# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# **MANIFESTO**

6

By the Count de Paris to the Monarchists of France-He Says "The Present Calm III Conceals the Perils of the Future"-France's FutureDifficulty to be the Monarchists' Opportunity-An Important Document.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Herald's Paris despatch says one of the most important mani-festos that ever appeared in Europe was posted during the night in the Lrincipal towns through-out France. The Comte de Paris had sent his instructions to all the Royalist committees throught the country. At midnight at each throughout the country. At midnight, at each of the capital towns of each of the 86 departof the capital towns of each of the 80 depart-ments of France, a Royalist agent handed a sealed envelope containing the complete plat-form of royalty, as understood by the Comte de Paris, to the chiefs of the Royalist commit-tees. The promptness and celerity with which this movement was executed proved the com-plete organization of the party. The manifesto is as follows: is as follows :

the Representatives of the Monarchist Party n France :

Grave dangers have been succeeded by an Grave dangers have been succeeded by an apparent calm, and for this credit is due chiefly to the Monarchists of the Chamber. They have indeed anderstood that their position would be determined by the numbers, if, out of a feeble minority, they would be content with energetic and unceasing protestations. If, on the other hand, they found themselves in a majority they would have to take upon themselves the responsibility of power. But, although sufficiently numerous to influence an even weight on the decisions of the Assembly, the direction of alfairs is, nevertheless, not in their hands. They must perforce hence occupy them-selves solely in the defence of the Conservative serves solely in the ordered of the Conservative interests and the interests of the people, without aggravating the Parliamentary crisis, as the Republic has done only too often. This is exactly what they have most patriotically done in a recent and memorable affair, and for this they deserve the thacks of the conservative portion of France. But the apparent calm ill-conceals the perils of the future. The electoral considerations which dominate the chambers-chambers that are in themselves all powerful-nullify every effort that has been made in the direction of re-establishing ord-r in the finances. The instability of ex-cutive power isolates France from the powers of Europe. Her ma-terial walfare has not as yet become assured. Everywhere the victorious faction oppresses that In short, nobody has any confidence in the morrow. Such a state of affairs imposes other duties on the Monarchists, or this country, not being restricted as they are in Parliament by a united mandate, they have a larger duty to per-form. They must show France that monarchy is to her a necessity, and that its re-establishment can be effected with facility. They must reassure her on the imaginary dangers of a transi-tion period, and prove to her that such a transition may be effected in a perfectly legal man-

In vain has the Corgress proclaimed the eter-nity of the Republic. What one congress has done another can easily undo, and on the day that Franze will clearly have manifested her wish, no obstacle of proceedure will stand in the way of monarchy coming to life once more, having been made wiser by its sad experience. The country has but little faith in the legal and regular transformations of its government. The history of France unfortunately furnishes its people with too many reasons not to foresee one of those violent crisis which seem to return peri-odically in our national life. If such a crisis odically in our national life. If such a crisis again appears a monarchy can and must furnish the remedy, but monarchusts will not have pro-voked the result. Whether the passions and the national sufferings, brought about by criminal ambition, will in their turn bring on civil strife, or whether a political faction will have recourse to force in order to grasp at supreme powers, the day on which haw and order are violated, monarchy will reappear as the instrument of order and a pledge of peace. But France should know beforehand what that monarchy will be. The moment is well chosen to tell her of that— to tell that it does not mean a retrogradestep.

# which they are applied : France knows this vell. Under the protection of a monarchical

Government, France will be able to recover by peace and labor her former properity. Thanks to the confidence inspired by the solidity of her institutions, she will have the necessary authorinstitutions, she will have the necessary suthor-ity to treat with foreign powers, and, simul-taneously with them, reduce the military ex-penses which are ruining old Europe to the profit of other parts of the world. The mon-archy will grant to all forms of religious worship the protection which an enlightened Govern-ment owes to cheliefs, which console the human soul in its earthly misery, which lift up the heart, and which fortify the courage. It will guarantee to the clergy the respect which is their due for the accomplishment of their mis-sion. The monarchy will place the nation's military traditions under shelter from the fluc-trations of politics, by giving to the army an intrations of politics, by giving to the army an in-attackable and irremovable head. The stability of the Government will permit it to apply itself with effect to the study of the problems which affect the condition of our laboring people in the city and country, and to aid in the amelioration of their lives, and to allay suffering, invited of exciting one against the other, in the various classes which are co-operating to pro-duce national prosperity. Under the agis of the monarchy, the maintenance of unive sal the monarchy, the maintenance of unive sal suffrage for all offices which may be inaugurated, and for the nomination of the mayors by the municipal councils in the rural districts, will be their principal guarantee. At the same time the modest and retiring servants of the state who have attained to their positions by their work will not be menaced because they took them under the Republic. If on the one side all the victims of Republics are assured of the com-plete reparation which is their due, the place-men who neglect their functions will on the men who neglect their functions will on the other side alone have to fear the advant of a power that is honest and just. Monarchy in this instance does not mean the wreaking of

