberal members. In the Northwest the Liberals and Patrons have three seats for Tupper's one. In Manitoba the Liberals have gained ground, in Ontario they have converted a minority into a majority, and in the Manitoba provinces they have made similar gains. In view of these facts, who but a fool would talk of the Liberals being dependent on Quebec alone?

If the mayor wants a rallying cry for the next municipal election here is one that will answer admirably: "Beaven Suspects Duncan."

Among the rumors of local interest is one to the effect that a telegram has been received from Ottawa conveying the information that the governor-general has declined to ratify the following appointments: Chief Justice Davis as commissioner on Behring sea claims, Attorney-General Eberts as justice on the supreme court bench, and Dr. Duncan as quarantine officer at William Head.

There is a conflict of opinion among eastern judges as to the validity of ballots where the voters' creases appear alongside the candidates' names instead of in the white discs opposite. Ontario county court judges have declared such ballots good, while Judge Pagnuette of Montreal says they should be thrown out. It is a pity there should be any doubt on this question, as in some close constituencies the results may be affected. As we have already pointed out, the statute appears to expressly allow the cross to be marked within the division where the candidate's name appears, though it indicates the disc as the proper place. Then there is the ruling of the superior courts that any ballot should be accepted, which clearly indicates the voter's intention.

Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Ottawa, a Presbyterian clergyman well known in Victoria, having assisted his fellow clergymen here during one of his summer holidays, offered in his sermon last Sunday several reasons for national thanksgiving. Among other things he said:

"While a sanguine mind may easily discover many causes for national exultation, yet there seems to be that the cause pre-eminent has been revealed in the recent elections whose result has just been disclosed. Whatever even Liberal or Conservative may have felt of gladness or of gloom at the result, all must alone feature as one feature to which I am about to refer. That feature is the courageous independence of the Catholics of Quebec in their admirable disregard of hierarchy despotism. This is the most significant sign of the times which this generation has been privileged to be hold. A new and better era has been ushered in. Our brethren from Quebec have given us a grand solution of the problem which perplexed all serious minds, and whose gloomy portent had darkened with the passing days. They have stepped out in response to the heroic words of him who led them into the open plain of liberty, and we grasp their hands with words of hope for the glorious future of an undivided Canada."

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

There is a statement in Sir Charles Tupper's interview, published in yesterday's Chronicle, which has a rather suggestive bearing on some recent political history in Canada. He said referring to the situation at the time of the adoption of the remedial order: "The fatal mistake had been made of refusing to dissolve immediately after the adoption of the remedial order, and of calling a session of parliament whose life terminated on a specific day, to deal with the remedial bill." The baronet is a little "off" in his history. Two sessions of parliament were called to deal with the remedial bill—once immediately after the adoption of the remedial order in 1895, the other in January last.

On the first occasion the government quarrelled and "finked" postponing the evil day to a sixth session of parliament, when they had to face the difficulty with very unhappy results for themselves. This, however, is not the point.

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Premier Bowell could not see in January last that it was the baronet who engineered the conspiracy against him. He discovered that the fact, however, Sir Charles Tupper had been four weeks a member of his cabinet. Looking on from his point of view in London, Sir Mackenzie Bowell can easily take in the situation and see clearly that what Sir Charles Tupper was doing was a puppet show of the Bowell cabinet, and jerked six of them back again when it was discovered that the scheme had miscarried and was likely to result in nothing but a change of government? Let us go to the other side of the matter. Let us go to the other side of the matter. Let us go to the other side of the matter.

THE ZOLLVEREIN IDEA.

Mr. John Morley Discusses Its Possibilities in Britain.

A great meeting, under the auspices of the National Reform Union, was held recently in the Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., the president of the Union, at which Mr. John Morley, M.P., was the principal speaker. In the course of his remarks he thus referred to Mr. Chamberlain's idea of an imperial Zollverein:

