

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 34.

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

ALBION HOTEL,
St. Paul-st., MONTREAL.
MR. DECKER would say that having resumed the management of the ALBION HOTEL, he hopes by personal attention to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last 12 years.
30th March, 1868. L. W. DECKER.

HALIFAX HOTEL,
HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.
THIS Hotel is the largest and most commodious in the city of Halifax, and being centrally situated will be found most convenient for business men and tourists.
HENRY HESSLEIN, Proprietor.
Halifax, 12th August.

DOMINION HOTEL,
GUELPH.
JOHN BUNYAN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has leased the above Hotel, in the BRICK HOUSE, MACDONNELL-ST., a few doors above Highbotham's Drug Store, and immediately opposite Messrs. Sharpe's Bookstore. There is a good stable attached to the house, with good and commodious stabling. Every attention will be paid to customers in order to secure their comfort and convenience. The best of cigars and cigars always kept at the bar. Good accommodations for Boarders on the week at reasonable rates.
Guelph, July 13th. dwly

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON, MASS.
The largest first-class Hotel in New England, offers to Tourists, Families and the travelling public, accommodations and conveniences superior to any other hotel in the city. During the past season additions have been made of numerous suits of apartments, with bathing rooms, water closets, &c. attached; one of Tutin's magnificent passenger elevators, the best ever constructed, conveys guests to the upper story of the house in one minute; the Public Rooms for ladies and gentlemen are elegantly furnished, and the entire house is carpeted, and the entire house thoroughly replenished and furnished, making it in all its appointments, equal to any hotel in the country. Telegraph Office, Billiard Room and Cafe on the first floor.
Aug 18 do 6m LEWIS RICE & SON, Prop'rs

CANADA HOUSE,
CALEBONTA SPRINGS,
Near L'Original, on the Ottawa, County of Prescott, Ontario.—By A. M. F. GIANELLI
THIS elegant and fashionable first-class Hotel, with accommodation of a superior order for over two hundred persons, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June next. The House is fitted up in the first style, and is replete with every necessary demanded by modern ideas of comfort and convenience. The Halls and Lobbies are spacious, and newly furnished in a handsome manner. The Hot and Cold Baths are very numerous, in a wing specially arranged for them, and constantly supplied with the Mineral Waters from the Springs, by costly steam pumping engines. To meet the requirements of all, without interfering with the repose of any, the arrangements for in-door amusements are confined to a separate building, specially erected for the purpose, containing a spacious Bill Room, Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, and other requirements. The Saline, White Sulphur, and Gas Springs are but fifty yards from the house.
For further information, please address
A. M. F. GIANELLI, Proprietor, Montreal
Montreal, 30th April dw6m

SPECIAL ATTENTION.
The Highest Market Price paid for
Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Calfskins, and
Wool Pickings,
At No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street,
Guelph, July 28 dw D. MOLTON.

BILLIARD HALL!
Adjoining Coulson's Hotel,
GUELPH, ONT.
Four New Pheon Standard American tables.
W. O'CONNOR, Proprietor,
Guelph, June 24 do ly

How to Cool Off.
Gentlemen, come to the
DOMINION SALOON
If you like a FANCY DRINK of any kind, got up in first-class style.
Pilgrim's celebrated Plain Soda and Ginger Ale received daily from Hamilton.
Guelph July 18, 1867. dwly

FOR SALE.
SODA ASH—'Gambles'.
AUSTRIAN SODA—'Gambles', 'Widnes', 'Alkali Comp.', 'Garrett's'.
SAL. SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME.
PALM OIL.
W. T. BENSON,
37 St. Peter Street, Montreal
Montreal, 1st April, 1868 dw-6m

CASTLE GARDEN SALOON
MARKET SQUARE,
GUELPH, ONT.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has leased the above premises for a term of years, and has refitted it in a very superior and substantial manner, and hopes to share a portion of the patronage of the public.

THE BAR
will be supplied with the best
Wines, Liquors & Cigars
And the table with the delicacies of the season. In fact no expense will be spared to make it a first-class establishment.

