AND CATHOLIC UHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAYAUGUST 20, 1890.

MR. VAN HORNE, who is a shrewd Yankee himself does not take much stock in the loud talk that is being used in some quarters on | in honor of Notre Dame de Lourdes, at Rithe other side of the line 45° concerning the gaud, and not less than six thousand persons Canadian Rallways. Mr. Van Horne, speak. | were present at the devetional exercises. ing on the subject of the threats new being made, referring to the United States, said "they are not the kind of people to smash a dellar glass of their neighbor's, while they have a ten dellar glass of their own expeced." The president of the CP.R. knews what he is talking about, and it is not at all likely that the blusterers on the other side will be allowed to have things all their own way. Commerce and commen-sense generally go hand in hand.

THE strike among the Kulghts of Labor on the New York Central Railway has not, it seems, whelly ceased, though it does not appear to be of very much avail. There is, however, a very discreditable feature in connection with the case, one which does not refirst much credit on the national administratien of the United States. Such an institution as Pinkerten's force would not be allowed in any civilized country. The idea of allowing a private firm to send out armed men to shoot, kill and main-as it seems generally the wreng people—is one se monstreus that If it was not an unfortunate fact that such men are at work, it would seem an impossiscented by every honest American.

be the fault of the fanatics of the Charlton-McCarthystripe if the country is not once more made to sobe with embistered ories. The sert of thing fer sometime to come, and our poration takes place. prophet of evil will find his occupation gonc.

MR. ADAM BROWN, the genial member for Hamilton, has been appointed Honorary Commissioner to the Jamaica exhibition, en behalf of the Deminion Government. Mr. Brewn is a man of good business ability and experience, a pleasing speaker, and, in many ways, qualified for the pest he has been chosen to fill. It we are to judge by the steps adopted by him, up to the present time, he is determined to de his duty effectively, and te make knewn to the Jamaicans what Canada has to effer them. No deabt the Mentreal Board of Trade will, as usual, de its share in assisting the Commissioner to promote trade between this country and Jamaica. The people of Ontario are bestirring themselves and our commercial bedies should be on the alert also.

THE statement in the Queen's speech yesterday, to the effect that the effer of arbitration has been made, indicates that the selution of the questions at issue between Britain and the United States, relative to the Behrings Sea, new. depends upon the latter country. It will new be shewn whether the American government, or, strictly, the menepoly which helds power in the waters in question, really wish a set lement or not. The pretensions of th United Status are se absurd that Mr. Blaine ne doubt knews well enough that the judgment of any reasonable and competent beard of arbitration will be against them. But to arbitration the matter most new go, unless the United States are feelish enough to involve themselves in an international complecation in which every civilized country is interested.

Ir is gratifying to learn efficially that a sensational paragraph in a rabid Commercial union - unrestricted - reciprocity - semi - annexation paper, published in this city, to the effect that the American government had taken steps or "action at last" to prevent the ten authorities. No doubt the paper in question is much disappointed, and so also are prehably its friends in the opposition. But business is business, and while as the Hon. Oliver Mewat says, the Americans are an

interests are at stake. Such a pelicy pursued towards Cahada would not be favorably regarded and party politics at present makes such a rolloy well nigh impessible.

In the province of Quebec the reckless extravagance with which Mr. Mercier pursues his vote-hunting and rewards his partisans has caused such financial difficulties that his organs are much concerned as to the possible means of filling the deficit. It is declared that direct taxation in some chape will be inevitable unless the raid on the Canadian treasury—which they regard as vastly preferable—is successfully ac-complished.

Thus the Empire. We are inclined to the belief that the imposition of some direct taxation in a form which would bring it sharply heme to everyone, would not be so great an The large and increasing circulation of "THE Public to take a more lively interest in public, and especially public ifinancial matters. It would make cabinets more careful of their expenditure and would prevent the existence THE of such a one as now afflicts the Prevince of Q1ebec.

N. D. de Lourdes.

The plety of the faithful of this Province is not manifested simply by the pilgrimages that flack to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Braupre. Last week a new chapel was dedicated

Mr. Fitzpatrick.

