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ANOTHER APPEAL FOR ERIN.

Gladstone Again Speaks for the Cause of Ireland—Presented with a Mammoth Petition from Irishwomen and the Freedom of Four Irish Cities.

HAWARDEN, Oct. 4.—Mr. Gladstone and his wife to-day received Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the deputation of Irish ladies appointed by the women of Ireland to present to the Premier a mammoth petition in favor of Home Rule. The petition bears the signatures of half a million Irishwomen. Great crowds have flocked hither all day in view of the event. Accompanying the deputation were deputations representing the Municipal Councils of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel. The place was perfectly alive with visitors, who were accorded the freedom of the town during the formal ceremonies. Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, Herbert Gladstone, Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone, and Rev. Henry Drew met the deputation as they entered the grounds, and conducted them into the library. When Mr. Gladstone, with his family, emerged from the house to receive the deputation he was greeted with hearty and prolonged cheering by the multitude on the ground. Arrived in the library, Mrs. Sullivan read the address of the Irishwomen. The mayor of Cork, the mayor of Limerick, the mayor of Waterford and the mayor of Clonmel then each presented Mr. Gladstone with the freedom of their respective cities and thanked him for his chivalrous and splendid efforts to restore Ireland's parliament, expressing the hope that he would soon visit Ireland to receive from the Irish people at their homes the thanks they all feel towards him.

When Mr. Gladstone replied his voice was somewhat husky. He said he believed that the deputations and the Nationalist members of the House of Commons truly represented the Irish as a people. "At my age, however," Mr. Gladstone said, "the question of visiting Ireland is beset with uncertainties. What ever may be my condition, whether of bodily presence or absence from among them, the Irish people will always share my interest and my affection." Mr. Gladstone added that he must deny the statement that he had renounced his former attitude by supporting the proposal to restore the Irish parliament. He said also that he was thankful for the share he took in passing such Irish measures as had been made laws during his public career. He continued: "The whole character of the Irish controversy has altered. I do not now contemplate the dread of altars to our fathers faced a century ago, nor the alternative Wellington faced when he said he proposed Catholic emancipation as the alternative to civil war. It was necessary that the late Government's Irish proposals should have been put forward in accord with the desires of the Irish nation, and also to make it clear what they proposed to do within the limits of Imperial honor, safety and welfare. These aims were completely attained, and they have been sustained by the singular mildness and temperance of expression which has so far characterized the conduct of Irishmen at every stage of the agitation till now. (Cheers.) The cause represented by these honorable deputations is the cause of order, of peace, of legality. It is the hope of conducting to the settlement of this great question which has kept me in my present position in political affairs. I am quite prepared to withdraw from public life if I could believe that it were better for Ireland, but I am unable to arrive at this conclusion, and England's interest is as much involved as Ireland. On the lowest grounds of civil and military economy, it is England's interest to change in some way the present civil government in Ireland, which costs the British taxpayer yearly sixteen shillings per head of the population, while the civil government in England and Scotland costs yearly but eight shillings per head of the population. On a higher ground, England's character is concerned. There is a stain upon England in respect of her relations toward Ireland. I deny that the term separation, which our opponents unscrupulously use to describe the meaning of the late Government's proposals, is correctly applied in this case. The promoters of the bill never thought of separation. We courted a careful comparison of Grattan's Parliament with the parliament the bill proposed. The sphere within which Ireland desires free action, which is especially the sphere of local government, would have been attained under our bill better far than it was possessed under the Grattan Parliament. The present Government encourages Irish land occupiers to believe that the judicial rents will be reduced. This is embodied in the appointment of the present land commission, also in the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the commencement of the Parliamentary session in what he said concerning judicial rents. I do not accept the legislation which he said his Government proposed for the next session. I reserve judgment also in the wonderful encyclopaedia delivered on Saturday by Lord R. Churchill, whose performances are less known than his promises. I am unable to gather of those statements a declaration of fresh concessions. I do not wish to close the possibility of a future modus vivendi, but I am unable to gather that anything remains to be done in that direction. It would still be wise to reconsider the pecuniary terms the late Government's bill proposed. Full justice to Ireland requires careful investigation of her financial history before we reach a conclusion as to what should be accorded her. I hope that Ireland's triumph will come with promptitude, with cheerfulness and with joy, and I hope there will be no intervening period of gloom.

IRISH LEGENDS.

By Justice H. McCarthy, M. P.

"A tale of the times of old." With these words Macpherson begins his famous rendering of Ossian, which served for so long to convey to English and to Continental culture its only idea of what the Gaelic literature and the old Gaelic legends meant. Macpherson was, of course, in a certain sense, an impostor. When Dr. Johnson conveyed as much, Macpherson hinted at a possible castigation of his severe critic. Dr. Johnson replied composedly that he was not to be deterred from exposing the operations of a cheat by the menaces of a ruffian, and Macpherson thought better of any attempt to substitute a physical for a literary encounter with the learned doctor. But if Macpherson's Ossian had been all that it represents itself to be, it would not deserve any prominent place in Gaelic literature. It is, it may be frankly and fully admitted, a fine piece of work enough, and it is not difficult to understand the enthusiasm which it aroused in the mind of the first Napoleon. But the Ossianic songs of the Scottish Highlands, out of which Macpherson composed his *Poetic*, are at best but the distant echoes of those earlier and loftier songs of the cycle of Ossian which had resounded long before among the fair hills of holy Ireland, and the figures of Macpherson's Ossian are but the fog distorted and grotesque shadows of the stately breed of heroes who are commemorated in the legends that the Irish language has preserved for us from the remotest antiquity.

THE AROMA OF THE PAST.

The legends of a country are certainly its loveliest inheritance. In a very great degree, they form the most fascinating portion of its history. There are many of us who, if closely questioned, would have to admit that the mythical period which precludes every nation's history has more potent charm for our imaginations than the succeeding chapters of actual history. These wonderful early stories, hatched in a purple light of romance and poetry, in which the heroes move about in an enchanted ether of their own, greater than all common men, of close and intimate kinship with gods and demigods, have a fascination beside which the attraction of the more certain, but smaller figures of veritable history, abiding in a colder, grayer atmosphere, must inevitably pale. The deeds of Jason and that band of brothers who sailed from Orchomenos across so many seas to win the Golden Fleece are more attractive than that of the Spartans and Athenians who braved and wrangle in sea fight and land fight across the pages of Thucydides, Herodotus, Cicero and his two stout comrades, who "Kept the bridge In the brave days of old," have an inexplicable, priceless quality, a peculiar virtue about them which is not to be discovered in the composition of a Cicero or any Anthony. The one period is as real as man's record can make it; the other is, perhaps, little better than the fancy of a fairy tale, but the world is golden and Saturnian in the fairy tale, and the dream-kingdom is the fairer to dwell in.

THE WORLD OF MIGHTY LEGENDS.

Luckily for the legend-lover, the world is full of mighty legends. Let me just enumerate a few of them. There is the great Homeric cycle, with all its multifarious ramifications of the ten years preceding the siege of Troy, of the ten years' siege itself, and of the later wanderings of all the chiefs, Greek and Trojan, who escaped from that immortal city. There is the fine series of legends which is associated with King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table—legends these

of an intimately Celtic nature. There is the series of legends which is devoted to the deeds of Charlemagne and his peers, Roland and Oliver, and Ogier the Dane, and Turpin the Archbishop, and the rest. There is the faithful Norse story of the Volung and Niblung, there is all the medley of semi-orientalized romance which is connected with the Cid. All these and many others are thrilling legends enough, stirring as the sound of a trumpet, full of fire and vigor and fancy and poetic beauty. They have been made the theme of study and of song; the arts have labored in their honor; they have delighted, and will continue to delight, endless generations of men.

Yet, in all the range from Greece to Spain, and from Wales to Norway, there are no lovelier legends to be found than those which are enshrined in our great Irish story books, and which are still told in many and varied forms by our old fire-side. These Irish legends have not received the attention they deserve. In Ireland itself, indeed, especially in the last years, they have received the careful investigation of scholars and awakened the inspiration of poets. The societies which labor so well to preserve the Irish language have done much, very much, to call the attention of the world to these priceless treasures of antiquity. An Irish poet, who has again and again aroused national enthusiasm by his spirited interpretation of national sentiment, the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, has made the fair fable of Ossian, in the land of youth, familiar as ever the original lay was in older days. But they ought to be, and they must be, better known still, not in Ireland alone, but by the world at large. German scholarship and French scholarship are awakening to a sense of their high philological importance. But it is their rare beauty, their splendid epic color and movement which, to my mind, give them their chief glory, and establish them as the peers of the most famous legends known to the world.

IN THE DIM DISTANCE.

I have said elsewhere that as we peer doubtfully into the dim past of Irish history we seem to stand like Odysseus at the yawning mouth of Hades. The thin shades troop about us, and flit hither and thither fitfully in shadowy confusion. Stately kings sweep by in their painted chariots. Yellow-haired heroes rush to battle shaking their spears and shouting their war-songs, while the thick gold torques rattle on arm and throat, and their many-colored cloaks stream on the wind. They sweep by and are lost to sight, and their places are taken by others in a shifting, splendid, confused pageant of monarchs and warriors, and beautiful women for whose love the heroes are glad to die, and the kings to peril their crowns; and among them all move the majestic, white-robed bards, striking their golden harps and telling the tales of the days of old, and handing down the names of heroes forever. What may we hope to distinguish in this wondrous world of regal figures, whirled by before our eyes on that infernal wheel which seared the eyes of Dante? The traveller in Egypt goes down into the Tombs of the Kings at ancient Thebes. By the flaring flicker of a candle he discerns dimly on the walls about him endless processions of painted figures—the images of kings and beggars, of soldiers and slaves, of the teeming life of ages—portrayed in glowing colors all around. It is but for a moment, while his candle is but slowly burning down, that he seems to stand in the thronged centuries of Egyptian dynasties with all their named and nameless figures; and then he passes out again into the upper air and level sunlight of the Theban valley, as one who has dreamed a chaotic dream.

THE FENI.

Such seem the Celtic Irish legends, such, if I may again quote myself—and who may one quote from one if not one quote from oneself—appear the stories which have for their hero Finn, the son of Cú, the Píngal of the Scottish Ossian. Around him are his Fení, who stand in the same relation to him that the twelve peers do to Charlemagne, or the Knights of the Round Table to Arthur. Ossian, the sweet singer; Ocair, his glorious son, the Roland of the Fení; Dermot; Doring, the beloved of Finn, and Kyla, the leader of the Clan Roman; Conan, the comic glutton, of craven spirit and bitter tongue, a more grotesque Therites; Fergus Finneal, the warrior poet, reminding one of the Fiddler Knight in the "Nobelungen Lied"; Ligna, the swift-footed; Gaul, the leader of the Clan Morna, whose enmity to the Clan Baekin made the battle of Garrowa the Bonocavalles of the Fení. These are all heroes, going through all dangers, ever ready to do and to suffer bravely, battling with all the powers of darkness, loyal to each other, tender and courteous with women, gallant and goodly with men, models of an early chivalry. They are the most delightful companions, these Fení, even to those who know them only as strange and shadowy figures, fantastic ghosts, moving in dusky woods and along hill-sides clothed with choicing woods and sealed with the many-colored sides of roaring streams; or by the angry sea, where the screaming sea-bird wings his flight towards the dark rolling heavens, where the awful fates of other times look out from the clouds, and the dread nighties keep their cloudy halls, and the dainties fires burn.