LUNCHEON!
Every day from 1 to 3 o'clock.
OYSTERS AND GAME,
Etc. Dinner and Supper parties provided short notice, at reasonable charges.
JOHN MILLER, Proprietor.
Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whiteby
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Guelph, Jan. 29, 1868. do tf

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Brewers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims owing by the late firm, will be settled by Mr. Geo. Sleeman, and all notes and accounts due the firm must be paid to him.
Witness: JOHN SEEMAN, GEORGE SEEMAN
A. M. JACKSON,
Silver Creek Brewery,
Guelph, August 12, 1868. daw 1m

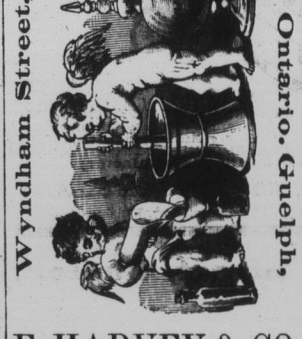
NOTICE.
MR. FRANCIS SMALL is no longer connected with the firm of Messrs. Gowdy & Stewart as their Agent in the lumbering business. All accounts due the said firm must be paid to them personally, as no other person is authorized after this date to receive money or grant receipts.
GOWDY & STEWART.
Guelph, 11th August, 1868. dwtf

GOOD
Pure CIDER VINEGAR
25 cents per gallon,
AT JOHN A. WOOD'S.
NEW AND OLD

FACTORY AND DAIRY CHEESE,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT JOHN A. WOOD'S.
Good Young Hyson Tea, 50c
Good Congou Tea, - - 50c
At John A. Wood's.

Fresh ROASTED JAVA COFFEE
At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

MEDICAL HALL!
Ontario, Guelph,
Wyndham Street.



E. HARVEY & CO.
DYE STUFFS!
THE Subscribers desire to draw attention to the largest and best assorted stock of Dye Stuffs ever imported into the Town of Guelph, including—
Logwood, Chip & Ext. Brazil Wood,
Camwood, Nic Wood,
Peach Wood, Hypemic Wood.
Madder & Madder Compound,
Indigo and Indigo Compound,
Flavine, Tin Crystals,
Red Sanders Wood,
Cochineal, Quercetion,
Alum, Copperas,
Blue Vitriol, &c. &c

Also, all the ANILINE DYES, by the ounce or quantity.
E. HARVEY & CO.,
Cor. Wyndham & Macdonnell-Sts. Guelph,
Guelph, August 17. daw tf

Special Notice
TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
E. CARROLL & CO.
BEG to notify that they are now receiving a large lot of NEW CROP
TEAS
which they intend to sell cheaper than any house in Guelph. Examine OUR PRICES and judge for yourselves.
Young Hyson per lb. 75c. worth \$1.00
Old Hyson " " 50 " 0.75
Gunpowder " " 87 1.00
Japan " " 62 0.75
Congou " " 50 " 0.62
Souchong " " 62 0.75
And all other Goods equally low at

No. 2, DAY'S BLOCK.
Guelph, August 12. daw tf
FRIEND,
WHERE can I get good, sound first-class
Bacon,
Hams and
Shoulders?
AT WILKINSON'S
He has the best in town. The sweet, cheapest and best assortment of
BRIAR ROOT AND
FANCY PIPES
IS AT
GEO. WILKINSON.
Guelph, August 3. daw tf

Evening Mercury.
OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET
FRIDAY EV'NG, AUGUST 28, 1868.

Local News.
A tavern on the townline between Wilmot and South Easthope was burglariously entered on the night of Tuesday, and ten dollars were taken from a room.
PICNIC.—A picnic in connection with the Scotch Church Sabbath School will take place on the 3rd prox. It has not yet been decided where it will be held.
The silver discount movement in Guelph was very weak and sickly on Tuesday last. The Signal did not expect it would survive the evening.
On Thursday last a little boy, aged about four years, son of Mr. John Ray, near Waterloo, fell off a load of wheat and was killed instantly by one of the wheels passing over his head.

A young man was accidentally wounded in the arm by the discharge of his comrade's gun while duck shooting at Belleville, on Saturday. The limb had to be amputated.
Mr. Wm. Scott, formerly of New Hamburg, but now in New Zealand, has sent back an order for a wagon to Mr. Mercer of his native village. It will be rather a costly article by the time that it arrives at its destination.
A petition is to be presented to the Normanby Council at its next meeting, asking for the withdrawal of the present by-law, and the submission of others offering aid to each road, to be voted upon at the same time.