There seems to be very little deabt that the Previncial Government has new, or will have in a very brief peried, an Irish member in its ranks. Batter late than never is a very true saying, and Mr. Mercler must at least receive the credit of bowing to the inevitable and endeavoring to de tardy justice. It is understood that Mr. Flizpatrick of Quebec is the new minister. Elsewhere in these columns will be found a sketch of the career of that gentleman, whose name is of course sufficiently familiar to the public. Mr. Fitzpatrick will preve a seurce of strength to the Cabinet, his talents being of a high order, apart from the fact that his appointment will allay a growing feeling of irritation among a large and influential section of the community.

Newfoundland.

Mr. Jeseph Chamberlain, M.P., has again reached our shores and been interviewed. From the tene of his remarks, it would seem that the British Government, about whose bility. It is a national disgrace, a confession policy no is in a position to know a great of administrative impotency, and should be deal, is not likely to meet the views of the pasple of Newfoundland in their dispute of the advisers of His Holiness are in favor with the French. He said that the reports from Newleundland were of such an exag-THE redentiable E. Charlton, M.P., is gerated and conflicting nature, that he did again on the war-path. The stock of the un. | not wish to express an opinion, but he adequal righters had gone down so low of late | ded, "I must say, however, that the French that it was no longer quoted. Mr. Charlton | bave treaty right; and they most be respectis apparently determined that he will revive ed." No one doubts but that the Republic the war, and has been stating that the next of France will see that her treaty rights are session of the Dominion Parliament will be respected, and so far the oracular expression one of the most exciting that has been held of Mr. Chamberlain may not mean much, since confederation. The French language, but we incline to the belief that he meant to say that the pretensions of the French as reall are to be pressed into service. It will not gards their treaty rights shall have to be respected. It would be a good thing for Newfourdland were it part and parcel of the Dominion, but Canada will prefer to see the people of Canada have had enough of that difficulty with France settled before incor-

The French Language.

As we predicted at the time, Mr. D.lton McCarthy's attack on the French language has only served to intensify the truscity with which the French Canadian people, all ever the country, cling to it. That attack has given rise to a study of the progress of the French language in Canada, since the days of the Conquest. The whole French press has taken up the subject with great vigor, but the most successful and indefat!gable of all those engaged in the campaign is, certainly, Mr. Joseph Tasié, the distinguished editor of La Minerre In a series of articles he has shown how the language has flourished amid many difficulties. The latest addition to his researches is a remarkable debate that took place in the Canadian Parliament in 1841, on the question of increasing the salary of the French translator. It will be remembered, that it was only four years afterwards that the French language was made official, but, as Mr. Tasté shows, even prier to the change In the law which placed French on a par with English, in the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the office of efficial translator existed, and when the Hen. Geerge Moffatt. M.P.P., during the debate above referred to, suggested that the office might well be abellshed, the Hen. T. C Aylwin, aftewards a judge of the Queen's Banch, a man of remarkable talents, was amongst those who stood up most manfolly for the maintenance of the rights of the French minority.

Prohibition.

During the past week this city has been the meeting place of two great organizations connected with the prehibition movement. The Reyal Templars, a secret order, having its Grands and Great Grands, etc., as is usually the case with such bedies, and the Daminion Alliance, whose efforts in the past are well known to our readers. It is difficult for anyone to understand the necessity of the secrecy element in any organization for the shipment of Canadian goods in bond, has purpose of prometing temperance amongst been centradicted efficially by the Washing. | the people, and we apprehend no great good can be derived from the methods of self-dubbed Kuights. However, if the members of the erganization will only practice total abstinence themselves they may be fergiven the vanity that causes sunfriendly people," still they are a very them to dook themselves out in fantactio As to miracles and the sancity of certain represent and protect the interests of bondshrend" business people when their own costumes and dub one another with not less persons of former days, why the Witness has holders and shareholders in railways falling a mystery. It appears it has come to light and left in a sail boat for Hare island