THE BULGARIAN DILEMMA.

Austria-Hungary Will Not Permit Armed Interference in Bulgaria—An Unsettling Interview With General Kaulbars.

PESTH, Sept. 30.—Prime Minister Tisza, replying to an interpellation for the Government in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament to-day, said that Austria-Hungary intended to prevent any single power from establishing a protectorate over Bulgaria. "We want independence among the Balkan states," he continued, "without having any covetous designs towards any of them. No community of interest exists in the Balkans. The Austro-German alliance continues, guarding mutual conditions of existence without endangering peace. Austria-Hungary will not allow any single power to make armed interference in Bulgaria." This declaration was loudly applauded. The Minister presented a lively appearance during the Prime Minister's speech. Every seat in the chamber was occupied, and the galleries were crowded. He rebuffed the assumption that Austria-Hungary had either planned, or had been aware of, or in the slightest degree had approved of the plot to depose Prince Alexander. Neither was Austria-Hungary aware, continued the Premier, that Prince Alexander, as was made evident by his telegram to the Czar, renounced his crown as having been received direct from the Czar, or that Prince Alexander made his stay in Bulgaria dependent on the Czar's consent. "No agreement whatever exists," he said, "between Austria-Hungary and Russia regarding the exertion of their respective influence either in the western or in the eastern portion of the Balkan states. Austria-Hungary firmly adheres to the Berlin treaty, which while it is upheld sufficiently corresponds with Austria-Hungary's interests. Austria-Hungary has taken no steps on behalf of the kidnappers of Prince Alexander. She has merely warned Bulgaria in her own interest against the adoption of any hasty resolution and the results that would be sure to ensue therefrom." "As regards Austria-Hungary's alliance with Germany," he continued, "we stand with Germany on the old basis. We regard the treaty of Berlin as still in force, although it has been violated in certain cases, the most serious of which occurred last year in Eastern Roumelia. Austria-Hungary adheres to her repeated declaration of opinion that, should Turkey claim the rights accorded in the Balkan peninsula, no other power would be entitled to resort to armed intervention or the establishment of a protectorate there; also that no change in the constitutional or territorial relations of the Balkan countries can be effected without the consent of the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin." All the deputies were displeased by the Premier's statement. Deputy Horvath maintained that Hungary did not want such a peace as that which the German alliance secured. Others asserted that Russia had violated the treaty of Berlin. A proposal to reopen the discussion was rejected.

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and kidnapping of Prince Alexander, besides being contrary to the laws which were the safeguards of the country. Besides, if the prisoners were released, as demanded, the probabilities were that the people would kill them in the streets, such was the popular indignation against the implicated men. The Government thought the imprisoned officers should be tried first and subsequently offered clemency. In conclusion the deputation assured Gen. Kaulbars that Bulgaria was thankful to the Czar for his past protection, but maintained that the laws of the country must be respected. No other ministry than that at present in power could extricate the country from its crisis. Gen. Kaulbars, in reply, said the Bulgarians knew very well that the Czar had their prosperity at heart, but they must confide in the Czar and carry out his wishes. Dr. Voulcheff interrupted Gen. Kaulbars at this point and said: "If that is all you have to say we will retire." The deputation then withdrew.

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and kidnapping of Prince Alexander, besides being contrary to the laws which were the safeguards of the country. Besides, if the prisoners were released, as demanded, the probabilities were that the people would kill them in the streets, such was the popular indignation against the implicated men. The Government thought the imprisoned officers should be tried first and subsequently offered clemency. In conclusion the deputation assured Gen. Kaulbars that Bulgaria was thankful to the Czar for his past protection, but maintained that the laws of the country must be respected. No other ministry than that at present in power could extricate the country from its crisis. Gen. Kaulbars, in reply, said the Bulgarians knew very well that the Czar had their prosperity at heart, but they must confide in the Czar and carry out his wishes. Dr. Voulcheff interrupted Gen. Kaulbars at this point and said: "If that is all you have to say we will retire." The deputation then withdrew.

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THE FALLING LEAVES.

Tell me, papa, why those leaves are all falling... Which a few are loosed so softly and green...

September 29th, 1886.

JEFF DAVIS' DAUGHTER.

ONORED BY CONFEDERATE VETERANS—GOV. FITZHUGH LEE'S SPEECH. RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—This evening Miss Winnie Davis, the youngest daughter of Jefferson Davis, was honored by a reception at the Confederate Soldiers' Home...

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued. "Willingly, my love, said the old gentleman, as he took the Count's arm, and Rose gladly escaped and clung to her mother's side..."

CHAPTER XII.

DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES.

It was a memorable day for Rose, that on which occurred the conversation related in the last chapter. She had now and she now was fully conscious of the loved one, and that she was ready to ratify by a solemn act their common and betrothal.

only hasten the abolition of slavery or serve greatly to mitigate its hardships. The Marquis, who was a staunch conservative, would admit no position or principle that might compromise slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico...

Mr. D'Arroy had just begun to perform his night devotions, and was about to invoke the divine guidance in an especial manner for his cherished Rose, when three gentle taps at his chamber door told him that the child herself was come to seek his advice.

"Oh, grandpapa, how you relieve my heart!" she said, fervently, and looking up at him. "The news from home has excited her. Then her efforts to respond to the courtesy of our noble hosts and the journey on Ronda hither, together with the strange climate and the changes of diet, all this has had her blood a good deal out of her system."

"You are troubled about your mother, my love," he said, as she laid her wet cheek on the hand she held with so loving and trustful a grasp. "There is no danger; at least, certainly none at present."

In seeking or consenting to this noble alliance, but he is not the man to sacrifice the happiness of a child of his house for the possession of a royal or imperial crown.

"There are and have been savagely religious pagans," the grandfather said, quietly. "There are many men in the world perfectly true to the light which is in them. We, who glory in possessing the whole truth, believe our belief and professions by the scandals and inconsistencies of our conduct."

"I can understand that," she said. "But that is not my difficulty. I cannot blame the heathen for not following the light which is not given them. But what excuse can I find for the man who falls away from the truth in which he has been nurtured from infancy?"

"There are many excuses for their want of faith, my dear child. God alone knows how the ignorance of the truth, or their rejection of the known truth, is consciously willful, and therefore deserving of punishment."

dry for her here. Still the doctor says a dry climate is more favorable to her in her present condition, and that the autumn and winter months especially will prove of great benefit to her.

"I have made a special pleading on my own behalf," our dear Lord in order to obtain darling mamma's complete restoration to health, and so you worship me as, dearest papa, in His name I leave the result. We—grandpapa & I girls and myself—pray daily for mass for your favor, and several communities and many poor people are uniting their supplications to ours."

"You ask me, dear papa, how I like Spain? It is a most beautiful country. But coming ourselves from the South, and from amid the grand mountain scenery of North Carolina, we were not so much struck by the aspect of nature as by the character and manners of the people, and the monuments left by former ages."

"I do not know if I love him. I think it is not love, because I am more fond of Gaston as a brother Charles. Still, I do miss his daily visits, when anything prevents me from seeing him. We are a great deal together, and I am happy in his society."

cheerily. "If it is important to begin life well, how much more so it is to end it well! But I am not given to brooding."

"I should be sorry for Spain, and should have but little respect for its women," said the firm but gentle response, "if I could bring myself to believe that Spanish mothers have so degenerated, and that Spanish maidens act such little store on the faith of their hero's ancestors."

"I have only conceived a tenfold reverence for Miss D'Arroy's noble character," Diego said, anxious to prevent an angry discussion, "since she declared to me that, to her mind, a perfect union of hearts is impossible without perfect unity of faith."

"But how came Miss D'Arroy to speak to you on this subject?" inquired his father. "How happened it?" replied Mr. D'Arroy, "that you, my dear Ramon, in all our correspondence, and knowing what a price I, as well as my son and daughter-in-law, set upon choosing for our child a true Christian man, you should not have once hinted at this insuperable obstacle to the union of these young people?"

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles.

TWO CHINESE HORRORS.

ERRIBLE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON AN INNOCENT WOMAN. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Hong Kong advises a band of discharged Chinese soldiers made a descent on a leading pawn shop in Hong Kong on August 13. They murdered the proprietor and 46 of his employees. The robbers were all arrested.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances a thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet, in sealed envelope with full particulars mailed free. Write them at once.

THE EFFICACY OF OIL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Hydrographic office has received during the last month about a dozen letters from officers of steam and sailing vessels narrating their experience in the use of oil in the time of storms at sea for the purpose of smoothing the water. There is a singular unanimity in the conclusions of the writers that almost at the instant the oil touched the water it spread far over the surface, and reduced the billow to a long and heavy, but harmless swell.

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CHAPTER XIII.

THE TRUE HEART OF LOVE.

Diego de Lebrija was too much elated by his last conversation with Rose, and too impatient of any delay to their solemn betrothal and their subsequent union, not to fill the old Marquis's bosom with the same sentiments. The young man felt himself too sure and too proud of having gained the love of his affianced not to avoid pressing himself on her during the evening at the Duchess's reception, or, certainly, indeed this lady herself, while complimenting the Count on his good fortune, told him that Rose was seriously anxious about her mother and after a warm expression of concern for the sufferer, both the Marquis and his son pressed Rose to retire, which she soon did in company with her grandfather.

"I am writing like a silly little girl," said Rose, as she sat down to write. "Dear mamma needs me here, and grandpapa is so sorry for me, by no means as he is as the youngest of us, and always thinking of some new means of procuring us amusement or delightful instruction, he makes us forget his great age. He is so devoted to dear mamma and every one of us, so careful of our needs and comfort, that he will not allow us to spare him any fatigue he can take on himself."

"If you could only see, dearest papa, how much he is respected and looked up to by the noblest gentlemen in the land. Not a day passes without his receiving visits from some of those who formerly knew him—high officers of the army and navy, or statesmen whose names are well known. You would think that long separated brothers could not meet again with more joy and cordiality. Then he makes a constant companion of me in his early devotions of every day. He takes me with him to his favorite churches and chapels, and everybody—priests, laymen, and the ladies, of course—seem to be much edified by his frank and simple piety. Oh, if I could only see like him and you, dearest papa! For you are both so like each other in your manner of thinking, your way of acting towards others, and your beautiful devotion to our holy faith, that you appear to me like elder and younger brother."