I must take you on to a subject still illustrating my adjective of harmlessness. Suggestions have been made by an important member of the government for customs union between various parts of the empire. I am standing, I suppose, in the Mecca of free trade. (Hear, hear.) I heard the other day that a very honorable member of the Tory party—a member of the government—said, "Before the end of this century you will see in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, on the site where Bright and Cobden converted Lancashire and England into a free-trade empire, the end of the century you will see great and enthusiastic protectionist meetings in the hall." It is almost too hot for these scientific arguments, but I will get over them as quickly as I can, because, mark these suggestions made by an important member of the government, touch you in the heart of your daily lives. It is quite true as this member of the government has said, that it would be better that we should all alike share in the free interchange of commodities between three hundred million of people than that we should be engaged in setting up barriers against one another and exciting competition from which all will be sufferers. That is quite true; but one curious circumstance escaped the notice of this able and powerful man. As a matter of fact we have already substantially a free interchange of commodities between the great mass of these three hundred millions of Her Majesty's subjects. Practically, in spite of Indian cotton duties, we are a free trade empire. Will you bear with me for a minute or two while I mention one or two figures? Of our total trade imports plus exports, that with foreign countries is about 75 per cent., and that with British possessions is something over 24 per cent., but if you take the trade with England, the trade with the crown colonies, the trade with the colonies which import duty for revenue, and the trade with the colonies which do not for protection—I am not sure my friend, Sir Wilfrid, would concur with that (cheers)—if you take that, I say, we are substantially, a free trade empire, and it is only the very smallest shred and margin of our inter-colonial trade which is carried on under protection. But now look what is proposed. I am sure you here have not had time to see what this proposal really means. What the proposal is, I propose that an important duty is to be paid—upon what? Upon corn, upon meat, upon sugar, upon wool, and other articles of enormous consumption. We here are to put a small duty upon these commodities while dealing with foreign merchants. We are to put an import duty on these while dealing with foreign countries, but we are to admit them from our colonies. On the other hand, the colonies are to keep on an import duty upon all foreign goods and a less duty on our own goods. We then turn to a proposal of that kind, and let me say it is not the Liberals only who deprecate it. The Manchester chamber of commerce and I am glad to think, the Chamber of Commerce of London, which include a great many Conservative gentlemen—these two chambers are entirely against it. Therefore I am wrong in saying that we Liberals only object to it. What they say is, that those who object to it are chiefly patriots and patriotic politicians. I will ask you to look at that. The total value of the imports of Mr. Chamberlain's corn, meat, sugar, and wool is £128,000,000. Our total imports are £316,000,000. Therefore the proposal is to meddle with between one-third and one-fourth of the whole body of our imports, and

you have got to add other articles of enormous consumption, and I take it I am within the mark in saying that we are to meddle with over one-third of all our imports, and only admit them on payment of a moderate duty. But one gentleman, at a gathering the other day, seemed to me to present the matter in an excellent light, which I hope you will take to heart. He was arguing for his proposal to put a moderate duty upon corn, upon meat, upon sugar, and upon wool. He said in this country we have to convince our masters—the working classes—that it is to their advantage to take a rather smaller loaf than that they now have for the sake of making that loaf more secure. (Laughter.) What explanation will one of you give to your wife and children when you place a smaller loaf on the table? They will say, "This is a smaller loaf; how is that?" What the gentleman will say to his wife and children will be: "You must be very chippy patriots. (Lead laughter and cheers.) You are dreadfully patriotic politicians. (Laughter.) And what is this for? He has to put the smallest loaf upon the table instead of the big one in order to promote friendship with the colonies, and he has to explain to his wife and children that it is the colonists who caused him to have the small loaf on the table. I cannot conceive a less likely method of promoting friendly feeling. (Cheers.) Let us go to the other side of the matter. Let us go to the other side of the matter. Let us go to the other side of the matter.

Let me put one or two of the points, because we may as well finish this tonight. We are to put a duty on American corn to force Canada, so as to force a market for Canadian corn to the partial exclusion of American corn. An arrangement of that kind made between us and Canada would have to be an arrangement for ten or twenty years. Suppose in that interval the United States were to change their minds about the McKinley tariff, and agreed that if we took off our preferential duty against their corn they would admit our manufactures free, we should have to say to them: "We should like it very much, but we have entered into a bargain with the colonists, and we are sorry, but we cannot accept the offer you are good enough to propose. (Laughter.) What it makes the small loaf more secure? It would make it a great deal more insecure. Your bread depends upon having plenty of customers for what you make. How will this custom union of the empire affect your customers? First of all you are going to put a duty on raw material. That will handicap the manufacturer in foreign competition. Suppose you put a half-penny upon Argentine wool, what will happen? The wool will go to Belgium, which is already your competitor, and I need not tell you in Lancashire what an advantage all competitors would have from the extra half-penny on the raw material. It might make all the difference. The second point from this aspect of things is that you would damage all your commercial treaties. You would interfere with what is called the most-favored-nation clause, and we already see the moment this scheme, this idea, is launched the German press threatening us that, if it goes forward, there will be a customs league between Germany, Austria and Italy united against us who are now on terms of the most-favored-nation clause with these governments. These statesmen—statesmen of this stamp—say, and say truly, that we need new markets of making ducks and drakes of your old ones? (Cheers.) All this is a patent recipe for turning a great empire into a small one. (Cheers.) They talk of little England and little Englanders. They will make England little enough if you let them have a chance of legislation. (Cheers.)

