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Monday Morning August 3, 1885.

A Great Opportunity for the Young Liberals.

The approaching convention of young liberals from all the provinces...

It is almost like looking for the impossible to expect that the party...

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to be used by downright robbers, who plundered the public and him too.

But Grant will live in history as a great general, the contemporary of Napoleon...

It may be true enough that the campaign of the American civil war were not fought...

in the manner of Macdonough or Napoleon...

But the main point has been made...

Grant fought his battles as they had to be fought under American conditions...

The conditions of war which now obtain, or did obtain, on the Rhine and the Danube...

do not obtain on the Potomac and the Mississippi. The truth of the matter is that in conducting an American war...

Grant and other generals had to use American methods, be the same good or bad. To recur to Washington's motto...

Excelsior!—the result proves the rule—the success of Grant's generalship...

proves that he was a general. What was it that chiefly helped him to victory?

The true answer is probably this—that he excelled all other northern generals in dividing the intentions of the enemy in the field...

In this way he had a gift of "guessing" equal to the most fabulous Yankee. He had been at West Point, he had been among Southern military men, and he knew their ways and works to a dot...

He knew what they were going to do, even before they were quite sure of it themselves. Other northern generals had with disaster in great part because they had not his gift of interpreting the motions of the southern generals, and seeing through their designs. But this Grant was able to do like a book—he read them right through, and so won the fight. This will probably go upon record as General Grant's strong point in the conduct of the war.

That Riel should have been found guilty was only what was to have been expected. There was never any reason to expect anything else. A great many people laugh at the idea of his being hanged, and a few think that we can afford to spare the wretch's life. The government will certainly be vigorously importuned for a commutation, and the example of our republican neighbors will be cited as a good precedent. We incline to the opinion of those who hold that Riel should be hanged, and that his life in case to settle him to consideration, but great offences often go unpunished.

Literary centralization. Frechette, the French-Canadian poet, sails shortly for Paris to bring out a new work. This will afford occasion for a repetition of those remarks concerning the propriety of going abroad for printing which attended the publication of Mr. James Best's book on oligarchy...

The reason for doing this is not merely that book-work can be better done more cheaply done in London or Paris than in Toronto or Montreal. It is a palpable fact that a book published in Canada is likely to fall flat, irrespective of any merit that it may possess. The critics and reviewers of the literary world confine their attention to the great publishing centers, and seldom take the trouble to enquire whether anything good can come out of Nazareth or not. The effects of literary centralization are well illustrated in the case of Edinburgh, which was not many years ago the birthplace of much literary thought and the chosen battle ground of the giants of criticism. London has so overshadowed the Scottish capital that the latter has become merely a university town, whose only literary diversions consist in the acrid controversies of narrow-minded theologians.

What Canadian authors go abroad for publishers and audiences they do so in obedience to the law of centralization. Those who have been asserting that French language is alien to Canada will find little to sustain their theory in the fact that our greatest poet writes in French and publishes in Paris. Those who are ignorant of French may deplore its existence here, but it is folly to propose to erase the names of Cartier and Champlain from our historical works. The best way to save the language difficultly won for both races to learn both languages. They would both be the richer, mentally, after doing so.

The Hatter of the 65th Battalion. From "The Hatter," Quebec, July 28. Mr. Bunting of the Mail came to Montreal a few days ago to consult with the lawyer of Sheppard, the insurer of the 65th Battalion. The intervention of the doctor of the principal conservative organ of Ontario in such a case indicates the relations between the editor of the News and the proprietors of the Mail.

What "Puffed Her Through." The Hamilton Times achieves a remarkable misunderstanding of what England's position was at the close of the war with Napoleon. "England," says our contemporary, "was away down in the trough at the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, but she took a rest from foreign meddling and the industry of her people pulled her through." No doubt it did, but why does not the Times tell the rest of the story? Let us supply what is lacking: The end of the wars found manufacturers of all kinds flourishing in England, but on the continent almost utterly stamped out by the iron hoof. When business began to return into peaceful channels, England had the capital, the labor and the machinery necessary for supplying whatever goods were wanted. But on the continent capital had largely disappeared, machinery and buildings had been destroyed and many skilled workers had disappeared in the wars. In most important classes of goods England had the market nearly all to herself for a period of twenty-five or thirty years, or say till about the beginning of Victoria's reign. She had virtually a monopoly, and she was on a very large scale; and it was this, no less than the industry of her people, that pulled her through.

Life appears to be about as unalike upon the prairies of the Northwest now as it was before the suppression of the rebellion. The manners of eight whites in the Cypress hills is a painful reminder that the ill

effects of war arrive its devious battles. An Indian who has once tasted blood, like a dog that has once tasted man's blood, is never more to be trusted. It is about time for the mounted police to rehabilitate themselves in public estimation by hunting down and exterminating marauding murderers guilty of such crimes.

Gen. Lord must be something more than human if he does not experience some slight feeling of envy, or at least of anger, when he contemplates Gen. Middleton's winnings in Canada. Middleton will take away from this country a well-filled purse, a major-general's commission and a goodly allowance of that notoriety which is akin to fame. Lord will have nothing better than the citizen of most of our citizens and citizen soldiers. Thus where one man fails it is not always possible to say.

The Ontario government is no longer afraid of French domination. At least such is the natural inference from the fact that Mr. Pardee has had distributed in Quebec a large number of bills printed exclusively in French, offering liberal inducements to Jean Baptiste to colonize the Nipissing region. One of the townships which it is proposed to Frenchify is called after McKim's Where are the poles?

Scott's act of robbery must be a profitable business. Anley Gray arrived in Canada Saturday last, and he was able to scatter twenty dollar bills around the streets of Buffalo. Such adventures from the other side have filled their purses easily here of late.