fantastic titles. The Dominion Alliance dealt, as usual, with the subject of prohibition. Many speeches were made, but nothing new was advanced, and it was determined that the subject should be again brought before the Dominion Parliament. Everyone admits and depleres the ravages of intemperance, and devently prays that the total abstinence cause may make rapid headway amenget all classes of the people. Faw believe that prohibition can be carried, and fewer still that, If carried, it would be productive of the results anticipated and heped for by its advecates. The Cathelic Church gave its blessing to the effects of Father Matthew, and in almost every parish there is a body of teetotyliers enrelied in the ranks of temperance erganizations doing good and effective work for the noble cause. Our own temperance convention in the District of Montreal has declared emphatically in favor of a restricted license system, strict police surveillance, a therough analysis of liquors sold in all places of public entertainment; but whilst imposing on its own members the obligation of tetal abstinence it has not hesitated to prensunce the opinion that prohibition is not the ramedy for the evil. The Prohibitionists will not make common cause with these who are just as sincere as themselves, to say the least. They must have prohibition pure and simple. These people seem to forget that no great measure can be effectively carried at one leap. Whatever defects our liquer laws present they have many good leatures, and if those whe proclaim tremselves the advanced advocates of temperance would only exert their influence to have the present laws respected or carried into full force and effect they would de more for the cause of total abstinence than they can possibly hope for were they to meet in selemn convention from this until doomsday. What earthly use is there of talking about prehibitory laws when the public sentiment has not been educated up to the point of enforcing the restrictive enschments that are now en our statute beeks. If we cannot enforce the Sunday etservance law; if the public winks at its viciation, if the early closing laws be epenly offended against, if no one will take the trouble to ledge an information against those who sell without license; may, if it be considered anything but an honerable act to do so, and if none but a few abandened creatures can be produced to act as infermants, where, we ask, is the public sentiment that would enable the authorities to carry est prohibitory legislation were it enacted

Rome.

There is no doubt but that a large number of his quitting Rome, owing to the conduct of the Italian authorities. For some time past little has been said on the subject of the Pope's intention of quitting the Elernal City, but the question is again being ravived. Nothing but the pecuniary less that would be eccasioned by such departure keeps the Italian government in check. Were it ne: that the wretched clique that now has control of the city thoroughly understands how much would be lest were His Hel ness to What, we would ask, must the effect of these seek an asylum elsewhers, even the semblance of protection now afforded him would be withdrawn. Bad as things may be, and no doubt are, we do not believe that the Holy Father will consent to leave the Vatican. The latest report on the subject emanates from the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who says:

In consequence of the fierce paraecution of the Church, which is the policy of Crispi, the Pope will soon issue a manifesto to the Roman Catholics throughout the world, giving his intention of leaving Rome together with his court and all his adherence. From a practical point of view this means ruin to Rome, for with the pontiff will go the cardinals, the prelates and a vast number of persons who annually come to Rome as pilgrims. In fact, commercial ruin stares the innkeapers and shopksepers in the face. Still it is impossible for any which is Christian even now to live in Rome, which is haddwarters of athelem and iast becoming the headquarters of athelem and free thought. The shop windows are full of mocking caricatures of the Deity, license is allowed for blasphemy, and its indecency has never been surpassed in history, even during the French year of 1793.

An Outraged Protestant.

The Mentreel Witness, that ardent chemplon of everything that is ultra-Protestant, has fallen under the lash of one of its admirars because—lat it not be whispered in Gath-of its "Romanizing" tendencies! It is true, of course, as the proverbial saying rune, that extremes meet, and it is quite probable that even the Witness if it was in a position where a little argument and a little demonstration could reach it would case to be the unreasoning enemy of the Church, and on the contrary become its sorrewing and dutiful child. Here is the paragraph which has filled the soul of the Wilness reader, who signs himself "Protestant," with anger and

"Who will be the next Pope is the question which fills the upper regions of the church to-day with countless auxieties, with unboly ambitions, and with still more unholy intrigues. We beg to nominate the Canadian Cardinal. It was the Witness which was the first to propose, and which continued repeatedly to demand a Cardinal's hat for the Archbishop of Quebec until that recognition of the exceptional faithfulness of the Canadian Church was tardily granted; why should we deepair in proposing the selection of a Canadian Pope."

