

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

THE TRUE WITNESS

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription rates: Single copy 10c, 3 months \$2.50, 6 months \$4.50, 1 year \$8.00.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

TO ADVERTISERS. Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (square), first insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper.

Articles wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

THE New York Herald suggests, as compensation over and above paying our national debt for annexation, that Ottawa should be made the capital of the continent.

MR. FREDERICK T. CONGDON, the Liberal candidate for the Commons in Shelburne, N.S., is described as a good writer, a capable lawyer, and a young and active man.

COAL AND FLOUR rising in price indicates a hard winter for the poor. The rise is greater than it should be, owing to combination and speculation.

THE principal feature of the Republican tariff bill is its free list, which shows an amount of benevolence that must paralyze the American taxpayer with joy.

MR. SMITH'S reference to the magnificent moderation and judgment on the part of Canada in the present crisis entitles her to the admiration of the world.

Thanks, awfully, Mr. Smith, and dear British public, Canada, we may modestly observe, stands on her dignity because she has nothing else convenient to stand on.

THE surplus in the United States treasury is accumulating at the rate of ten million dollars monthly. The deficit in the Canadian treasury is increasing at the rate of two millions a year.

THE Waterloo Advertiser remarks with perfect truth that "the Montreal Gazette is edited as to provincial politics with the sole and base idea of arraying the whole English population against their French compatriots."

SEVEN vacancies exist at present in the Senate of the Dominion. Six were caused by death, namely, Mr. Plumb, Dr. Fortin, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Rolland, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. J. J. Ross.

abolished, for it is beyond human ingenuity to assign a valid reason for its continuance, except being a refuge for lory dead beats...

A cable despatch says:— The Times comes to the conclusion very late in the day, it would seem, that England is detested by other Powers, envious of her wealth, trade, colonies and freedom from corruption.

BITTER not count too sore on the United States until, at least, the Irish question is settled in conformity with the principles of liberty and justice.

UNITED IRELAND makes a strong point on the question of crime in Ireland and England in view of the recent London horrors. "Supposing," it says, "the Whitechapel assassinations had taken place in Kerry...

MGR. FARRELLY. The Belleville Intelligencer, which has not been particularly friendly to Catholics in the past, has paid a handsome tribute to the personal worth of this distinguished prelate on the occasion of the recent presentation of a testimonial by the Bishop and priests of the diocese of Kingston.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND. Mr. McNaught, secretary of the Scottish Home Rule association, has visited this country for the purpose of organizing branches in Canada and the United States.

From this it will be seen that the idea of withdrawing representation from Westminster of the Scotch and Irish has been abandoned. The scheme which appears to be gradually assuming shape is that each of the three Kingdoms and the principality of Wales should manage its local affairs in a legislature of its own.

from the agitation is now generally conceded. In Scotland the movement has been started and is being conducted by the people, the wealthy and titled classes, as a rule, holding aloof from it or honoring it with their opposition.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A correspondent wants to know what are the precise figures of the public debt of the Dominion of Canada. He has heard public speakers put it down at \$300,000,000, but thinks that enormous amount is an over-estimate.

THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.

In a former article we pointed out the character and limitations of Sir John Macdonald's political powers, and predicted its inevitable collapse.

DIRECT TAXATION.

A vast amount of very interesting facts and figures has been produced by campaign writers in the United States during the present presidential contest.

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

Without knowing or studying whether they are being led, many otherwise well-meaning persons have allowed themselves to be enrolled in various secret societies and associations.

public debt. Any one, however, who will give attention to this subject must be convinced that direct taxation is the only correct system.

TORY ANNEXATIONISTS.

Treacherous men have treacherous memories. The Kazoot is no exception to the rule. In its review of the Annexation Propaganda it makes a jump from 1811 to 1866.

A FOUL SLANDERER.

Bigotry and hypocrisy have so long been the leading characteristics of the only religious daily that the saying "to lie like the Witness" is an established proverb among Canadian journalists.

IRISH INDUSTRIES AND ENGLISH LEGISLATION.

The effort now being made to revive the manufacturing industries of Ireland is one of the most curious signs of the character of the Home Rule movement.

the destruction of all government, and the leading exponent of their doctrine, Prince Krapotkin, has written elaborately to prove that the perfect form of government is that where all men will do the right thing in the right way without the interference of authority.

The rebuke administered by Lord Stanley to the framers of the address presented to him at Ottawa, yesterday, by "The Sons of England," gives strong emphasis to the views we are endeavoring to present.

In all colonies, dependencies, nations and empires there are elements of discontent and discord present which only require an exciting agent to bring them into open and troublesome action.

There are times and circumstances, however, when men are justified, nay, when it is their duty to combine for the achievement of avowed political purposes.

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

Without knowing or studying whether they are being led, many otherwise well-meaning persons have allowed themselves to be enrolled in various secret societies and associations.

the destruction of all government, and the leading exponent of their doctrine, Prince Krapotkin, has written elaborately to prove that the perfect form of government is that where all men will do the right thing in the right way without the interference of authority.

The rebuke administered by Lord Stanley to the framers of the address presented to him at Ottawa, yesterday, by "The Sons of England," gives strong emphasis to the views we are endeavoring to present.

In all colonies, dependencies, nations and empires there are elements of discontent and discord present which only require an exciting agent to bring them into open and troublesome action.

There are times and circumstances, however, when men are justified, nay, when it is their duty to combine for the achievement of avowed political purposes.

IRISH INDUSTRIES AND ENGLISH LEGISLATION.

The effort now being made to revive the manufacturing industries of Ireland is one of the most curious signs of the character of the Home Rule movement.

only too well in reducing Ireland to the condition of a mere agricultural holding to supply cheap provisions for the markets of her sister island, will show that free trade and self-government were all she needed to make her one of the most prosperous countries in the world. The first trade restriction we find was an Act of Parliament passed in 1637, imposing duties on commodities exported to foreign nations not in league with Great Britain. This was during the reign of Charles I. and in connection with it Lord Deputy Stafford began a regular system of extortion. The land owners of Connaught and Munster were forced to pay large sums of money for the confirmation of the titles to their lands; the Irish woolen manufacture was discouraged and harassed because it was hurtful to England, until it finally culminated in the Insurrection of 1641, which, although successful at first, resulted in the complete overthrow of the Irish by Cromwell in 1650; the massacre of Drogheda; the selling of thousands into slavery; the foreign entanglements, all combined to reduce the population of the country to less than a million.

These events marked the commencement of a deliberate policy which has been continued down to the present day. Charles II. succeeded Cromwell. An act of Parliament, called the Navigation Act, was passed in 1663, and Charles, in consideration of \$30,000 per annum, excluded Ireland from its benefits, and thus annihilated its infant shipping interests. In 1666 an act was passed forbidding the exportation of Irish cattle and horses into England, the result being that the value of cattle fell five-fold and horses twenty-fold. Meat, butter and cheese were also excluded. This was the free trade that destroyed Ireland then. Notwithstanding this, and the act of Charles II. which prohibited the exportation of raw wool, the duties on which debarred Ireland, the English market, and her exclusion from the navigation act which killed her colonial market, the Irish farmer turned his attention to the breeding of sheep, and owing to the superiority of the wool raised the woolen manufacture increased with such rapidity, and the goods manufactured were of so superior a quality, that the English manufacturers petitioned William III. to come to their rescue, and in 1698 the subservient Irish parliament imposed additional duties on all woolen clothing (except flizze) exported from Ireland, and in 1699 an act was passed by the British Parliament prohibiting the export from Ireland of all woolen goods to any country save England, to any port in England or Wales, and from any town in Ireland save six.

