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UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XLIII.—Continued.

"If he has anything against me, and his manner tells me that he has, why does he treat me with frankness?" I thought.

Darrell. "I might as well die as go on living like this. You are always threatening to turn against me, and I give you money when ever you ask me. You shall have my gold bracelet with the emerald set. It was my mother's and it will fetch a good deal. I cannot get more from Giles now. He is not like himself just now, and I dare not make him angry."

drooping lids that Mr. Hamilton instinctively moved to my side; but a low groan escaped him when I repeated Leah's words about the check. "Good heavens! do you mean that Eric never took it?" he exclaimed, in a horror-stricken tone; but the woman merely raised her eyes and looked at him, and he was silent again until I had finished.

Brown, and having to go to Mr. Armstrong's office; but you had been very firm, and had refused to hear any more, and he had flung off to his own room in one of his passions. Miss Gladys had followed him, and I heard him telling her that he had forgotten himself and struck you, and that he was in difficulties and must have money, for Mr. Edgar had got him into some trouble."

his right hand, and I saw the veins on it stand out like whipcord. "How have been betrayed? Those I have trusted have brought trouble and confusion in my household; and, good God! they are women, and I cannot curse them."

he was keeping guard. He was going to let me pass him without a word, but I stopped and asked what he was doing.

CHAPTER XLIV.

LEAH'S CONFESSON.

"You know what happened that day, sir," observed Leah, hesitating a moment, for even her hard nature felt some compunction at the look of suffering on her master's face.

"I am nearly sure, sir. I saw him again in town. I was passing the Albert Memorial when I looked up at one of the fine houses opposite, and saw a young workman on the balcony with a painter's brush in his hand; the sun was shining full on his face. I saw him plainly then."

"Come, Miss Darrell," I whispered, touching her; and she rose reluctantly. "Giles—let me say one word to him," she said, hesitatingly and made her follow me. I had no fear of her now. Leah, whom I dreaded, was looked safely in her room, and this poor miserable woman was harmless enough.

"This home is yours no longer." There are long gray days in every one's life. I think that day was the longest that I ever spent: it seemed as though the morning would never merge into afternoon, or the afternoon into evening. Of the night I could not judge, for I slept, as only weary youth can sleep.

(To be continued.)

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

To remove grease from a felt hat, put fully an ounce of liquid ammonia into a pint of boiling water, and wash with a hard brush, and hang it in the open air to dry. Then brush it with a soft hat brush.

A stair carpet should be half a yard longer than what is actually required for the stairs. It can then be secured either upwards or downwards at intervals. This will allow it to be more easily worn, and its duration will be considerably lengthened.

Hot water is better than cold for bruises. It relieves pain quickly, and by preventing congestion often keeps off the ugly black and blue mark.

Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger if they itch. Do not use the head comb, pin, hairpins, pencil tips or anything of that nature.

When laid away for any length of time, linen should be washed, rough-dried without bleaching, and laid in loose folds without much weight on it.

By rubbing with a damp flannel dipped in the best white of the brown discoloration may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked.

To drive away rats—take chloride of lime as an infallible preventive. Rats flee from its odor as from a pestilence. It should be thrown down their holes, and spread about wherever they are likely to come. It should be renewed once a fortnight.

Fish will keep good for several days if treated in the following way—Put into a saucepan three spoonfuls of salt. When it comes to the boil put in the fish, and let them remain in two minutes; drain and hang in a cool place.

A kitchen table that has become very dark and stained from neglect may be bleached with water and spread on the table at night. In the morning brush them off and scrub. This is a very good way to take grease out of the floors.

A polish sufficiently fine and lustrous for delicate cabinet work is said to consist of half a part of linseed oil, half a pint of oil, and the white of an egg and one ounce of spirits of salt. Shake well before using. The article to be polished must be free from dust. Put a little of the polish on a soft linen pad and rub the article lightly.

A simple test for putting a teaspoonful of lime water into eight-ounce wide-mouthed bottle. Shake the bottle for some little time, when the degree of milkiness of the lime water will show the extent of the impurity of the atmosphere. The whiter the lime water becomes the more carbonic acid gas there is in the room.

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY. Frogs, toads and serpents never take any food but that which they are satisfied is alive.

Toads become torpid in winter and hide themselves, taking no food for five or six months.

The power of serpents to charm birds and small quadrupeds is a well authenticated fact.

There are agricultural ants in Texas that actually plant grain, and rear and store the harvest.

It is believed that crocodiles live to be hundreds of years old. The Egyptians embalm them.

A whale suckles its young and is therefore not a fish. The mother's affection is remarkable.

Turtles dig holes on the seashore and bury their eggs, covering them to be hatched by the sun.

Lobsters are very voracious, and fight severe battles. If they lose a claw, another grows out.

The head of a rattlesnake has been known to inflict a fatal wound after being severed from the body.

TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY.

In a correspondence from Bombay, Dr. C. MacDowall, physician in the British Army of East India, speaks with great enthusiasm of the treatment of dysentery by ipecacuanha. Like other friends of this treatment, such as Dockert, Ewart, Cunningham, Malun, etc., he says that it affords a specific, renders the disease easy to cure, and prevents the complication most feared, i.e., hepatic suppuration. But he emphasizes, particularly, that "the remedy must be given early in the disease, at the proper time, and in the proper manner." The principles of the treatment are:

1. To give a large dose of ipecac, at least 30 grains for an adult.

2. To prepare the stomach to accept and retain such a large dose by about twenty drops of laudanum an hour before giving the ipecac; also the application of a sinapium over the stomach, and to administer the ipecac in the form of large pills, not in capsules. It must be given at night, at the time of going to sleep, never in the morning, and not during the day; and no liquid is to be taken after the dose has been given.

Sometimes the patient vomits a little mucus toward the morning hours, but the greater portion of the remedy has by that time been absorbed. This treatment must be renewed every night, and usually the improvement is marked by the third morning, or sooner; blood, mucus, pain, all three having disappeared. A disease which formerly made us despair now has lost its terror to us.

The opium may be substituted by a hypodermic injection of morphia. Bismuth subnitrate may be given during the day. Small doses of ipecac are more than useless; they have been tried in India for over two centuries, without accomplishing the result in dysentery. Since more than twenty years the above has been adopted as almost the only treatment in British India, and has given the best results.—Progress Medical.

COURTESY IN COMMAND.

A certain lieutenant-colonel of cavalry was noted for his profanity, but one day he met with deserved rebuke. General Custer was with him, when he rode up to a sergeant of the guard of his regiment, and swearing at him furiously, ordered him to attend to a matter that had been neglected. The man folded his arms and stood at bay, looked the officer squarely in the eye. "Do you hear me?" said the colonel with an angry oath. "Why don't you do as I tell you?" "When I receive a proper order I shall obey," said the soldier, firmly. "The articles of war forbid you to address me in the language you have used." General Custer laughed, with an expression of the face of a saint. "What's got you there?" he said to his subordinate. The colonel at once changed his bearing, and apologized with very manly frankness. "Sergeant," said he, "you are right, and I apologize. I should not have addressed you as I did." Then he gave his orders, and the man touched his cap respectfully, and turned away to fulfill the command. The colonel, moreover, had risen many degrees in the estimation of his soldiers.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and delicate of things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cooking, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in restoring this "broken" machine, and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

400,000 subscribers already! Why not make it a million? Introduce it into a million families, we offer the PHILADELPHIA LADIES' HOME JOURNAL AND PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.

From now to January 1888—FOUR MONTHS—balance of this year, ONLY 10 CENTS.

Advertisement for Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper, featuring a list of authors including Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Josiah Allen's Wife, Mary J. Holmes, Marion Harland, Rose Terry Cooke, Louis M. Alcott, Will Carleton, Robert J. Burdette, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and Christine Terhune Herrick. It also includes a list of articles such as 'The Old Farmer', 'Reliable Recipes', and 'Have You Tried It?'. The publisher is Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

TOMATO SALAD.—Cut six ripe tomatoes into slices and remove all the seeds; rub a dish with onion and pour into it a mixture of oil and vinegar (in the proportion of two spoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar) sprinkle on the tomatoes pepper and salt, and leave them in dressing two hours. They will then be ready to serve.

WATER FOR MAKING TEA AND COFFEE.—An important point, and one which Good Housekeeping says is often overlooked even by intelligent housekeepers, is that water should be freshly boiled in a clean kettle. Water, in boiling, loses the air or gases which give it a fresh taste and sparkling appearance. It should be used as soon as boiled, or it becomes flat and insipid. It is also better if it is allowed to accumulate, imparts an unpleasant taste to the water; yet there are many housekeepers, especially in many ways, who seldom wash the inside of a teakettle. It is an excellent plan to keep a small kettle to be used only for boiling water for tea or coffee. Wash and wipe it carefully every time it is used.