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WEDNESDAY... OCTOBER 6, 1886

Mr. J. F. Weber, of Imlay city, Michigan, has kindly consented to act as agent for THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

THERE is a good deal of truth in a hard handed rebuke the Chicago Herald gives Mr. John Swinton, a well known gentleman in New York, who takes labor and democracy especially under his wing. Not long ago he started a little paper in the interests of "labor," but which has not proved a success.

The mistake that is made in this proposition is the assumption that workingmen need or demand anything different in the way of a paper from that which satisfies other people. Most Americans work, and such of them as care to read a newspaper do not find their taste changed by the character of their occupation or the style of their living.

THE rumors concerning intended suppressive action by the British Government, in reference to the National League, seems to gather importance from the latest news to the effect that a report on its personnel and organization has been ordered to be sent to the Castle. The Government will not accomplish much by any such course.

THE Daily Ontario dealt very summarily with the "loyal delegation" on the occasion of their visit to Belleville. In the course of a very able review of the fallacies and misrepresentations indulged in by Messrs. Kane and Smith, it says:—"They (the delegates) assert that no Protestant is a Home Ruler, and when confronted with facts take refuge on the ejaculation, 'Oh! there are Protestants and Protestants.' Yes, thank God, there are Protestants who do not think the only way to serve God is to curse the Pope, malign their Catholic neighbors and heap upon their innocent heads the revenge for injuries sustained by Protestants in a darker age.

graphs to be written in the press and so many testimonials concerning the efficiency of the operation to be produced. The Hydrographic office at Washington is just now the recipient of many letters on the subject, and is publishing the results described in them as though it had just learnt some new thing. If published instead the paper written on the subject by Benjamin Franklin, that writer forgotten apparently in everything but name by Americans, the Hydrographic department would be giving all the information on the subject necessary. Beyond the fact that modern resources have produced crude petroleum, which is the best oil for the purpose, the scientific problem, of pouring oil on the troubled waters to allay storms at sea, is identically the same as it was when Benjamin Franklin wrote, and he in turn knew no more than was known centuries before. It is reported that the British experiment of laying a pipe under the entrance of one of their harbors, which possesses a peculiarly rough and dangerous bar at its entrance, has been partially successful.

THE Globe continues to pour its torrent of derision on the idea of the Mail's independence. In order to prove it the Reform organ calls on its contemporary to declare what it knows about certain misdeeds of the Government and its friends, and especially refers to the operations carried on by the White-Jameson-Bowling ring in connection with the Prince Albert Colonization scheme. The very grave features of that case had, as is well known, much to do with the recent insurrection in the North-West, and a revelation from the Mail would no doubt throw some fresh light on the unpleasant subject. But the Mail has already in effect announced that its independence only dates from its official declaration of the same, and that in all matters anterior to that date, and in fact in what may be termed "unfinished business," its position must still be considered as that of an organ. On the past, and any party misdeeds of the past, the Mail will cast no light.

THE boundary line between Canada and Alaska ought to receive immediate attention. Why it was that the British Government was so negligent as not to demand the cession of the country after the Crimean war it is hard to tell; but, having done so, it had better do the next best thing and definitely arrange the line of boundary with its new owners. If not, there will certainly arise disputes as to the strict meaning of terms similar to those witnessed in the cases of St. Juan, the Maine boundary, and later with regard to our own Ontario dispute. There is in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, which is supposed to govern the matter, the same misty language as caused disputes in the former case; and whether one range of mountains or another range of mountains governing the line was meant is already a matter of controversy. There has now, it is said, been a fair discovery of gold close to the borders, and if this be so, there can be no doubt that a sharp dispute will arise. The matter ought to be taken in hand at once before it becomes unpleasantly involved.

MR. PARNELL'S APPEAL. The English press seems to have gone into hysterics over the letter of Mr. Parnell to Mr. Fitzgerald. Why it is hard to tell, because there is nothing at all in that document to cause special comment, save perhaps some rather strong language; language, however, natural enough on the part of a man stung, disappointed and anxious for a suffering people. If the English press were to exhibit a tithing of the zeal it does in denouncing Mr. Parnell in advocating the relief of the suffering tenantry in Ireland, then that gentleman would not have to appeal to his countrymen abroad for assistance which must be obtained somewhere in view of pressing urgency. The English press can no longer plead ignorance of the condition of affairs. And yet, while money is raised for all sorts of purposes in all parts of the world by millions, no attempt is made to raise a copper in London for the poor evicted, and yet to be evicted, victims of landlords of more than Shylock-like rapacity. What remains then for the friends of Ireland to do but to appeal elsewhere? If strong language is used in making that appeal surely the English can not wonder, and have no right to complain as if they were deeply injured.

GENERAL BULLER. There seems very little doubt that Sir Redvers Buller may adapt with alteration a famous saying and write to his Government, "I came, I saw, and was conquered." Hints of his views on the present position in Kerry have appeared, but that he is thoroughly in sympathy with the suffering people of the district he has been sent to, seems to be proved by a shower of abuse heaped upon him by the Dublin Express. That venomous paper has sent a reporter to watch the steps of the General, and evidently thinks him terribly supine and negligent in his duties. What it requires is not clearly stated, but that it evidently would like some sweeping measure of forty horse coercive type to be put in force is very clear. The Express refers to certain "outrages" taking place under the General's nose, and condemns him very sharply for not preventing them. It says:—"It is only a fortnight since the last official visit of the gallant General to Tralee, yet, in that short space of fourteen days, quite a catalogue of outrages are reported to have taken place, and every day adds something new to the terrible list of crime which has now gained such notoriety for Kerry." But the fact seems to be that the General has become convinced that the poor people of the district require immediate relief, and the World recently announced that "Sir Redvers

will undoubtedly be a serviceable agent in the direction of promoting unity and fraternity. But an Empire to be such, in the strict sense of the word, must be one in reality as well as in name. No unity, fraternity or political cohesion can exist as long as there is friction or ill-feeling or curtailment of privileges in any one part. So long as a large and important portion of the Empire is deprived of rights, harshly treated, and its demands set at naught, it is idle to talk of a United Empire, and any movement purporting to embody the fact that such a thing exists can only be a ghastly mockery. It is not difficult to suggest what would be a grand and noble recognition of the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, and one which would enable her to have the consolation of knowing—that she must know now is not the case—that she reigned on the 20th of June, 1837, over a united and contented people. Let the Queen write a letter expressing her desire that the jubilee should be marked by the extension to Ireland of those constitutional rights and privileges which her people so earnestly ask for. Let this very simple and reasonable proposition of a domestic legislature be granted to Ireland at the coming session of Parliament, and it would of course be granted without opposition if the Queen made the request. Then let her go to Dublin and open in person the restored Irish Parliament, and we predict that such results would follow as would cause the fiftieth year of the reign of Victoria to be one of the most wonderful and fascinating for the historian of the future to contemplate and describe.

THE FISHERIES. The papers of the Eastern States have been maintaining views in relation to the fisheries which have received a rude shock by the revelation of a truth which never seems to have struck the anti-reciprocity party in Maine and Massachusetts. It has suddenly been pointed out to them that last year the American fishermen had the run of the Canadian coasts and the use of her ports and railways as a base of supplies. This year they have not, and the result of this is seen in a limitation of the supply of fish in the United States, and a corresponding increase in the demand, thus enabling the Canadians, in consequence of the advanced prices, to invade the American markets and sell at a profit over and above the high rate of duty imposed. Thus it is seen that two extremes meet. The American fishery interests, it is said by themselves, want no reciprocity. Let it be so, and, as is pointed out, in a very short time the Canadians will declare the same thing, for the want of it is just at present proving a great advantage to them, and rather opening than closing the American market to them.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY. The dinner given to this distinguished Irish champion at the Hoffman House, New York, was a fitting tribute to his worth, and was doubly gratifying in so far as it called together some of the greatest thinkers of the United States, all of whom, by their testimony, proved the sympathy that great nation feels for Ireland in her woe. Judge Browne, Col. James, Chauncey Depew, Dr. Hepworth, William Dorchester, Whitelaw Reid, Governor Abbott, and others, illumined by their brilliant oratory the proceedings of the evening. Mr. McCarthy spoke very briefly but to the point, and his views were summarized as follows:—

I have said over and over again, in England as well as in Ireland, that the cause I was advocating was one of interest and of the most vital importance to England as well as to Ireland. I call the policy that I and my colleagues in the English Parliament are identified with a policy of justice to Ireland and of mercy to England. I call it a policy of mercy to England because it is a policy which shall bury forever the rancor of centuries that has existed between Irishmen and Englishmen, a policy which will change things so far that Ireland, instead of being the enemy at the gate, shall be the friend at the gate, who, if need be, can speak with some effect to the enemy from without. After a long, a very long and a very bitter agitation we now at last are within reach of the consummation of our hopes.

THE "MAILS" JUMP. In Ontario the utmost interest is naturally excited by the recent "turn about and wheel about and Jump Jim Crow" tactics of the Mail, for sixteen years the organ and slavish exponent of the policy of the party which established it. Speculation is still animated as to the cause of the change, and still, as we pointed out the other day, in all the supposed explanations given the real sentiments of the Mail, as clearly and emphatically expressed, are treated with derisive contempt. That the organ is simply acting a hypocritical part seems to be taken into consideration: Entirely independent of the Government the Mail cannot be, although like most "creatures" who have sucked life from the breast of patronage, and made by it, the chief proprietors will in time indicate that they have the characteristic gratitude of the order referred to. We have the assurance of Epicurus that gratitude is only a quality to which some benefit is attached, and as far as practicable the Mail management is shifting its ground in view of the coming defeat at the polls of its sometime benefactors. It has not jumped clear yet, but acts in accordance with the course of that profound philosopher, Mr. Bigelow, who sang:—

"I'm an eclectic, as to choosing 'Twixt that and that I'm mighty loth: Leaves the side which sticks to his leg, but while there's doubt I stick to both." There will be little left for the Mail to say when the next government comes into power. It is sailing very near the Liberal track, and can, of course, by a very slight touch of the helm, put itself either in or out of the race. But its course is certainly a cunning one. Unless we are mistaken it will find the truth of the old moral that too much cunning overreaches itself. Its course will, we still maintain, be disastrous for its now apparently only semi-friends at the Capital and equally so for itself.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE. The statement made by Sir Charles Tupper to the effect that Her Majesty has desired that the commemoration of the jubilee year of her reign should be marked by some public and national work of magnitude rather than by a personal presentation, indicates that the Queen is not unmindful of the imposing greatness of the crown she wears. Some great national work, to which the people of the Empire could put with pride, and which would be a subject worthy of enshrinement on the page of history, would certainly be the most fitting memorial of a half century's reign, which, if not as stirring in wars as some periods which have preceded it, is certainly one of the most remarkable political epochs of history. The suggestion that the memorial take the form of a permanent place of concentration for the entire empire is not a bad one, and if carried out effectually

will undoubtedly be a serviceable agent in the direction of promoting unity and fraternity. But an Empire to be such, in the strict sense of the word, must be one in reality as well as in name. No unity, fraternity or political cohesion can exist as long as there is friction or ill-feeling or curtailment of privileges in any one part. So long as a large and important portion of the Empire is deprived of rights, harshly treated, and its demands set at naught, it is idle to talk of a United Empire, and any movement purporting to embody the fact that such a thing exists can only be a ghastly mockery. It is not difficult to suggest what would be a grand and noble recognition of the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, and one which would enable her to have the consolation of knowing—that she must know now is not the case—that she reigned on the 20th of June, 1837, over a united and contented people. Let the Queen write a letter expressing her desire that the jubilee should be marked by the extension to Ireland of those constitutional rights and privileges which her people so earnestly ask for. Let this very simple and reasonable proposition of a domestic legislature be granted to Ireland at the coming session of Parliament, and it would of course be granted without opposition if the Queen made the request. Then let her go to Dublin and open in person the restored Irish Parliament, and we predict that such results would follow as would cause the fiftieth year of the reign of Victoria to be one of the most wonderful and fascinating for the historian of the future to contemplate and describe.