Sir William Petty, the ancestor of our late Governor General, declared that the results of these acts were so disastrous as to practically annihilate the woolen manufacture. And this is a sample of English free trade in Ireland till the beginning of the 19th century. One of the curious facts of Irish history is that of the manufacture of linen. It seems to have been encouraged by England for the express purpose of destroying the Irish woolen trade. We find the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy of Ireland, investing £30,000 in a linen factory near Dublin with the avowed purpose of discouraging the manufacture of wool, and the same policy was pursued by his successor, the Duke of Ormonde, who brought over a number of families skilled in its manufacture from Brabant and France; built factories for them in Carrick and Chapin, near Dublin. Following out the same policy the English parliament passed an act inviting foreign skilled workmen in flizze to settle in Ireland, and admitted all articles made of fliz or hemp into England duty free, which, according to the report of the Irish House of Commons, made in 1774, gave Ireland an advantage of 25 per cent. over foreign nations. In 1710, by an arrangement between the two Kingdoms, a board of trustees was appointed, to whom a considerable sum was granted annually, for the encouragement of the linen manufacture. But England's jealousy interposed again whenever it threatened to interfere with its own trade, and by the Act 23 George II. imposed a tax on Irish sail cloth imported into England, and its manufacture was for the time practically annihilated. There does not seem to have been any attempt to revive the linen trade after this till after 1830, when an experiment on a large scale was made on the river Ban near Belfast, from which period may be dated the rise of the great linen trade of Ulster. There they grow the flax, spin the yarn and weave the linen. There being no duty on exports from Ireland to Great Britain prevents us from giving the amount actually exported, but it was calculated that in 1855 the export of linen from Ireland was 106,000,000 yards. From the report of the Flax Supply Association of Belfast in 1876 it was estimated that the consumption of flax in all the mills in Ireland was 45,897 tons or about one-seventh of all the flax mills in existence; it was estimated that the total quantity of yarn produced in one year was 21,373,700 bundles, of which 10,470,040 were manufactured into cloth by power looms and 5,860,000 by hand looms, leaving for export 7,044,660 bundles. This is the showing of the manufacturing industry in Ireland. Since the enactment of free trade laws the number of factories increased from 89 in 1850 to 144 in 1879, and the number of spindles in the same period from 398 to 820,743. In 1880 the number of power looms was 58, and in 1798 they numbered 19,611, while the persons employed increased from 21,121 in 1850 to 56,742 in 1870. In 1881 the number of spindles had further increased 926,295, and power looms to 21,177. This increase, be it noted, was under free trade and in spite of land sales, coercion hosts and the steady efforts of an alien and hostile government to repress Irish manufactures.

Endowed with the right to govern herself in her own way, Ireland would soon get rid of the burdens, social and political, that have kept her down in misery, and with her

intelligent, industrious people, her magnificent position and splendid natural resources she would soon rise to that place among the nations for which she is so well fitted.

THE CLERICAL BUGABOO.

With the evident intention of rousing Protestant indignation the Toronto Mail draws the following pictures:—
"It would perhaps be a curious spectacle, until we grew accustomed to it, to see Mr. Mercer, sitting in his canonicals as a commander of the Holy Roman Order of St. Gregory—cocked hat, gold cross, crimson sash, white pantaloons—addressing a crowd of stalwart Presbyterians in Oxford or Perth, and exhibiting telegrams from the Pope to prove that he was fully authorized to act for that august sovereign of one-half of this Dominion. It might also startle us at first to behold Sir Hector, accoutred as a knight civil of the Inquisition, canvassing the Orange lodges in company of that thrifty Protestant champion, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell. But we should soon overcome any feeling of astonishment at such things. At least it is reasonable to suppose that a community which submits every day to seeing its dearest interests tampered with for the sake of the clerical vote, would not be greatly disturbed if the game were played openly and above board in the frank and fearless manner just described."

Where the Mail makes the mistake is in assuming that what it styles "the clerical vote" is a thing to be dreaded by the Protestants of Ontario. It forgets that this country is as much Catholic as it is Protestant, and that politicians have a clear right to enjoy and uphold their principles. But when we see Catholic political leaders on both sides in politics there is little reason to find fault. Were they all on one side there might be some cause for uneasiness, viewed from the Mail's standpoint. In a country like ours the Catholic, or clerical, vote is just as good, as reasonable and more necessary than the Orange or Presbyterian vote. People naturally combine in politics to maintain their principles and preserve their rights. But the Mail is dishonest in its presentation of the case. Where, we would like to know, is a Catholic ever elected to parliament by a purely Protestant constituency? Yet in Quebec province it is no uncommon thing for Protestants to be returned as representatives of purely French Catholic constituencies. All this howling about clericalism is the stilet of stupidities and detokenes a wicked desire to encourage and keep alive sectional animosities, which all true men must desire to see dead and buried.

CANADIAN POLITICS AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

English statesmen having admitted federation of the empire as a possible issue in Imperial politics, the question assumes in the eyes of Canadians an importance which hitherto it did not possess. In its broad outlines the scheme has a grandeur well calculated to captivate the imagination. But those who have assumed the direction of the movement on this side of the water have not identified themselves with the current of Canadian thought and sadly fail to keep their touch in the march of colonial progress. We have always amongst us persons ever ready to join almost any movement that promises to bring them into prominence, because the prizes in public life are more immediate and attractive than those which come to obscure effort in the paths of ordinary industry. Another incentive to this craze for notoriety arises from the constant spectacle of men of small capacity and mismed reputations coming to the front and securing rewards whose value is often in inverse ratio to their merits. Thus readers of Canadian newspapers have become familiar with reports of meetings for the formation of "a new party," "league," "association," etc., which, after having adopted a series of resolutions and opened subscription books, collapse like similar foreign bubbles on the surface of the political caldron. For, he it noted, Canadians are a famous people for public discussion, but when it comes to subscribing money for the purpose advocated, the result is something like what might be expected from passing round the hat for a Methodist mission in a convention of freethinkers.

Hon. Edward Blake some years ago broached the idea of imperial federation. His utterances were much commented on at the time—on the whole not unfavorably—but so little effect had his words upon public opinion that the very next popular movement, led by Sir John Macdonald, the head of the Conservative party, was the distinctly anti-British National Policy. The long and severe commercial depression which culminated in 1877 gave extraordinary vitality to that policy and Sir John Macdonald, like the shrewd tactician he is, was quick to turn it to the advantage of his party. In the present state of British politics Canadians detect a parallel incidence and suspect that it is less love for the colonies than a desire to improve British trade which lies at the bottom of the scheme of Imperial Federation. Be that as it may, the people of Canada have had some experience of the Federal system under Tory management, and are hardly likely, from the lessons they have learned, to desire its extension under monarchical institutions with which it is incompatible.

As the Central Government of the Dominion seeks to reduce all the provinces to more creatures of its bounty, so it is feared would the central authority of the empire strive to reduce the colonies to the condition of ordinary commercial dependencies. But the great obstacle to the scheme consists in the fact that it involves a complete reversion of the lines of development on which the colonies have advanced since the declaration of American independence. For a period extending over more than half a century after that event, the colonial policy of British statesmen was directed so as to keep these colonies as much isolated as possible, with the obvious intention of preventing them from uniting as the Thirteen Colonies did

against the Home Government. Unfortunately the geographical position of the provinces which now compose the Canadian Confederation favored this policy, and the total lack of sympathy, sentiment and homogeneity so apparent in the Dominion is not the least important of the results traceable to that policy.

But the progress of the colonies, in consonance with the spirit of the times, has been directed with steady determination towards commercial independence. And since they have been debarred by their dependent position from making their own treaties with foreign countries, they have adopted the plan of keeping their own markets to themselves. So strong, indeed, is this spirit of enterprise in Canada that we are certain our people would prefer separation from the empire rather than submit to a federation that would involve a surrender of the principle of fiscal independence. The right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties is now demanded by the Liberal party, and the demand is endorsed by the silence of the Conservative press on the subject. And it is further evident that the federation idea has no hold on the minds of Canadians from the dislike and opposition with which it is treated by the press.

Commercial independence is an accepted principle by both political parties, while the mass of the people may truly be said to regard commercial union, or, at least, reciprocity, with the United States as infinitely preferable to anything Great Britain can offer. Canadians have a very acute sense of their own interests, and though they are sentimentally loyal to England, they do not think that loyalty should require the sacrifice of those interests for the benefit of British traders. At a time when English commerce is suffering under depression a cry like this of federation may have some political value in England, but English politicians and English merchants had better seek a more practical solution of their difficulties, for Canada will have nothing to do with any scheme which would in any way curtail their existing rights. So far from desiring to increase the centralizing power of the Empire, the whole current of Canadian thought, effort and aspiration is towards wider powers and greater freedom in the management of Canadian affairs—political and commercial—by the Government of Canada.

A survey of a question of such paramount importance to all concerned would be incomplete without a glance at the political forces and parties at work in the Dominion. Here there are no burning questions to distract or divide the people. Instinctively Conservative in the ordinary sense of the word, they nevertheless accept constitutional changes with a submission almost fatalistic. This coolness of temper arises partly from the ease with which the disaffected can transfer themselves to the wide field of enterprise in the United States. There are now two millions of native Canadians in that country, who, if they had not that opening, would long before this have put a different complexion on Canadian affairs. The indifference to constitutional changes is also the result of a generally accepted opinion among all classes that the confederation is only a tentative arrangement made by colonial politicians as a convenient passage to further changes in keeping with the best of American ideas. The agitation for commercial independence, or, as its advocates put it, the right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties, taken with the movement in favor of commercial union with the United States, may be regarded as annexation in disguise. The fact is that our people see that their prosperity is dependent on the great country whose borders are continuous with their own. Every year witnesses an increasing decay of the barriers between us and our neighbors, and it is confidently expected in some quarters that the present generation will not pass away without seeing them wholly disappear. The commercial is really the primary issue. To it all other questions are subsidiary. We have our so-called "Conservative" and "Liberal" parties here, but these names have little meaning as far as indications of political principles. Both are eminently opportunist, and if the Conservatives have so far got the better of their opponents, it is because they have been less scrupulously theoretical and more quick to catch the popular breeze. They have also shown a boldness in undertaking and prosecuting vast enterprises of which the Liberals seem incapable. As a consequence of this governmental energy and the policy of protection there has grown around Sir John Macdonald's administration a combination of interests which renders him almost despotic in parliament. He has created a plutocracy which is bound to meet his drafts for party purposes on eight, while, by skillful manipulation, he has reduced the Federal Parliament to a mere machine for registering his will. But the system he has created must pass away when the reins fall from his hands, as they must at no distant date. Meantime, it would be wise to keep in mind the warning of Adam Smith:—"In all political questions affecting their own interests the very advice of merchants should be viewed with distrust."