APPLE PUDDING.—Apple pudding should be made with a very light crust. Take a good sized basin and line it with the suet crust, then fill it up with apples sliced very finely, a teaspoonful of sugar, and some cloves or lemon; make a cover of the paste over the top, tie the basin in a floured cloth and place it in the cover up in boiling water; let it boil for two hours, turn out the basin and serve it with sweet sauce. Some people prefer making an apple pudding without the basin, simply covering up the apples with the paste and cooking it like a large dumpling, but this is not nearly so satisfactory, and does not look well. Sweet sauce can be made either of plain butter and sugar mixed together, or of butter, milk and flour, well blended and sweetened. It is always better to sweeten the pudding before boiling, though old-fashioned people prefer to do so at the table, cutting a round piece out of the top of the pudding and putting in a teaspoonful of sugar then.

\$500 REWARD. If you suffer from dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and frothy, or others thin, greenish, mucous, purulent, bloody and painful; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed and there is a ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; if the voice being changed and having a nasal twang; if the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; a general sense of languor, and general debility, then you are suffering from chronic nasal catarrh. Only a few of the above named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time, or in one stage of the disease. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

MRS. LANGTRY IN MAN'S ATTIRE. Mrs. Langtry, who has become expert in the use of the foil, wears a habit when taking her morning lesson which is being copied, more or less extensively, by ladies who have taken to the mask and rapier in the West. It consists of a closely fitting waistcoat of white buckskin, a pair of loose trousers, reaching to the knee, and plain white stockings of the purest wool; low shoes, tightly laced across the instep, with only a single layer of sole leather, constitute the covering of her shapely feet. But faultless as is the Jersey Lily in matters of dress, the female fencer need not confine herself to a correct facsimile of the famous beauty's fancy. There are many others. One which recently attracted much attention was made of black serge, with close-fitting bodice, padded for the protection of the chest, a slash down the neck, and a knee, in the shape of a sword, and sandals of the same sombre hue, completed a simple but effective attire.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had a slight attack of the disease, had been a missionary for the purpose of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 129 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

GRANTING THE MONEY FOR THE DIRTY WORK.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—After six and a half hours of discussion in the House of Commons last night the vote for the expenses of criminal prosecution in Ireland was passed. In the debate on the vote for the land-law expenses, Belfast pointed out the sub-terfuge religious grounds, and other votes were finally adopted.

GETTING AHEAD OF MONOPOLISTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 2.—The city council has awarded the contract for lighting the city by electricity to J. W. Chandler & Co., provided security is satisfactory. Chandler represents Montreal parties. His tender was \$87 for 1,200 candle power lamps. This is a deal on the Halifax Gas Company. Three years ago the city contracted with the Halifax Electric Light Company at \$100 per lamp. New tenders were called for recently. The gas company's tender was \$70, and the electric light company's \$90 per lamp. After a good deal of trouble rigging the council refused to accept either tender and called for new one. Meanwhile the electric light company attempted, but failed, to buy out the gas company, but the latter succeeded in gobbling up the electric light company, buying it out for \$90,000. Having swallowed the only rival the gas company sent in new tenders for \$100 per lamp. Its officers were subsequently amazed to find that unknown Montrealers had tendered at 15 per cent less. The gas people are furious at the predicament they are in. They have a \$90,000 white elephant on their hands in the shape of electric light plant, and have not only not got the contract for lighting the city with electricity, but the existing gas lamps will be replaced by electric lamps under the new contract.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE BNNIS MEETING. DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—Ten thousand persons assembled to-day at Ennis to attend the meeting of the Irish National League. The police last night took possession of the hill of Ballycoroe, where it was intended to hold the meeting. At two o'clock the procession, enlivened by twelve bands of music, and including Messrs. Timothy Sullivan, Philip Cox, Sheehy, Wm. O'Brien, and Philip Stanhope, all members of the House of Commons, and several priests, moved towards Ballycoroe hill, the approaches to which were guarded by soldiers and police. The procession, finding its further progress barred, halted in a field, and Messrs. Sullivan, Stanhope and O'Brien made speeches from their carriages. A group of lawyers, headed by Colonel Turner, divisional magistrate, rode up to where the procession had halted, and Col. Turner ordered the crowd to disperse within five minutes. Mr. Stanhope handed Col. Turner a copy of the resolution adopted by the meeting claiming the right of meeting, declaring adherence to Mr. Parnell, thanking the Liberal party, pledging to support the proclamation of the League, and denouncing land grabbing. Mr. Stanhope declared that the proceedings of the meeting were legal, and that if a collision occurred between the people and the troops he would hold Col. Turner responsible. Col. Turner replied that he was bound to execute the law. After a noisy procession returned to Ennis and Mr. O'Brien addressed the crowd in O'Connell's square. The soldiers and police again appearing the procession passed on to a hotel, which the leaders entered. The crowd then dispersed quietly.

TO ARRANGE PLANS.

LIMERICK, September 3.—The Nationalists of the county of Limerick will hold a convention in the town hall on the 13th inst. to arrange for concerted opposition to any attempt to carry out the Coercion law.

ANOTHER ENNIS MEETING.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—A meeting of land owners, held at Ennis to-day, protested against land legislation. It was claimed that compensation had hitherto been given when private rights were interfered with for public objects.

GLADSTONE AND AIGLIE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mr. Gladstone has written an reply to the Duke of Argyll's recent attack. He says "The Duke of Argyll is an old friend, whose attack I prefer bearing silently. I do not excuse tyranny, but I wish to have the National League dealt with legally and not by the arbitrary decision of the Viceroy or Chief Secretary or Ireland."

ROBERT LINCOLN AND THE PRESIDENT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The Blade has an interview with Robert Lincoln in regard to the Vice-Presidential and Presidential possibilities. Mr. Lincoln says he would not on any account take the nomination for either place on the National ticket. In regard to being a nominee for President he said, "While I am gratified by the kind tone of the references to myself as independent in the matter, I regret the use of my name in connection with any public office whatever. I have seen too much of the wear and tear of office life to even have a desire to re-enter it. I do not like being in any likelihood of my receiving the nomination. The men who make the tickets won't hardly do so without exacting certain pledges, and these pledges I would not give. I think that would soon end all talk of myself."

A LIVING BY DYING.

was made by the Crosby girls, heroines of a prize story which tells in delightful style of the merits of Diamond Dye and the advantages of using them. Send for Diamond Dye book to Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal, P. Q.

THE NUTRITION OF INFANTS.

and invalids is well understood by Physicians. The testimonials from them indicating that Lactated Food is pure and of infinite service to dyspeptics, consumptives and convalescents, as well as infants, are numerous and convincing.

ALL DISORDERS CAUSED BY A BILIOUS STATE OF THE SYSTEM CAN BE CURED BY USING CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

HEAL THYSELF!

Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and treat your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION.

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopoeia for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, besides being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in plain wrappers, sealed in plain wrappers.

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Through Trains with Dining Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches. Sure connections in Union Depot at its terminal points, and direct routes to Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Atchison.

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This most fatal disease of Infancy, PREVENTED, CONTROLLED, and CURED by

Lactated Food FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. It has been successful in hundreds of cases where other prepared foods failed.

FOR INFANTS.

It is a perfect Nutrient in either chain or amle cases, and stomachs always retain and relish it. Physicians and mothers concede its superiority. The most palatable, nourishing and economical of Foods.

FOR INVALIDS.

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WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneing," tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, depression, loss of energy, nervousness, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drooping and weary wakefulness, or, if disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, consider indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

CURES ALL HUMORS,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvellous power over this terrible, fatal disease, when first offering this new world-famous remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abundant proof has shown that it is a remedy for a multitude of ailments, and for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs, it is an efficient remedy. Sold by Druggists at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

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WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 7, 1887

THAT those who are opposing Commercial Union are nursing Annexation is becoming quite evident as the discussion proceeds.

Is it because there are so many prospective bootlers in the United States that their Senate refuses to negotiate an extradition treaty?

By a decision of the United States Treasury Department, Canadian cream is held to be a raw unmanufactured material, which may be imported into the States at a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

WIGGINS is on hand again with a storm that is to devastate the northern half of two continents. The sapient weather prophet has chosen a good time for his storm. It will come along with the equinoctial gales. There is nothing like being sure when you make a prophecy.

MR. THOMAS WHITE, Minister of the Interior, should have headed his article in the Forum defending the Dominion Government, "Party Exigencies." It is saturated all through with the idea to which he owes his sudden death as a politician, and Ananias owed his sudden death as an early Christian.

ALL Tories are not opposed to Commercial Union. Messrs. J. C. Patterson, Conservative M. P. for North Essex, and Lewis Wigle, Conservative ex-M.P. for South Essex, were present and spoke at the Commercial Union picnic at Colchester the other day. At this meeting a resolution in favor of Commercial Union was unanimously adopted.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has again declared his alleged interview with Major Walsh "a malicious falsehood." Those who call to mind the "clean hands," and "I wish I could catch him" incidents may be excused if they still doubt the Right Hon. gentleman's word.