vengeance of a party in triumph over a party defeated; the triumph of one class over an-

In raising the chief of the executive power beyond all competition, he becomes thereby the supreme guardian of that law before which all are equal. Henceforth, let all good citizens, all patriots, whom the present require has deceived in their hopes, compromised in their interests and wounded in their consciences, join those who have worked since the biginning in pre-paring for the common safety. Let them pro-mote the efforts of him who will be the king of all and the leading servant of France."

### IRISH RENTS.

#### THE LANDLORDS DECLARE THAT THEY ARE NOT EXCESSIVE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—At a conference of Irish landbords held here to day, resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote denying that the present rents prevailing in Ireland are excessive, or that general and reasonable abatements have been refused during time of distress. Rents have not been taised in Ireland during the period be-tween 1840 and 1880, whereas in England, Scotland and Wales rents in the same time were in-creased 34 and 49 per cent. The landlords of Ireland, it is further maintained, have rendered important services to Irish agriculture and they do not, as alleged, neglect their duties towards either the property or the community. "If," say the re-olutions, "we were guided by the most selfish motives, we would still be fools to evict tenants whose bankruptcy our fortear-ance would prevent. We deplore the alignation now existing in Irelan1 between Ludlords and temants and we desire to restore an its. tenants and we desire to restore au ity. The recent evictious were forced on us through political motives." \* \* In conclusion the political motives." \* \* In conclusion the resolutions say : "We demand that the Government speedily and finally settle land legisla-tion in Ireland on just terms to all parties concerned, including compensation to landlords for the loss of exclusive ownership and the reduction of the public charges on land."

## EXHIBITION SEASON.

A GRAND PAGEANT ILLUSTRATING THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE IN DUSTRIAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 .- The last centennial PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The last centennial of the events of revolutionary times began this morning with a clear sky. The day gives pro-mise of being everything that can be desired. All the hotels were filled to overflowing by yes-terday morning, and every inch of surplus space had been filled with cots and other means of femporary reat. It is safe to say that there are 200,000 visitors from a distance, in addition to the thousands from a distance, in addition to the thousands from a distance. In all di-rections, as far as the eye can reach, it is one mass of bunting and decoration. The monster civil and industrial pageant started shortly after civil and industrial pageant started shortly after ten o'clock and marched a distance of five miles and back again to the starting point, passing through one continuous line of observation stands, gaily decorated with the flags of all nations. The Oddfellow's Hall exhibited a ban-ner announcing that place as the "Spot where Even blick down the flags from the glouds in Franklin drew lightning from the clouds in 1752," and at the other points busts of Wash-ington were mounted in front of the houses and profusely decorated. Many of the stauds were constructed in two and three tiers, and most of the seats therein were crowded early in the day. In several cases the crush for admittance was so great that a numcrush for admittance was so great that a full ber of women fainted. Many of the handsome residences on the street had their window sashes removed and seats mounted in the in-terior for the accommodation of friends. The terior for the accommodation of friends. The monster civic and industrial parate, illustrating the advancement of the industrial arts and sciences during the past century, it is be-lieved, fairly eclipsed anything of the kind ever known. There were in line thirty-three societies, each bearing a representation of some peculiar branch of industry, 12,000 men, 3,000 hence and 150 hends of unuin horses and 150 bands of music.