MORE ATTACKS ON THE CHURCH. A copy of the Toronto World has been sent us and our attention called to an article on the Church in this Province. We see nothing in it calling for special comment. It is simply a rehash of the time-worn contention of the bigot, and the illogical one at that. Catholics know well enough that nothing but attacks, such as the Mail has been indulging in, and which the World feebly echoes, are to be expected from those who are unhappily in the dark valleys of invincible ignorance. Envy and hatred make an unpleasant mixture, but the Church can stand all that her enemies can pour out of their little phials of impotent wrath. The tendency of the mob to follow the lead of whoever may tickle their ears or pander to their grosser inclinations, is not new. So old is it in fact that the tendency has of late been elevated into a sort of idol under the title of "Spirit of the Age," before which its creators bow down and adore. Just now certain leaders have raised the cry of "Down with the Catholic Church," and the crowd shout in chorus. It is the story of the Hind and the Panther over again. But the enemies of the Church will find that like the milk-white doe in that famous poem, though marked for death, she is not fated to die. The World prattles like a good many other superficial observers about establishment and disestablishment, and compares the action of the state in relation to the Church in France and that of the Province of Quebec. Does the World mean to argue in favor of importing the methods adopted in relation to the Church in Europe, and more especially France, into this country? If so, the World and his friends had better candidly say so without beating about the bush, and then the position will be better understood. We would commend to the readers of the Mail and the lesser lights of the press which echoes its sentiments the strong repudiation of the workingmen's organ, the Palladium of Labor, of any sympathy with the fanatical outbreaks which have recently attracted so much attention. That paper very sensibly tells any labor reformer who may be disposed to throw up his hat over the Mail's new departure and rejoice over the simulated independence of the meanest and most insidious enemy of labor reform in the ranks of journalism, to ask himself what would be the consequences should any large proportion of the people of Canada be led away to join the Mail's "No Popery" crusades? "It would see Protestant and Catholic by the ears, break up our organizations, prevent the questions in which we are mainly interested from being considered, array workmen of different creeds against each other and put the cause of labor back a quarter of a century." This is a review of the case from one stand-point. There are scores of others, and from all nothing but moral and social disaster can be seen as the result of the anti-church cry so suddenly indulged in. So far as the present position of the Church in this Province is concerned, in a temporal sense we are not afraid of any attacks made on it so long as we have courts of justice. But the real grounds of the assaults now being made lie in the old persecuting spirit, the same which animated the Puritans and Covenanters, and which ought to have been dead long ago.

THE MAIL'S PROPOSAL. The present position of politics is well exposed by the comments and speculation caused by the recent declarations of the Mail newspaper. That not particularly erudite organ has recently declared that it is in favor of temperance and manhood suffrage. Immediately speculation is rife as to what the "paper means." It seems that it is utterly impossible that it can mean what it says and be moved by principle. Falsehood, duplicity, untruth, in the eyes of the public which has to criticize the course of the paper in question, must be the motive power of its action. We have before us a series of speculations on the reasons which have caused the paper to act as it has. Some assert that the following are the reasons for the Mail's departure:—

A mere political dodge with Sir John as chief schemer. A desire on the part of the Mail to "get out from under" an impending crash. A desire of the Mail to get into line with democratic principles. A hope to make the paper pay by "trusting the people" and popular opinions rather than a party. A desire to be an Ontario paper as against French domination.

It will be seen that a wish to benefit society by the enforcement of prohibition on a real belief in the advantages of manhood suffrage is not for a moment thought of or ascribed to the paper in question. In fact no one but the good Witness seems for a moment to believe in the sincerity of the Mail. And, under all the circumstances, it is impossible that any one could reasonably do so. Another theory is that the pretended conversion of the Mail is designed to add provincial politics more than Dominion, and that by taking up Mr. Meredith's argument in favor of manhood suffrage, and by pretending to be the leader in a temperance crusade, the Mail might aid materially—with its fanatical, anti-Catholic cry thrown at the head of Archbishop Lynch—in defeating the Government of Mr. Mowat. Our own impression is that the entire programme designed by the directors of the Mail at Ottawa is bound to prove a disastrous failure and result in ruin both for themselves and their organ; it is altogether too slimy; too clumsy for it to accomplish the work of deceit for which it was designed. Apart from the mischievous, we may almost say wicked, elements in the plot, elements which have already elicited expressions of disgust from the thoughtful and

respectable portions of society; the programme contains social features which are not in accord with Catholic equilibrium. How the anti-Catholic appeal to the ignorant strikes the people of Ontario may be gathered by the following comment in the columns of the Protestant, the official organ of that denomination:—"There are few Protestants in Ontario who cannot number among their best neighbors at least one Roman Catholic, and there are few Roman Catholics who would not number among their best friends several Protestants. Are neighbors living side by side in harmony and peace—doing business with each other every day—to take each other by the throat at the bidding of every political ruffian dignified or undignified, who simply wants to make votes for his party? We say, perhaps, on the eve of a general election, and we say, 'no,' most emphatically 'no.' And we believe the people of Ontario will say 'no,' and stamp out all such ruffianism."

"Ruffianism" is perhaps as fair an estimate of the proceeding as could be made. The scheme politicians have framed to further their own dodges and propose to work by means of the Mail as a step must be defeated. Its so-called "temperance" cry, borrowed from well-meaning fanatics, is simply one which means a blow at the liberty of the subject and the imposition of sumptuary laws which have always proved failures and are an odious insult to those who are really temperate. The only argument in favor of manhood suffrage it can bring forward is that it is "simple," and so for simplicity it is willing to give every one of full age the same electoral position in the commonwealth as the man who has the most vital and important interests. We have said the incident brings into prominence the disgraceful condition of turpitude to which politics and politicians have fallen. Their professions of goodness are scoffed at and investigation proves with ease the probability of their meaning the reverse of that they pretend. And this is the condition of the political arena! We need and must have a moral explosion to clean this foul and polluted atmosphere. We feel assured that the train is laid, and that as soon as the electric permit the people to apply the match, it will take place.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. THAT BLOODY CHALLENGE. Le Journal de Quebec, replying to the article from L'Electeur, referred to yesterday, says:—"L'Electeur qualifies as a bloody challenge the candidature of Mr. Charles Casgrain in the county of Quebec, in opposition to the Hon. Mr. Garneau, who has no desire to give a generous support to the Ross Government. L'Electeur wishes to excite the passions of the people against Mr. Casgrain, because the latter was chosen as one of the representatives of the Crown in the Riel case. The conduct of the L'Electeur is, as it is on all subjects with which it treats of a most unworthy character. Riel was accused of the crime of high treason. The Crown, which prosecuted him in the name of society, did not make use of English lawyers exclusively, because it desired to favor him as much as possible. If a French Canadian advocate had not been named in his defense, the name would not have been made by the Nationalist, the demagogues who, to-day, affect a disordered pathos over Riel. The rouge newspapers have been making themselves hoarse in denouncing the injustice with which Riel was treated. The nomination of Mr. Chas. Casgrain, as one of the advocates of Riel, was then made use of to reply in advance to the Nationalist's reproaches; but Mr. Casgrain after examining scrupulously into the case against Riel was unable to establish his innocence. Is that his fault? L'Electeur might ask even the lawyers of Riel, Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick, for a reply to this question. These two advocates did not themselves acknowledge the guilt of their client, they only admit that the rebellion of Riel was proved, and that it was not justified. Let L'Electeur ask also a reply from its chief, Mr. Blake. Did the latter not say in his speech of March 19th last that the Riel insurrection was to be condemned from all points of view? L'Electeur might again address itself to its confederate, the Globe, which always demanded the hanging of Riel up to the 16th November, the date of the execution of the sentence. It is therefore, not surprising that Mr. Casgrain could not prevent the condemning of Riel. Such is the audacity of L'Electeur, who reproaches Mr. Casgrain with that which its own friends did and could not honestly prevent. The elections of the county of Quebec will not allow themselves to be imposed upon on this point, and we have reason to believe that Mr. Casgrain, thanks to the great influences which are being brought to bear, will come out victorious in the fight in which he is engaged. This gentleman is endowed with great talents and the future has great prospects for him, and we wish him all the success that he can possibly receive."

A BLOODY CHALLENGE. L'Electeur, of Quebec, of Tuesday, has the following editorial on the relation to the choice of Mr. Casgrain against Mr. Garneau in Quebec county:—"If the Ross Government could understand the distressing position which it occupies to-day in the eyes of the Province, it would come to the conclusion that this is not a time for better, and would take care especially to accept the challenge of the national question. This, however, is just what they have done in electing their candidate in Quebec County. To bring out Mr. T. Charles Casgrain against Hon. P. Garneau is to issue a most audacious challenge to the National party, that is to say, to all the French-Canadians. Unless one were blind it is impossible to deny that to put the question in this light is to settle it in the national sense. Up to the present all that remained of force in the cabinet was its pretended neutrality on the Riel question. It could not count upon winning some of the electors except by means of an equivocal, more or less transparent, but that has become now of the famous theory of non-intervention after the unfortunate choice which the government has just made? If there happens to remain the slightest doubt among the blindest of the culpable complexity of the provincial ministers in the murder of Riel, this doubt should disappear in the face of such an event. And, in fact, there is no doubt that the government declares war in the County of Quebec? Against a man who has always supported it, who has always voted with it, except in one particular circumstance. The only thing with which the Government reproaches Mr. Garneau is his energetic attitude on the national question. There is no way of getting out of it, and this is the only way of getting out of it. Mr. T. C. Casgrain, precisely one of the traitors, who has long ago forgotten that French blood runs through his veins; the advocate who was paid \$3,000 to plead at Regina against his own compatriot; one of the men who contributed the most toward the hanging of Louis Riel. And this is the only way of getting out of it. The Ross Government throws off its mask and openly declares war against the people of the Province of Quebec. Let this ridiculous challenge be carried from month to month, from one extremity of the country to the other, and let us finish, once for all, with these hypocrites who have for so long been crying: 'No intervention, the people under the protection of non-intervention.' In the name of public opinion we do not hesitate a moment to pick up the glove. It is now a war to the death between the Ross-Tailion party and that for national revidi-

ation. The ministerial... card.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—When Mr. Thomas White denied that he had used the words attributed to him in the Globe in his speech at Cayuga, I courteously accepted his denial, but waited to hear further from the other side. With reference to that denial the Globe insisted on the correctness of its report. Subsequently I was empowered to publish the Rev. Father Bardon's testimony that Mr. White did say when he exposed the portrait of Riel: "Here is one of the last great spirits of the Catholic Church."