PERHAPS the Duke of Edinburgh was sea-sick when the French gentlemen of Algiers called upon him on his ship. What with guns that they are afraid to fire salutes with and a Royal Admiral who emulates Sir Joseph Porter in seeking "that repose which the cabin grants," the tarts of England cannot be congratulated on the figure they cut in the Mediterranean.

If free trade with the United States would be as ruinous to Canada as some people say, how about the one million two hundred thousand Canadians who have left Canada and settled in the States? Since more than a fifth of our people have gone and left their country behind, may not the remainder go, too, and take their country with them?

THE policy of the railroads to adopt iron-clad rules upon the enactment of the interstate commerce law regarding passenger rates, is giving way to a spirit of rivalry, as it should. The Western American roads are granting cent-a-mile rates and half fares to various conventions, good for 60 days, and are quite as accommodating as before.

THE Legislature of New York has banished the car stove from passenger trains in that State. Following the Hartford bridge disaster last February, extensive experiments were had with other appliances for car heating, and it is not to be doubted that among them all a better system will be devised and adopted by all roads.

AND so Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Sackville West, neither of whom know anything or care much about Canada, and Sir John Macdonald, who is only anxious to demonstrate his subservience to old country Toryism and the Imperial idea, are to settle the fisheries dispute. All we can say is that, with these three high Joint Cocklecrums, Canada is going to get left sans doute.

OUR esteemed friend, the Ottawa Citizen, complains that "the chief Opposition organ has neglected to attribute to Sir John's criminality in different parts of the country." Yet the fires can be attributed to Sir John with just as much show of reason as Sir John exhibited when he attributed the appearance of the potato bug to Mr. Mackenzie.

THE failure of the London bank emphasizes the old but powerful argument in favor of a national paper currency and the withdrawal from private banks of the privilege of issuing notes. The not infrequent failure of banks in Canada can doubt upon our whole system of

currency. The large number of private banks issuing paper money is a great public wrong and abuse, which no truly national government should permit.

THE Toronto Mail announces on authority that Mr. Norquay has succeeded in raising a loan of a million dollars for railway purposes on the bonds of the Province of Manitoba. The money will be applied to the completion of the Red River Valley Road, the rails for which are now lying at Montreal.

MR. MACKENZIE'S present tour in the Eastern part of the province has partaken of the character of a triumphal progress. Everywhere he has gone the same scenes of enthusiastic welcoming have been witnessed. The first yet modest hearing of the Premier, his clear but spirited independence of language, his thorough acquaintance with the duties of his position and the needs of the province, are now understood and appreciated by all classes, and the heartiness with which he is greeted by the people is proof of the fact.

It is said that one, or perhaps two, Canadians will be named on the Fisheries Commission. In such case there is no one better qualified than Hon. Peter Mitchell. When Hon. Mr. Mackenzie appointed Sir Alex. Galt the Conservatives loudly declared that he should have selected Mr. Mitchell. Now comes an opportunity for testing their sincerity. Sir John Macdonald would give a sign of wisdom in imitating Mr. Gladstone's example when the British Premier chose a political opponent, Sir Stafford Northcote, for a similar position.

ANOTHER difficulty has arisen with our American neighbors. A despatch from Helena, Montana, says the Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners has been furnished with a full account of the outrages of Canadian Customs officials in insisting upon selling American cattle that have strayed across the line. A special messenger was sent for that purpose to Alberta. In several instances cattle that have strayed over the line have been seized and sold illegally. Instances are known where Canadian mounted police have crossed the border into Montana and driven cattle to the Canadian side, where all traces of the cattle were lost. The matter will be fully investigated and will be brought before the authorities in Washington.

THE sentiment in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity is growing. The Millers' Association of Huron, Perth, Gray and Bruce have passed the following resolution with but a solitary dissenting voice:—

That we, as an association, would approve of a Commercial Union between Canada and the United States on a fair basis, believing it would be in the interest of the community as a whole, and especially would it aid and assist the milling business of the country by giving us an enlarged market for our products.

A similar resolution was carried at a mass meeting of farmers in Essex county, Ont., Monday, at which Mr. Wiman, Hon. B. Butterworth, J. C. Patterson, M.P., Dr. Brien, M.P., Mr. Balfour, M.P.P., and Mr. B. Wigle, ex-M.P., spoke in favor of the movement.

THE Waterloo Advertiser gives the people of the Eastern Townships an idea of how the Kacot still sticks to its old game of "party exigencies." Read:—

The Montreal Gazette sent out one of the ablest prevaricators on its staff to belittle and misrepresent the farmer's Commercial Union picnic at Shefford Mountain last week. We wish every farmer who attended the picnic and listened attentively to the speeches could read the Gazette report. It would open his eyes to the tactics of the opponents of Commercial Union. The Gazette lied about the attendance, cut out the interest of the community as a whole, and gave an unfair report of the speeches and made out that the demonstration was a miserable failure. But that sort of opposition is only calculated to intensify the movement.

THE last number of the Irish Canadian has the following appreciative reference to the Minister of Public Works and Agriculture:—"From what is known of the Hon. James McShane in this part of the country, we should imagine that he is not likely to be injured very much by anything the Gazette can say against him. We have heard the opinion entertained of Mr. McShane by other journals in Lower Canada—journals whose guides differ with the honorable gentleman politically as well as in national origin and creed—and their testimony to his worth and ability was such that no man need blush at it. It is not often that men of our faith and blood are honored as Mr. McShane has been by a seat in the Provincial Cabinet; and when the claims of that element of the body politic in Quebec are thus handsomely and adequately acknowledged, we can only express the hope that he to whom the credit for such acknowledgment is due—the Hon. Mr. Mercier—may long continue to exercise the privilege."

COMMENTING on the proposition to establish garrisons of Imperial troops in Canada, the Halifax Chronicle inclines to the opinion that such an idea has been in contemplation. Our contemporary draws attention to the fact that not long since Imperial Federation, a British publication which is devoted entirely to the discussion of colonial questions in connection with their relations to the interests of the empire, and which is likely to be within reach of reliable information on such subjects, recently declared that it was the intention of Her Majesty's government to strengthen her military force in Canada, and that the Canadian militia was also to be reorganized and enlarged. So far there has been no contradiction of the statement of Imperial Federation, either on the part of the Imperial or Canadian authorities. Remembering these facts, the statement alleged to have been made by Sir John that the British government intended to make Winnipeg a garrison town has peculiar significance.

It is mere child's play for the opponents of commercial union to accuse the advocates of that movement of trying to wreck the country. Have not the Liberals, who almost unanimously support it, the prosperity of Canada as much at heart as the rings of politicians, principally composed of Tory touters, who oppose it? Have not the great mass of farmers as great a stake in the country as a few manufacturing monopolists? Therefore, the sooner the high tariff isolationists crawl out from under the belly of the British lion and discuss the question on a business and

common sense basis the better for all concerned. As long as they designate the commercial unionists as "enemies of their country," so long will sensible people laugh and say such talk is absurd, for men are not enemies of their country who seek to extend its trade and open new markets. In this discussion we want more brains and less uncombed, more horse sense and less demagoguery.

"PARTY EXIGENCIES" spoiled Mr. Thomas White's figure in the Forum, as they spoil his utterances everywhere else. He states that the Intercolonial Railway cost, in round numbers, \$31,226,346. The report of the Minister of Railways states that the road cost \$44,172,552. A matter of thirteen millions or so is a mere bagatelle. It serves to show, however, how inveterate is the malady which prevents Mr. White ever, by any possibility, approximating to the truth, even with all the facts and figures at command supplied by his own colleagues.

THE American view of unrestricted reciprocity is clearly related by the Chicago Tribune:—

In the Dominion the proposed scheme of absolute reciprocity is not seriously opposed except by certain classes of its manufacturers, who are of opinion that they may not fare so well in competition with us, though their labor is cheaper than ours. The only serious opposition to the scheme comes from them, and yet it offers the only practical solution of the existing problem. No one-sided tariff relation will ever be adopted again by this country, and of this the Canadians may be well assured. The American tariff will be applied just the same to Canada that it is to other countries, and when a change is made it must be a change to free trade between the two countries as absolute as that which exists between the States of the Union. The people of this country will not urge reciprocity upon Canada. The position they take is, that there can be no more half-way or one-sided reciprocity treaties. They will not consent to open their markets to Canadian products and have them shut out our manufactured goods. There must be no more custom houses levying duties on commerce, fishery quarrels, or coasting outrages. If they want the question settled, they must consent to pool external tariff revenue with us and pull down the barriers along the whole frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This is the only way left of settling the present difficulties. Any other scheme will only lead to fresh troubles and dangerous embroilments. If the Canadians are wise, if they are desirous to consult their own prosperity and find a way out of their financial straits, and if they want to remove every pretext of quarrel with this country, they will follow the course which prudence and good sense ought to suggest to them. If they are not ready for that then we must have our fishery and trading rights and get along with the tariff that excludes their fish and most other Canadian products from our markets, besides demanding the suppression of outrages and stopping them by force if necessary. The remedy for their troubles lies in their own hands, and it is a very simple one.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

In the appointment of a joint commission to settle the fisheries dispute an excellent opportunity is afforded for a final settlement of the relations between Canada and the United States. It is plain that the Atlantic fisheries question cannot be satisfactorily arranged without an understanding being arrived at concerning the sealing grounds of Behring sea. And, if the scope of the commission must be thus enlarged, there seems no valid reason against submitting the whole subject of trade and commerce between the two countries to the same tribunal.