### LOYALTY AND LOYALTY,

There was a great deal of richness at the memorable meeting of thirty-three manufac-turers to nip Commercial Union in the bud, but the richest bit of all was the exclamation of a pro-tected brushmaker :-- "Commercial Union !" he cried. "Why, my business couldn's stand competition ! I'm dogusted at such disloyal tak! Ain't there no patriotism in Ganada?" This delicious incident is recalled by some re-cent remarks from Mr. Van Horna, "None but Ann-xationists," said he, "are stir-ring against the C. P. It in Manitoba-pone but disloyal cranks wish to break our lovely monopoly." The ventle Boss was a little more voluminous in his horror of Annexation and disloyal but we correctly represent the the richest hit of all was the exclamation of a proand disloyalty, but we correctly represent the gist of his indignation. There was nothing novel about it. He simply adopted the formula of every Canadian ringster and tax-eater. "Object to me laying by something for my declining years?" shouts Mr. Rykert "Down with such traitorcus talk!" "Want me with such traitorcus talk !" "Want me submitted to more competition ?" roars Baron Refiner. "By gracious, the country shouldn't harbor such rebels !" Lower the du ties on cotton !" yells the factory owner. "Is there no lovalty extant ?" "Let in cheap British tweeds !" howis the woollen man. "That's flat treason !" And thus the whole army of the pampered continually do cry, while their journalistic mouth mees froch and enouther their journalistic mouth seces froth and splutter of "Canada for Canadians."

Canada for the Cauadians! Cartainly. But what Cauadians? Have we a great majority of Helots, not to be called Canadians? And does that name pertain to none but the handful of protected ones? Loyalty ! Oh, certainly ! But are the people to be loyal to the Grown, and Constitution, and laws-loyal to themselves and

Constitution, and laws-loyal to themselves and their children-or loyal to monopolists, railway bosses and impudent sing-tres? In a famous book of George Meredith we learn that Shibli Eagarag visited a city where the people did not give even unto the King such loyalty as they accorded to "Shagpat, the aon of Shimpoor, the son of Shoolpi, the son of Shullum, and these had been clothiers for generations, even to the time of Shagpat, illus-triens" And that people stood outside the above of the mighty clother, marking him with or whether a political faction will have recourse to force in order to grasp at supreme powers, the day on which law and order are violated, monarchy will reappear as the instrument of order and a pledge of peace. But France should know beforehand what that monarchy will be. The moment is well chosen to tell her of that— to tell that it does not mean a retrogradestep. The country must be shown that the principle of historical tradition, with its marvellous pliancy, can adopt itself to modern institutions, that it would bring to the government of our democratic society that weight which is wantshop of the nighty clothier, marking him with

MERCIER COME TO STAY. Grent Liberal Victory in Ottawa County-

## Mr. Rochon's Majority Over Eleven Hundred.

49 21

worn must positively t OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—The brilliar t victory won by Mr. Rochon, the national candidate, is being celebrated to-night by demonstrations, mass meetings, fireworks and bonfires all over the County of Ottawa. The majority is runnicg up in the time of writing to fifteen bundred in favor of the Govennment candidate. It is a father had seen him triumph for Mr. Mercier's administration, and stones against Sheppa the popular rejoicing at the result is proof that he has won the confidence of the electorate. In lished by five witnesse stones and that he wa the city of Huli the wildest enthusiasm reigns. did this. Lemoine ba Of sixteen hundred votes cast, Mr. Cormien barely received three hundred. To night when the returns were in and Mr. Rochon appeared on the hustings to thank the electors the cheering that went up from the jubilant crowd was deafening. Mr. Rochon was deeply affected and said that the County of Ottawa could count on him, and that he would not betray the appred trues rehave been arm and s the entire disturbanc his friend and his guil the other participants grees of crime in misd for Wagner had bee been pointed at him army, but this had o his co-delinquents and mitted that they had that he would not betray the sacred trust re-posed in him. He would work to advance the interests of all classes and his arm would be all races and creeds in this country. He had come before them as the National candidate, he when they represented had been elected as such and he would remain assaulted without prov so. The assemblage was also addressed by Messrs. H. J. Cloran, T. Muloney, of Quebec, P. E. Tremblay, E. N. St. Jean, and several when he was doirg counsel then went ou who had no admiratio P. E. Tremblay, E. N. St. ocan, and several who had no admiratio others. There were constant cheers for Mercier and Rochon. The Tories around Ottawa are mute as mice and look as if they had received a kneck-down blow. They can scarcely credit be protected by the the result and seem all ogether nonplused. Prople up here senerally admit that Mr. Mer-cier, like Mr. Mowat, has come to stay. The following, so far as received, is the statement of the majorities :others of that class ha breaking up of the ran