"PARTY EXIGENCIES"

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fraud on the country, this is a barefaced violation of the rules of the service, and provokes the necessity for a drastic measure of Civil Service reform, when the change of government takes place.

Threats of personal violence have been freely made, and there is abundant evidence to necessitate ample precautions by the civil power to keep down outrage and secure the protection of peaceable citizens in the exercise of their political rights.

The wrecking of the type in the office of the Nationalist paper, D'Almeida at Hull on Wednesday night, shows the spirit that is animating the Tories of that city. The expectation of defeat seems to have upset their reason. It has further been ascertained that a number of rough characters, incited by whiskey and probably by pay in favour of Mr. Cormier, have armed themselves with revolvers.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—Perhaps the best thing that has happened since the break-up of the Macdonaldite party is the general discredit into which sectional leaders have fallen. Under the political party system, now happily passing away, the country has had to endure government by

AN AUTOCRAT WITH A CABINET OF DEMAGOGUES. The terms are not too harsh, for, if we but make an effort to think in simple fashion, directly, and to the point, we must recognize the fact that we are governed by the representatives of factions, without the factions choosing their representatives.

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HE HAS NOT SHIFTED HIS GROUND. For we now see him bending his energies to capture what he regards as a movement in the political arena, which may warp to his purpose. The man that he set for the "Protestant" is now spread for the "Workingman" and the "Anti-French" trap is now baited for the "Prohibitionist."

THE POWER OF LABOUR. RICHMOND, Va., October 4.—The tapping of Master Workman Powderly's gavel at 10.15 o'clock this morning gave the signal for the opening of the first session of the tenth annual convention of the Knights of Labor in the armory of the 1st Virginia regiment, in this city.

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Canada, possessed of natural and territorial wealth beyond human calculation, having a sparse but thrifty, industrious population is as heavily taxed and has as great a debt per capita as some of the most tyrant ridden military nations of Europe.

Whereas, Macdonald for all those years, had been true to his mission, honest in his methods, there would have been no vast public debt, taxation would have been merely nominal, there would be no talk of conquest or civil war and the Dominion would offer to the gaze of an envious world the spectacle of a free, happy country where oppression was unknown.

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SUMMER MORNING WALKS AROUND MONTREAL.

PART THIRD.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

Every traveller along the Lower Lachine Road, whether in a carriage and pair or trodding it on foot, will remember that old elm which stands alongside of the second mile post, where we rested at the close of the second part of our "Summer Morning Walks."

This old tree, half a century ago, was a noted landmark on the lower Lachine road. It is now only a wreck or a skeleton of what it once was.

Few men now living can recall that destructive rain and hail storm which occurred in the early spring of 1833, wrecking and, in some places, totally destroying forest trees and orchards.

It rained almost incessantly for a whole week. The rain froze on the branches of the larger trees, in some places to the thickness of a foot.

The trunk of this old tree looks the same now as it did fifty years ago. It may be a century or more old. We fancy, in the old time, its position being a mile below the Lachine Rapids, that it was a favorite halting place for the old voyageurs before entering upon their great tug to pull up and past the rapids.

As this is my day, it is even now a noted landmark, being just opposite to the head of the Nun's Island.

We feel it a duty to note every incident however trivial.

Here comes a veritable habitant of other days. He has not the tuque, the saeh, nor the moccasins, of the old Canadian, but he has not forgotten that native politeness which marks the habitant of the French parish.

He does not greet you with a stiff, awkward, vulgar nod of the head, but is lifted in a graceful manner, and you are greeted with a profound bow, in which none in this country can equal or compare with a French Canadian.

Here is a farmyard near by; it has the appearance of a large dairy or milkman's farm; there are some thirty cows, and as it is about milking time, we shall step in and have a chat with the pretty milk maids.

Degenerate days, dirty looms! we exclaimed as we entered the yard; instead of the pretty milk maids of other days, we found some half a dozen men doing the duty which properly belonged to the girls.

This work of milking cows, assumed by men, has done the poetry out of the pictures associated with the pretty milk maid of yore.

What a contrast! Just look at those fellows; some of them half washed, one leg of their trousers or pants inside—the other outside of a pair of dirty long boots, with a black cutty pipe in mouth, exchanging slang phrases, one with the other, as they perform their unmanly task.

It would be dangerous to place the raw horses of the Lachine Troop too near the cannon. Young Arby replied:—"If his horses would not stand the fire, that his men would sit and keep their saddles!"

The other Arby, "Baudy," was a merry, rollicking fellow in 1837—the pride of the troop, full of fun and devilment, and would be so now were it not for his rheumatism, which has stiffened him somewhat.

By the way, we shall give a little story how two drunken men were sobered by Baudy, which caused many a hearty laugh at headquarters of the troop in 1838.

After a hard ride of some twenty miles, in those days of despatch carrying, Baudy arrived late one winter night at a country inn at a small village on the frontier, having but one spare bed. This bed had been occupied for nearly two days by two men, with their clothes on, being on a big spree.

Baudy requested to be shown to the room then blew out his candle and sprang into the bed fully accoutred as he was, with sword, long boots, spurs, etc., just as he had dismounted from his horse, and placed himself, pretending to be drunk, between the two drunken men.

A prod to the right, then a prod to the left, from his heavy cavalry spurs, soon roused the two drunken men to consciousness, uttering scree and la di di. A few such prods left Baudy in full possession of the bed, while the two partly sobered but really terrified men found their way down in the dark to the bar-room, declaring that the devil was upstairs, to be greeted with the merriment and the loud laugh of the assembled villagers, who were already in the secret of Baudy's sobering appliances.

We are jogging slowly along; our readers, however, will pardon us if we pause over many a well-remembered scene or spot, and linger to depart! These are but homely notions, but may be appreciated by many at a distance who have, at one time or another, passed over this old road.

We are approaching Verdun and other noted places, of which we shall have something to say in a future number.

By the way, we are at the La Torture steambot wharf, near by the three mile post, and as the little steamer has just arrived, laden with market carts full of country produce, we shall take our seat on the old wharf and note the haggard farmers as they land and mount their charettes and drive off to the Montreal market, and close this third part of our "Summer Morning Walks."

STOUTLAND, Mo., Oct. 4.—For some time past there has been an organization in Miller county known as the White Horse Company, whose avowed purpose was the suppression of horse stealing.

THE POWER OF LABOUR. RICHMOND, Va., October 4.—The tapping of Master Workman Powderly's gavel at 10.15 o'clock this morning gave the signal for the opening of the first session of the tenth annual convention of the Knights of Labor in the armory of the 1st Virginia regiment, in this city.

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years old, came here and went to work in the Bates mills. He met Josie at the skating rink, and paid considerable attention to her until the parents intervened and stopped the intimacy. Soon after this he went West and was soon forgotten.

Thursday Mrs. Bearce was surprised to receive a call from Ballou. He asked for Josie, and on being told that she was visiting a cousin in North Auburn, he went out, and hiring a horse and buggy, drove to North Auburn, where he found Josie. In less than half an hour the couple were riding away through the mud and rain and darkness to catch the Grand Trunk express, due at midnight, for Montreal.

Leaving the horse at the station they boarded the train in season, and the next morning took breakfast at a Montreal hotel. Mrs. Bearce supposed her daughter was still visiting their relative until she sent to bring her home Saturday. The elopement is the talk of the town.

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK. THE IMPROVEMENT IN AMERICA PARALLELED IN THE OLD WORLD. LONDON, Oct. 3.—Discount during the past week was quoted at 2 1/2. There was an increased demand for money; the stock statement was unusually heavy; values advanced, but speculators cheerfully paid the higher rates.

A large amount borrowed from the Bank of England and put up in market rates to their former level. The distribution of October dividends will result in increased business for a week or two, when it is likely rates will harden. There is no doubt now that trade is improving. Reports from the chief industrial centres state that business is either expanding or is certain to improve at an early day.

A large increase of orders from America is noted at Birmingham. Woollen manufacturers are buoyant at Leeds and Leicester, where the factories are working over time. An active business was done on the Stock exchange during the week. The settlement was the largest in four years.

The market for American railroad securities is decidedly in tone. The situation is not so good as it was some time back. It is believed here that the difficulty will be adjusted. The report that the Pennsylvania Railroad company had secured the steamer of the Inman line and several Guion and National steamers puzzled the market. It has been officially denied by the steamship companies.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Prices on the bourse during the week were firm; the bears were covering; money eased a little.

TO JUSTIN MCCARTHY. AN ILLUMINATED ADDRESS PRESENTED BY NEW YORK IRISHMEN. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Members of the New York municipal council of the Irish National League presented a beautifully illuminated address to Justin McCarthy to-night.

It was inscribed on vellum and was surmounted by a representation of the old Irish House of Parliament. The address welcomed the visitor on behalf of the Irish National League of New York, and told him he would find a strong feeling of affection for the dear old land in this country, combined with an ability and willingness to hold up the hands of the Irish leaders in their struggle for home rule and land reform.

ON A DESERT ISLAND. BAD PREJUDICEMENT OF THE CREW OF THE DONNATON CASTLE. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The steamer Alameda, from Sydney and Honolulu, brings news of the loss of the British ship Donnaton Castle, on Ocean Island, 1,200 miles from Honolulu, on July 15. She left Sydney July 9 for Wilmington.

THE LAND LAWS IN BRITAIN. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES PROMISED BY LORD SANDWICH, WHO TAKES OF THE STATE OF THE LAND—A REVIEW OF CURRENT LEGISLATION FORESHADOWED. LONDON, Oct. 2.—Lord Cairns, speaking at Delford to-night, said the House of Commons was the slave of the caprice of the Radical and Parnellites, and it was imperative to provide simple and effective means of closing debates. If Ireland followed the advice of agitators, such action would lead to further repression; but Irish commerce had begun to improve, and with the present good harvest the people of Ireland might anticipate brighter times.