It is understood, as a matter of course, that a representative of the Dominion will be appointed on the commission. Rumor indicates the selection of Sir John Macdonald, or Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice. The Imperial government will doubtless leave that selection to our government. We may therefore expect that Sir John will be the man.

A cable despatch to hand as we write reports Sir James Ferguson as stating that the terms of reference have not yet been decided upon. At any rate, though we make the suggestion, we hardly think it will be adopted. Sir John Macdonald is opposed to opening the great question of Reciprocity in the manner desired by the great mass of the people, as expressed at the numerous public meetings held during the summer. Nor do we expect from the very indifferent success which he obtained on the former High Joint Commission, that Canadian interests will be as carefully vindicated as they should be. Indeed, the whole history of the negotiations which took place from time to time between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of disputes relating to this country affords little hope for Canada. With the exception of the Halifax award, our neighbors have always got the better of the Englishmen. The State of Maine, stretching like a canine tooth far up towards the St. Lawrence, is an everlasting proof of British stupidity, not to mention the Oregon boundary, the Fenian claims and the San Juan award.

But, however unfortunate for us these settlements may have been, they only serve at this juncture to show the necessity for a complete arrangement of all existing and possible difficulties. Manifestly the proper way to go about securing a desirable and needed a settlement would be to give the commission full powers to deal with all questions touching the commercial relations of the two countries, their decisions to be hereafter submitted to the parliaments of England and Canada, as well as to the Congress and Senate of the United States. If this is not done now, the old disputes will crop up again in a few years, and other commissions will have to be appointed. There could be no better time than the present for a thorough revision of our trade relations. The question of Reciprocity is before the people of both countries, and an almost unanimous sentiment has been shown to exist in favor of free intercourse, as well among the border States as in the provinces of the Confederation. In fact the conditions of intercommunication and the necessities of life throughout the whole extent of the border are becoming so intricate that unless a solution of trade difficulties can be obtained at an early day the present system of isolation will break down inevitably in chaos and confusion. People all along the frontier on both sides desire the removal of the customs line. That it must be removed is obvious to any one who knows the country, the feeling of the people, and the necessities of the situation. It is simply a question of time, and all are agreed that the sooner the better. The few who oppose the natural demands of the masses are really of little consequence from a national point of view, though they may have considerable influence with the Government at Ottawa.

But should the scope of the reference not go as far as we should wish, and as the growing

needs of the states and provinces principally interested require, we may be sure that the commission will hardly have completed its labors before another treaty will have to be negotiated to settle the complications which have already assumed dangerous proportions. If this should not be done it is more likely that the movement now in progress for Commercial Union will take a more radical form and those directly interested will find a way of their own for settling the relations of the Dominion and the Republic on a basis agreeable to themselves whatever may be the designs of Imperial and colonial politicians.

REASONS FOR DISCONTENT.

A reason for the discontent in the Maritime Provinces is furnished in a comparison instituted by the St. John Globe between New Brunswick and the State of Maine. Thus: New Brunswick has only six millions of savings against Maine's thirty-five millions. In Maine there are over seventy national banks with eleven millions of banking capital, owned almost wholly in the State. In New Brunswick there are three banks with a capital of a million owned in the Province. In Maine the people are contributing about seventy cents a head of their population to pay interest on the decreasing national debt. In New Brunswick we are paying \$2.50 a head on a debt that is increasing. Almost every man who leaves the State of Maine to go to any other part of the United States is still helping to pay off the national debt and enrich Maine. Most of the people who leave New Brunswick and who go to the United States are helping to reduce the burdens of Maine, and consequently to enrich that State. There are now 20,000 people belonging to the Maritime Provinces in Maine alone. Maine has no natural advantages over New Brunswick. In fact, New Brunswick is naturally quite as good as, if not better than, Maine, yet Maine attracts New Brunswickers, but New Brunswick has very little attraction for Maine. The conditions of life in Maine are better. The people have more money. They are able to make more money and to save more. There are more rich people to the square acre than in New Brunswick. In New Brunswick the hard-earned money of the people is used to pay high salaries to maintain Canadian politicians, to build the railroads in the Northwest, to support the Northwest Indians, and to buy up the Northwest lands, which are, afterwards, parcelled out among great companies.

MR LAURIER AND HIS CRITICS.

Those of our French Canadian contemporaries who go by the name of the Ultramontane press are not doing the best service possible to their party or the country by the publication of articles of a nature to furnish fruitful themes for such papers as the Toronto Mail. But will we recognize the right of all persons to express their opinions, however injudicious such expressions may be, we must retreat the effect produced. Let us take a recent instance. The Mail of Tuesday last contains an article entitled "An Immoral Coalition," in which an attempt is made to destroy Mr. Laurier's influence as leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion by making him appear odious in the eyes of Protestant Liberals. It says, "Mr. Laurier has already abjured all that constituted him a Liberal in times past," and follows up the charge by asserting that "the Ultramontane dictate to their Liberal allies in the most high-handed manner." In order to prove these statements, the Mail quotes from an article in La Verité, of the 27th inst., which commented on Mr. Laurier's speech at Somerset and warned him against using such phrases as this:—"I am a Liberal, and, as such, differences of race and religion are of no account in my sight." This sentence appeared in the report published in La Patrie, but was not found in any of the other reports; and La Verité suggests that it was concocted by La Patrie, which found the speech "too tame and not sufficiently Rouge." This phrase La Verité condemned (we use the translation as given by The Mail) as being "wholly unacceptable," inasmuch as it displays Mr. Laurier in an attitude of "indifferentism, religious and national," which is "very objectionable." Nor has he any right to say that "we are Canadians, all of us, and that our country is wherever the British flag floats on this continent." This is "a detestable idea, which must be shunned as a plague." "The country of the French-Canadian," says La Verité, "is the Province of Quebec and none other. No doubt it is his duty to live in harmony with the inhabitants of the other provinces to which his province is joined politically; but we repeat once again, he is bound to remain a French-Canadian and that alone; to regard the Province of Quebec as his true and only fatherland; and to treat the other groups by whom he is surrounded merely as neighbors." Anyone who understands the position and composition of parties in our country must regard deliverances like the above with profound misgiving. If it is the object of La Verité and those for whom it speaks to isolate their people and place them in a position of antagonism to the rest of the population we have no right to complain, but we have a right to object in the clearest terms to the implication conveyed in the words quoted, that Mr. Laurier is bound to sacrifice all considerations to his own province and his own nationality. He is the chosen leader of one of the two great parties of the Dominion. As such, English, Irish, Scotch, Catholics, Protestants, men of all nations, even Africans and Indians, have claims upon him equally as strong as can be advanced by his own people. Mr. Laurier, as Liberal leader, belongs to the whole country; therefore, any attempt like that made by La Verité to reduce him to the paltry status of leader of a class, however worthy and important those composing it may esteem themselves, would be too absurd for comment were it not for the injury it is calculated to inflict on the party which, under Mr. Laurier's leadership, is striving to rescue the country from the grasp of a most corrupt administration.

THE NEW TIMBER DUES.

T-morrow, September 1st, the new regulations concerning the cutting of timber on limits in this province go into effect, the rise in ground rents being from \$2 to \$5. The increase, although considerable, is not excessive, as some lumbermen contend. Indeed, when we consider the position and past action of limit-holders, it is quite inadequate as compensation to the province for the vast advantages they enjoy. It is questionable, however, whether the increase in ground rents is the best way for dealing with the timber dues. All limits are not alike in the amount of timber they contain. Some are very heavily wooded, others but thinly, therefore the lumbermen are likely to go in for "slabbing," with the view of making all they can out of the limits in the shortest time possible. A better plan would be to levy the tax on the cut of timber "stumpage," as it is called, as well as maintaining the ground rent. When we bear in mind that the great lumbering concerns obtained many exceedingly valuable limits years ago for a mere nominal consideration and have thus been enabled to amass enormous fortunes, some of them for the members of three successive generations, out of the forests foolishly alienated by former governments, it seems only a matter of justice that the province should realize something from the great natural asset of the timber lands. Nor should it be forgotten that these lumber-lords have combined on many occasions to secure the return to parliament of men pledged to their interests and therefore opposed to the public interest. Thus they have attempted to control the action of the legislature and the government in a way to enable them to continue the amassing of fortunes at the expense of the public. For years these lumbermen have had things pretty much their own way, on account of generously contributing to election funds and also being able to command the votes of their numerous employees. They have retarded settlement in many places, recklessly destroyed untold numbers of valuable trees by extravagant methods of logging, and have rendered many streams useless to all save themselves. Even the Ottawa river under the nose of the Dominion Govern-

ment has been filled with reefs and shoals of slabs and sawdust in defiance of the law by men who now complain at the prospect of having to pay a little more for the rights they have enjoyed and abused so long. More stringent regulations and higher taxes will not hurt their business in the least. Such will only compel them to adopt more economical and sensible methods, and will be better for themselves and the country in the long run.