It has been the invariable experience, when one man built up a system of power which he successfully conducted for years against great obstacles, that his removal was the signal for its collapse. The influence of his genius may continue for a time after his extinction, but the end is nevertheless certain. Such, undoubtedly, will be the fate of Macdonaldism. Certain of his followers understand this thoroughly and are endeavoring to make a channel in advance for the flood which they know must come when the hand which keeps the dam in place is removed. That channel they are so industrially digging is called Imperial Federation. But they are bad engineers. The waters will not rise to the hills till the valleys below are filled. Imperialism

in Canada has reached high water mark under Sir John Macdonald, yet it is no straining of the metaphor to say "after him the deluge;" in which Imperialism will be drowned out forever.

LITERARY REVIEW.

CHART OF EDUCATIONAL DRILL. By T. C. Brownling, M.A. Toronto: The Copp Clark Co., 9 Front street.

In this little work we have a system of the scientific management of the organs of speech in public speaking. It is illustrated by diagrams and contains a number of exercises. It also gives directions for the training of the voice in singing, and sets forth in clear relief the dominant characteristics of English pronunciation. It is a valuable and reliable guide for the student.

THE ROCK OR THE RYE. Toronto National Publishing Company.

The above brochure is, as the parodist himself calls it, "an understudy" of the much-talked-of "The Quick or the Dead" of Amélie Rives. Like similar efforts of its kind, it will be found amusing, chiefly to those who have read the work it is intended to parody.

THE NEW MOON. New Moon Publishing Company, Lowell, Mass.

"Never Liked Fathers" is the very newest style of modern ghost story; and the reader is charmed at the end to find out how well the hero is rewarded for "not liking fathers." "The Lieutenant's Good Luck" is another very "taking" story, this time, however, of Western adventure; "The Frozen Pirate" still sustains its interest. "The Check Kicked Him" is a laughable story of what evil was wrought by a fifteen dollar check given in charity by a New York merchant.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. Montreal: G. E. Desbarats & Son.

No. 14 contains on cover "Hunt the Slipper," from the painting of Edwin Douglas; View on the Rideau Ranges, Ottawa; Portraits of the Dominion R.R. Executive, and photographs of Cups and Badges; The Great Glacier, Sitka; Ignorance, from the painting by Paton Commerre; reproductions from the Milanese Illustrazione, and photographs of Prince Amadeus of Aosta and Princess Lucilla Bonaparte; The Royal Yacht Club House, Toronto; and View from Towers of Notre Dame, Montreal, looking N.W.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 743 Broadway, New York.—The October month comes to hand with the following full table of contents:—The City of a Prince; The Site of Old Fort Massachusetts; Vindication of General Samuel Holden Parsons; An Unpublished Letter of John Adams; A Boston Paper of the Revolution 1778; The Marquis de La Fayette; A Trip from New York to Niagara; in 1829; Minor Topics; Original Documents; Notes; Queries; Replies; Historic and Social Jottings; Book Notices.

Many of our readers will be glad to hear that Macmillan & Co. will issue immediately a handsome edition of Mr. Humphry Ward's "Robert Elsmere," in two volumes, Globe Svo., uniform in size with their attractive edition of Mr. Matthew Arnold's writings. By kind permission of the author it has been made expressly for the American market.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for October is an exceptionally brilliant number. It opens with a richly illustrated descriptive paper by Lieut. Walter S. Wilson, on the Seventh Regiment of New York, which introduces a series entitled "America's Crack Regiments." Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson furnishes another of his charming South American papers, describing in this issue the Orinoco River. Another very interesting contribution is a Summer drive, with pen and pencil, in the Valley of the Connecticut, by John R. Caplan.

Helton Strong Thompson contributes an illustrated paper on the Sacred Quarry in the Great Red Pipestone Country, and Florence A. Davidson has an illustrated paper on Pioneer District Schools.

Allan Tucker's serial, "Two Coronets," is continued, and the instalment is particularly strong one. Mrs. Ella W. Pattie furnishes a very forcible, short story, entitled "The Sandwich Man." Hon. J. G. Garfield continues his poetic-prose reminiscences of "Boy Life on the Prairie."

A paper that will attract considerable attention among the literary fraternity is a criticism of "Beauty in Fiction," by Alice Wellington Rollins.

Mr. Geo. Edgar Montgomery has an essay on "A Post of American Life," in which he deals with the life and works of Geo. Lansing Raymond, of Princeton.

In addition to other valuable literary features, are a series of papers on practical questions of the day.

A few of the many legitimate ways in which "The Surplus" can be utilized are forcibly shown by M. W. Hazen. Mr. Hazen's paper is a very forcible one; he makes a strong plea for a National Training School, and shows how it could be conducted. Mr. M. M. Eaton has a paper showing the effect of Free Trade on Pacific Coast industries. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Chairman of the Women's National Republican Committee, argues that "Prohibition is not a National Issue," and Mr. Enoch Euseley, of Tennessee, gives "A Southerner's National View of Protection."

Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson contributes his usual monthly paper, giving reasonable Health Advice, and Literature and Book Reviews receive special treatment. American Magazine Publishing Company, New York.

THE BATHURST BAZAAR.

The drawing of prizes for the different lotteries connected with the bazaar held in August last by the ladies of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bathurst, N. B., took place on Thursday evening, September 20th. The following is a list of the prizes with the numbers of winning tickets and names of the lucky holders:—

Mrs. P. C. Burns' table, lottery No. 1:—115, No. 2, 187, Mrs. L. Doucet, Bathurst; banner, No. 221, Mrs. T. Clifford, Bathurst; sash, No. 299, Mrs. S. J. Doucet, Shippegan; doll, No. 973, D. J. Doucet, Shippegan; Boss Freese, No. 2408, Joanna A. Doyle, Bellevue du Loup; blotter, No. 2362, Frank McGraw, Newcastle; bib. No. 267, Mary Babineau, Richardsonville; silver watch, No. 2115, Geo. Mallet, Shippegan; cushion, No. 2—obour.

Lottery No. 2—Hand-painted banner, No. 72, Alice Leonard, Nelson; pickle stand, No. 338, C. Adams, New York; silver card receiver, No. 408, Arthur Donnelly, Bathurst; sofa cushion, No. 480—C. Croft, No. 1. Mrs. W. H. Chisholm's table, lottery No. 1—\$3 in gold, No. 2352, Jas. McCread, Ux., Montreal; piano cover, No. 440, Mrs. Wm. Hayden, Pokemouche; two lace collars, No. A.1349, G. A. Thompson, St. John; musical box, No. 461, Hughannah Sewell, Pokemouche; \$5 in gold, No. 1,737, Rev. Thomas F. Barry, Bathurst; pair boots, No. 1,523, Church; chair seat, No. 161, Thomas Isaac, Bathurst; lace apron, No. 3,008, Miss Esie Rivars, Pokemouche; \$5 in gold, No. 2,355, Mrs. Alex. Boncher, Bayfield, Wis.; mantle drapery, No. 1,647, Wm.

F. Wharton, Boston, Mass.; sash, No. 1,357, Martin Paulin, Shippegan; pair of handkerchiefs, No. 135, Miss Anna E. Young, Toronto; writing desk, No. 891, Elston Chisholm, Bathurst; lace net, No. 2,131, J. McCarthy, Bayfield, Wis.; \$3 in gold, No. 1,893, J. E. Stewart, Andover; Mrs. C. Colsham, Lottery No. 2—Doll bib, No. 36, Contractor W. W. Irving, Montreal; No. 3—Cushion, No. 32, James J. Carter, Bathurst village. Mrs. L. R. Doucet's table—Gold watch, No. D.490, Xavier D. Doucet, Bathurst village. Prizes common to Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Doucet's tables—\$10, No. 2,1027, Philomen Young, Boston Highlands; \$5, No. 103, Geo. Glendaming, Bathurst; \$20, 749 B, Joseph D. Theriault, Grand Acre. Mrs. J. White's table—Fruit stand, No. 133, Mrs. T. E. Burns, Bathurst.—St. Johns Saa.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

A well attended meeting of the above was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Sunday afternoon, F. Langan in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been confirmed and adopted and other routine business transacted, the chairman expressed the hope that all the collectors and Irish societies holding money would report at next Sunday's meeting, in order that another instalment could be sent to the general treasurer of the Defence Fund.