The engine of a boiler used to drive a threshing machine, burst on a farm near Chatham, on Thursday last. The wisecrack who attended it had fastened down the safety valve. The boiler and engine were torn to fragments, and a number of men injured seriously, but none of them mortally.
WOODSTOCK AND THE FAIR MALD OF PERTH, being Nos. 21 and 22 of the cheap copyright edition of the Waverley Novels, by Messrs. A. & C. Black, of Edinburgh, are to be had at Day's bookstore, opposite the Market. Price only 15 cents per number, enabling a person to get a complete set of the Waverley for \$3.75. Who would be without them?

A celebrated author once wrote:—"A French woman will love her husband if he is witty or chivalrous; a German woman if he is constant and faithful; a Dutch woman if he does not disturb her ease and comfort too much; a Spanish woman if he wreaks terrible vengeance on those who fall under her ill-will; an Italian woman if he is dreamy and poetical; a Danish woman if he thinks her native country the brightest and happiest on earth; a Russian woman if he holds all westerners to be miserable barbarians; an English woman if he is of the nobility; and an American woman if he has plenty of money."

The proceedings of the annual Wesleyan Conference in England show that the great body of the Wesleyan ministers are opposed to any plan for re-entering into the English Church.
Garden thieves are busy now. Look out for them. They ought to be publicly scourged when caught. Parents are sometimes as much to blame as the thoughtless children, who are allowed to run about at all hours without check or hindrance. Our town constables ought to keep their eyes open.
How to make a rich jam—crowd twenty fashionably dressed ladies into one omnibus.
The reason that Nature will have her own way is that she is feminine.
A large number of barges at Kingston, are loading with bleached ashes for the American farmers.
Wm. Masecar, 70 years of age, and a resident of the township of Scotland, near Bradford, hanged himself on Wednesday last.
A man engaged at the New Asylum works in Toronto was killed on Thursday by a fall from a scaffold.
Mr. H. Cochrane, of Montreal, has imported a cow of the Duchess family, tribe of Bates, which will cost him the enormous sum of \$5,250 in gold, delivered at his farm, in the eastern townships.
ROBBERY AND LYING.—A despatch from Petrolia on Thursday says: A robbery and lying affair was committed here last night. George Putnam, hotel-keeper, about removing from here, was robbed of \$400 in his own house. Suspicion pointed to one Deighton, a butcher of this place, and his brother-in-law, they were arrested and searched, but no money discovered on their persons. Deighton was forcibly taken from the lockup by some of the citizens and conveyed to a derrick, where a confession of the theft was extracted from him, after having been suspended three times, once by the wrist and twice by the neck till life was almost extinct. The money was found as he directed.
An anti-Ritualistic meeting was held in Trinity Church, Montreal, on Tuesday night, at which resolutions were passed praying the Provincial Synod to take steps to suppress the practice complained of. The attendance was small.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.
The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in this town, has undergone a renovation which adds very materially to the beauty of the interior. It was comfortable previously, but elegance is combined with comfort now. On entering the edifice the most noticeable object is the frescoed ceiling. The work on this was done by Mr. Elliott, of Toronto, and will cost the congregation \$350. The colouring of the panels is a darkish blue, but the print has been laid on very lightly; the bars which cross from side to side are yellow, shaded with dark grey, that gradually fades into white. Much pure artistic taste and a full knowledge of the effect and laws of light and shade are easily discernible on the first glance at this highly finished ceiling. The cove, that is the curve formed by the ceiling with the walls, is painted dark blue, and on this coloring are laid flowers of gold. Three beams which brace the sidewalls were aforesaid visible about three inches below the plaster, but so skillfully has the frescoing been performed that the most acute observer, standing in the body of the church would fail to detect their presence. The centre piece proper, that is the large one in the middle of the ceiling is principally of plaster, ornamented outside the circumference with circles of variegated colours. But it is in the two smaller centre pieces, one on each side of the large one, that the painter made the chief exhibition of his power. There is no plaster about these, they are entirely formed of color, and yet such is the shading of the flower in the middle—the nucleus, as it might be called, round which a number of rings cluster to make up the figure—that it is difficult to believe the work to be the painter's without first having been the plasterer's, so much do the leaves appear to be raised, or rather inclined to fall, from the ceiling. All the other improvements have been made by Mr. D. Gouck, of this town. The seats have been painted a light oak colour, the pulpit and the partition which separates the organ room from the pews appropriated for the choir, of the same color, but much darker. The raised woodwork against the wall in rear of the pulpit is a splendid imitation of marble, and the walls themselves are painted stone color, and lines of light brown traversing them from top to bottom and from end to end form squares by their intersections. The floor of the porch, the stairs running up to the gallery and the spaces on each side of the carpet in the aisles have all been painted white, or rather it looks like very light drab. The basement has not been forgotten, but has come in for a fair share of the general renovation.