Speaking for itself, La Verité has a perfect right to find fault with what we are accustomed to by the name of "British institutions," but we protest against any newspaper assuming the right to impose its views upon the leader of the Liberal party. Likewise we hold that it is extremely unjust in the Mail to assume that such irresponsible utterances are to be taken as indicative of the views of the Liberal party in Quebec. If those for whom La Verité assumes to speak cherish principles subversive of the existing political constitution of the country they have a perfect right to do so, but the fact that they find it convenient to make a display of friendship towards one party at present is no reason why that party should be held responsible therefor.

There is, however, a danger behind, which cannot now be concealed, though it may be underestimated, and we may be forgiven if we hint to our French contemporary that he is taking a very good plan to secure the defeat of the object to which he is devoted. The views of a section are always worthy of respectful attention, but only as the views of a section. The principle of equality is fundamental in this country, and cannot be assailed without danger. The danger, however, is not to the country or the constitution, but to those who foolishly make the assault.

HOW THE ELECTIONS WERE CARRIED.

A Liberal political picnic was held last week at Cape Traverse, P. E. I., at which Hon. L. H. Davies made an eloquent, and, in several respects, a remarkable speech. One point particularly deserving attention was where he showed how the Government had abstracted two million dollars from the public treasury for the illegal and corrupt purpose of bribing the constituencies on the eve of the last general election. This enormous amount of money was taken under the pretence of constructing public works. The law requires that a statement of all such expenditures shall be laid before Parliament, so that the people's representatives may judge whether it has been spent wisely or not. And when the returns of this expenditure were brought down to the House, it was found that they had abstracted from the public chest, without authority from the House of Commons, hundreds of thousands of dollars and sent the money to every city in the Dominion, with the wicked intent of influencing the electors. The amounts are given in detail in the Auditor-General's report and show that the money was sent everywhere from Halifax to British Columbia. To St. John \$18,000 was sent for a breakwater, in defiance of the law. It was used to influence the electors of that city. Charlottetown was also favored in the same way. About 12 years ago the railway engineer reported favorably on the construction, at some future time, of a breastwork near the railway wharf. But there was nothing urgent about it. No money was skidded in the house for 12 long years. On February 8th, however, just 14 days before the election, \$3,800 was sent down to build the breastwork and to defeat Davies and Welch. But as the result of the voting showed the men employed did not consider that they had been bribed. Prince Edward Island returned six Liberals to Parliament.

Public money was also used in the same way at Halifax and throughout Nova Scotia, where, however, under the experienced manipulation of Sir Charles Tupper, it succeeded in securing the return of several supporters of the Government by very narrow majorities. In this province we know how Mr. Chapeau carried the Montreal district, how Sir Hector Langevin was elected for Three Rivers and Mr. McGreavey in Quebec West. Never was there a greater or more shameless act of public robbery. The ministry used the public treasury in the most infamous manner to debauch the electorate and secure a majority in Parliament to condone the act.

Representative government in Canada has thus been brought into contempt, voting for members of parliament is shown to be a ceremonial farce, and a government rules the country by force of the most abominable corruption through a parliament degraded into the mere slave of an utterly abandoned and unscrupulous minister.

Are the landlords of Ireland worth this sacrifice? And are the great masses of British toilers, from the results of whose labor the money is taken which pays for this army of occupation, willing that this national outrage and disgrace shall continue forever, as decreed of late by Parliament? We do not believe it. It is impossible that any free people should permit the continuance of a policy so heartless, stupid and pregnant with danger of disaster. As we would say in Canada—"The landlords must go!" And the more devilities they perpetrate the sooner and more complete will be their going.

WAR ON A WIDOW.

Is there an Englishman in the world who will read the despatches from Ireland in the paper, to-day, without feeling his blood tingle with shame? It is related that the bailiffs at Herbertstown, enforced by 100 soldiers and 300 constabulary, advanced upon the houses of Mrs. Crimmins, a widow. This woman and her friends had barricaded her little home and, being well armed with paving stones and boiling water, she showered them with such courage and effect on the attacking force that it was four times repulsed. Backed by the British army on the spot and the might and majesty of the British Empire in reserve, the officers, after three repeated repulses, attempted to take the heroic widow's home by storm. Again they were driven back. Finally a joint rush was made by the bailiffs and police, and the house was broken into and captured. It was found that the defenders of the house numbered only nine persons, five men and four women. All were taken prisoners. What a spectacle is this for the contemplation of the civilized world! One hundred regular soldiers, and a force of three hundred constabulary, soldiers in everything but name, making war upon a widow woman! Here is a splendid theme for the poet Laureate when next he undertakes to string turgid doggerel rhymes in honor of the glorious era of Victoria! But, does it not also suggest the reflection that, when a widow's garrison of five men and four women can fight so bravely and resist so successfully a force of four hundred troops with the sheriff and his men, what could the Irish people do were they armed and on equal terms with their oppressors? In the defence of widow Crimmins' home we have instances of heroism as noble as ever recorded, while her assailants stand before the world branded with the triple stigma of tyranny, brutality and cowardice. And such scenes are being enacted daily throughout Ireland! Let Englishmen cease to cast reflections on foreign tyrants and stop singing the anthems of British freedom till they have made such barbarities impossible. Altho' honor to Widow Crimmins and her garrison of five men and four women? We hope every tenant in Ireland whose house is attacked will show the same pluck and determination.

To carry on this sort of warfare the British Government maintain in Ireland an army of 25,000 men, and should England be engaged in war, a military authority asserts that it would have to be increased to 30,000. This, with the military police, numbering 11,000 men, forms an army of 40,000 men in round numbers which has to be maintained in Ireland. What for? To collect rents for a worthless, profligate set of landlords. This is the burden the British taxpayers have to shoulder in order to preserve the policy of "Union." Thirty to forty thousand men of the elite of the army locked up in Ireland, of no use but to perform such service as that described above—in war with a widow! As a writer in an English periodical says, they might as well be prisoners in a foreign country for all the good they are to the empire. The same writer says:—

The whole of the British possessions abroad might be threatened; England might be invaded, but she dare not draw a single battalion from Ireland. In Parliament the loss of a seat means two in a division. And so does this force locked up in Ireland, excluding the police, count as a loss to us on the field of battle of from 50,000 to 60,000 men. Such is the sort of strength the Union-jugglers England. And such is the secret why she cannot place 80,000 men on the field of battle. The Duke of Wellington had not at any time more than 20,000 British troops in the Peninsula and 30,000 at Waterloo. England has a larger army (including the military police) at this moment in Ireland than that which with the Duke conquered the great Napoleon. Lord Gough had only about 15,000 men in the campaign at the Sutlej, of which about 10,000 were Sepoys, and 20,000 in the Punjab, including Sepoys, and of those some were detached to lay siege to and capture Mooltan. Wilson cost the British with about 6,000 men, mostly natives. Ross had only 3,000 or 4,500 men in his brilliant campaign in Central India. An Lord Clyde took Lucknow with about 20,000 men. It will be observed that England conquered India, Afghanistan, Burma, China, Persia and Abyssinia, with a considerably less force than she maintains in Ireland to collect rent.

Are the landlords of Ireland worth this sacrifice? And are the great masses of British toilers, from the results of whose labor the money is taken which pays for this army of occupation, willing that this national outrage and disgrace shall continue forever, as decreed of late by Parliament? We do not believe it. It is impossible that any free people should permit the continuance of a policy so heartless, stupid and pregnant with danger of disaster. As we would say in Canada—"The landlords must go!" And the more devilities they perpetrate the sooner and more complete will be their going.

THE GEORGEIAN SCHEME OF TAXATION.

Dr. McGlynn's disobedience to the highest authority in the Church has done a great deal to discredit the movement with which his name is identified. But while all must regret that fundamental error, it is nevertheless incumbent upon us to bear in mind that the Pope has not passed judgment on the economical question which gave rise to the trouble. Dr. McGlynn was excommunicated for disobeying and defying the commands of his ecclesiastical superiors, not because he had espoused Henry George's theories regarding land and taxation. Those theories have been attacked by many able writers, Catholic and Protestant; but as yet no authoritative voice from Rome has proclaimed them heretical, or, indeed, pronounced upon them one way or the other. Recently the United Labor party, which has adopted the teachings of Henry George as its political creed, held a convention at Syracuse, N.Y. From the language of the resolutions they adopted we are enabled to form a pretty clear idea of the object of the new movement, and the methods whereby it is proposed to attain them. Look where we will among the nations of Christendom, we find the air surcharged with the elements of social disturbance. A century ago similar disturbances were manifested, but the object then was the attainment of

political freedom. Liberty was the cry of the people. Gigantic wars, appalling disasters, widespread suffering and the failure of political institutions to secure happiness for the free masses of men, have led to the development of a new phase of the revolution.