# Rochon. Cormier Ecan Township...... Wright, No. 2..... 24

East Temple'on	52	25	
Montebello Village	30	66	
Lochaber, No. 3	14		
Avlwin	-	51	
Thurso Village	23		
Masham.	_	17	
K-naington	12	36	
Chelsea	10	-49	
Old Chel-ea	45	_	
Lochaber, No. 2.	1	_	
Bons-cours	_	15	
Buckingham Village	63	97	
Buckingham, No. 2	80	_	
Buckinghem Township	tie	tie	
Papineauville		8	
Papineauville, No 2	4	_	
Hull	887		
Low No. 1	108	20	
Low No. 2	64		
Toweship Aumond	14	_	
Township Cameron.	45	4	
Township Bouchetta	-41	10	
Wakefield, No 1	_	7	
St. Andre Avelin	-	18	
Hartwell	41		
		<u> </u>	
Total	1644	493	
	493		
Majority for Rochon	1151		
In October, 1885, the vote s			
A OCTOBEL 130", LINE VOLE S	600ú :		

98 51	Cormier. Rochon . Majority for Cormier	2,340 1,983
d d	Majority for Cormier	357
d y	September, 1887 :	
e	Rochon's vote and majorities Cormier's vote and majorities	1,644
e e		
g	Majority for Rochon	1,151
<b>H</b> 1		

THE VICTORY IN OTTAWA. THE MINISTER OF FUBLIC WORKS MEETS WITH AN

ENTRUSIASTIC RECEPTION. OTTAWA, Sept. 15. - The returns coming in OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The returns coming in from all parts of Ottawa county show a great decrease in the Conservative vote, but more perticularly in the districts where the Irish Catholes were numerous, their whole vote being on the Liberal side, following their leader, Hon. Jss. McShane. At the close of the polls in Hull an immense crowd awaited in the com-mitree rooms of Mr. Rochon, at as the returns came in they were handed to the Hon. James anue in they were handed to the Hon. James McShane, and at he announced them the en-thusia m was intense, cheer after cheer being given for the Liberal cause. The Hon. James McShane was heisted on the shoulde s of some stalwart electors and hoisted and carried to the open air, whire he announced the Liberal can didate had carried the city by 867 rajority. He thanked the electors of Hull and the whole county for their patriotism which gave Mr. M reier this great and unprecedented triumph. (Cheers.) In the name of the Premier he thank-ed the people of Hull for their devotedness and sacrifices to the Liberal party. Lie said in all his experience he never met a more honest and prited set of people than the electors of Hull (Wild cheers.) Mr. Rochon. Mr. St. Jean and other speakers followed Mr. McShane. The returns as they come in show all over the county an immense gain for the Mercier-McShane Government. The majority for Mr. Rochon, it is expected, will reach nearly fifteen hundred. In all the settlements where the Irish vote, both Protestant and Catholic, prevailed, they went solid for the Liberal candidate. WITHOUT EQUAL. Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Oat., having ased Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhows it has no equal." •••