The Wesleyan Methodists here may pardonably indulge in a little self gratulation that they have got one of the best finished houses of worship, as far as the interior is concerned, to be found outside of the cities. We believe that the improvements are due almost, if not entirely, to the Trustees, and in no inconsiderable measure to the earnest energy of Mr. F. Prost. The entire cost of the work which has been done will, we understand, be in the neighborhood of \$1200. The Trustees express their entire satisfaction with the agreeable and efficient manner in which the contractors have carried out their agreements. The church will be re-opened on Sabbath first, the services being conducted both morning and evening by Rev. Dr. Nellis, of Victoria College. A collection will be taken up at the close of each service in aid of the trust fund.

Peaches are worth \$8 per bushel in Montreal.
How to make a rich jam—crowd twenty fashionably dressed ladies into one omnibus.
The reason that Nature will have her own way is that she is feminine.
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Rev. Mr. Wall's Lecture.
In accordance with previous announcement the Rev. Mr. Wall delivered a lecture for a charitable object in the Rev. Mr. Hogg's church last night. The audience was large and respectable. The proceedings were opened by praise and prayer, after which the pastor of the church in a few brief prefatory remarks introduced.
Rev. Mr. Wall, who said, that more than three years had elapsed since he had stood in the same place to advocate the cause of the poor. He then thought that that was the last occasion he should do so here, for he was about to return home to that land which a relentless war had devastated. He found the country wasted, churches destroyed and congregations dispersed, yet amid all this desolation he had a firm belief that the Lord would provide, and He has provided. The lecturer was allowed to enjoy his ministry untrammelled, he had in the goodness of Providence been allowed to revisit the scene where many friendships had been formed, and the warm greetings he had received had made compensation for much of the pain he had endured. A dear friend had requested him to speak to-night for a charitable object. Delicacy forbade him to enter into the particulars of the case, but it had no connection with his visit to the town, nor was it for anything beyond the limits of Guelph. In every community there will be those always who will be dependant on the benevolence of others. He would not despise those born to poverty, their case is not to be lightly cast aside, yet there are others that demand a greater outpouring of sympathy than these. He referred to the condition of those who had fallen from affluence to penury, and had to suffer in addition to physical wants the bitter remembrance of what they had once been. In the South there are not tens, nor hundreds, nor thousands, but hundreds of thousands who were cradled in the lap of luxury, now reduced to poverty and absolute want. Such cases are indeed sad. The lecturer enumerated some that had come under his own observation. Though the great struggle in the States had not been brought about in the manner he could have wished, though it had entailed such suffering and misery, one great result had been achieved—slavery had been abolished, and he rejoiced. Had all been of his mind the negroes would have been emancipated in another way. He never loved slavery, he never said that he did, but he believed that the time had not come for giving the negroes their liberty in the manner in which they got it. They know no more than children how to use their liberty, and although he was acquainted with some respectable colored men, by far the greater number of them turn their freedom to evil account. To the honor of the North be it spoken that they have contributed to the wants of their countrymen most liberally, and not a month passes without relief being sent. But we need not go so far to look for cases deserving of charity; we have them in our midst. They may be the result of improvidence or vice, or they may arise from neither, but from unavoidable misfortune. They require that the broad hand of charity should be opened, and that the spirit of benevolence should prevail. This world is one of change, and no one can tell how soon he may be reduced to a condition similar to that of those in whose behalf they were asked to contribute. The lecturer concluded with a strong special appeal, and hoped that when he returned home his heart would be cheered by the recollection that he had been in some degree instrumental in procuring assistance for a family in distress.
After a psalm had been sung a collection was taken up, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