Mr. W. D. Burns said he could not attend the meeting to adjourn without calling attention to an article which appeared in Saturday's issue of the Daily Witness, in which that paper insinuated that the Irish nationalists of all climes and parties were secretly, if not openly, committed to a policy of crime. He may say that this characterizes the usual spirit in which the Witness, in common with the Times and other anti-Irish organs, deals with everything Irish. These insupportable statements, at other times, would be beneath our notice; but when there are such insinuations at stake, as the reputation of a nation struggling for its liberties against unscrupulous and powerful enemies, it is time that we, as members of the organization defamed, should take steps to repel with indignation such charges. I need not say such charges are utterly without foundation, as will be proved by the verdicts which will be rendered in the case of the Commission versus Parnell in London and Parnell versus the Times in Edinburgh, and we look upon these as flimsy pretences of the enemy to throw discredit upon the National party. Furthermore, I would defy the Daily Witness to name one of the organs, directly or indirectly connected with the Irish National League, which has not condemned the crimes which the Witness insinuates we countenance.

I am forced also to draw the attention of the meeting to the rumour—hoax, without a doubt, either by an enemy or some apathetic Irishman—that J. P. Whelan will and has coerced upwards of \$200 for the space in THE POST in which appears the acknowledgment of contributions to the Parnell Defence Fund and the funds. I have no hesitation in saying that the persons or persons who give utterance to such statements, like the meetings of the League and its auxiliaries, L. C. societies formed to raise money for Ireland, are open to the public, as are also its books and accounts. We owe a great deal to THE POST, not only for its advocacy of the cause, but also for the valuable space it gives us free. We have several times passed motions of thanks for the very privileges which J. P. Whelan is accused of charging us for.

Several others having spoken in a similar strain, the following amounts were handed in and the meeting adjourned to Sunday, Oct. 21st:

M. Hicks (of Hicks & Co.)	\$ 5 00
John Crowe	1 00
A. Griffin	1 00
Michael Crowe	1 00
J. G. Kennedy	10 00
John T. Lyons	5 00
COLLECTED BY FRANK LANGAN.	
Geo. Laogan	\$ 5 00
Doyle & Anderson	10 00
COLLECTED BY J. BERNINGHAM.	
E. J. Wade	\$ 5 00
Jas. Allen	5 00
COLLECTED BY P. M. GROOME.	
Mrs. Coddily	\$ 5 00
Mrs. Hart	1 00
COLLECTED BY P. LYSAM.	
T. Groome	\$ 1 00
A. Sweeney	25
Wm. O'Neil	2 00
P. O'Donoghue	2 00
M. O'Neill	1 00
Frank McElroy	1 00
Richard Fitzgerald	1 00
COLLECTED BY MICHAEL J. FLEMING, LACHINE	
John Fitzgibbon	\$ 1 00
Thomas Conway	50
Thadde McCabe	50

THE LIBERTENANT GOVERNOR AT HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

Friday, the 12th inst., it was our good fortune to assist at the reception given at the convent of the Holy Name to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, R. Angers. This situation enjoys a well earned reputation for excellence in all the departments of young ladies' education, and we anticipated a brilliant entertainment, but the reality far exceeded our anticipation. At the entrance His Honor and suite were greeted by Rev. D. A. Marchand, administrator of the academy, Rev. F. N. Bergeron, chaplain, and Dr. L. Mignault, physician of the community. The following persons were present:—Col. H. C. Sheppard, aide-de-camp; Mr. J. deL. Taché, private secretary; Hon. H. Mercier, Premier; Hon. P. Garneau, Rev. F. T. J. Adam, pastor of Hochelaga; Rev. G. M. Laplante, curate; Rev. E. F. Roy, C.S.C., the Hon. Judges H. T. Taschereau and Mrs. Taschereau, Mr. Mathien and Mrs. Mathieu, L. O. Loranger and Mrs. Loranger, Mr. A. Desjardins, M.P., and Mrs. Desjardins, Hon. J. McShane, M.P.P., and Mrs. McShane, Mr. C. Glackmeyer, city clerk, and Mrs. Brault, Mrs. Warrington, of city; Miss Miron, of Plattsburg; Miss G. Hawson, of city, and Mr. McDonald, of city. The party proceeded at once to the reception hall. There a vision of beauty and loveliness presented itself to view. Laces, draped windows, hanging baskets, filled with choice flowers, gilded scrolls entwining gauze-hoop pillars, mottoes suitable to the occasion, ferns, palms formed in appropriate setting for two hundred or more pretty gossamer faces aglow with expectation. Added to these emanating strains from harps and pianos, and the sweet melody of fresh young voices, offered to eye and ear and heart a charm which made one realize the impossibility of taking in all that was seen and heard and felt. Nine little maids approached, and by their glances almost betrayed the secret they meant to guard. Each recited her verse, and as she did so, brought forth a slender wreath in flowers; the word "Bienvenue," spelled in these flowery characters, proclaimed the general sentiment. Miss Lacoste, daughter of Hon. A. Lacoste, read the address. It was written in gold on a double sheet of ivory, encased in crimson plush, a semi-garland of maple leaves, clustered around the honorary title of the Lieut. Governor, was surmounted by the arms of the Province. All who examined this exquisite piece of handiwork were led in praise of its artistic merits. A bouquet was presented by Miss G. H.

daughter of Hon. J. McShane. More than once His Honor appeared affected, and in reply made no attempt to conceal his emotion. He said he had spent the day visiting the educational establishments of the city, and he was no longer surprised at their orderly progress. He had, in part, discovered the secret of their success, and he requested that to the wishes of the young ladies he would add prayers as efficacious as the benedictions so abundantly which, in less than fifty years, had attained so wonderful a growth. In conclusion, His Honor alluded to the graceful reception just tendered him, assuring the ladies and pupils of the institution that nowhere had he met with a warmer welcome, or beheld more tangible evidence of culture and refinement. From the reception hall the company proceeded to visit the chapel and principal parlors. In the library refreshments were served, shortly after which His Honor bade farewell to his hostesses, reiterating his appreciation of the pleasure they had afforded him. The charming ease and grace of the young ladies, their special cultivation; suffice to repeat what has been said by many and repeated by all: "This reception was a masterpiece of the elegant simplicity which is always prominent in entertainments given at the Convent of the Holy Name."

PARISH OF ST. SOPHIE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. At a meeting of Municipality of the Parish of the School Commission of St. Sophie. The members of the Parish of St. Sophie, in the County of Terrebonne, held at the usual place of meeting in this municipality on Saturday, the twenty-second day of the month of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting were present Rev. A. A. Brault, president, Mr. Michael Collins, Mr. P. A. Gaudet, Mr. James Reed and Mr. Pierre Groulx, all school commissioners, forming a quorum thereof. The president takes the chair, the secretary treasurer being also present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed. Proposed by Mr. James Reed, seconded by Mr. Michael Collins, that the School commissioners avail themselves of this, the last, occasion of having the Rev. A. A. Brault as President of the School commissioners, to thank him sincerely for his good administration as such. Proposed by Mr. Michael Collins, seconded by Mr. P. A. Gaudet, that the school commissioners on behalf of the Catholic population of the parish of St. Sophie, thank him for the able service he has rendered to the parish as School commissioner.

Proposed by Mr. P. A. Gaudet, seconded by Mr. Michael Collins, that John Jos. Caray, Esq., secretary-treasurer, transmit to the French and English newspapers the above resolutions. (True copy) JOHN JOS. CARAY, sec. treasurer.

THE KAISER'S DOINGS IN ROME.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Emperor William has presented to the Pope a great staff box set with jewels with his own portrait in the middle. During the interview between the Emperor and the Pope, Prince Henry arrived, coming twenty minutes before he was expected. The Monsignore was surprised and hesitant. Count Herbert Bismarck thereupon said that a Prussian Prince must not be kept waiting in an anteroom, but must immediately be announced. The Emperor came out of the audience room a few minutes after Prince Henry was announced and introduced his brother to the Pope. It is stated that the interview with the Emperor and his own discourteousness, had not time to say all he wished, and was, therefore, dissatisfied. It is rumored that Emperor William instructed his brother to come before him for the purpose of shortening his talk with the Pope. The Emperor evinced little interest in the works of art in the museum of the Basilica of St. Peter, always repeating the words "I shall return." Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state, has sent a circular letter to the various nuncios in which he says that the Pope is much satisfied with Emperor William's visit to the Vatican. He further says that Emperor William recognizes the Pope's high sovereignty. The Pope is making arrangements for the holding of a consistory at which he will deliver an allocution concerning the visit to His Holiness of the Emperor of Germany. The fact in honor of the German Emperor have been concluded. The Emperor is visiting the various points of interest in Rome and he will go to Pompeii where he will witness the unearthing of a number of buried houses.

THE RUIN OF LANDLOUGH.