"Why," demands 'Pretestant,' is the Witness so much interested in this matter of the Pepe's successor? Why should the Witness, the arch enemy of Jesuits, Popes and Pepery, appear in the character of advocate and nominator of either a Canadian er any other person to fill the Pepe's chair?" "Protestant" enght to remember that the Wilness has always been even more authorita. tive in ecclesissical matters than His Hell. ness himself. It has sesumed to deolds questions off band which would cause the mest grave deliberation in Cathelic circles.

usually decided the whole question with a inte difficulties, of which, I am serry to say, stroke of the pen. It has not even thought it necessary to hear the arguments of the gentleman which another city paper, getting evidently mixed up in connection with a promotor fidei, the other day described as " a high efficial at the Vations called the Devil's Advecats." So why should not the noted champion of ultra Protestantism deolde who would be the best for the position and neminate the next Pope! We must confess that its choice does credit to its patrictism, but we question whether the conclave would be much influenced by the Witness' nemination-just at present. But there is no telling what charges may come about.

Dangerous Tactics. The annoancement at the proregation of the Imperial Parliament, that the Newfoundland fishery dispute is still eccupying the attention of the Government, shows that unfortunately the matter is not yet settled. A few days ago hopes were raised by the assurance Sir James Ferguson gave Mr. Samuel Smith in the House of Commons, that he hoped to be able to make a statement as to the negotiations with France respecting Madagascar. It was anticipated that there was some mutual cancessions in connection with Madagascar and Newfoundland about to be made which would settle the difficulty. But those hopes do not seem to have been realized. It may be, as stated in certain Parisian papers, that the French are determined to use the issue as a possible set-off to the Bri. tish eccupation of Egypt. But, if this be se, the disputa is very far from a settlement, and will have to be adjusted in some other way. Britain is in Egypt apparently to stay. Meantime there is a large section of the Newfoundlanders themselves, sided by a press which seems to be laspired by a spilt almost unaccount at le, unless an unpleasant assumption is permitted, who seem to be doing their best to prevent any satisfactory settlement being arrived at. The two party issues and local faction fighting are of course underetood, but having perm't ed the question to go entside of the island and into the arena of diplomacy, both factions, if they are sincere in their pretensions, should leave the diplomatists alone. As matters stand, there are some evilly disposed persons who seem to be deliberately trying to block the way to a settlement. Referring to these misobevious tactics, the Canadian Gazette says :

" But this petty malignity in the treatment of political opponents is by no means confined to one party. If permeates the whole political to one party. life of Newfoundland. As we know, Sir William Whiteway and his cellesgues, now in Loudon, are engaged in negotiations of the most difficult character. So delicate are they that the leaders of the Opposition in the House of Commons, though they feel, in comm n with many unofficial Ministerialists, a keen interest in the progress of affairs and a determination to might make use of the question to advance their own party interests, yet refrain from pusting any questions or taking any steps which would in the smallest degree embarrass Her Majesty's Ministers. How different the state of things in Newfoundland! Morning after morning in the local press choice reference are made, upon the basis of any wild rumour, to the "treachery" and "cowardice" of the Newfoundland Pre mier, while insulting suggestions of an ulterior and similar effasions upon the public here and

But there is weree than that and a St. John paper indulges in the following :

Ancher, Newfoundlanders, in every harbour upon the "French Shore" if you wish to; fish upon every ground that is convenient for you land and dry your fish upon every part of the so-called "French Shore" if it be desirable; and if any Frenchman interfere with you, throw him into the sea, or lay him out upon the land. Do not interfere with the French if they do not interfere with you; les them also fish and dry berever they please if they are on the ground before you ; treat them in all respects as you would any of your neighbours, for it will not be wise for you to be the first off-nder; but if they offend, strike, and strike hard !

Such a line of conquet as this must effect. ually prevent any friendly estilement of a difficult question. It would appear that some are not over anxious to see it settled. however brave may be their words.

BOOK NOTICES.

LES BOURGEOIS DE LA COMPAGNIE DU NOBD Ouser, by the Hon. L. R. Masson. Que bec: A. Coté & Co.

The first series of this work was noticed some time ago in these columns. The present volume is not less a valuable contribution to the history of the "great lone land" than its predecessor, nor less creditable to the distinguished author The book contains in all uine documents. have first a biographical sketch of Mr. John McDonald of Garth, a member of the North West Company from 1791 to 1816 This gentleman, whose name survives in many quarters, died in Glengarry, leaving several children. The notes published were prepared, we are told, in 1859, in consequence of a request made by Bellefeuille McDonald, and give pleasing description of life among the company's servants at the time of Mr. McDonald's piourn in the North-West. A series of letters from Mr. James Keisn to Mr. Roderick Maskenzie, written between 1807 and 1817, are exceedingly interesting, and the same may be said of Johnston's account of Lake Superior, based on notes made during the voyage in 1792. The journal of Mr. James McKenzie casta light on the King's Posts, Anticosti and the North Shore of the St. Lawrence. A paragraph in it shows that, in his day, some peculiar ideal prevailed as to the size of Lake Mistassini rrors which have only lately been corrected by Mr. Low's survey, and which in spite of this are still persisted in by some generally well informed persons. The book is a most valuable historical record. It is admirably printed.