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally. "I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes, "at intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Ball, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism, bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a sample case:

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wells, of Chesley, Ont. He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctor here could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmansou, Bates & Co., Toronto, 25c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25 cents.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Wholesale and Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Victoria, July 9.—There are no changes to note in the retail market for the week. As stated in these columns last week strawberries were scarce, and those coming in find a sale although of inferior quality, and are selling at about 12 cents a pound. Some 200 crates of pines and 25 crates of pine apples were received by the Miowera. The price of these were in excellent condition, but some of the bananas were over-ripe. Owing to the hot weather the lemons have been shipped to the coast, and none will be sent until the weather becomes cooler, consequently the market. Below are the retail prices corrected to date.

Ogilvie's Hungarian flour, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Lake of the Woods flour, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Ranier, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Superior, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Three Star (Enderby), per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Two Star (Enderby), per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Superfine (Enderby), per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Salem, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Wheat, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Oats, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Barley, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Middling, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Brass, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Ground feed, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Corn, whole, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Corn, cracked, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Cornmeal, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Oatmeal, per ten pounds, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Rolled oats, (Or. or N.W.), per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 7½ sacks, per ton, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton.
Potatoes (new), per lb., 10c.
Cauliflower, per head, 10c.
Hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00 to \$8.50 per ton.
Straw, per bale, 10c.
Green peppers, cured, one doz., 10c.
Onions, per lb., 10c.
Spinach, per lb., 10c.
Lemons (California), per doz., 10c.
Bananas, per doz., 10c.
Apples, Australian, per box, 10c.
Apples, California, per box, 10c.
Cherries, white, per lb., 10c.
Cherries, red, per lb., 10c.
Gooseberries, per lb., 10c.
Apricots, per lb., 10c.
Oranges (Riverside), per doz., 10c.
Pine Apples, per doz., 10c.
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per gal., 10c.
Rhubarb, per lb., 10c.
Fish—salmon, per lb., 10c.
Smoked herring, per lb., 10c.
Kipper herring, per lb., 10c.
Eggs, Manitoaba, per doz., 10c.
Eggs, Manitoba, per doz., 10c.
Butter, creamery, per lb., 10c.
Butter, dairy, per lb., 10c.
Butter, fresh, per lb., 10c.
Butter, salted, per lb., 10c.
Cheese, Cheddar, per lb., 10c.
Hams, American, per lb., 10c.
Hams, Canadian, per lb., 10c.
Bacon, American, per lb., 10c.
Bacon, rolled, per lb., 10c.
Bacon, sliced, per lb., 10c.
Bacon, Canadian, per lb., 10c.
Shoulders, per lb., 10c.
Lard, per lb., 10c.
Sides, per lb., 10c.
Meats—beef, per lb., 10c.
Butter, per lb., 10c.
Mutton, whole, per lb., 10c.
Spring lamb, per quarter, \$1.00.
Pork, fresh, per lb., 10c.
Pork, sides, per lb., 10c.
Chickens, per pair, \$1.00.
Turkeys, per pair, \$1.00.
Turkeys, per lb., 10c.

[NEW WESTMINSTER.]
New Westminster, July 9.—The steamer Gladys arrived last night, and on up the river, has somewhat delayed removing stock and effects to higher land. Mr. H. F. Page removed from Matsqui to Mission, where he removed their effects and stock to Westminster.

All places heard from mention that the water is falling and is now past. The Gladys has 200 salmon and 20 passengers. The very encouraging news from all points along the river water is falling and though damage has been done, the fact that water anticipated a fall. If the freshest subsidies quickly get portion of the inundated area be saved. The fall having been in the middle of a scorching day, believed the freshest has run in.

CROWDED LIFE OF A DUFFIN.
The Marquis of Dufferin, whose speech at the British club in Paris last week, has been just 70 years of age. And crowded life his has been. Dufferin was born in Westminster, London. He has been a Lord in Westminster, Secretary of State for War, Secretary of State for India, and for the Duchy of Lancaster. He was General, on a special mission to Governor-General of Canada, and at St. Petersburg, Ambassador in London, Viceroy of India, and Rome, Ambassador at Paris.

Nor have honors been wanting to Dufferin as a K.P., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., P.C., D.S.O., and F.R.S. His lordship has been a member of the Royal Society, and a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and a member of the Royal Society of Arts, and a member of the Royal Society of Sciences, and a member of the Royal Society of Letters, and a member of the Royal Society of Music, and a member of the Royal Society of Agriculture, and a member of the Royal Society of Commerce, and a member of the Royal Society of Industry, and a member of the Royal Society of Education, and a member of the Royal Society of Religion, and a member of the Royal Society of Philosophy, and a member of the Royal Society of Literature, and a member of the Royal Society of Science, and a member of the Royal Society of Art, and a member of the Royal Society of Architecture, and a member of the Royal Society of Engineering, and a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and a member of the Royal Society of Law, and a member of the Royal Society of Theology, and a member of the Royal Society of History, and a member 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