MASONIC EXCURSION.—About four hundred of the Toronto brethren of the "mystic tie" paid Hamilton a visit on Thursday. They were accompanied by the Band of the Tenth Royals. At the wharf they were met by a large representation from the various Masonic Lodges of Hamilton, headed by the City Band. Lunch had been prepared by Brother Geo. Lee, and after the guests had assembled round the board an address to the Toronto Lodges was read and presented by the R. G. W. Secretary, Brother T. B. Harris. The address was duly responded to by Right Worshipful Brother M. H. Spencer, Dep'y District Master, Toronto. After lunch speeches were made and patriotic toasts and reciprocal cheers given by the brethren of both cities, and at half-past twelve the guests, with their ladies, were conveyed to the residences of their friends and brethren in various parts of the city.
In the afternoon the visitors and many others sought the beautiful grounds connected with Dundurn Castle, where they continued to enjoy themselves until evening.

DARING BURGLARY.—On Monday night last, Messrs. Clarke & Langley's woollen factory, at Bullock's Corners, was broken into by some parties unknown, and a quantity of manufactured goods, amounting to between \$100 and \$150, carried off.
On Monday fortnight an action was brought at the Bloomington County Court by a domestic servant, for compensation for being discharged without notice. Her master pleaded that after the family had been served for some time with weak tea the woman was watched, and it was found that she poured out the first brew into a jug for herself, and then watched the remainder, and took it up stairs.
When taxed with the offence she was abusive, and was at once dismissed.—His Honor gave judgment for the master.

BY TELEGRAPH
Despatches to the Evening Mercury
(BY CABLE AND STEAMER.)
London, Aug. 27.—A quantity of hay sent to Liverpool market from New York by the steamer *Nebraska*, brought at auction from ninety to one hundred shillings per ton. English hay, same quality brings about two hundred shillings per ton.
Constantinople, Aug. 27.—Admiral Faragut gave a grand banquet yesterday on board his flag-ship the *Franklin*, to the members of the Turkish Ministry and the Ambassadors of the foreign powers at Constantinople.
Lisbon, 27th.—In the Chamber of Peers to-day a bill for raising a loan of nineteen million francs was passed. The Chamber has also voted a supply of 500,000 francs for the fortification of the city of Lisbon.
Turin, 27th.—The Prime Minister, Gen. Menabrea, has arrived at Nice.
Paris, 27th.—The Emperor will visit the camp at Chalons on the 22nd of September. The sale of the *Figaro* newspaper in the streets of Paris has been prohibited.
Copenhagen, 27th.—The Danish Government has decided against the adoption of the decimal system of coinage in the national mints.
Pesth, 27th.—Advices from Rostchuz report that the insurrectionary bands have again made their appearance in Bulgaria, and several contests have taken place between the Turkish troops and the insurgents. The result is as yet unknown.
London, 27th.—Despatches from Rome state that the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Manning, the eminent Roman Catholic divine and Archbishop of London, is to be made a Cardinal. It is also reported that Monsiegnor Joseph Berardi will soon relieve Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State and President of the Papal Ministry.