RECEIVED HIS FLEETING IDEAL; THE VOYAGE OF THE ABK; MRS. PABTINGTON'S GRIP SACK. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co.

Canadian Stocks.

All of a light and trivial character.

Mr. Joseph Price, formerly of Hamilton, is visting this country. In the course of conversation he said-" I arrived at New York on the steamer Mejestic on the 30th of July, and at once set about my mission. The Eoglish Association of American Bond and Shareholders, of which I am managing director, was formed under the snapices of the English ways, with the view of controlling the voting power of such holders, and especially to

there are sever l in Canada. At the present time we have the interests of three such reads represented in our association. The first of these is the Quebec Central. That has been theroughly reorganized with a vary strong body of directors. The line has been put into first class order, and with the aid of the Do-minion and local Legislatures we hope and expect to be able to complete an extension of the read to the Canadian Pacific railway's scort line, which will form a short direct route from the Maritime provinces and the New England states to the city of Quebec. and will, I think, be of great value to the province. The other two lines are unhappily net in such a good condition. One of these is the Caraquet railway, the interest on the bonds of which has gone by default, and the net results are sad to contemplate in view of the premises made in the prospectus. The Mentreal and Sorel is an elder story, 1 am going down over the read on Manday morning to see what the cendition of the line is like. There have been rumers of a proposal, through another organization, of extending the line to Point Levis. If this were dene it would form a shorter line than either of the existing routes by about thirty miles. But whether the traffic would be sufficient to support a third line is a great question." speke strictly in condemnation of "wild cat chemes" such as the Labrador line, and the "Direct Mest Co.," and said that, such under-takings did Canadian credit ne good.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Wanton Gutrages by the Armed Force Sent by the Pinkerton Firm-The Traffic Still Interrupted.

ALBANY, N.Y., August 16.-Trouble was expected all along the line of the Central road within the city limits owing to the fact that the Pinkerson men were all known to be armed. These expectations were in part (ulfilled. Nearly all the Pinkerton men were to-day withdrawn from duty, as their presence served to excite the throng of onlockers. The police took their places and it is owing to this no more casualties than the following are recorded :-Early this morning, as a freight train manned by Pinkerton men was passing through the north part of the city, several boys stoned the train. Two of the Pinkerton men fired into the crowd one of the balls passing through the ankle o John McCartby, aged 22, a moulder, standing near by. The police arrested Robert Tyler, James Patterson and Thomas O'Connor, three of the detectives. Edward Canary, a Pinkerton man, assaulted Christopher Lanoy with a club, and was taken into custody. Another Pinkerton man, named Charles Poulins, who was walking up the tracks at that point swinging a loaded gun and revolver, was arrested and jailed. The man, McCarthy, is in the hospital. The ball entered the leg just above the ankle and came out on the other side. The leaders in the strike say their men were not a party to the trouble. They say assemblies 10740 and 10854 have patrolled that locality since the strike began. When the new men quit work in the West Albany yards at 6 o'clock to night three gan. of them were approached by a committee re presenting the strikers who tried to persuade them to desert the railroad company. The mer refused and words ensued when a number of Pinkerton men who had been at supper appeared on the acene. One of them

DREW HIS REVOLVER to intimidate the committee, but he was ar rested before any trouble ensued. The crowd stoned the Pinkerton men, and James Haston of New York fired a revolver into the crowd wounding a small boy named Dwyer. He was attacked and badly used, the police ultimately recuing him. The police made Albany their headquarters and at inter vals after trains came down from West Albany passing the crossing on their way to New York About 3 e'click one of there train placed through the city, which the Pinkertons ear, was stoned, but the police say such was not the case. When the train reached Broadway via-duct the Pinkertons on the top of the train, carrying Winchesters, began to the into the crowd at that place. Four or five short were fired with ut provocation, and resulted in the injury of an innocent party. Mrs. Tros. Hogan as standing on her doorsteps near by when a shop struck her in the right thigh. The train went right on and the assembnts escaped. Mrs Higan was carried to her room where the ball was extracted and physicians say she will re-