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OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—When Mr. Thomas White denied that he had used the words attributed to him in the Globe in his speech at Cayuga, I courteously accepted his denial, but waited to hear further from the other side. With reference to that denial the Globe insisted on the correctness of its report. Subsequently I was empowered to publish the Rev. Father Bardon's testimony that Mr. White did say when he exposed the portrait of Riel: "Here is one of the last great spirits of the Catholic Church."

THE "LOYAL" ORANGE SOCIETY.

Our English fellow-citizens are being rudely awakened to the meaning of Orange "loyalty."

The first Orange lodge was formed on the 21st September, 1795, in the village of Loughall.

It is no secret that a persecution, accompanied with all the circumstances of ferocious cruelty which have in all ages distinguished that dreadful calamity, is now raging in this country.

Here is a description of Orangemen in its infancy, and we can answer for it—the institution has never belied the promises of its birth.

That the support we speak of means to encourage Protestant tenants on the one hand and to defend Protestant landlords on the other; to preserve a Protestant population, and to keep at its head an aristocracy truly Protestant.

Early in the present century Orangemen spread to England, where it was fostered by the Tory chiefs, and passed on the back by the army.

The Great Agitator sprung a mine on them. The Irish members, under his command, demanded an inquiry into the whole system.

It is not surprising that it was impossible to obtain justice in a case where Orangemen were concerned. An Orangeman could with impunity commit any crime in Ulster.

Riots between Catholics and Orangemen took place in 1829. The Catholic rioters were arrested, but not the Orangemen.

These cases give a fair insight into the character of the Orange Society. They might be multiplied, but here we shall leave the subject.—Dulinn Freeman.

For a long time the publication of a better text of the Septuagint than those extant has been felt as a great desideratum.

As to the intrinsic value of Lagarde's text, it can only be estimated when compared with Tischendorf's text. We select a few passages at random, thus:—

The seven and twentieth of the month, the month he opened the ark. This reading is also found in the Book of Jubilees V, toward the end. Tischendorf's text, as it stands, shows that something is wanting.

Gen. xlii, 20, Lagarde reads: "That he had and Lot with him," agreeing with the Samaritan and Samaritan version. Tischendorf has only, "That he had."

Gen. xlii, 17, Tischendorf has only, "And the King of Sodom." Lagarde: "And the King of Sodom and the King of Gomorrah."

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Gen. viii, 14, Tischendorf reads: "And on the seventh and eighth of the month, the month he opened the ark."

MRS. PARNELL'S HOME

A Beautiful Scene Associated With Sad Recollections. The Wagon Out-rigger of Wray's Men.

The New York Star states that rumor has it that the Tory element in Bordentown, N.J., has begun a local campaign against the Home Rule League.

The estates comprise 255 acres of the richest farming land and the most picturesque piece of forest in the country.

A sandy lane, at right angles with the highway, runs for an eighth of a mile westward, and stops at the great swinging gate which offers entrance to one end of a wide, well-kept carriage-way of semi-circular form that leads to and away from the rear piazza of "Old Ironsides."

It is not to be supposed that Mrs. Parnell shares the superstitious dread of the old house that the neighbors have.

The library is entered through an arcade to the south of the dining-room. Here are antiquated book-cases with diamond-shaped panes of glass protecting from the dust several hundred books of very diverse character.

The "caretaker" is an Irishman of middle age and a bachelor. Honesty and patriotism are the only emotions that his heart can feel.

huge barn is filled with hay and grain, the folds are fully cultivated and the fences are kept in perfect repair.

Here words failed the redoubtable coveer, who pointed to the placard offering \$200 reward in mate emphasis.

The Star published the fact about a month ago that Mrs. Parnell had made her will. This estate is the principal part of her property.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER. THE STORY TOLD BY TWO BROTHERS WHO HAD KILLED THEIR COUSIN.

NEW YORK, October 1.—A special from London says:—A sensational trial for murder has just been concluded at Pass de Calais, France.

THE TRADE SITUATION. PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IMPROVING—OF NATURAL PRODUCTS LOW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Special telegrams to Drydock's point to a volume of general trade quite equal to that reported in late weeks, with a satisfactory expansion and demand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

IT CURE FITS! I have tried a great many remedies to stop them from coming back, but they have returned again.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF! The only preparation of the kind containing entire nutritious constituents of the Beef.

HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and trench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Impartial Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the names of two or more other babies.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION. ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVISIONAL ACT, QUEBEC, 23rd VICT. CAP. 36.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTH ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and STRENGTHENING, and is the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

FUN PREPARING FOR HIS MARCH. BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The newspapers announce that the Reichstag will meet on November 18. An exciting session is expected over the Government demand that the credit for military purposes shall be effective in times of peace for an indefinite period instead of seven years. The Liberals, who have always considered the seven year credit excessive and have wanted it reduced to three years, will strenuously oppose the Government.

A LOYALIST WELCOMED. DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—A deputation from the Dublin Chamber of Commerce visited on the Lord Lieutenant to-day and presented to him an address expressing admiration for the prosperity of Ireland in consequence of the legislative and mercantile union with Great Britain. The Lord Lieutenant, in reply, said the Government was determined to preserve the union and maintain the supremacy of the law.

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE. DRESDEN, Oct. 4.—Princess Maria Josepha, niece of King Albert Frederick of Saxony, was married here yesterday to the Archduke Otto, nephew of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The Princess renounced for herself and her descendants all rights of succession to the throne of Saxony.

SERIOUS COLLIERY ACCIDENT. LONDON, Oct. 3.—A terrible explosion occurred on Saturday at Alford's colliery near Wakefield, Yorkshire. Seven men have been found dead, eight have been rescued, and seventeen are missing. In all probability the missing seventeen have lost their lives.

A RIGHTEOUS SENTENCE CONFIRMED. BRUSSELS, October 2.—The Superior Court has rejected the appeal of the Socialists, Schmidt and Fallour, from the sentence passed upon them last March, condemning them to twenty years' penal servitude for inciting and taking part in the pillaging and burning of the Badoux Glass Works during last winter's riots.

THE SUFFOLK WRECK. LONDON, Oct. 3.—The wreck of the steamer Safford, which went ashore a few days ago at Sizford point, has disappeared from view. Gangs of men are kept busy saving live cattle from dangerous places among the rocks. Some cattle are kept alive by fodder and water lowered from the cliff above.

A FIGHT IN TONGKIN. PARIS, October 4.—The escort of the French Tonquin frontier commission was attacked by pirates near Laotai in the Red River. Two officers and eleven men were killed. The commission afterwards returned to Laotai.

A NEW LAND COMMISSIONER. LONDON, October 4.—Theo. Knife, of Balhally, Armagh, a tenant farmer and a Liberal, has been appointed a member of the new Royal Irish Land Commission in place of Mr. Fattrell, resigned.

A LUCKY STUDENT. Mr. Amaro Arango Bibeiro, who, in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, held at New Orleans on the 14th instant, drew one-tenth of the capital prize of \$150,000, is a senior in Tufts College, and resides at 17 Wellington street, in this city. When visited by a Courier reporter last week, Mr. Bibeiro was in a very happy frame of mind, and expressed himself as being much pleased at his good fortune, as even to a man in well-to-do circumstances the unexpected receipt from the Adams Express Company of \$15,000 is an event that did not happen every day. Mr. Bibeiro is a native of St. Paulo, Brazil; is about 28 or 30 years of age, and first came to the United States in 1878. Some ten or eleven years ago he, together with his brother, inherited a small Brazilian coffee plantation, but this they soon disposed of and established themselves in their present business, that of railroad and commercial brokerage. His time in this country has been passed at Lehigh University, Pa., in New York city, and at Tufts College, where he is at present making a specialty of civil engineering, and from which he will graduate in June. He has always had great faith in the possibilities and fairness of the Louisiana State Lottery, and when in Lehigh, with a number of other students, was a constant purchaser of tickets, and was rewarded on one occasion while there by receiving a prize of \$750. About a year and a half ago he again began investing two or three dollars a month in tickets, as he says, he thought he might as well invest his money in that way as in any other. A few months ago he drew five dollars, and finally, on the 14th, a tenth of the capital prize. Mr. Bibeiro expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with his experience, and says the windfall is just what he needs to put into his business. -Boston (Mass.) Courier, October 3.

A SHARK'S MISTAKE. "Don't you do too foolish with a shark," said a Barnegat fisherman as he crowded tobacco into his pipe for another smoke. "Sharks is an animal as knows more'n you think for. A couple of years ago I took a party out after weak fish in the yacht Mary. She belongs to Captain Small, or did afore he died. We were anchored up in Bay No. 3, and the fish were biting like smoke, when all at once she school left us. I knowed that meant a shark, and I looked around for him. Purty soon he came alongside and I up with a pole and give him an awful jab in the back. You can't hurt a shark's body very well, but his feelings are as tender as a child's. This fellow ran off a bit and then cocked his eye at me and took a good long squint. Then he was around under the stern to read the yacht's name, and when he went off he gave his tail a flip which meant that he would call around and make it pleasant for me some other time. "Well, in the course of three or four days, Capt. Small got home and went out in the Mary for sheephead. He went up to No. 3 and cast anchor, and then set down in his usual position—his right leg hanging over the port quarter and his foot just touching the water. He hadn't been there ten minutes before along came a shark and cut that leg off below the knee as slick as a chopper could have done it. The captain had scarcely realized his loss afore the fish came back with the leg, give himself a hist and a twick, and the bloody meat was flung back into the boat. For why? Because the shark had discovered that he had bit the wrong man. He was after me, and he had got Small. He had gobble again Small, and he cheerfully brought back the leg when he discovered his mistake. The captain he died of the bite, but not before I had explained things, and the last thing he said was that he forgave the shark."

Managing Editor.—It is time to arrange for our Christmas stories. Assistant.—Have engaged them. "Are the authors at work?" "Yes, they have clabbed together, hired a room in an ice house, and I send the office boy around twice a day to juggle sleigh bells under the window."

DRIFT.

Teacher: "Who was the first man?" Head Scholar: "Washington; he was the first in war, first in—." Teacher: "No, no, Adam was the first man." Head Scholar: "Oh, if you're talking of foreigners, I a pose he was!" A white snake that a Maryland clergyman has valued so highly by him that, in refusing \$300 offered for it by the representatives of the National Museum at Washington, he stated that it would take \$20,000 to buy it. He didn't get it.

The doctrine of heredity does not always work. It is said the great Drexel banking firm will go out of existence at the death of the head of the house, he being convinced that his sons are not capable of carrying on the business as it has been carried on by the brothers Drexel.