If we examine the platforms laid down recently by the two great political parties in the States we will find that each are constructed on the old plan of arranging the planks so as to catch the votes of certain powerful sections of the people. Broad, unmitigated declarations of fixed principles do not appear.

As for the Salvation Army itself, it is avowedly composed of the offshoots of society. We have been present when its officers and exhorters proclaimed on the open streets that they had been steeped in vice and crime, but had found salvation in Christ.

A terrible outcry was raised against this proposition when it was first mooted in these latter days. But it is really a very old principle, and could be proved to have had the support of some very high authorities in Church and State in other days.

However, the United Labor Party may be wrong. Their scheme may be visionary, and the results far from what they anticipate, should it ever get a trial.

"POSSIBLE WAR OF RACES."

The Presbyterian Review, of Toronto, does not miss matters, and charges that the salvation army has been so brutally attacked in Quebec because they are Protestants.

If attacks on the Salvation Army were only made by alleged Catholics, there might possibly be some ground for the assumption that they were assailed because they were Protestants.

But where the Presbyterian Review and the Whig are both deeply engaged in attempting to instigate an offensive against the population responsible for the outrageous conduct of a few of its rough, noisy

in his senses would for an instant imagine that Catholics, as a body, would countenance mob violence against these cry-throats, even though they do make our streets hideous with their drumming, yelling and scuffling on the day of peace and rest.

As for the Salvation Army itself, it is avowedly composed of the offshoots of society. We have been present when its officers and exhorters proclaimed on the open streets that they had been steeped in vice and crime, but had found salvation in Christ.

MEN WITH KINDLY DISPOSITIONS look with leniency sometimes amounting to approval on the Salvationists because they fancy the Army does good among a class not amenable to the usual and ordinary means of grace.

Men with kindly dispositions look with leniency sometimes amounting to approval on the Salvationists because they fancy the Army does good among a class not amenable to the usual and ordinary means of grace.

MEN WITH KINDLY DISPOSITIONS look with leniency sometimes amounting to approval on the Salvationists because they fancy the Army does good among a class not amenable to the usual and ordinary means of grace.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

The committee in charge of the commemorative celebration of the centenary of the Constitution of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, has asked Cardinal Gibbons to offer the closing prayer and invoke a benediction on the 17th of September.

"I shall gratefully accept the invitation, and shall cheerfully comply with the request of the committee by performing the sacred duties assigned to me in common with my fellow-citizens. I heartily rejoice in the forthcoming commemorative celebration.

"My heart," writes Bishop Flaherty, "will be with the deservedly elaborate ceremonies you are instituting, as it is with the event and the immortal document which so justly call for these ceremonies."

Another profitable business which Mr. McShane has just put through, resulting in a saving to the province of nearly \$6,000, is the purchase of the year's supply of coal and wood for the goals and all other public institutions all over the province.

On Saturday last the Hon. James McShane issued from an American syndicate an offer of \$500,000 for the old St. Gabriel (Presbyterian) church, which was recently purchased by that gentleman for \$5 per foot, with a view of erecting a much needed extension to the court house.

The Rev. Father Devlin, S.J., a young and promising speaker, is at present in the city, and yesterday morning at 6 o'clock he delivered an eloquent sermon at the Church of the Gesù. His afterwards proceeded to St. Mary's church, where he delivered the sermon at Grand Mass to a large congregation of the faithful.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

It requires more sense to edit a newspaper than it does to govern a nation.—Berlin News. Many a man has raised his eyebrow at sitting in a bar room looking for work.—Kansas Record.

One of the absolutely essential prerequisites to any commercial union with Canada should be the suppression of Wiggins.—Detroit Free Press.

The Char of Russia is suffering from rheumatism. The rheumatism differs from a Nihilist in that it never misses its mark.—New York World.

There are very many colossal fortunes that would not be in the possession of their present holders were it not for judicious advertising.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A time goes on and banks continue to fail, the amount of bankruptcies in this country is forcing itself on the attention of the people of this country.—Barric Advance.

A New York woman sold her husband to another woman for \$50,000, while Western husbands are dull and depressed at less than one-fourth of this sum. On this cursed Inter-State Commerce Law.—Pecora Transcript.

If the universal rule was to eat and drink what you want, and enough of it, to roll into work or actual business of some kind, and to keep clean, virtuous and warm, there would be very little demand for doctors.—Grand Rapids Telegram Herald.

I wish the public to distinctly understand that my husband is no negro. My mother was a Creole Frenchwoman and my father a Cherokee Indian, and my husband's mother was a Javanese Indian and his father a German.—San Antonio (Tex.) Light.

Position lends importance to the utterances of some people, and the fact that Mr. White is minister of the Interior makes his speech of some importance, and lend significance to his speech. With those who recognize him as the advocate of "party exp di-ney" the effect will not, however, be quite so influential.—Whig.

Those who believe that Sir John made the threat to suppress the Manitobans with British steel will not have their belief disturbed by his denial; the only matter that will affect it is their estimate of the chances of his having anything to lose by such an assertion, or to gain by its denial.—Peterborough Examiner.

Some of the first issues of my journal 61 offers of manni go have been made to me by parties I never saw. From such a list I could undoubtedly select a curiosity worthy of a museum. But the plan I asked for is that a few words since I actually met a crank face to face who had the courage to vocalize his offering. I at first positively refused, directly related, shortly acquiesced. The fact is, I am married and have three youthful daughters and a husband.—Lady Editor of Douglassville (Ga.) Industrial.

Some of the Tory papers profess to believe that Hon. James McShane is to be frozen out of the Mercer Government. The story is a stupid fabrication. Mr. McShane is the strongest of our cabinet ministers, and is a source of strength to the Government. For that reason the organs seem to have combined to destroy him.

"If any man wants to appreciate how a high tariff protects workmen, let him travel through the mining regions of Pennsylvania and contemplate the petty misery and actual starvation which will befall anyone who attempts to rob the people of their rights. But the Gazette will hardly be able to struggle the Commercial Union movement by referring to Mr. Wiman as "Ras" and sneering at the hard working farmers.—Waterloo Advertiser.

Another profitable business which Mr. McShane has just put through, resulting in a saving to the province of nearly \$6,000, is the purchase of the year's supply of coal and wood for the goals and all other public institutions all over the province.

On Saturday last the Hon. James McShane issued from an American syndicate an offer of \$500,000 for the old St. Gabriel (Presbyterian) church, which was recently purchased by that gentleman for \$5 per foot, with a view of erecting a much needed extension to the court house.

The Rev. Father Devlin, S.J., a young and promising speaker, is at present in the city, and yesterday morning at 6 o'clock he delivered an eloquent sermon at the Church of the Gesù. His afterwards proceeded to St. Mary's church, where he delivered the sermon at Grand Mass to a large congregation of the faithful.

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CANADIAN NIGHTS.

Green Bonnets Over the Border. (William O'Brien, M.P., in United Ireland.) LIGHT MARCHING ORDER.

My invading army, as it entered the Canadian Dominion, was composed of one man, without so much as a paper parcel in way of luggage. My first business in Montreal was to send out to purchase a clean collar; my second, to borrow a comb and brush. I crossed the frontier in precisely the same trim in which I had ascended over the side of the Tibaris—no wig, in a suit of lousy grey Donegal homespun and an airy jerry hat of the same, the whole swathed in the mountainous caped and belted Irish fraise cot-tamor, which had comforted my slumbers on many a Western night mat in drizzling last winter's campaigns.

I have no doubt that some stout friends' hearts sank a bit, they would not think I should forward to sell-out the gaze of four thousand Montreal ladies and gentlemen in the unadorned grab of old Donegal. And then the newspapers! they would be laid down as a general rule for voyagers in America that if you want to know the best that can be said for your personal appearance, get every phlogograph taken; and you will know the worth, open the newspaper the morning after your first "interview." American photographs are the most flattering pictures in the world; and American newspapers the most merciless photographers. For the first time the enormities of a firehouse-coloured costume were borne in on my mind, when I stepped into the drawing-room and beheld the pictures of which the allied French and English languages are capable; and only that friends Kilbride and Ryan arrived the next night from their phantom ship with my portmanteau and a black coat, there was some fear lest the American continent should become better acquainted with my tweed jerseys, and my black and white striped trousers, the particulars of Lord Lansdowne's savageries at Luggercurran.