Robert Pinkerton excused these outrage on the ground that his men had been streed. Chief of Police Willard states that if the Pink erson men had not been present there would have been little trouble as the local police could have done all necessary. He expects further trouble as long as the Pinkerton force remains. The brutal wantoness of these men seems to have been very great. They shooting unarmed and defanceless people right and left.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Trains arrived and

lefo the Grand Central depos to day on regular time. No freight was sparted out, but it is announced that freight will be received tomorrow at all the yards and regular freight trains started. Superintendent Voorbees, of the Central Hudson road, said this evening that any change that had occurred was for the better Trains were running regular on schedule time. While no freights have been moved from 65th street yard, the day had been spent in making up trains to be moved to morrow. Officials of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road. say no trouble is anneipated with their employees,

The "Polynesian" Arrives.

The Allan royal mail steamship Polynesian arrived at Montreal with 74 cabin, 76 inter mediate and 173 abeerage passengers. She had an excellent passage, fair weather being experienced all the way. Numerous icebergs, some of immense size, were observed from about 260 miles eat of Belle Isle to 20 miles west of Greenley island. Among her passengers were a party of about fitty English boys and girls from Cardinal Manning's Catholic orphange, in charge of several Sisters of Mercy and a priest. They will be distributed amongst tha farmers in the province of Quebec.

A Montreal Criminal.

Toe pelice authorities have received infornation that Gao. B. Stock, who is wanted in Montreal to answer sundry charges, has been lo sated in San Francisco, and a eps will I kely be taken for his extraústion. Seock has had rather a varied careor. He was fermerly a resident of Philadelphia, where he get into treuble and came to Canada. He was fer some time to the oil business in Toronto, but called and tang care a Montreal short select and sailed in the direction of Hare reached falled, and then came to Montreal about eight years ago. Here he met Mrs. Hoed, widow of Andrew Hood, a large scap manufacturer. Mrs. Hood was carrying on the extensive business left by her husband, and Stock proposed a parenership. The lady's friends advised her to have nothing to do with him, but finally he induced her to take him into partnership, and his oil business was amaigamated with the seap manufactory. The resal; was that in a shore walls the whole business cellapsed. Stack in the meantime having made a handsome pro-fit. In the investigation that followed forgery was discovered and Stock was alrested, but subsequently acquitted. Last fall he started a new concern, known as the proved a failure. An at achment was placed to accompany Mr. Hamilton back on the stock, and soon after Stock laft the country, and his whereabout have since been and left in a sail boat for Hara island. stockhellers in American and Canadian rail- | Swock O.I and Grease Company, but this also

that he was leading a rather curious l'fe while in Montreal. When he came to Montreal he was accompanied by a lady, who was under-stood to be his wife, and he had a son, John J. Stock, who assisted him in his business concerns. I subsequently surned out, herever, that he was living with two other wemen, one at Oatrement, a suburb of Montreal, and another at St. Lambert; a small place across the river. According to advices received by the authorities, Stock, after his departure from Montreal, went to Ogdens. burg and thenes to Watertown, N.Y., where he started business with a we i-known citizen, bu; shortly afterwards eleped with the latter's wife. The couple went to Chicago and thence to San Francisco, where they have been located. Sinck is a man of would 48 years of age. He is charged with swindling quite a number of business men nere, and It is likely that preceedings will be taken to secure extradilipp.

Canadian Trade. At the quarterly meeting of the Toronte

Board of Trade the president Mr. Turner, among other things, reported that negotiations relative to bring catila trade shipments to Quebec were at a standatill, shippers at Mountai having been silered larger and better accommedation there, and having consequently, postponed considering the advisabi. lity of shipping on the turenth Quebro, theur recognizing the superior facilities of the barb. fer the trade. The question of grain elevators and stores on the new docks there also came up, and was again discussed, it being generally agreed that there was no hope of securing any important share of the Western trade until the Deminien Government removed the incubus ef the million dollar bends on the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Mentreal and Quebec, which was preventing the Company from developing its trade in this direction in this connection. The President reported that Sir John Macdonald had stated that nothing could be dene in the matter until next session. In the meantime a suggestion to send a deputation of members of the Beard and Harbor Commission to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapelis and other western onles to set ferth the advantages of the port of Quebec for grain ship. ments to millers, the Board of Trade and others interested was favorably entertained. Mr. Dobell stating that something would have to be done as the lumber trade was rapicl; leaving Quebec and some substitute would have to be found for it.