The setting forth of Landlough in Kerry is fast becoming a well known fact. It is a ruin of an incident which occurred at a hill, on the Ballygeedy Estate. There are in this locality not less than seven or eight "white elephants" to use Mr. Townsend Trevel's remarkable appellation for evicted farms. These farms have been deserted now for a period of six or seven years. The tenants who were evicted cling tenaciously to the neighborhood, and do not neglect to "keep an eye" on what once were their happy homesteads, which they feel confident will be theirs again. The landlord, falling to find any persons who would be willing to allow themselves to be dubbed with the odious title of "landgrabber," had the farms stocked for one or two years after the evictions, but it would seem that the emergency stock became exhausted owing probably to the increased demands on it, for no cattle have been seen on these farms for the past three or four years. During these years no use whatever has been made by the landlord of the farms, and whatever grass they have yielded has been allowed to rot on the land, except where it has been "moulded off" by the tenants, or grazed on by wandering cattle. Within the past month some of the tenants surreptitiously cut down some of the hay of these farms, and had it all but saved when, one day, they witnessed, to their astonishment, a complete "turling of the tables" in more ways than one. The once haughty "lair" of Ballygeedy, whose sole occupation in days gone by was fox-hunting and pursuits of a kindred nature, accompanied by his once no less insolent and domineering steward, Mr. Bennett, arrived at Abhill, followed by four policemen, and proceeded to remove the hay which had been cut on several of the evicted farms there. The "lair" flung the loads himself, while the steward picked up the hay, and the policemen stood by, amused spectators no doubt. The "lair" and his "tenants" widow named Mrs. Jones, appealed to Mr. Bennett's seat to remove the little hay she had cut, especially as it was very coarse, and he could not make use of it; but this request the relentless heir of Ballygeedy declined to accede to, merely adding that the "produce of any evicted farm was at present of little value."

I could never think well of a man's intellectual or moral character if he were habitually unfaithful to his appointments.—Essex.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

For Coughs and Colds, is the most Reliable Medicine in use. 11-Q

MILLIONAIRE FLOOD DEAD.

His Remarkable Rise from a Poor Irish Lad to a Bonanza King of the Old World - How the Bonanza of the Old World Was Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—James O. Flood died of Typhoid at Heidelberg, Germany, according to a despatch received by members of his family here.

JAMES O'BRIEN FLOOD.

Of the great Calif. rain quakes, Mackay, Fair, Flood and O'Brien, two only survive. O'Brien died three or four years ago and James O. Flood, the head of the great firm of Flood & O'Brien, who supplied the prospectors, Mackay and Fair, with funds to find the great Bonanza, has now passed away. The history of Mackay, Fair, Flood and O'Brien, and all those beyond the measure of even the richest of California, is a history of a millionaires.

His Palace at Miami Park. Flood & O'Brien made money from the start. Their saloon, the Auction House, near the Post Office, was located in what proved to be a lucky part of the city, and a Mining Stock Exchange was established in its rear vicinity.

Flood and O'Brien were in the habit of receiving from the miners their gold dust and locking it up in their vaults, the same time plying them with questions as to the "paying qualities" of such and such a mine, or if any new mine had been pre-empted they found it out.

The story of how consolidated Virginia, which wrecked the quadrilateral, was discovered, is told as follows: Mackay and Fair were still up in the Sierras, not having had the good luck of their city partners.

The young miner took the money and went down to Sacramento, where he drank himself into a fit of delirium tremens from which he died. Mackay and Fair took the money and went to the world as the "Consolidated Virginia," from whose depths millions in silver ore have been taken.

Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair became enormously rich and acquired control of large quantities of mining property in what is known as the famous "Consolidated Virginia." Mackay and Fair remained on the hills looking after the mines, and O'Brien, assisted by the genial Flood, set about manipulating in stocks in San Francisco.

Flood, in spite of his enormous wealth, never withdrew from business affairs until last spring, when he setled up his affairs and went to Europe to try to recover his health. He seemed to care little or nothing for pleasures of any kind, his whole attention being apparently taken up by his vast business interests.

Let them take care lest I send them, dead-broke, to again peddle whiskey over the bar." The words were soon carried to Flood's ears.

Mr. Flood has never been well since before the great deal which he closed out in the spring of 1887. He had suffered from Bright's disease for several years. In the spring of 1887 he broke down and took to his bed. His doctors wanted him to go to Europe at once and rest.

neighborhood of many of the handsomest residences of well-known Californians. The lot is about three hundred feet square and the house, placed in the center of it, is about one hundred and thirty feet in each dimension.

THE "TIMES" POLICY.

Sir James Hannen: Do you propose to substantiate any of the charges? Mr. Graham (for Mr. Walter): I don't know.

MR. WALTER. I charge Parnell with having been in league with bravo foul and mean— With having (almost found) the knives— Which let out valuable lives— With having stepped from Honour's track— To pat red murder on the back— With having gloried in her blow!

MR. WALTER. I don't know? MR. WALTER. I don't know?

MR. WALTER. I charge the horrid Home Rule Band With having shaken Crime's right hand— With having chuckled with delight— O'er dagger and o'er dynamite— With having absolutely rolled— In blood-stained Yankee Irish gold— With having used one Brady— Joe!

MR. WALTER. I don't know? MR. WALTER. I charge each "patriot" in short, With dreadfulness of every sort, With having, in effect, bought his knife, And shot at landlords, and razed divine— With having cut, and brand, and killed, And branded, and starved, and "leader-plotted."

MR. WALTER. I don't know? MR. WALTER. I charge each "patriot" in short, With dreadfulness of every sort, With having, in effect, bought his knife, And shot at landlords, and razed divine— With having cut, and brand, and killed, And branded, and starved, and "leader-plotted."

DR. MACKENZIE'S DEFENCE.

He Attempts to Vindicate Himself For His Treatment of the Late Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Dr. Mackenzie's history of the case of the late Emperor Frederick contains twenty-one illustrations showing the condition of the Emperor's larynx at different periods, and pictures of the various canals used in the later stages of the case. The measures of the position of the tracheating wound and lesions, which are alleged to have followed the attempts of Prof. Bergmann to push the canula into the windpipe.

Among the anecdotes told of the late Emperor of Germany the following is interesting, as showing how friendly were his relations with his troops. After the battles of Weisenburg and Worth had been fought and won, the Army encamped round a little village in the Vosges.

We must be continually sacrificing our own will, as opportunity serves, to the wills of others; bearing, without notice, sights and sounds that annoy us; setting about this or that task, when we had far rather be doing something else; persevering in it, often, when we are thoroughly tired of it; keeping company for duty's sake, when it would be a great joy to us to be to ourselves; besides all the trilling outward accidents of life, bodily pain and weakness long continued, and perplexing us often when it does not amount to illness; losing what we value, mistaking what we desire; disappointment in other persons, willfulness, unkindness, ingratitude, folly in cases where we least expect it.

A FEW USEFUL "DON'TS"—Don't allow any kerosene oil lamps to be filled after dark. Filling lamps near a fire is dangerous. Don't allow ashes in a wooden box or barrel in your building. Always have an iron safe on hand. Don't allow matches to be kept loose or in paper boxes, but only in metal or earthen safes. Those lighting only on the box are safest.

AN Irish-American police captain has been on a trip to these islands and recorded his estimate of the guardians of order in our midst. The London police are inferior to those of Dublin in physique, but their superiors in other respect, discipline for example. The Liverpool constable is more civil and courteous than his brother of the modern Babylon, but not quite up to the mark of New York.

THEY SEEM QUEER NOW. A LIST OF THE FAMOUS CONJURATOR BLUE LAWS. According to the Boston Record, these laws were proposed by the people of the "Dominion of New Haven," and became known as the blue laws because they were printed on blue paper.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. H. A. ASHCROFT, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

vote unless he be converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion. Each man shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only King.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace above one shilling per yard shall be prosecuted by the grand jurors, and the selection shall take the estate £300. Whoever brings curds or dice into the dominion shall pay a fine of £1.

WALKING FROM EDINBURGH TO LONDON.

Mr. Ross Fraser, who accompanied by a collie dog, started for Edinburgh on August 15 to walk to London in eight days, an average of 80 miles per day, arrived in London last evening about eight o'clock.

FRITZ. Among the anecdotes told of the late Emperor of Germany the following is interesting, as showing how friendly were his relations with his troops. After the battles of Weisenburg and Worth had been fought and won, the Army encamped round a little village in the Vosges.

CASTORIA is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. H. A. ASHCROFT, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Fire Arms and Guns for Churches, Schools, Police, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANAUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Fire Arms and Guns for Churches, Schools, Police, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANAUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Fire Arms and Guns for Churches, Schools, Police, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANAUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. ALLAN LINE. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888—Summer Arrangements—1888. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engine, Clyde-built iron steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unexcelled for strength, speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time record.