_		SEPT. 21, 1887	
	THE SALVATION ARMY ASSAULT CASE.	NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY	
	QUEBEC, Fept. 14The Salvation Army	Under the Patron LUITERY.	
٠ì	assault case closed to-day. The Recorder has		
1	taken the case en delibere. Mr. J. Dunbar,	32 Vict., Chap. SU, for the Benefit of Quebec,	
	prosecuting attorney, stated in his address that	of the Province of Quetec.	
	the charge had been clearly proven against Wagner. No less than fifthen witnesses had	CLASS D_Dromer	
·	sworn most positively that he had been the ring-	CLASS D-Drawing Third Wednes- day of every month.	
	leader of the mob. It was he who had incited it	1 148 KOUTTO Maniha	
i	to attack the army, and it was he who had struck the most blows. Belanger had been	WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1887, At 2 o'clock nm	
1	proved by young Low to be the party who	At 2 o'clock p.m.	
	had struck hun with stones, and Low's	PRIZES VALUE DOG	
	father had seen him in the act of throwing	PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00	
	stones against Sheppard. It had been estab- lished by five witnesses that he had also thrown		
1	stones and that he was with Belanger when he	Principal Lot-1 Beal Estate worth \$50,000.00 LIST OF PRIZES	
	did this. Lemoine had been proved to have	TRast Patation OF PRIZES.	
	broken up the ranks of the procession and to have been arm and arm with Wagner during		
1	the entire disturbance. Wagner called him	10 Building Lots in Mr. 2,000 2000	
	his friend and his guilt was as clear as that of	15 Bed-room or Depuison 300 3000	
	the other participants, ss there were no de- grees of crime in misdemeanors. The defence		
1	for Wagner had been that a revolver had	100 Gold Watches do 100 200	
1	been pointed at him by a member of the		
	army, but this had only been sworn to by his co-delinquents and by witnesses who ad-	20,000	
	mitted that they had already been arraigned	2147 Lots	
I	before the court on charges of drunkenness.	TICKETO Valar, 850 000	
	They had simply stated what was incredible, when they represented Wagner as having been	51.00	
I	assaulted without provocation on his part and	SECOND SERIES. Prizes Value	
	when he was doirg nothing. The learned	Principal Lot-I Reat E-tate worth \$10,000.00	
ł	councel then went on to say that even those who had no admiration for the army should		
ł	remember that the principle at stake was their	I LIGAL Katato works	
1	right in a free country like this to take part	4 Carriages month 500 1.00	
í	in a peaceful procession. They had to		
ł	be protected by the law, and Wagner and others of that class had no right to assume the	Level Toriet Gers Morth	
ł	breaking up of the ranks with impunity. He	1057 Lots	
	referred the court to the case of Bestty against	TICKETO Value, S10,000	
	Gilbanks, when it had been dreided that the Salvation army had a right to march through	Ciffere are made to all surfaces 25 CENTS.	
	the streets there. Another budy called the		
1	Skelton army had assumed to do exactly what	S. E. LEFEBYRE, Secretary,	
1	Wagner and others had done in this case, and the court had decided that a religious association	19 St. James Street,	
	like the Salvation army could not be put down	MONTREAL,	
1	by those who were themselves an unlawful as-	PALMO-TAR SOAP.	
I	sembly. Mr. L. P. Pelletier, counsel for the defence, asked for he discharge of Lemoine,		
i	Belanger and Sheppard. Lemoine was most	WE CONTINUES	
I	respectably connected, and he had been dragged	CONFICENTLY	
I	before the Recorder on a charge as fut le as it was shameful. He had not jut in an appear-	ASSENT, THAT	
1	ance in court because the treatment he had re-	THE	
١	ceived at the hands of the Salvation Army had	COMPLEXION	
1	been so violent that he had been forced to leave for Montreal next day for treatment, and since	AND SKIM THIS	
ſ	then he had been ob iged to remain in bed,		
	Who were the Salvation Army anyhow? He	MOST SOALY ENUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND	
1	would venture to call them a lot of vagabonds who obstructed traffic in the streets.	CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL	
Í	and who did not belong to any recognized reli-	BE CURED BY USING IT.	
ļ	gion. It was in the name of sood order in the	ASK FCR "PALMO-TAR SOAP,"	
1	city that this case should be dismissed, and the public were available awaiting the decision of	AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.	
I	the courts. The permanent existence of the	DAT'S & LAWPENCE CO., (Limited,) MONTEPAL	
£	Salvation Army in the city was a permanent		
	nuisance. There was no intolerance on the part of the citizens of Queber, who wished to get rid	Perry Davis'	
Ŀ	of so great a nuisance. There could be no doubt	TOTTA DUATO	
ł	that proof to criminate the accused was entirely	Dain 17:11	
ľ	wanting.	Pain-Killer	
l	THEY MUST HANG.	FOR CHICLERA	
ŀ	HOW THE ANARCHISTS BECRIVED THE DECISION		
l	OF THE SUPREME COURT.	CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC	
١,	CHICAGO, Sept 14.—The first official infor- mation that reached this city of the decision in		
Þ	the Anarchist cases was a telegram from the		
ŀ	Court Clerk at Ottawa to the State Attorney's	CHOLERA MORBUS AND	
	office here. Mr. Purcell, of the State Attor- ney's office, ran at once to the jail with the	ALL SUMMED COMPLETING	
ł	despatch. ' Following on his heels was a mes-	ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS	
1	senger carrying a telegram for August Spies	52-DD	
i i	that had been sent from Ottawa by an agent of the Anarchists. The turnkey who took the	MOZZONIS	
19	despatch to cell 25 and shoved it through the		
	bars lingered a moment to watch the effect it	MEDICATED	



COUCHS, COLDS, **Croup and Consumption** 

SEPT. 21, 1887

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democratic society that weight which is want-ing under our republican rule; also, that it will play a part in this community not less eff. ctive than exists among the old European momar c ries.