American Despatches.
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 27.—Most of the white U. S. troops are being removed from the State, and one or more regiments of colored troops are being concentrated.
New York, Aug. 28.—*Herald's* White Sulphur Springs special says, Gen. Rosecrans yesterday addressed a letter to Gen. Lee, in which he expressed his view of the present condition of affairs in the country, and the necessity for a speedy restoration of good feeling between the men of the North and South, and asking him to give a written expression of his views as to the best way by which the era of good feeling between the sections could be restored. Gen. Lee replied, in the manner he could have wished, though it had entailed such suffering and misery, one great result had been achieved—slavery had been abolished, and he rejoiced. Had all been of his mind the negroes would have been emancipated in another way. He never loved slavery, he never said that he did, but he believed that the time had not come for giving the negroes their liberty in the manner in which they got it. They know no more than children how to use their liberty, and although he was acquainted with some respectable colored men, by far the greater number of them turn their freedom to evil account. To the honor of the North be it spoken that they have contributed to the wants of their countrymen most liberally, and not a month passes without relief being sent. But we need not go so far to look for cases deserving of charity; we have them in our midst. They may be the result of improvidence or vice, or they may arise from neither, but from unavoidable misfortune. They require that the broad hand of charity should be opened, and that the spirit of benevolence should prevail. This world is one of change, and no one can tell how soon he may be reduced to a condition similar to that of those in whose behalf they were asked to contribute. The lecturer concluded with a strong special appeal, and hoped that when he returned home his heart would be cheered by the recollection that he had been in some degree instrumental in procuring assistance for a family in distress.
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ENGLAND AND EGYPT.
The following extract is from the New York *Herald*. Coming from a paper which generally abuses Britain, especially because of her love of conquest, the article is rather suggestive:—
All our recent news, full and satisfactory as it has been, only confirms us in the opinion which we have again and again advanced, that the cause of Egypt is hopeless, unless transferred from the hands of its present rulers into the hands of the English—the only modern power that fully understands the principles of colonial government. Mr. Disraeli has said that England is now less a European than an Asiatic power. A little more reflection would have enabled Mr. Disraeli to give England her true place by calling her a cosmopolitan power. Her possessions are everywhere—in India, in Africa, in Australia, in the West Indies, in North and South America,—wherever, in fact, the light of heaven falls. It is not to be denied that the Suez canal, so far as it has gone, reflects the highest credit on the enterprise of France. By means of this canal France has made Egypt her debtor to the extent of many millions of pounds sterling. It is, as it was intended to be, a magnificent offset to the great Central Railroad and the telegraph system, both of which are the result of English enterprise, and to a large extent even now under British control. The railroad and telegraph systems have long been a success. The Suez canal is as yet only an expensive but doubtful enterprise. It may succeed, but it may not. If it does not succeed England will be still more a gainer, and the pecuniary blunder in Egypt will be a more serious blow to the prestige of Napoleon than the pecuniary blunder in Mexico. The twenty million dollar loan for the Suez canal, sanctioned by the French Chambers, may yet prove a bigger sorrow for France than the now famous junket bonds.
Our plan gets over all these difficulties. England is rich. She needs Egypt. It is the thing for which she has been watching and waiting for several generations. Long before the first Napoleon made the oft-quoted statement that the European power which held Egypt was necessarily mistress of India, English

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All our recent news, full and satisfactory as it has been, only confirms us in the opinion which we have again and again advanced, that the cause of Egypt is hopeless, unless transferred from the hands of its present rulers into the hands of the English—the only modern power that fully understands the principles of colonial government. Mr. Disraeli has said that England is now less a European than an Asiatic power. A little more reflection would have enabled Mr. Disraeli to give England her true place by calling her a cosmopolitan power. Her possessions are everywhere—in India, in Africa, in Australia, in the West Indies, in North and South America,—wherever, in fact, the light of heaven falls. It is not to be denied that the Suez canal, so far as it has gone, reflects the highest credit on the enterprise of France. By means of this canal France has made Egypt her debtor to the extent of many millions of pounds sterling. It is, as it was intended to be, a magnificent offset to the great Central Railroad and the telegraph system, both of which are the result of English enterprise, and to a large extent even now under British control. The railroad and telegraph systems have long been a success. The Suez canal is as yet only an expensive but doubtful enterprise. It may succeed, but it may not. If it does not succeed England will be still more a gainer, and the pecuniary blunder in Egypt will be a more serious blow to the prestige of Napoleon than the pecuniary blunder in Mexico. The twenty million dollar loan for the Suez canal, sanctioned by the French Chambers, may yet prove a bigger sorrow for France than the now famous junket bonds.
Our plan gets over all these difficulties. England is rich. She needs Egypt. It is the thing for which she has been watching and waiting for several generations. Long before the first Napoleon made the oft-quoted statement that the European power which held Egypt was necessarily mistress of India, English

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