Table with columns: Vessel, Tonnage, Commander. Lists ships like Acadia, Aspinwall, Austrian, Buenos Ayres, Canadian, etc.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

CHOLERA CRAMPSOLIC. Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Fire Arms and Guns for Churches, Schools, Police, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANAUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Fire Arms and Guns for Churches, Schools, Police, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANAUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Fire Arms and Guns for Churches, Schools, Police, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANAUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Fire Arms and Guns for Churches, Schools, Police, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANAUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Fire Arms and Guns for Churches, Schools, Police, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANAUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

A Day Fixed for the Holding of the Festival.

A meeting of the Carnival committee, presided over by Mr. White, was held last evening in the Windsor hotel to decide definitely whether there is to be a carnival this winter or not.

Mr. Trimble submitted the report of the ways and means committee, which states that the amount already subscribed was \$1,250.

From other sources of revenue the committee expects to realize \$6,300, and very probably \$2,000 more.

The total amount they could depend on up to the present time is \$17,325, and this would likely be raised to \$21,725.

The amount to be expended for the winter carnival is \$16,500, so that even if they had only the same attractions as last year, they would be fully covered.

Mr. Doherty suggested that they should offer prizes to attract sports from all parts of the country.

Mr. Doherty thought they should offer incentives to artists to draw well deserved.

Mr. Doherty seconded the motion, which was carried after some discussion.

The committee appointed to fix the date of the carnival reported recommending that it be held from the 4th to the 9th of February.

Mr. Henderson said there was some talk of making it last over a week.

Mr. Doherty objected to having a Sunday intervene.

It was moved by Mr. Sims, seconded by Mr. Corvieve, that the report be adopted.

Mr. Hutchinson suggested that they should decide upon a site for the ice palace at once, as it was an important feature and some time was required for preparations.

They had better see the Corporation at once, as they might not be able to get Dominion square on account of the trees.

There was some talk of erecting it on the mountain, but the chairman thought that in the meantime they should appoint a small sub-committee of say, three persons to consult the authorities.

Mr. Trimble moved that a committee composed of Messrs. S. George, Hutchinson and Henderson be appointed for this purpose.

The meeting then adjourned till next Monday night.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE GREAT TRIAL.

FRIENDS OF PARNELL MUST COME TO THE FRONT OR HE WILL BE DEFEATED.

LONDON, October 12.—The extensive preparations made by the Times in connection with the libel suit which Mr. Parnell has brought against it, and for making its charges against the Irish leader good before the commission appointed for their investigation, are fruitful topics of conversation among the Liberal and Irish members. The enormous expense to which the paper has gone and to which it will further be put before the case are disposed of is appalling and the Nationalists are greatly troubled by the fact that an exhausted exchequer will defeat their cause in the coming trial.

An idea of the Times' expenses may be gained when it is learned that it has employed numbers of detectives, some of whom have been sent to America and France, to collect evidence and to shadow persons suspected of having an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the National League. The principal Irish members of Parliament are also shadowed, their every movement watched, and their actions actively under surveillance. But the heaviest expense is incurred in the working up of the American end of the case, and it is here that the Times hopes to gain its most valuable evidence. Its detectives are instructed to use the greatest license in effecting their designs, and are empowered to spend money in whatever way they may consider advisable, even to buying unwilling testimony. Then the retainers of the Times' lawyers is another drain upon its resources. If the paper had not the soundest financial basis it would certainly go under.

The friends of Mr. Parnell are urgently besought to come to his assistance, for those concerned in the case see nothing but defeat unless money is forthcoming.

SENATOR BLAIR'S PLAIN TALK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the Senate today Mr. Blair presented certain information collected by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as to the condition of public opinion in Canada on the great international question of the political and commercial relations of the Dominion with the United States.

He was entirely opposed, he said, to the idea of any thing like retaliation or resort to unnecessary force.

Mr. Blair suggested that if Canadiana objected to being annexed to the United States, the United States might be willing to be annexed to Canada.

Mr. Blair—I am willing that the United States shall be annexed to Canada, but I am not willing that there shall be an idea of invading the rights of the United States. It is nothing but political cant that will satisfy my mind. Undoubtedly a majority of the people of Canada are in favor of union, and I believe that

facilitation is most seriously and harmoniously reciprocated by the 65,000,000 who make up the American nation.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Dr. Geffcken has been a great deal in England and has some friends here much attached to him. Though Conservative in his leanings he has taken on all occasions a very opposite side to Bismarck, with whom he is very unpopular.

When Dr. Geffcken lived in Berlin as the Hanseatic minister he was strongly in sympathy with the aims and desires of Schleswig-Holsteiners and thwarted and irritated Bismarck.

When transferred to London he was supported in his intrigues and added to the difficulties of the Luxembourg settlement. His book in relation to the Emperor and States is often quoted by Dr. Windthorst in his attacks against the government, and his articles, both anonymous and signed on the general policy of Germany regarding church and state affairs, have added fuel to the flame, but the real secret of his disfavor with Bismarck and the Emperor lies in the fact that he was a strong outspoken admirer of England and English institutions.

As such he was brought into intimate relations with the Emperor and Empress Frederick, and with other aristocratic circles. He shared in the enthusiastic thought and wise aspirations of the Emperor and Empress as to the liberal policy of Germany.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Not much is heard just at present about the special commission, but it must not be assumed from this that either side is idle. The fact between the opening of the commission and the meeting of the "Parliament" and "Crisis" Times people for example are striving with might and main to supply every weak link of the case.

Another commission has set out for America on behalf of the leading journal. Farber, a well known journalist, has just returned from New York with evidence which he has collected in the United States and signed to a sensational article in the "Parliament" with "crime" and "sedition. I have heard, on good authority, that O'Donnell's action cost the Times £13,000. That sum has been paid, and Walters has sanctioned a further expenditure in connection with the "Parliament" and "Crisis" articles which has already added its way well through another £13,000.

Although the Nationalists are busy arranging their defence, their line of action will be largely that of passive resistance, leaving it to their accusers to prove the allegations which the commission has been appointed to sit. I hear that an article in the "Parliament" in the week ending Oct. 14th, which was the examination, on behalf of the Times, of O'Donnell's Rossa himself.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A lively scene was witnessed in Hyde Park when Sir John Warren gave his bloodhounds a course or two before they hunted the Whitechapel murderer. It was barely daylight and frost lay thick on the ground when the dogs were let loose. Warren, in a fit of enthusiasm, offered himself for a quarry, and started off in a good singing trot. He was soon lost sight of. Two different policemen crossed his track to make the track more difficult to follow. The dogs were led on and worked hard for some time before arriving at the spot where the first policeman had crossed the trail. Here the dogs were at fault for a time, but soon took up the scent again. Finally both dogs failed by going off one side of the scent. A new trail was started. Warren again acting the hunted man, being 1,200 yards start. The dogs did not follow the trail, but the result could not be altogether satisfactory. If the murderer on the next occasion smears himself with blood, or carries off any portion of his victim's body, as he did in the other cases, it is believed the dogs will hunt him down.

The quarrel of Germany over Frederick's diary so far from being a mere squabble, is becoming a matter in which Government organs are attacking the memory of the late Kaiser, impugning his intelligence and honor, calling him in effect an English spy, and insulting his widow in nothing short of scandalous. How the present Kaiser can allow the world to suppose that he is anything but a weak and stupid man, there is indeed a sort of vague expectation that Bismarckian organs will so overdo the thing that William will be forced to interfere. It is understood now that the Empress Dowager has postponed her English visit until after Geffcken's trial, because she is resolved to remain in Berlin to prevent a suggestion that she was "silly" or "old."

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Mr. Biggar is writing a letter to the papers with reference to the alleged endorsement of the Irish parliamentary party. The hon. gentleman will deny that as a general fact the party of Parnell is supported while in London from the parliamentary point. There are, he admits, gentlemen who patriotically entered the ranks and in doing so, risked ruin, and professional ruin, and are, therefore, endowed. But such men as Justin McCarthy, his son Justin Humphrey McCarthy, Timothy Healy, Biggar himself, and, of course, Mr. Parnell, receive no pecuniary support whatever. Biggar will point out that the Nationalists are in a very inferior position pecuniarily or socially, by their identification with the unpopular cause. Even Justin McCarthy is said to have been a very heavy loser pecuniarily by it. On the other hand, one gentleman of letters has benefited largely by the Home Rule crusade, his income from one source alone being £1,000 a year.

Labour and the Ministry do not receive much credit for the release of John Dillon. It was at first supposed they had released him from motives of policy, but it is now clear they were moved by a power they did not wish to antagonize. Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria felt her name being slowly but surely put to death for political reasons, so she interceded, and the result was Dillon was released.