I have said that I arrived in Canada alone. Not that I was not a plebeian or professed seaman. When I stepped to breakfast the morning after the escape from England, I found one of the parlors of the Hoffman House garished with athletic young men in drilled attitudes. They were the ex-Castellian constables, just arrived from Ireland. The whole party had been that morning engaged at \$3 a week apiece in a drygoods store; but said one great Irish fellow who regarded me as the purpose of explaining the feeling of all and comrades, they heard that there was trouble ahead in Canada, and they had been thinking that if I did not object to the company of Irish policemen—whereas the poor fellow blubbered and got to the end of his eloquence; and he might well let his rich country blush and great Ireland shake its head at the presumption of those who would order of eloquence which came back on my memory often during the succeeding fortnight with a spell more potent than I am afraid, the creaking Greek notes of Demosthenes ever exercised over my youthful nodds.

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THE ENNIS MEETING.

ENNIS, Sept. 5.—There were lighted candles in the windows of almost every house in Ennis last night. An enormous crowd welcomed the visitors and escorted them to the hotel, where an address was presented to them. Mr. Stanhope O'Connell, who has recently returned from London, presided at the meeting of the day in spite of a pouring rain. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A PROFITABLE MINISTER.

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Government House. Upon that score I never myself suffered one moment's apprehension. The only communication I had received from the Dominion since landing was a yellow telegram from Toronto.—I feel as contented as a cat with a cushion. It is true, I am convinced that there subsists the irrepressible Irish-Canadian heart as if I could have any Irishman who sweats in the Ottawa lumber-yards or around the iron furnaces of Hamilton shouting:—"Them's my sentiments; and the more trouble you're in, the more thoroughly you can count on our support. A greater danger than that Lord Lansdowne's going at Luggercurran might not inflame the Irish-Canadian mind enough was the danger of their inflaming it overmuch; and I confess that often as I mused upon the charms of Scylla and Charybdis through which I was to pass, with so many anxious eyes of friends and foes watching from the banks, the grim figure of my friend with the nickel-silver shooter and the Fredericksburg light in his eyes was a much more serious object of uneasiness than the warrior Orangeman whom the newspapers reported to be "loading for bear" throughout the Dominion.

But there was one sovereign cure for my ills. We were impregnably in the right. Lord Lansdowne was, in the wrong. When the Golden Smiths and Rev. Dr. Wilson spoke paving-stones, or the Orange hoodlums used them, these were but the grotesque irrelevancies of more or less inspired idiots. They had no more to do with Luggercurran than the observations of Mr. R's aunt in Dickens's story had to do with the current of conversation. Whenever the Irish landed upon the great St. Lawrence, we had but to call up around us the green billowy Irish vale many a weary league of land and sea away, where, if Lord Lansdowne had his way, the song of the milkmaid and the soft sound of the Mass bell would never be heard again; and then only to remember how the disarmed people were kicked and cuffed forth, and Major Lynch's purple inflammation spread to the streets and the "Irish" was the name of the four thousand Montreal ladies and gentlemen in the unadorned grab of old Donegal. And then the newspapers! they would be laid down as a general rule for voyagers in America that if you want to know the best that can be said for your personal appearance, get every phlogograph taken; and you will know the worth, open the newspaper the morning after your first "interview." American photographs are the most flattering pictures in the world; and American newspapers the most merciless photographers. For the first time the enormities of a firehouse-coloured costume were borne in on my mind, when I stepped into the drawing-room and beheld the pictures of which the allied French and English languages are capable; and only that friends Kilbride and Ryan arrived the next night from their phantom ship with my portmanteau and a black coat, there was some fear lest the American continent should become better acquainted with my tweed jerseys, and my black and white striped trousers, the particulars of Lord Lansdowne's savageries at Luggercurran.

SOME PLANS OF CAMPAIGN.

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MR. STANHOPE O'CONNELL'S PATRIOTISM.

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LITERARY NOTICES.

THE PROMISES Bible; DISCOVERED UPON HOLY SCRIPTURES, BY JOSEPH PARKER, D.D., MINSTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. ROBERTS & CO., PUBLISHERS, 15 NASSAU ST. N.Y.—SAMUEL K. WILLIAMS, N.Y. CITY; FUNK & WAGNALLS, 870, OLIVE ST. L.S.O.

This volume embraces the last fifteen chapters of Judges, the whole of Ruth, and the first fifteen chapters of Samuel. The five former have elicited the highest commendation from both ministers and laymen, and this is by no means inferior to them.

Those who have had the rare pleasure of reading the former volumes of this series will not be slow to secure this last edition of the series. Dr. Parker is a genius in both exegesis and Homiletics. He flashes new light upon these old books, and starts the student's mind in a thousand different directions. His books are as valuable for what they suggest, but do not say, as for what they say.

WE have received the September number of the North American Review. Among the most interesting articles in this number are "Possible Presidents," by a friend of Jas. G. Blaine's; "Sherman's March to the Sea," by Captain Byers; "The Democratic Party Outlook," by Waterson; "High Licenses No Remedy," by Blake; "Why I Am Not a Heathen," by Van Hook; "Lessons from a Modern American Diplomat," by Sargent; "What Shall We Do with our Daughters?," by Shuster; "No American Siberia," by Noble; "General C. Calloun," by Jeff. Davis, besides many pages of notes and comments. New York, No. 3 East Fourteenth street.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. The September number of this valuable publication is to hand and closes the volume. With the issue of the October number, it will enter upon the fifth year of its existence, and the Editor has the opportunity of the opportunity of setting before his readers the arrangements that have been made for the new volume. The fact that the past year has proved the most prosperous since the date of its establishment encourages him to maintain and to develop the special features of the undertaking, which have already won so large a share of public favor. It has been happy to have the public interest in the reproduction of designs by Frederick Leighton, Bart., P.R.A.; Sir John Millais, Bart., R.A.; James S. P. R.A.; F. Burne Jones, A.R.A.; C. Napier Henry; Hamilton MacCallum; E. F. Brentnall, etc., etc. New York: MacMillan & Co., 113 Fourth Avenue.

QUEBEC IN A HUM.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION COMPLETING.

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.—The port of Quebec at the present time presents one of the most interesting scenes in its history. At the foot of the frowning Citadel, for whose possession France and England fought with varying success for two centuries, the fleets of two great nations are to-day peacefully anchored. This has never been seen since the memorable events of 1759 which decided the destiny of this colony. The harbor presents a lively spectacle with innumerable boats plying to and fro between the vessels of the two fleets and the shore. River steamers and ocean mail steamships passing and repassing, saluting the flagships as they go, by the official flag of the Governor General floating over the rock, and a constant firing of the white and red ensign of England's Navy and the tri-color of France on the ships of their respective nations, all combined to make the scene one of surpassing and historical interest.

The week of the provincial exhibition now opening at Quebec promises to be of unusual interest. Preparations advanced rapidly all day yesterday, and last night, the decorations have been in a regular hum this morning, and all will be ready for the opening to-night. Among the chief exhibitors in industrial hall are:—Messrs. Renfrew and Lalliberte, Quebec, furs; Rickaby and Valliere, Quebec, cabinet-makers; Seifrit Duquesne, Quebec, jewelers; the Meriden Britannia Co., of Meriden, Conn., which will have about \$10,000 worth of silver plated and sterling silver wares; New England Paper Co.; F. H. Andrews & Sons, belting and woodwrenary. There is a large quantity of agricultural machinery from all parts of the Dominion. A large number of horses, cows, sheep and other live stock have arrived and are still arriving.

Mr. Barnhard's herd of Canadian Jersey has been placed in a model stable, and are fed with oatmeal taken from a bin constructed on the grounds. The art exhibits are in the most forward state. They include wood carvings, by Francis Dion, of Charlotte Corday, a crucifix and specimens of fruit and flowers. Mr. Herbert, the Montreal sculptor, has an exquisite model of Jacques Cartier; H. Bunnet has two large oil paintings of special interest to Montrealers. They represent the interior of a church; they are true to life. Hon. James McShane's portrait, in crayon, is hung in a conspicuous place and is a very creditable piece of work. "My Aia Frideska," an oil painting by D. Hassack will be much admired. The loan exhibition is still very backward, but is hoped to be completed to-morrow. The only complete exhibit are those of F. Valliere, upholsterer, and J. B. Laliberte, furrier, both of Quebec. Both have remarkably fine exhibits, the former in the richest styles of furniture, and the latter in all kinds of furs, principally Russian.

It is announced that the official opening will take place at 3 p.m. to-morrow by the Administrator, attended by the Provincial Cabinet, by Hon. Mr. Joly, president of the Exhibition Executive committee; Hon. Mr. Langellier and the Citizens' General committee, members of the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Permanent Provincial Exhibition committee and the Provincial Council. In the absence of the Administrator, it is probable Hon. Mr. Mercier will be asked to open it. During the afternoon a horse race will take place between the Royal Caughnawaga Indians and Sherbrooke-Lacrosse club (intermediate champions). The ball will be faced at 2.30 p.m. sharp, and play will last for two hours. The band of H. M. S. Ballouroph, which will be present.

Beef, Iron and Wine

WILL BE HELD.