To create, after so many revolutions a government whose principles should be tirner and bronder than a mere grasping of the leading strings or a delegation of the sovereignty of numbers, we must revive historic tradition by an agreement freely made between the nation and the family depository of that tradition, Such a reciprocal engagement, consecrating historic right, and binding like all contracts, future generations, can alone guarantee at the same time that stability which France requires to once again take her position among the European powers, and that true liberty which, above all, protects the weak. I bis aucient covenant shall once more be energetically restored in the name of France, either by a constitutional assembly or by the popular vote. By the very fact that its not used by a monarchy, this latter form is il the more solemn and better suited to an act which should not be received and admits of giving a solid tribuna! without delay to the constitution. A government carried by the popular voice, such as the monarchy will be on the day of its inauguration, has nothing to fear from direct consultation with the country. It is to universal suffrage direct that the chance of the deputies should be given. Thanks to its ancient origin and to its near organization. The monarchy will be strong enough to reconcile the practice of universal suffrage with the guarantes

of order which the country will demand of it. Disgusted with Republican parliamentarians, the country will require a strong government, because it knows very well that even the true parliamentary regime, such as existed under the Monarchy and shed so much lustre from 1815 to 1848, is not compatible with an assembly elected by universal sufferage. We must modify its machinery in order to adapt it to this new and powerful motor. Upder the Republic the Chamber suled free of control ; under the Monarchy the King governs conjointly with the Chamber. Side by side with the Chamber of Deputies, an equal authority will belong to the Senate which, wil also be elective, and which will unite with itself the representatives of the great forces and the great social interest. Between the two assemblies, royalty, with the ministers as intermediaries able t obtain support from either, will be enlightened, --guided, but not enslaveo. True constitutional principles will be scrupulously respected, for no new tax can be established, no new expendi ture decided, without the consent of those chosen by the nation To those members will likewise fall the task of freely discussing all questions of interest to the country and listen to all protests which may arise from the policy of the Government.

If these protests be legitimate, they shall be the first expounders of it, and the support of the other assembly will not fail them. But a caprice of the Chamber of Deputies shall not be able afterward unexpectedly to paralyze public life and national policy.

We shall have to improve peaceably our situ ation with Europe, make ourselves respected and sought after by our neighbors. The ministers who shall take part in this great enterprise could not carry it out to realization if they feared that they should see their efforts interrupted by a mere parliamentary inci-dent. They will feel freed from this fear the day when they are responsible no longer to a single powerful chamber, but to the three authorities invested with legislative power. Also the deputies, no longer being able to set up or to overthrow the ministers, will not exercise this objectionable influence, which is as unfortunate for the assembly as for the government. Constitutions are valuable according to the spirit in th ng.

THE MORRISBURG SHOW. MORRISBURG, Ont., Sept. 15.—The Dundas county exhibition, which open d here to day, was without doubt the best of the kind over held in this section of the country. While the exhibits of every description of farm produce were better than for a number of years, special mention might be made of the live stock, which excelled all previous shows and was the finest collection ever seen here. The horses, inclui-ing a large number of fine imported stock, were particularly good. The cattle show was very large; in fact, filled more than the space usually allowed for this class. The dairy exhibit was first-class and quite sufficient to well sustain the reputation of Morrisburg. The floral decorations were very artistic and deserve more than passing mention, as was also the fancy work and paintings, which far surpassed previous years. The prizes for trials of speed brought out some fine yourgsters. D. Driscoll carried off first prize, Armstrong Brais second and J. Robinson third, in this class. The exhi

bition closes to-morrow, when a large number of people are expected.