CALCUTTA, October 11.—The British expedition in the Black Mountains has followed up its recent success with vigor, and news has just come in that General MacQueen has burned four villages, including Beerun, whose population is estimated at 20,000.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Extracts from Mackenzie's book are pronounced incorrect by competent authority. The book was made public last night. Mackenzie says Dr. Tobold said he no longer operated, and Dr. Gerhardt admitted he could not operate with forceps. These replies increased the surprise that such an important case had been entrusted to these gentlemen, for a throat specialist who cannot use the stethoscope is like a carpenter who cannot handle a saw. The Crown Prince expressed to Dr. Mackenzie strong dissatisfaction with Gerhardt, Mackenzie says there is no record in which Gerhardt, Dr. Howell observed by the Crown Prince: "I can see that Dr. Brannan is not accustomed to use the laryngoscope." "Yes," said His Imperial Highness, "You can see I can feel it." Dr. Mackenzie describes his operation upon a little to the right of the middle line, which he attributes to the nervousness of Dr. Brannan in operating on the future Sovereign, and that he was unassisted by the cataphor, nearly caused by the Emperor. He adds: "My wife was tried to save my life, as to the substitution of the neck but no air came. Bergmann tried to force the tube into the wind pipe. It was

clear that, instead of entering the air passage, it had been forced downwards.

to the front of the trachea, plunging up soft tissues and making a false passage. The Emperor then pushed his finger into the wound and inserted the tube, which was followed by distressing coughing and copious bleeding. The result was an assistant was called in to finish the job. His Majesty asked: "Why did Bergmann put his finger into my throat?" "I don't know," said Mackenzie, "I hope you will not allow him to operate further on me." His roughness was never forgotten by the Emperor.

BRAND, Oct. 15.—In an interview, Professor Bergmann said of Mackenzie's defense: "It is an arrant nonsense, what he brings forward is so trifling that it don't deserve an answer. We German doctors do not hesitate to say that Mackenzie's treatment amounted to malpractice, inasmuch as both diagnosis and treatment were grossly erroneous. His whole knowledge of anatomy and pathology begins and ends in the larynx." In his defense, he overlooks the fact that his accusation against me falls to the ground in presence of the testimony of Professors Virchow and Waldmeyers at the post mortem, examining the Emperor's case shows no doubt on the capabilities of his German colleagues, but Professor Virchow's post mortem clearly established the fact that Drs. Tobold, Gerhardt and I had all been quite correct in our diagnosis of the Emperor's malady. The one who allowed the greatest time and opportunity for proving the Emperor's disease to be a cancer, was the famous laryngologist Mackenzie. He may pen vainly attempts to escape this reproach, but in vain. Had the operation been made in May, as I wished, His Majesty might just as well as not be alive now, as are four patients referred to in our report upon whom the operation was successfully performed. Science shows me that cancer may be permanently removed, but if the cancer comes large the operation must fail. It was entirely Mackenzie's fault that the operation was delayed until the small cancer had grown into a large one. Prof. Gerhardt and Tobold were quite right not to use the forceps, as they are charged by Mackenzie led to false deductions. The piece was pronounced healthy, while the post mortem revealed a cancer. Mackenzie's lack of general pathological knowledge was the cause of this mistake and of his not knowing why Professor Tobold and Gerhardt, who had removed the piece, got no evidence. The charges are not absurd that they can only find their explanation in Mackenzie's despair. Dr. Bergmann claims Prof. Virchow's report that there was no sign of inflammation from the deep wound Mackenzie charged him with making, but the cellular tissues are in a state of inflammation. The immediate cause of death and to inflammation of the lungs was shown to be of recent date. An English medical student says:—There was a political side for the illness raised, a political question of the gravest import. Upon the death of the Emperor hung not only the life or death of a great emperor, but possibly the fortunes of a mighty Empire. To have decided in accordance with the German doctors' view that, at the time when Sir Morell Mackenzie was first consulted, the then Crown Prince was affected with cancer, would have been ipso facto to alter the succession to the imperial throne, have caused the death of his Majesty's father and have eclipsed the future Empire.

PARNELL'S CASE.

THE TIMES' WRITERS SUBSEQUENT TO DISCLOSE THE AUTHOR OF THE SPURIOUS LETTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Documents demanded by the special judicial commission investigating the charges against Parnell and others were delivered into court today. Mr. Walter, proprietor of the Times, Macdonald, managing editor, Buckle, leading writer, and Wright, all of the Times, have received subpoenas at the instance of Parnell to attend as witnesses and produce the author of the spurious letters Parnell is in good health and spirits.

ANOTHER GIFT.

The Chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, attached to the Grey Nuns' Convent, Hereford, a gift, O towns, has just been made the recipient of a magnificent Mosaic, from Mrs. John McGurvy, daughter of our respected friend, Mr. Henry, of that city. Mrs. McGurvy is one of the alumni of the institution which she now so munificently remembers. The gift reflects the highest credit on the estimable donor and on her old convent home, which held so warm a place in the affections of its former pupils. We have always thought that the best criterion of such an institution's usefulness and merit was the regard in which its alumnae hold it. The Rideson Street Convent has every reason to feel confident that if this criterion were to be rigidly applied, its friends would have no cause of fear for the result.—Canadian Freeman.

DEAFNESS CURED.

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address Dr. Nicholson, 39, St. John Street, Montreal. 8-6

HOW NEWFOUNDLAND ESCAPED THE CLUTCHES.

Regarding Confederation in Newfoundland, a well informed correspondent in St. John's writes:—When the subject of Confederation with Canada was first mooted here, it was thought there was a fair chance of carrying it, especially as the Roman Catholic Bishop seemed to be acquiescing with the Attorney-General (Winter); but when the question got before the public the Roman Catholic in a body declared against it, and the Bishop had to drop it. With this opposition it could scarcely be carried under any circumstances—as they number about 70,000, out of a population of 190,000—but in addition the whole mercantile community is opposed to it and probably half the remaining population as well. This condition of affairs so frightened the Confederate members of the Government that they were unable to send a delegation to Ottawa. There is, barring miracles, no chance of carrying Confederation here.

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND STILL RAPIDLY DECREASING.

Verily it has now become a positive necessity for the Irish prelates and priests, one and all, to take a more active interest in public matters than ever they did. It may be a pity that it should be so, but there is no help for it if there is to be an Irish Church as all the federate members of the Government intend for the quarter ending the 30th of June the Irish birth-rate was 24.1 as compared with an English birth-rate of 31.4; while there was an Irish death-rate of 19.2 as compared with an English death-rate of 17.5. So that there are considerably fewer births and somewhat more deaths in Ireland than in England in proportion to the respective populations of the two countries. But even this is not the worst of the dismal story. The return shows

that 42,823 persons emigrated from Ireland during the quarter, the net result being a decrease of 37,047 in the population, which the Registrar-General estimates to have been at the middle of the year only 4,777,645. In other words, the population of Ireland, which was well over eight millions in 1841, is now considerably lower than the estimated population of London alone. Unless the drain can be stopped, Ireland will become a land desolated with churches and charitable institutions, but without congregations to fill the one or contributors to support the other. That is why the Irish hierarchy and clergy must perform be politicians, until at least the tide has turned in the circumstances of their unfortunate country.

SOWING SEEDS OF CHARACTER.

If you should see a man digging in a garden, with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds upon the rolling billows, you should say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections and high usefulness? If you desire a virtuous and happy life, in youth you must shape your character by the word of unerring wisdom and plant in your bosom the seeds of virtue.

FOR PERSONAL COMFORT.

Paris is trying an experiment which has long ago been found to answer in Italy. On one of the boulevards a new establishment has been opened for the personal comfort of Parisians. You can wash your hands, have your clothes brushed, and your boots cleaned. You can write your letters, Paper, pens, ink, etc., are at your disposal. In one room are all the newspapers, mostly of Paris and the provinces, but of all the great Continental capitals. A third room is devoted to works of reference, encyclopedias, dictionaries and directories. There is a telephone and a post office, and all this is open to any passer-by who pays half a franc admission. The Italian did not do so quite so far, but in some respects it was more useful. It was not a private speculation, but a Government concern. In fact it was part of the working of the postal system of the country. You paid a penny entrance fee and found all the means of writing and all the information you might need to hand. You had water, soap, brushes, and the use of writing materials gratuitously. The French institution is a speculation, and if the building just opened on the Boulevard Montmartre succeeds, no doubt we shall see others established all over the capital.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of The Post and True Witness Oct. 15, 1888.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—A sharp advance has taken place on all grades since our last report, \$5.80 to \$5.85 having been paid for extra, and \$6 to \$6.25 for straight roller. Some large sales of strong city bakers have been made at \$6.40 to \$6.50; superior has changed hands at \$4.60 to \$4.85 up to \$5.40 and \$5.70, including family. In patents, Canadian spring flour sold at \$6.75 to \$7, while Minneapolis brands have brought as high as \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl. Advice from New York state that millers have reduced their prices 25c per bbl all round. We quote:—Patent winter, \$6.50 to \$6.75; patent spring, \$6.75 to \$7; straight roller, \$6 to \$6.25; extra, \$5.80 to \$5.90; sup-fine, \$4.75 to \$5; strong bakers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; city strong bakers (140 lbs cks), \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario extra, extra, \$2.75 to \$2.85.