The Proclamation Meeting at Exeter Will Take Place—Russell on the Situation.

ENNIS, Clare, Sept. 2.—The Viceroy's proclamation forbidding the proposed meeting here has been posted throughout the town and great excitement prevails.

MR. RUSSELL'S ATTITUDE. DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—In an address to the electors of Danganooon last night, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. for South Tyrone, and M.P. for the Liberal Unionists who disapproved of the proclamation of the League, explained that he had, upon Mr. Parnell's bill, to reduce the rents because the Government had promised to appoint a commission of enquiry.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to the Conservatives in the London division of Glasgow in explanation of their defeat in the recent election, in which he says: "By dexterous ambiguity of language many Liberal Unionists have been persuaded that Mr. Gladstone has abandoned his separatist design."

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE. Mr. Hayden, editor of the Westminster Examiner, has been summoned to court for infringement of the Crimes Act at an anti-eviction meeting.

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GENERAL INDIGNATION AND EXCITEMENT. LONDON, Sept. 2.—A great howl has been raised over the Dublin executive's proclamation of the proposed meeting at Ballycovee, County Clare, next Sunday.

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DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, Sept. 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Grouley, M.P. for Sunderland, asked if it was intended to refer article 30 of the treaty of Washington to the Fisheries Commission.

A GOOD MOVE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Department of State is informed by the United States consul at Victoria, B. O., that Mr. Drake, of the firm Drake, Jackson & Co., has been appointed to leave there last week for Alaska, by direction of Hon. Mr. White, Minister of the Interior for the Dominion.

A FRIENDLY STATEMENT.

Secretary Bayard said to-night that there was nothing to add to what had already been published concerning the latest phase of the fishery trouble. He had great reason to hope that a fair and final settlement would be reached of the differences which had always existed between this country and Great Britain over the fisheries since 1818, and a final settlement of which differences had never been reached as yet.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—The cruiser Intrepid yesterday captured an American schooner within the three mile limit off Campbell's Bay, and took her into port. Enquiries at the Fisheries Department show that the captured schooner is a small vessel, only seventeen tons.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S RISE.

WRITER, REPORTER, COMMERCIAL EDITOR, HEAD OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGE. Who is this Erastus Wiman, who has set all Canada to jabbering over commercial union with the United States? Of course most people know that he is a New York millionaire, a right hower of Jay Gould, a financier who has outgeneraled the Yenclewsky, and a philanthropist of the G. W. Child order.

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REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

"I am shown their flag banners, where a single cross marks the spot where one of their order lies uncombed in the ground." The Trappists at Osa, M. U. W. Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee as one who went, Like some true-hearted penitent, Away from home and pleasure's bands To toil and die in other lands— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee as one whose eyes Beheld sweet visions in the skies; Whose steadfast gaze knew other light, That told of beatific sight— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee as one whose eyes Retained a sweet and soft surprise, As though the soul were subjected To some lost love on thy pure face— Requiescat in pace.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

I think of thee in life's dark day, As one who loved the narrow way, That leads through sorrow unto Peace, And glorifies the soul's release— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee as calm and meek, Day after day, week after week, Fulfilling all the trying laws, That sanctified thy noble cause— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee as one whose hands Would bind the leper's leprous bands, And brave the plagues of cannon's roar To bring a dying sinner to— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee, pure man of God, And the rough ways thy feet had trod, In prayer and suffering and content, Till all thy mortal hours were spent— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee as one who'd dwell, In silent prayer within thy cell; And when, at midnight, all was hushed, The tears from off thy cheek oft brushed— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee, 'neath foreign skies, Awaiting that dread word "Arise!" The rank weeds growing on thy grave, And all thy kindred off the wave— Requiescat in pace.

I think of thee as calm at rest, Thy hands joined meekly on thy breast; In thy poor robes so lowly dressed, And on thy face the dark ether pressed— Requiescat in pace.

I pray, that when my last drawn breath Shall cease, and mine and cruel Death Consigns me to the parent clay, There may be some kind friend to say— Requiescat in pace.

B. F. D. DUNN.

DEATH OF HENRY CRILLY, J. P.

On Monday afternoon, August 15, Mr. Henry Crilly closed his eyes in death at his home in Mountain Glen, old Chelsea. He had been ill for nearly a year, and in his last moments he was attended by the most skillful of the physicians.

IRELAND AND THE POPE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The Papal envoy, in reply to an address presented to him by the people of Tipperary, said: "The Pope loves Ireland, knows her sufferings and has the deepest sympathy with her people. He sent me to tell you of his love and sympathy, and, moreover, that he intends to do a great and real good for Ireland. When he raises his voice the potentates of the earth will listen reverently, because his voice is never raised but in truth and justice. He will do all in his power for the future prosperity of Ireland."

THE IRISH-POLIOY.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE'S NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Another Scene in the Commons—Healy Gives Balfour and King Harman some hard Knocks—New Members for the League.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Mr. Wm. O'Brien presided to-day over the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League in this city. The meeting was unusually large, and a number of Catholic clergymen were present.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Cabinet meeting was held to-day. It was hastily summoned, and it is understood that the object of the conference was to take action respecting the serious and determined opposition of the Liberal-Unionist leaders in proclaiming the Irish League.

The Duke of Argyll, in a letter to the papers, states that he is astonished and pained at Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons last week, and his act in reference to the proclamation of the Irish National League.

The chairman, upon Mr. Balfour's appeal, ruled Mr. Healy out of order. Mr. Healy accepted the ruling, but reiterated his allegations denouncing Col. Harman's connection with the Orangemen, who he declared, had committed five hundred murders to one committed by Ribbommen.

A STRANGE STORY.

OF HOW MAXIMILIAN SURRENDERED AT QUERETARO—A STAIN ON THE ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF HAPSBURG. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 1.—A great sensation was created yesterday by an article in the Monitor Republico making an astounding revelation of the conditions of the Emperor Maximilian's surrender to the city of Queretaro.

HATRED AND GOOD WILL.

Self-interest should prompt people to hate none. It weakens the body and ruins the disease. You never saw a healthy cynic, growler, or grumbler. Their sour thoughts poison them.

BISHOP AND BALLET.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Bishop of London is just now engaged in a war against the dancing. He advances the same old argument of the clergy against this form of spectacular amusement.

VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver with the very best result, I would recommend it to all that are troubled with these ailments. It is worth its weight in gold."

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

A Change of Sentiment in America Regarding Them—Why This is So.

(Providence Telegram.) There has been a marked change in sentiment in regard to the Irish question in this country within the past two or three years.

The Irish people have been here before accepted as the correct one. He has been looked upon as ignorant and quarrelsome, and of a race with whom it was impossible to live in friendly neighborliness.

But the Irish make good citizens here. Under the beneficent influence of this free and prosperous country Irishmen and their children here are found among our most energetic, prosperous and respected citizens.

The population of the kingdoms that year was estimated to be—England and Wales, 27,499,041; Scotland, 3,907,736; Ireland, 4,918,338. From these figures, it will be seen that the Irish criminal record is better than that of either England or Scotland.

GREAT VICTORY FOR THE PLAN.

All the tenants on the Annaly estate, near Enniskiln, numbering upwards of 250, have agreed to purchase their farms from Lord Annesley at fourteen years' purchase.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

The following information is often inquired for, and as may be useful in many cases, reference, we have compiled a table of the largest cities of the world, with their populations as stated by the latest authorities.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of His Father LaBelle, Established in 1763, under the Act of Quebec, 1791, Chap. 10, for the Benefit of the Dispossessed Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D—Drawing Third Wednesday of every month.

The fourth monthly drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1887, At 2 o'clock p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00

FIRST SERIES:

Table listing prizes for the first series, including Real Estate worth \$50,000.00, Building Lots in Montreal, and various watches.

SECOND SERIES:

Table listing prizes for the second series, including Real Estate worth \$10,000.00, Carriages worth \$500, and 50 Gold Chains worth \$1,000.

THIRD SERIES:

Table listing prizes for the third series, including Real Estate worth \$1,000.00, Carriages worth \$500, and 50 Gold Chains worth \$1,000.

FOURTH SERIES:

Table listing prizes for the fourth series, including Real Estate worth \$1,000.00, Carriages worth \$500, and 50 Gold Chains worth \$1,000.

OFFERS MADE TO ALL WINNERS TO PAY THEIR PRIZES IN CASH, UPON A COMMISSION OF 10 PER CENT.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 10 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Pain-Killer FOR CHOLERA.

CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

PUZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER.

Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all blemishes and eruptions. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 cts. in stamps by J. A. PUZZONI, 25, South St., N. Y. City.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Cure SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a disordered system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While the most remarkable success has been shown in curing.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing all nervous ailments, and giving relief also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

ACHE.

ACHE. In the bone of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

LOW COST HOUSES.

AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cts. with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$8,000, profusely illustrated with plans, and showing the latest ideas in regard to decorating, heating, plumbing, and other details.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you?

USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.