# GRANBY FRUIT SHOW.

GRANBY, Q, Sept. 15.—The first day of the fruit show here opened with clouds and rain. Before 10 o'clock, however, the sun shone forth again, and the exhibitors began to stream into The crowd was hardly as large as might have been expected, but the articles exhibited were exceptional in their merit, and reflected great credit upon the farmers of Shefford. About 1 o'clock p.m. the people, headed by the Granby band, adjourned to Wood's prove, where foot races and trials of strength were in progress. The attempts of the competi-tors in this line were good, a standing long jump of ten feet ten inches being accom-bished up Frank Hormor. The comming feature plished by Frank Horner. The crowning feature of the afternoon was a tug of war between the matried and single men, resulting in a hard earned victory for the Benedicts. The fancy work as exhibited on the second day of the show was excellent, and was the admiration of the largely augmented crowd of observers. The proceedings wound up with a concert, which was a credit to the committee, The whole exhibition would favorably compare with any one of its size in the Eastern Townships.

#### AT DUNCANSVILLE.

RUSSELL, Ont , Sept. 15.-The twenty fifth annual exhibition of the Township of Russell Agricultural Society was opened on the new grounds, Duncansville, to day. The weather was fige and about 1,000 persons attended. There was a very large number of entries, especially of horses, of which some fine specimens were shown, especially draught stallions. The show of vegetables, fruit and ladies' work was fair and agricultural implements small,

### SQUARE STATEMENT BY A CAR PENTER.

"For years I have had a chest trouble amount-ing to nothing short of consumption. I saw how others in like condition had been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and resolved to test its merits in my own case The results are so planc as hardly to require a bitstock or any auger-ment in favor of this grate remedy. It does awl it claims. It builds up the system, supports and strengthens where others fail." He adz: "My recovery, which is now on a sure foundation, hinges entirely on the compass of this wonderful Restorative, having tried other remedies without a bit of relief.'

Lawyer-I shall have to charge you guineas for my services in the case. Client-But the amount involved is only thirty Lawyer-Well, make it thirty shill shillings. lings, then. I'm always willing to do the fair

reasonable for its lack of holiness." Which is about the answer that the protected ones of Canada make to any who propose to shave away that public taxation whence the ringlets derive their importance, even as Shagaat derived his from the worshipful hair. But to be in receipt of public money does not really entitle the Shagpats of sugar and cotton and wool to reverence, and their howl that none but the disloyal are against them is supremely ridicu-

The really loyal are those who propose to improve the position of the people at large, to free them from the monstraus imposition of the pro tected Shagpate, to secure for them such substantial reasons for contentment as would com from Continental Free-trade, and, whether the boon be obtainable or not, to free them from the rule of monopolists and ringsters .- Richmone! (Que.) Record.

# A NEIGHBORS' OPINION.

THE MUTUAL ADVANTAGES OF BETTER TRADE RE-LATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

With the abolition of the customs line and perfect free trade, a common tariff against other countries, a common coasting trade and fisheries, and common perticipation in all cominercial advantages, there would be an extension of commercial enterprise and proit from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay. It would open the market for the products of the Canadian farmers and trading classes. It would give the Dominion a better market for her lumber, minerals and fish. It would open up a market for our own manufactured goods. It would greatly extend our trade area, bring about a peaceful and profitable commercial competition, and provide new channels for the investment of our capital in developing the resources of Canada. If the Canadians can undermake us in manu-factured products by virtue of their cheaper labor they will have the advantage of our market. They can send their barley, which is better for our brewers, and we can send them our corn. They can send us their fish and we can send them our Yankee notions. It will be a fair exchange all round, and instead of trading year, trade can be extended to a hundred millions or more. They would get the American prices for their surplus exports, finding a market in this country. At present they get them less the American tariff, which averages on their goods not less than 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent., as they ship no free list goods. Our own markets would not be appreciably affected by their increased exports under reciprocity. With the tariff exports under reciprocity. With the tariff averaging our exports to Canada about 30 per cent, we should expect to sell mure goods at prices very much the same as now. The bene-fits of reciprocity would be mutual.-Chicago

### ECONOMY AND HEALTH.

Tribune.

Economy for yourself, health for your baby mother, is insured by purchasing Lactated Food before any prepared food. It contains sugar of milk, the chiefest constituent of woman's milk, and a little of is goes further, more surely assim lates and nourishes than any other food. --

We are in receipt of a letter from the secre tary of the Rosedale Lacrosse club with regard to the claim made by the Druids to the cham-pionship outside of the convention. As it arrived too late for insertion it will be published to-morrow.