ONIONS.—The market is still quiet and prices are quoted as follows: In bags \$2.40 to \$2.60 for ordinary standard, and \$2.70 to \$2.75 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$1.60 to \$1.70 in bags. Rolled oats, \$2.90 to \$3 in bags.

BRAN, &c.—The market for bran is about as quiet as usual. The market is quiet and prices are easy with business at \$19 to \$20. Meal, \$3.25 to \$3.27 per ton.

WHEAT.—We quote No. 1 Hard Manitoba at \$1.45 and No. 1 Western at \$1.40. There is no Canada winter wheat offering.

CORN.—The market is quiet but steady at 55c to 56c in hand.

SALT.—Sales have been made in the West on the basis of 80c to 81c afloat here, but some buyers are now bidding only 79c. This is a decline of fully 10c per bushel within a very short time, a sale of 10,000 bushels being reported on this market some weeks ago at 92c.

ONIONS.—There has been more enquiry for oats and some quiet sales are quoted at 35c to 37c f.o.b. Here there have been sales at 35c to 37c per 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—The market is quiet but steady, sales of assayed barley with good body being reported at 55c, but for choice pale samples 70c and some quiet sales are quoted at 55c to 57c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Holders in the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. The crop will undoubtedly be short and not of the best of quality. We quote 55c to 60c.

MAIZE.—Large quantities have been contracted at 85c to 90c per bushel for delivery covering the season. All lots are quoted at 85c to 90c.

SEEDS.—American timothy seed is quoted at \$2 to 2.25 per bushel, and red clover at \$5.50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market for hog products remains steady, cured pork having sold at \$20 to \$21, and lard at \$12.50 to \$13.50. Western lard in bags has been placed at \$18.50; for a round lot probably 12c might be accepted. We quote:—Canada short cut clear, per lb, 00.00 to 00.00; Ohio short cut clear, per lb, 00.00 to 00.00; Mass pork, western, per lb, \$18.50 to \$19; Mass pork, eastern, per lb, 12c to 14c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 10c to 10c; Bacon, per lb, 14c to 15c; Shoulders, per lb, 10c to 10c; Tallow, ctn. refined, per lb, 5c to 5c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—An improved demand is expected for finest dairy and creamery butter, and we hear of the sale of 100 tons of September creamery at \$24 and another lot at 22c. Factories are now making up for September makes, but some will not name a price until the close down. Early makes are quoted: No. 20c to 21c; Creamery, 20c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 19c to 20c; Morrisburg, 19c to 20c; Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 18c to 19c. For single tubs 1c to 2c more are obtained for selections.

CHEESE.—Quite a change since our last report, the market being now as strong as it was weak about two weeks since, and about 1c to 1 1/2c per lb higher. Choice white September goods are firm at 10c, but it would be very difficult to buy a large lot on this market. Late August goods are quoted on this market at 9c to 10c; cream cheese, as follows: Finest September, white, 10c; finest September, colored, 11c; finest late August, 9c to 10c; fine, 9c to 9c; medium, 8c to 9c; inferior, 7c to 7c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The former feeling noted in our last report has developed into a stronger tone, resulting in an advance of 3c to 1c per dozen, sales

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2750. Dame Marie Sarah Eugénie Taylor of St. Polycarpe, said District, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, James McKay, of the same place, gentleman.

Montreal, 1st October, 1888. GIBBOUARD, DE LOURMIE & DE LOURMIE, 105 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 702. Dame Cécile Dion of Montreal, said District, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Louis Napoleon Poulin, of the same place, travelling agent.

Montreal, 1st October, 1888. GIBBOUARD, DE LOURMIE & DE LOURMIE, 105 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

having been made at 17 1/2c to 18c, single cases of fancy bringing a fraction more. Receipts are very light.

BEANS.—Holders are asking too high prices in the country to admit much business. Here, small lots are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.40 per bushel.

HONEY.—Strained honey is steady at 10c to 12c per lb to quality. Lard and honey, has sold at \$1.90 per lb. Honey in comb is steady at 14c to 15c per lb.

HORS.—The market is quiet but steady, the "boom" having subsided. Brewers have taken a few lots of new Canadian hops at 20c to 25c, showing pretty good quality, one lot of fair being sold at 18c. Best choice are held for 30c and over. Old hops 6c to 12c to quality.

HAY.—The market is quiet and steady, carloads of pressed hay being quoted at \$12 to \$13 per ton for good to choice.

ASHES.—The market is quiet but firm at \$4.60 to \$4.70 for first pots, and \$4.10 for seconds.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Very few winter apples have as yet arrived, although there are reports of some large sales in the west at very low figures, and a sale is said to have been made in this market of 100 bushels of McIntosh at \$2 to arrive. On the other hand it is reported that \$2.25 to \$2.50 is obtainable for fine winter fruit. Next week it is expected that there will be plenty of winter stock on spot, when prices will be more definitely determined. Prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50, extra kinds bringing \$1.60 to \$1.75. The

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of The Post and True Witness Oct. 15, 1888.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—A sharp advance has taken place on all grades since our last report, \$5.80 to \$5.85 having been paid for extra, and \$6 to \$6.25 for straight roller. Some large sales of strong city bakers have been made at \$6.40 to \$6.50; superior has changed hands at \$4.60 to \$4.85 up to \$5.40 and \$5.70, including family. In patents, Canadian spring flour sold at \$6.75 to \$7, while Minneapolis brands have brought as high as \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl. Advice from New York state that millers have reduced their prices 25c per bbl all round. We quote:—Patent winter, \$6.50 to \$6.75; patent spring, \$6.75 to \$7; straight roller, \$6 to \$6.25; extra, \$5.80 to \$5.90; sup-fine, \$4.75 to \$5; strong bakers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; city strong bakers (140 lbs cks), \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario extra, extra, \$2.75 to \$2.85.

ONIONS.—The market is still quiet and prices are quoted as follows: In bags \$2.40 to \$2.60 for ordinary standard, and \$2.70 to \$2.75 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$1.60 to \$1.70 in bags. Rolled oats, \$2.90 to \$3 in bags.

BRAN, &c.—The market for bran is about as quiet as usual. The market is quiet and prices are easy with business at \$19 to \$20. Meal, \$3.25 to \$3.27 per ton.

WHEAT.—We quote No. 1 Hard Manitoba at \$1.45 and No. 1 Western at \$1.40. There is no Canada winter wheat offering.

CORN.—The market is quiet but steady at 55c to 56c in hand.

SALT.—Sales have been made in the West on the basis of 80c to 81c afloat here, but some buyers are now bidding only 79c. This is a decline of fully 10c per bushel within a very short time, a sale of 10,000 bushels being reported on this market some weeks ago at 92c.

ONIONS.—There has been more enquiry for oats and some quiet sales are quoted at 35c to 37c f.o.b. Here there have been sales at 35c to 37c per 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—The market is quiet but steady, sales of assayed barley with good body being reported at 55c, but for choice pale samples 70c and some quiet sales are quoted at 55c to 57c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Holders in the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. The crop will undoubtedly be short and not of the best of quality. We quote 55c to 60c.

MAIZE.—Large quantities have been contracted at 85c to 90c per bushel for delivery covering the season. All lots are quoted at 85c to 90c.

SEEDS.—American timothy seed is quoted at \$2 to 2.25 per bushel, and red clover at \$5.50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market for hog products remains steady, cured pork having sold at \$20 to \$21, and lard at \$12.50 to \$13.50. Western lard in bags has been placed at \$18.50; for a round lot probably 12c might be accepted. We quote:—Canada short cut clear, per lb, 00.00 to 00.00; Ohio short cut clear, per lb, 00.00 to 00.00; Mass pork, western, per lb, \$18.50 to \$19; Mass pork, eastern, per lb, 12c to 14c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 10c to 10c; Bacon, per lb, 14c to 15c; Shoulders, per lb, 10c to 10c; Tallow, ctn. refined, per lb, 5c to 5c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—An improved demand is expected for finest dairy and creamery butter, and we hear of the sale of 100 tons of September creamery at \$24 and another lot at 22c. Factories are now making up for September makes, but some will not name a price until the close down. Early makes are quoted: No. 20c to 21c; Creamery, 20c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 19c to 20c; Morrisburg, 19c to 20c; Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 18c to 19c. For single tubs 1c to 2c more are obtained for selections.

CHEESE.—Quite a change since our last report, the market being now as strong as it was weak about two weeks since, and about 1c to 1 1/2c per lb higher. Choice white September goods are firm at 10c, but it would be very difficult to buy a large lot on this market. Late August goods are quoted on this market at 9c to 10c; cream cheese, as follows: Finest September, white, 10c; finest September, colored, 11c; finest late August, 9c to 10c; fine, 9