New Appointments.

The Hon. Mr. Robidoux has been appointed Attorney General of the Province in place of Mr. Turcotte, who is made Prothonotary of the Montreal Court House. Mr. C Langelier becomes Provincial Secretary, Mr. Fitzpatrick will be sworn in a few days.

A Suicide.

WINDSOR, Ont., August 18 .- Elijan J. Zimmerman, a barber employed at the Davenport hotel, committed suicide this morning by taking landanum. He was a single man and had relatives in Springfield, Ohio. On the body was found a sheet of paper on which was the fol-lowing:—"I am tired of life and to erjey my self seems impossible."

A Mysterieus Drowning.

OTTAWA, Aug 18 .- At noon to-day another mysterious drowning accident came to light when the remains of Elzear Danteuil, of the patent branch of the department of agriculture. were found flusting in the canal basin. The steamer Harry Bate had been moored at the wnarf since yesterday and when she steamed out on her trip at noon the body came to the surface and was at once noticed by a number of bystanders and brought ashore. Some onte were noticed on the head but as deceased was of a quite disposition and had no enemies, it is generally believed that his drowning was acci dental. In his pockets were \$2.50 and a gold watch. He was about 47 years of age. Deceased, who was unmarried, was born in Quebec, where his parents now reside. He had been in the service twenty-six years and leaves two brothers. Nothers Dauteuil, of the post office department, and another, a lawyer, at Chicontims.

An Immigration Scheme.

OTTAWA, August 18 .- The Hon Mrs. Joyce or Winchester, Eug., vice-president of the United British Woman's Emgration association, along with her son, Rev. Mr. Joyce, is now in the city and had an interview with Mr. Small. secretary of agriculture, this afternoon on end gration matters. Last ression of Parsiament a sub-committee on agriculture and colonization was appointed to consider certain proposals for sending emigrants from Great Britain to Canada. Among the proposition submitted to the committee was one from Mrs. Javce. which appeared to be so satisfactory to the committee since its effective working depended upon local rather than departmental effort, that with other proposale and communications it was sent to the executive of every municipality in the Dominion for approval. The association pro-Dominion for approval, The association propose to advance the full amount of the passage money to emigrants they select to fill th offered, and they rely upon the good faith and written assent of emigrant to repay the amounts loaned. It is, therefore, evident that they will select honest and industrious people only, and whose previous character will justify the belief that they will fulfill their engagements, the employer in Cauada being merely asked to retain the money in accordance with the writter assent and agreement of the employee, and remis to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. No guarantee is asked either from the local committee or the employer, nor is any pecuniary responsibility undertaken by either. Application is first made on the part of the emigrant to the United British Women's Emigration Association, fer the loan and the agreement afterwards made it to be re signed as the ports of Montres! or Quebec in the presence of the immigration officer.
All disputes are to be referred to the Minister of Agriculture for arbitration and his decision will be final. H. n. Mrs. Joyce intends going through the Pac fic coast. It should be men-tioned that the Dominion Government endorse the views of the sub-committee, and is prepared Joyce, who will establish local committees during her western trip.

A Remarkable Adventure.

Island, opposite River du Long. They reached the island shorely after high tide on Saturday afternoon and ran in very close to the shore. Consequently, when they empirked some time later and endeavored to return to Caconna, they found their boat well grounded with a failing tide of several hours to face. It became parent to the young centlemen in time that there was nothing for them but to remain all night on the island. They did not even know that there was any human habitation on the island it appears that there is a farm house there, but the island is, however, ninc miles from end to end. Afr. Hamilton, knowing that the friends of all the party would be extremely anxious in regard to their salety, started off in a small boat to reach the shore and after some hours of hard pulling succeeded in reaching the mainland. Early yesterday morning friends