A gentleman entered a telegraph office. "I beg pardon, but as I was coming along this afternoon I saw myriads of flies settled on your wires. Can you suggest any explanation?" "About what time was it, sir?" "About four o'clock." "Ah, that accounts for it; that's the time I send out quotations for sugar and honey."

A Georgia gentleman says that he asked an old darkey what he would choose if he could have any three things he might wish for. "Well, boss," said he, "de fess thing I'd take \$50 in money, den a fine suit of clothes, and next a barrel of rice. Den, boss," he continued, "if you let me make another wish, I'd take four gallons o' good whiskey."

The largest cargo of meat ever received in London lately arrived in the Thames from the Falkland Islands on board the steamship Selambria. This consisted of 30,000 frozen carcasses of sheep. This ship possesses four engines for preserving and freezing the meat, and the holds are lined with a non-conducting packing of timber and charcoal.

Celebrations of one hundredth birthdays are common occurrences nowadays. That of Mrs. Mary H. Gilbert is the latest. She was born in Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1786, and has lived there ever since. She is excellently preserved, and in good mental condition. On Wednesday, at her birthday celebration, she repeated a poem that she learned when five years old. Her son Adison is seventy-eight years old and a bank president.

Bulgaria is derived from Volga; Bulgarians means the people that come from their settlement along the Volga river. Roumelia is a Turkish coinage, and means "the land of new Rome," that is, the country near Constantinople. The ou in Roumania and Roumelia is French and not necessary. In English it is better to spell Rumelia and Sudan than Roumelia and Soudan.

A novel design in engagement rings is to divide the ring and bend the cut ends apart, and hold them by a small gold bar. A jewel is then set in each end, and the result is that the jewels are very close, but still not united, and are thus quite typical of engagement.

Preparations are being made for the international exhibition of the various implements used in warfare, to be held in Brussels next year. The promoters of the scheme consider that Brussels offers exceptional facilities for an exhibition of this nature, owing to the neutral position of Belgium.

It is a familiar and yet it always strikes one as a marvellous fact that worlds may have been for years in existence, the light of which has not yet had time to reach our earth, and that we may continue to see the light of the stars that have been for a long time extinct. Investigations by Dr. R. Von Helmholtz, described to the Berlin Royal Society, confirm the statements that the formation of cloud in saturated air is induced solely by particles of dust, and that the finer and sparser are the dust particles the more slowly is the cloud formed. These results are also confirmatory of Prof. Tyndall's explanation that the blue color of the sky is due to floating dust.

M. Callidon, in a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences, suggests that the electricity so vividly illustrated by thunder storms is generated principally by the friction of air and water vapor. During a thunder storm the rain drops formed in the storm cloud descend vertically to the earth, causing a partial vacuum, which is replaced by air drawn in laterally and from upper layers. The friction caused by this movement is the principal cause of the generation of electricity.

St. Stephen's Revue has a colored cartoon supplement, with Lord Randolph Churchill as a jockey riding Ormonde, as a Tory gift to its readers; but adds this home rule joke:—"Do Queen's writs run in Ireland?" suggested an inquiring traveller at a table d'hote in Dublin. "Sometimes, but bailiffs always."

THE STORE ORDERS SYSTEM DECLARED TO BE ILLEGAL. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—In the State Supreme court to-day Justice Gordon decided that the store orders system, under the act of June 29, 1881, was unconstitutional and void, inasmuch as by it persons are prevented from making their own contracts. The decision caused a great deal of comment in labor circles.

MCCARTHY'S DEBUT. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., delivered his first lecture in America to-night in the Academy of Music. The building was crowded and the platform was filled with representative men in all the walks of life. Mayor Grant opened the meeting and introduced the speaker. Mr. McCarthy was greeted with prolonged applause. He delivered a stirring address on the Irish question. The lecture was for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers.

PERPETUATING FAME. EANS, Oct. 4.—Gen. Boulanger has ordered a number of eminent artists to paint episodes in French military history to be presented to each regiment. Several will appear in the salon.

SPROULE TO HANG. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Sproule, the American who was convicted in British Columbia of murder, and whose sentence of death was suspended pending an appeal to the courts at Ottawa and afterwards to the Privy Council of Great Britain, will probably be executed on October 14, the day to which he was reprieved. The State Department has exerted itself in his behalf, but has to-day been informed from London that the representations in Sproule's behalf have not been considered sufficiently weighty to overturn the verdict to longer postpone the execution.

St. Louis, October 4.—The State authorities have established a quarantine against cattle from the infected counties of Illinois and all of the State of Ohio and the Province of Quebec.

Governor Martin has ordered a quarantine of 90 days against cattle from Illinois, Ohio, and the Dominion of Canada.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The improvement in the market noticed last week still continues and business generally is very good. Payments are regarded as fair. GRAIN.—In this line the movement is a growing one, and the demand for all classes of goods is very gratifying; payments are called for. WHEAT.—The market is very satisfactory. Cheap trips from the Eastern Townships brought in quite a few buyers, and orders from other sources were fairly numerous. LOCAL MARKET.—The pig iron market shows some firming up. Local prices are unchanged, as yet. We quote:—Summerize, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Garbierrie, \$16.50; Langlois, and Collette, \$15.50 to \$17.00; Shote, \$16.00; Elgin, and Dalmellington, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Carleton, \$16.50; Hamble, \$15.00 to \$16.00; Blom, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Bar, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Brad, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Siemens, \$16.00; Canada Plates, \$16.50; \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penns. \$2.50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I. C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do L. X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I. O., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5 1/2 to 7; according to brand; Tinned sheets, No. 24, 6 1/2; No. 26, 7; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Starfordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3.35 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; beat cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3 1/2c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25c; bar tin, 27c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, No. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Lined oil continues to be quoted at 60c to 63c for raw and boiled respectively in lots under 5 bbls; turpentine has advanced to 53c to 60c under an enormous demand from Europe, and stocks in the South are low. Olive and castor oils unchanged. Fish oils are very flat, and oils may be quoted at 37c to 40c. An advance of 1/8 cent is reported in white lead in Europe, and, if confirmed, will likely lead to a revision of prices of manufactured leads here. Glass as before. We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Dry white lead, 5 1/2c; red, 4c to 4 1/2c. London washed whiting, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first brick; \$1.70 for second brick.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—There has been a fair movement in leather last week, some round lots of epitis and pebble grained changing hands. Shoe men are getting pretty well through fall business, which has been satisfactory, and will soon be getting up spring samples. Leather prices are unchanged at quotations. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 do, 20c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21c to 22c; do, No. 2, 19c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 34c; ditto heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 25c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46) 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russian Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pabbled Cow, 12c to 15c; Rough, 13c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

FURS.—Matters are still quiet, but it is expected the season will open with a good demand for beaver, otter, bear and mink, to fill local wants, and good lots will realize full quotations as below. We quote:—Beaver \$3 to \$3.50; bear \$5 to \$10; culb do \$4 to \$5; fisher \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10; lynx \$2 to \$2.50; Martin 75c to 90c; mink 75c to \$1; muskrat 10c; raccoon 40c to 50c; skunk 40c to 60c; as to quality; otter \$5 to \$10. WOOT.—Values continue to develop strength in sympathy with state of London market. All classes of imported wools are very scarce. The demand is maintained. We quote:—Cape 18 1/2 to 21c, and hard to get at that; Domestic, A super, 28c to 29c; B super, 23c to 24c; unassorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 21c to 23c nominal; black, 21c to 22c. Australian none.

SALT.—Ocean freights being higher, values in this line are firmer. We quote coarse cleavies, 45c to 47c; or twelves 42c to 45c; cleavies filled \$1.15 to \$1.20; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dry \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's Island 25c a bushel.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—In sympathy with foreign markets a quiet and easier feeling has settled down upon the trade here, but former extreme rates are now unobtainable. City grade, which formerly sold in this market per 98 lb., is now sold per bag of 140 lbs, sales of which have been made on the basis of \$4.40 to \$4.50 per bbl. Manitoba strong bakers have sold all the way from \$1.25 to \$4.50 per bbl. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian per bbl, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do American do, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do Ontario do, \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoba), \$4.25 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.15 to \$4.35; Superior Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.10; do choice, \$4.15 to \$4.20; Extra Superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Fancy, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Spring Extra, \$3.55 to \$3.65; Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags (strong) b.l., \$1.90 to \$2.00; do (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.85; do (superfine), \$1.55 to \$1.65; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.

OATMEAL, &c.—Sales of ordinary oatmeal have been made in car lots in the West, which can be sold here in round lots at \$3.90 per bbl., and we quote \$3.90 to \$4.25, as to quality and quantity, and \$1.35 to \$4.55 for granulated. Bags are still quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Moulie is quiet at \$1.80 to \$2.2, as to quality. Cornmeal has been asked for, and prices are quoted from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl.

MILK FEED.—Western bran is offering on the market more freely, and prices have an easier tendency, sales of car lots having occurred at \$11.50 to \$12 per ton, smaller lots selling at \$12.50 to \$13. Shorts have been placed at \$13 to \$15, and middlings at \$15 to \$16 per ton.

WHEAT.—No. 1 hard Dutch wheat has been offered in this market at 85c without bringing business, and we quote 85c to 86c flat. Manitoba No. 1 hard is also quoted at 85c to 86c. Prices in this market have declined 1c to 2c during the week, and we quote Canada red and white winter 80c to 81c.

CORN.—Prices in Chicago have declined 1c

to 1 1/2c per bushel during the week, and are quoted here in bond at 45c to 46c. OATS.—Sales of new crop have occurred in the country at 25c per 34 lbs. Here round lots are quoted at 25c to 26c per 34 lbs. PEAS.—The market is weak, and values are evidently tending in buyers favor. MALZ.—Montreal No. 1 malt is steady at 90c per bushel in bond, and Ontario is quoted all the way from 85c to 85c, as to quality. BARLEY.—Several cars of choice malting barley have been placed during the week at from 67c to 60c. Feed barley 43c to 50c. BUCKWHEAT.—We quote prices nominal at 45c to 50c per bushel. RYE.—This market remains dull at 55c to 60c per bushel. HAY AND STRAW.—Lush hay sells at \$9.50 to \$11.50 per 100 bundles, and pressed do at \$10.50 to \$12.50 per ton, as to quality. Straw, \$8 to \$7 per ton. SEEDS.—There is no change to note in this market, and prices in the absence of any important business remain nominal as follows: Timothy \$2.50 to \$2.60; Clovered at \$4.50 to \$7 for red, and at \$7 to \$7.50 for white. Flaxseed quiet and steady at \$1.10 to \$1.35 per bushel; canary seed, 4c to 4 1/2c per lb.