DO NOT DESPAIR OF CULING TOUR sick head ache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural ••

"Dan," said a nouveau riche, earneatly, to his son, "you must be more careful when you get in any more wine." "Which wine do you mean?" inquired Dan. "The claret. I heard one of our swell friends tell his neighbor at dessert last night that the claret was very old. Get it fresh, Dan. no matter what it costs."

VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B. B. B. for biliousuess and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medi-cine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

A few evenings ago a party of gentlemen were comparing notes as to the relative im-portance of husband and wife. "My wife and I are one," elicited the trite observation, "Which one?" The quietest man in the room "Which one?" The quietest man in the room said :-- "I do better than that; my wife and I are ten." On being asked for an explanation, he rejoined, "She is one and I am the cipher."

### VERY VALUABLE,

"Having used B. B. B. for biliouaness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medi-cine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

"I say, waiter, this beafsteak is at least three weeks old !" "Oan't say, I'm sure; only been here a fortnight."

here a formight." Those of the gentle sex who have experienced the pain and annoyance caused by excoriated nipples and inflamed breasts, can well appre-ciate the value of a remedy which removes the trouble. This is precisely what Dr. 2homas' Eclectric Oil does, besides curing, when used internally, astbms, croup and other maladian. maladies,

"It commande, said a house agent's advertise-ment of a 'desirable residence,' " a view not only of the pretty little railway station, but also of the people who miss the train.

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes :-- 'I have been afflicted with Rheuma tism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without relief. 1 got a bottle of Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave me in start relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

could be durinly seen that each of the con denned men made ostentstrous efforts at cost-ness and bravado. Cap. Black, counsel for the Anarchists, sonounces that he will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. Late this afternoon the condenned men were allowed to take exercise in the covered fail court and speak to their friends, who were freely admitted. The prisoners had agreed among themselves to talk to no one for publication, and all attempts to interview them were resolutely resisted.

bars lingered a moment to watch the effect it

would have on Spies. The Anarchist took the message, glanced firmly at the turnkey and then w thdrew to the darker end of the call. In a few minutes he called gently to the old man who sits as death-watch outside his barred now and asked him to hand the takeraph short to Barrons

him to hand the telegraph sheet to Parsons. From him it went to all the others and at last reached Neebe, who is only under sentence of imprisonment. Newspaper men had been rigor-

ou-ly shut out from the condemned men, and all observations had to be taken from the out-

side of the esge ten yards from the cell duor. It

THE IRISH CROPS.

The Cork Examiner says :- There is no use in attempting to di-guise the fact that the re-ports we publish to day are calculated to create a very gloomy feeling and to induce most de spondent expectations with regard to the com-ing winter. That it will be a time of terrible scarcity goes for the saying. It can only be hoped that it will not be such a season of dire lioped that it will not be such a season of dife-distress as gives rise to such scenes of suffer-ing as we have grown terribly familiar with to this country. And, in view of what is really the terrible state of things, how will the unfortunase farmers fare through the new Land Bill? Badly indeed. It will be hard in most cases to pay any rent at all, but if, as according to the new Land Act, the reats are to be revised on the prices prevailing at present, what state of things will result? Prices are in many respects higher, it is true; but why? Because there is already a terrible scarcity? A man, it is true, gets more for his bay, or his barley, or his cats, this year than he did last, but it is obvious that while he does so he has far less of these things to sell, and that he must thereby be a great loser. We have already referred to a case in point, where a farmer declares that though butter is much higher this year it paid him much better last year, because he had more than double the quantity to sell. It will, therefore, be easily een that to have a revision of rents on any such alse basis as present prices will be a monstrous injustice to the tarmers. The outlook for them s, we repeat, a very black one. It is to be hoped that even yet some favorable change in the weather will save what is really and truly only a remnant of a harvest.

# THE INSURANCE RATES.

We are given to understand that the advance in fire insurance rates for risks in the city of Montreal, determined upon by companies at their last meeting, will be as follows from Monday next:--Former New

1st class buildings, occupied as

hardware (no oils), book sta-tioners, small wares, etc., in 1st class building...... Retail-Dry goods, grocers, in 1st class building..... Retail-Fancy goods, hardware

(no cils), stationers, etc., in 1st class building.....

Retail—Dry goods, grocers, in 2nd clars building...... Retail—Fancy goods, hardware (no cils), bookeellers, etc., in 2nd clars building

2nd class building .....

have been similarly advanced.

it off.

Rate. Rate

.40

.45

.75

.50

.60

62]