After the Winnipeg Times had fought the battles of the Manitoba for its people, they deserted it and set up the Manitoba as a rival. As a consequence, the sheriff has read an official funeral sermon over the remains of the Times. Such is the gratitude of politicians.

Happy is the newspaper which is not an organ, and which puts not its trust in politicians.

Who Will Deliver Ontario? Editor World: People in Ontario are beginning to feel that the first need of the country is a political leader who will form a party to deliver the country from the rule of French Romanism. Ontario can keep Romanism in its proper place if left alone, but when the influence of Quebec is added our difficulties are increased. The wealth of this Dominion comes from the province of Ontario, the power belongs to Ontario. Yet as a matter of fact our money is taken from us to bolster up Romanism in Quebec, to replace what the Romanists have squandered on their churches and missions. As the result of this the Roman Catholic vote some millions have been given to the province of Quebec to save them for the time from bankruptcy—but Ontario pays the bill. It is time to submit to the people a question: Do you wish to submit to this? One encouragement follows another.

What could have been a more unjust interference with a bill made with the school law by Mr. Ross. By the amended act it is provided that a Romanist shall be appointed on the high school board, and that the people have a representative placed there who could not be elected? What a tremendous power is thus conferred on the Church of England man and a Presbyterian would be placed there in despite of the will of the people.

It is a full and complete right who is at the bottom of the prison investigation. The warden is a Presbyterian. The Romanists want a Romanist, and Dr. Lynch wants a Romanist. He thinks it good time to aim at getting control of the institution. As Romanism is dying out in Rome and in the old countries, the warden is to be presented to the public as a man of moral and religious destruction, so that as in the words of scripture "The nations which destroy her, she seems determined to gain a hold of our dominion, perhaps yet to be a refuge from the scorn and rage of European nations, and we only want a leader for Ontario who will come out and put his foot on these things, and conservatives and reformers will rally to about him. Where is the man? An ENGLISH CATHOLIC. Toronto, July 23.

Sunshades at \$1250. The glory of the man of the day is in his handle. One Acot's sunshade cost \$250. To this the jeweller contributed most of the charms that made it costly. In roof beams it had made uncommon. But the sunshade was fearful of a wonderful design and construction. This is only one. A dozen sunshades costing \$250 apiece have been built to the order of an Indian nobleman. The sunshades are made of iron and steel, and are of various designs. They are made in the city of London. They are made in the city of London. They are made in the city of London.

Consign in Hay Fever. From the London Lancet. The therapeutic uses of cocaine are so numerous that the value of this wonderful remedy seems only beginning to be appreciated. Almost daily we hear of some disease or combination of symptoms in which it has been tried for the first time with success. It is a fact that cocaine has been used for the first time in the treatment of a case of asthma, and it has answered beyond expectation. It appears strange that so intractable a complaint as hay fever should be amenable to its influence, and yet such is the case. The account given by Mr. Watson, of the Westminster hospital, of his suffering, and subsequent cure by tablets of cocaine, is too circumstantial to admit of doubt, even had we not received confirmatory evidence from many sources. It has been objected on theoretical grounds that cocaine must of necessity be unoperative, or at all events of comparatively trifling effect, in cases in which symptoms of an asthmatic type prevail. Curiously enough, however, it has been shown that cocaine, when applied to the mucous membrane of the nostrils, has the power of allaying even this spasm. The observation, too, is not new; for many months ago Dr. Huxley, president of laryngology at Bellevue hospital medical college, published a detailed account of a case of spasmodic asthma completely cured by cocaine. It is pointed out at the time that many inveterate cases of asthma are dependent on, or at all events associated with, nasal disorders, the relief of which is accomplished by an abatement of all the distressing symptoms. If this principle of associated treatment should be carried on intelligently it will be difficult to assign the limits of its sphere of action.

Twenty Acetone in a Month for The World. A good invention, a sure source of information, and also to the whole household.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1. Hudson Bay shares in London & lower at 21 1/2; Northwest Land advanced at 4 1/2. Special Cable to Cox.

The local stock market was closed today. Montreal was also closed.

Postpaid sales of sterling exchange in New York \$4,854 for long bills and \$4,574 for demand.

Canadian Pacific shares in London closed & higher at 43 1/2. New York & higher at 43.

New York bank statement—Rest, inc., deposits, \$380,925; loans, decrease, \$1,803,300; specie, decrease, \$239,500; legal tenders increase, \$104,400; deposits decrease, \$2,064,100; circulation decrease, \$20,700.

Consols 1-16 lower at 93 13-16. The receipts of hogs in Chicago last week were 80,913, shipments 29,064, for the month of July, 449,184, shipments 145,207; to date (from March 1) 1,698,000; last year 1,189,000.

Local stock prices: Wheat 83 to 86 for fall; Barley 50 to 57 1/2; Oats 28 1/2 to 31 1/2; Hay 12 to 14; Clover 8 1/2 to 12; Straw 12 to 14.

Oil—Oil opened 83 1/2, closed 83 1/2, highest 84, lowest 82 1/2.

The boom in Manitoba was continued, and the stock reached the highest price since the last of 1883, touching 103 1/2.

Yukon River stock prices: Yukon 97 1/2, closed 97 1/2, highest 98 1/2, lowest 96 1/2.

Central opened 1 lower at 44 1/2, touched 44 1/2, closed 44 1/2.

Western Union stock prices: Western Union 78 1/2, closed 78 1/2, highest 79 1/2, lowest 77 1/2.

Montreal Stock Exchange—Closing Prices. New York, Aug. 1.—Cotton steady. Middling uplands 10 1/2, New Orleans 10 1/2.

Receipts, 1,224 bales; Market, today in New York, 1,224 bales. 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