PROVISIONS, &c. PORK, LARD, &c.—There has been quite an unsettled feeling in the market for hog products during the past week. Prices more or less nominal. Lard is fairly active, and jobbing business has been in progress during the past week. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$15.50 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl, \$15.25 to 15.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.25 to 14.50; India mess beef, per ton, \$20.00 to 22.00; Mess beef, per bbl, \$12.00 to 00.00; Ham, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Hams, canned, 00c to 00c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$0.00 to 00.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4c to 5c.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—A somewhat better feeling has been noted in creamery butter, and sales of fine shipping lots have been made at 20c to 21c. In Eastern Townships, there have been sales of choice in the creamery, equal to 17c here. We quote:—Creamery, 15c to 21c; Townships, finest, 10c to 17c; Townships, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, finest, 16c to 16 1/2c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Brockville, finest, 15c to 16c; Brockville, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Western, finest, 13c to 14c; Western, fair to good, 11c to 12c; low grades, 9c to 10c.

CHEESE.—The market on this side of the Atlantic has increased in vigor during the past week, and a further sharp advance of 1/2c to 3/4c per lb. has to be recorded, sales having been made of finest September goods in this market at 11c to 11 1/2c. We quote:—Finest September, 11c to 11 1/2c; finest August, 10c to 11c; fine do, 10c to 10 1/2c; medium to good, 9c to 10c; lower grades, 8c to 9c.

GENERAL MARKETS. FISH.—That the supply of Labrador herrings will be very short this year there can now be no shadow of a doubt. Sales have been made at \$6 to arrive, but holders ask more for spot goods, and we quote \$6.00 to \$6.50. Sales of Cape Breton have been made at \$5.75. Sales of several hundred barrels of green cod are reported at \$3.25, although some holders have not been able to get \$3.00. We quote \$3.00 to \$3.25 in round lots, higher prices ruling for jobbing parcels. Dry Cod is quiet and steady at \$2.90 per quintal, sales being reported at that figure. Boneless fish 3 1/2c to 5c as to quantity and quality, and boneless cod 4c to 7c. Scaled herrings, 15c to 17c per box. Salmon is scarce, and No. 1 large Labrador is quoted at \$16 per bbl., and British Columbia No. 1 at \$12.

CANNED FISH.—In salmon there has been business at \$1.45 to \$1.50. Mackerel are steady at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per case. Lobsters are firmer at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per case as to quality. FISH OILS.—There is no improvement in the demoralized condition of the market here, cod oil being still offered at very low figures, and we quote 37c to 40c per gallon. Steam refined seal oil is quoted at 42c to 44c, as to quality. Cod liver oil 66c to 75c. OYSTERS.—The receipts of Matpeque have been fair during the week, and sales have been made at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bbl, sales of very choice Narrows being reported at \$3.75 to \$4.00.

STEAM COAL.—The market is quiet but steady at \$2.90 to \$3.00 ex ship and at \$3.25 to \$3.50 delivered. Pitou \$3.15 to \$3.25 ex ship and \$3.50 delivered. Scotch \$4.00.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—Receipts of fall fruit have been more liberal during the past few days, but the demand has been good, and quite a number of car lots of good fall stock have been sold at \$1.00 to \$1.45 per bbl, small lots selling in a jobbing way at 50c to 10c better. CRAB APPLES.—Good stock has been placed pretty freely of late at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl. PEARS.—There is a good demand for good clean stock, which sell readily at \$7 to \$8 per bbl., other kinds bringing from \$4 to 60 per bbl.

GRAPES.—The receipts of Malaga fruit are liberal, and sales are mentioned at \$1.75 to \$3 per keg. The quality is said to be fine. The fruit arriving cost about 10c 6 1/2c. Liverpool Concord sales are selling freely at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb, and a large lot is reported sold at 2 1/2c. Delaware are of very fine quality, sales of which have been made at 7c to 8c per lb in baskets. Rogers varieties are quoted at 6c to 8c as to quality, and Niagara at 8c to 9c. PEACHES.—The market rules steady, at \$4.50 per carrier. Peaches have been arriving in new packages of one bushel baskets of late, and these have sold at \$3.75 to \$4.00 each.

BANANAS.—The bulk of the stock on hand is pretty ripe, and is quoted at \$1 to \$2 per bunch for reds and yellows. CRANBERRIES.—There are a few Cape Cod Cranberries arriving, sales of which have been made at \$8 to \$9 per bbl, and as receipts increase lower prices are looked for. Samples of Ontario berries have been received, but they are small and of pale color, prices of which are quoted at \$5 to \$6 per bbl.

ORANGES.—A fair reasonable demand has been experienced during the week, and Jamaicas in barrels have sold at \$9, and at \$5.50 for Brazils in boxes. LEMONS.—The enquiry has been only fair for the season, business being reported at \$8 to \$8.50 per box for Palermo, and at \$10 to \$11 per case for Malaga; boxes being quoted at \$6 to \$7.

COCONUTS.—The market is rather easier in sympathy with New York, although quotations still range from \$6 to \$6.50 per 100.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market has at last begun to show signs of animation, and prices have moved up fully 1c per doz. on the week, sales of strictly fresh having been made at 10c, with some holders asking more money. The demand is healthy, and receipts are less

liberal, and the prospects seem to favor a better market. BEANS.—The new crop offerings so far are good. We quote prices from \$1.00 to \$1.50 as to size of lot and quality. HONEY.—The market is quiet but steady under a fair enquiry, and as receipts during the week have not been large, prices have been maintained, choice Ontario white clover honey in comb having been placed at 14c to 15c, and of fair Quebec in comb at 11 1/2c to 12c per lb. Strained has been sold at 8c to 10c.

HOPS.—Choice new Eastern Townships hops have been offered in the country for 75c, as cars at equal to 35c per lb. laid down here, and the sale of a few bales of choice 1885 crop have been made at 25c to 30c as to quality. A lot of 1885 Bavarians offered at 20c here. We quote Canadian 1885 at 20c to 30c, do. new 30c to 35c as to quality.

POTATOES.—The market is firm with sales of choice early rose at 75c per bag in lots. SWISS POTATOES.—Good stock has been placed during the week at \$3 per bbl, poor goods selling at lower figures. ONIONS.—Some large sales have been made by growers during the past week, and stocks are now said to be pretty well concentrated in the hands of one firm. Prices have advanced fully 50c per bbl., sales having been made of round quantities for shipment at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per bbl., and \$2.75 is now asked.

ASHES.—Sales at \$2.90 to \$4.00 per 100 lb. for first pots. TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. BUSINESS is about the same as last week, nothing of importance having occurred since then. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Very much the same condition of things exists this week as last. Last week's prices still hold good. Bran has not shown much activity but is firmly held at \$10.50 to \$11.

GRAIN.—Except for local milling requirements there is nothing of moment transpiring in the wheat market. Barley has scarcely opened yet, there not being enough on the market to fully establish prices. There are no peas in market and our figures of 55c to 56c may be regarded as nominal. Receipts of new oats are large and the feeling is dull with slightly lower prices, say 30c to 31c. The demand is almost local.

GROCERIES.—Trade on the whole is very good. Sugars are moving to a considerable extent, and can be bought at last week's figures. New Valencia raisins and currants are meeting with a brisk enquiry. Canned goods are in active request, especially tomatoes, at \$1.25 to \$1.35; peas, \$1.45 to \$1.60, and corn, \$1.25 to \$1.30, according to brand. Canned salmon are high and very scarce here. Money is coming in fairly.

HARDWARE.—We are told that a much better feeling pervades the market both here and abroad with regard to the future. Values of all goods are firm and manufacturers do not appear to be at all anxious to engage in contracts for future delivery based on present figures. No one line calls for particular mention at the moment.

HAY AND STRAW.—Receipts of hay are now very liberal, but straw does not come forward so freely. Prices, compared with a week ago, are a shade higher, say \$14 to \$15.50 for loose timothy, and \$10.50 to \$12 for clover hay. Straw—banded out—can be had at \$10 to \$12, while \$8 to \$9 still rules for loose.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There is really nothing of particular interest to notice in this market. Hides continue to meet with a good enquiry at previous prices. Lambs and pelts have advanced from 65c to 70c, at which figure there is an active trade, all offering ready purchasers. The same cannot be said of calfskins which remain dull and unchanged. Tallow is also very hard to move and last week's figures are repeated.

LUMBER.—Improving trade on the other side, together with a good local demand, gives an encouraging tone to this market. Cutting up lumber is in good request and is likely to be scarce. Long bill stuff is also hard to obtain, but this will necessitate a call for hemlock, large quantities of which were heretofore looked on as not of much account will, it is said, take the place of bill stuff. Shingles are in better demand.

PROVISION.—The demand for choice butter, which commands 15 to 16c, is good, but the receipts are somewhat limited. On the other hand, no one seems to want the poorer qualities and stocks are accumulating. An ordinary jobbing demand is reported in cheese, which is higher, say 11 to 11 1/2c. Trade is quiet in hog products, long clear finding takers at \$11 to 9c. Hams bring 14 to 14 1/2c, and breakfast bacon 11 to 11 1/2c. Lard commands 9 1/2 to 10c, according to package. There is a firmer feeling in eggs, which have changed to 15c to 16c. For good old yearling hops there is a very fair enquiry at 25c to 30c. New are quoted at 40c to 50c. Stocks of new dried apples are in course of preparation and will likely range from 9c to 10c. Old stocks of evaporated are very bare. Beans have been enquired for and \$1.25 to \$1.30 has been paid for hand picked; common are worth 90c to \$1.

WOOL.—Supers and low grade fleeces meet with a ready demand from the mills at former figures. In selected combing and clothing wools there is nothing new to report and values are as a week ago.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway for the week ended October 4th: Cattle, 2,508; sheep, 3,994; calves, 23; hogs, 1,268.

Exports of cattle to date were 51,700 head—a decrease of 795 head from 1885. Exports of sheep to date were 60,597 head—an increase of 25,488 head over 1885. At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were large, and in consequence the market was weaker and prices lower, although there was a good demand. An active business was done in export stock at 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. live weight. There was a brisk demand for butchers cattle and the quality offered was better, which brought higher prices, and sales of round lots were made at 3c to 4c per lb. live weight. In sheep there was a good business done, there being a good expert demand, and nearly all the offerings were brought up from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. live weight. Hogs were plentiful, and prices were lower at 4 1/2c per lb. Calves were scarce and sold at from \$2 to \$2.10 each, as to quality.

San Francisco reporters and detectives attended a materialization seance the other evening and one of them gabbled the spirit of a dark lantern on her. She proved to be an interesting young woman clad in a neat silk gown covered with phosphorus. Little Miss Edith Perry, of Leominster, Mass., has a better baby than a mere doll. It is a kitten, which permits itself to be completely dressed, even to a bonnet, and ride for hours in a doll carriage. It is also superior to a doll in that it has learned to take nourishment from a bottle quite after the manner of a real baby. Edith is envied by all the other little girls in Leominster.

MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES M