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awkwardness: "You will be welcomed as we only welcome our dearest and best," I assured him. "Your brother's heart has been sore for you all these years; you need not fear one word of reproach from him."

"Then I was not cleared when you spoke to me at Hyde Park Gate," he returned, with a relieved air. "So it did not matter to me giving you the slip. You frightened me horribly, Miss Garston, I can tell you that."

CHAPTER XLVII

"AT LAST, URUSULA, AT LAST!" We were interrupted at this moment by the lady's voice calling to Eric from the bottom of the stairs.

"Jack, I say, Jack, what has become of the steak I promised to cook for you? I'll be bound Jenny has eaten it!" "A lady, a friend of mine, has just brought me some news. I expect she is as tired and hungry as I am. Do you think, Mr. Eric, that you could get tea for us in the parlor, Mrs. Hunter, and perhaps you will join us there?"

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room, but he looked up, and, as before, our eyes met. "Oh," he said holding out his hand, and there was a sort of impatience in his manner. "How long are you going to keep me waiting, Ursula?"

"I was trying to pass him in a quiet, ordinary fashion, as though there was no unusual meaning in his deep-set eyes; but he stopped me somewhat coolly by taking me in his arms."

"At last, Ursula, at last!" was all he said, and then he kissed me. "I remember," I told Giles, when I had recovered myself for granted.

"I don't see that," I returned, shyly, for Giles in his new character was rather formidable. He had taken such complete possession of me, and, as I had hinted, had taken everything for granted.

"Yes; but you do care for me a good deal, darling, do you not?" in a most persuasive voice. "But, for my own comfort, I want you to tell me if you are quite content to accept such a crabbed old bachelor for your husband."

"It is a little difficult to answer, but I made him understand that I looked upon him in a very different light, and I think I managed to content him."

"Oh, yes," I returned, terrified at his sternness, for he had never spoken to me in such a tone before. "Yes, indeed, and I know she was very beautiful."

"She was perfectly lovely,"—in the same hard voice. Oh, how he must have suffered, my poor Giles! "And the memory of that false loveliness has made me loathe the idea of beauty ever since. No, I would never have let myself love you if you had been handsome, Ursula."

"Oh, you foolish child," very caressingly, "there are actually tears in your eyes! You are not afraid of me, Ursula? I am always excited when I speak of Ella: she is very nearly destroyed my faith in women."

"I cannot bear to think how you suffered," I faltered, but he would not let me finish. "Never mind; you have let my hearer; you have always rested me so. Never call yourself plain again in my hearing. No other face could be half so dear to me."

"I do not mean to rob the poor people of their nurse, Ursula," he said, presently. "When you come to Gladwyn as its mistress, I hope we shall work together as we do now."

"I told him I hoped so too; that I never wished to lay down my work," he answered cheerfully. "We will not be selfish in our happiness. True, your work must be in limiting. When I come home I shall want to see my wife's face. No, rather jealously, I could not spare you of an evening, and in the morning there will be household duties. You must not undertake too much, Ursula."

"I told Giles, rather demurely, that there was plenty of time for the consideration of this point. He was inclined to bridge over the present in a man's usual fashion, but my new position was too overwhelming for me to look beyond the deep abiding consciousness that Giles loved me and looked to me for happiness."

happy woman, Ursula. You are exactly suited to each other." And I knew she was right. Max's turn came presently. I was sitting alone in the drawing-room before dinner. Giles had brought me some flowers, and had rushed off to dress himself; and I was looking out on the garden and the strip of blue sky, when in a happy reverie my hands suddenly lifted me, and a brown beard brushed my face.

"Little she-beard, do you know how glad I am!" Max joyfully exclaimed. And indeed he looked very glad.

"WHAT IS THE WAY TO THE END?" Two days afterwards I went back to the White Cottage and took up my old life again,—my old life, but how different now! I shall never forget how Phoebe welcomed me, and how she and Susan rejoiced when I told them the news. "Strange to say, neither of them seemed much surprised. They had expected it, Susan said, in rather an amused tone, for it was easy to see the doctor had thought there was no one like me, and was always hinting as much to them."

"Why, I have seen him watch you as though there was nothing else worth looking at," finished Susan, with simple shrewdness. I kept my own counsel with regard to Aunt Philippa and Jill, for I had made up my mind to go up to Hyde Park Gate as soon as they had returned, and tell them myself. But I wrote to Lesbia, with strong injunctions of secrecy.

The answer came by return of post. It was a most loving, unselfish little letter, and touched me greatly. "I shall be your bridesmaid, Ursula," it said, "whether you ask me or not. Nothing will keep me away that day. I shall love to be there for dear Charlie's sake."

"The news has made me so happy. Mother scolded me when she found me crying over your letter, but she cried herself too. We both agreed that no one deserved happiness more. I am longing to see you, Ursula, but you are already there, and she appreciates you." and so on, in Lesbia's gentle, stately way.

The fact of our engagement made a great sensation in the place. People who had hitherto ignored the village nurse came to call on me. I suppose curiosity to see Mr. Hamilton's fiancée brought a good many of them. My new position was not without its difficulties. Giles, who was impatient and domineering by nature, chafed much against the restraints imposed upon him by my loneliness.

His brief calls did not suffice him. I would not let him come often or stay long. Max asked us to the vicarage sometimes, and now and then Gladys or Lady Betty would call for me and carry me off to Gladwyn for the evening; and, of course, I saw Giles frequently when he visited his patients, but with his dislike to conventionality it was rather difficult to keep him in good humor. He could not be made to see why I should not marry him at once and put an end to this awkward state of things.

We had our first lovers' quarrel on this point,—our first and our last,—for I never had to complain of my dear Giles again. I think hearing about Lady Betty's long engagement with Claude Hamilton had made him very sore. He had been bitterly angry both with poor little Lady Betty and also with Gladys. He declared the secrecy had hurt him more than anything; but Eric acted as peacemaker, and he was soon inclined to conciliate his sisters' transgression.

He came down to talk over the matter with me, and to tell me of the arrangements he had made for the wedding. It seemed that very mail, telling Giles of his promotion, and asking leave to come and fetch his dear little Lady Betty. It was an honest, manly letter, Giles said; and as Claude was in a better position, and Lady Betty had five thousand pounds of her own, there seemed no reason against their marrying.

He had talked both to Max and Gladys, and they were willing that Claude and Lady Betty should be married at the same time. The new year had been already fixed for Gladys's, and Max meant to get leave of absence for two or three months and take her to Algeria; and as Claude would have to start for India early in March, Giles thought the double wedding would be best. They could get their trousseaux together, and the fuss would be got over more easily.

I expressed myself as charmed with all these arrangements; for I thought it would be very dull for Lady Betty to be left behind at Gladwyn; and then I asked Giles what he had settled about Eric. He told me that Eric was still undecided, but he rather thought of going to Cirencester to enter the agricultural college there.

"You see, Ursula," he went on, "the lad is a bit restless. He has given up his absurd idea of becoming an artist,—I never did believe in those daubs of his,—but he feels he can never settle down to city life. He is very much improved, far more manly and sensible than I ever hoped to see him; but he is of different calibre from myself."

but under the circumstances it will be wiser to wait. "I will marry you at Easter, if Uncle Max comes back by that time, for neither you nor I would like any one else to perform the ceremony. Will you not be content with this?"

"No," he returned, gloomily. "You are keeping me waiting for a mere surprise; neither Gladys nor Lady Betty would say a dissenting word if I brought you to Gladwyn at once. You are disappointing me very much, Ursula. I could not have believed that my wishes were so little to you." But he was not able to finish this cutting speech, for I could bear no more, and suddenly burst into such an agony of tears that Giles was quite frightened.

I found out then the goodness of his heart and his deep unselfish affection for me. He reproached himself bitterly for causing me such pain, and begged my pardon a dozen times for his ill temper, and so coaxed and petted me that I could not refuse to be comforted.

"My darling!—as though I meant it!" he said; but he had the grace to look very much ashamed of himself. "Of course you were right,—you always are, Ursula: we will wait until Easter if you think it best. Miss Erudence shall have her own way in the matter; but I will not wait a day longer for all the Uncle Maxes in the world." And so we settled it.

I remember how I tried to make up to Giles for his disappointment, and to show him how much I cared for him. We were dining at the vicarage that evening with Gladys and Eric, and as he walked home with me in the moonlight he took me to task very gently for being so good to him. "You have been like a little angel this evening, Ursula, and I have not deserved it. I believe I love you far more for not giving me my own way. It was pure selfishness: I see it now."

"I hope it is the last time that your will will not be mine," I answered, rather sadly. "If you knew what it cost me to refuse you, Giles!" But one of his rare smiles answered me.

It was the end of September when I went up to Hyde Park Gate to tell my wonderful piece of news to Aunt Philippa and Jill. Jill was very naughty at first, and declared that she should forbid the banns; but dear Ursula should not marry that ugly man. But she changed her opinion after a long conversation with Giles, and then her enthusiasm knew no bounds. It was amusing to see the admiring way with which Aunt Philippa looked at me. My engagement had raised her opinion of me a hundredfold. I was no longer the plain eccentric Ursula in her eyes; the future Mrs. Hamilton was a person of far greater consequence.

I could see that her surprise could scarcely be concealed. I used to notice her eyes fixed on me sometimes in a wondering way. She told Lesbia that she could hardly understand such brilliant prospects for dear Ursula. I had not Sara's good looks; and yet I was marrying a far richer man than Colonel Ferguson.

"I think Mr. Hamilton a very distinguished man, my dear," she continued, much to Lesbia's amusement. "He is peculiar-looking, certainly, and a little too dark for my taste; but his manners are charming, and he is certainly in love with you. Ursula. She looks very nice, and is very much improved; but, still, one hardly expected such a match for her."

Lesbia related this little speech with much gusto. Dear Aunt Philippa! she certainly did her duty by me then: nothing could exceed her kindness and motherliness. And Sara came very often, looking the prettiest and happiest young woman in the world, and almost overwhelmed me with advice and petting.

They had come to the conclusion that my position was a somewhat awkward one, and that it would not do for me to go on living at the White Cottage. They wanted me to give up my work at Heathfield until after my marriage; and at last Aunt Philippa conciliated the brilliant idea of taking a house at Brighton for the winter.

"You have never liked Hyde Park Gate, Ursula," she said, very kindly; "and we shall all be glad to escape London fog this year: your uncle will not mind the expense, and I think the plan will suit admirably. Heathfield is only twenty minutes from Brighton, and Mr. Hamilton will be able to visit you far more comfortably, and you can sleep a night or two at Sara's when you want to go up to London to get your trousseau."

I thanked Aunt Philippa warmly for her kind thought, and then I wrote to Giles, and asked his opinion. I found that he entirely agreed with Aunt Philippa. "I think it an excellent plan, dear," he wrote; "and you must thank your good aunt for her consideration for you both. I shall see you far oftener at Brighton than at the White Cottage. Miss Prudence will be less active there: I shall be allowed to enjoy a reasonable conversation without the speech—'Oh, do please go away now, Giles; you have been here nearly an hour'—that invariably closed our cottage interviews." I could see Giles was really pleased with Aunt Philippa's proposition, so I promised to go back to Heathfield and settle my affairs, and join them directly the house in Brunswick Place was ready; and by the middle of October we were all settled comfortably for the winter.

were flashing in the ruddy haze,—Giles's pledge that he had placed there, then she laid her cheek against them, and said, suddenly,— "I was only thinking, Ursula dear: I often think about things. Do you remember lamp-light at Hyde Park Gate when the clock struck ten, and I might have been burnt to death?"

"Oh, yes, Jill," with a shudder, for I never ceased to recall that scene. "Well, I was thinking," still dreamily. Then, with a change of manner that startled me, "Ursula, if a person saves another person's life, don't you think that life ought to belong to them?—that is, if they wish it?"

"Stop, my dear," I returned, not understanding. A person and another person, and them; too: it is terribly involved. Which is which? as the children say."

"Jill gave a nervous laugh, but her eyes looked strangely dark and soft. "Mr. Tudor saved my life," she whispered. "Ursula, if he wants it, that life ought to belong to him."

"Jill, my dear," for I was thoroughly startled now. Things were growing serious; but Jill gave me a little push in her childish way. "Ursula, don't pretend to look so surprised: you know all about it: I saw it in your face. Don't you remember what he said that night, that he did not know what would become of him if I died, that he could not bear it? Did you see how he looked when he said it?"

I remained silent, for I could not deny that Mr. Tudor had betrayed himself at that moment; but she went on very quietly. "Ursula dear, I know Mr. Tudor cares for me; he does not always hide it, though he tries to do so. You see he is so real and honest that he cannot help showing things."

"Jill!" I exclaimed, anxiously, "what would your mother say if she knew this?" "I think she does know it," replied Jill, calmly. "She does not care for Mr. Tudor to come so often, but she is good to him all the same. Neither father nor mother has pleased about it, because he is not rich, poor fellow; not that I think that matters," finished Jill, in a grave, old-fashioned manner.

"My dear child," in a horrified tone, "you talk as though you were sure of your own mind, and you are hardly seventeen." "So I am sure," was the confused answer. "If Mr. Tudor cares enough for me to wait for a good many years,—until I am one-and-twenty,—he will find me all ready: of course my life! There is no hurry," went on Jill, in her matter-of-fact way. "He is very nice, and I shall always like him better than any one else; but I should not care to be engaged until I am one-and-twenty. One wants a little fun and a good deal of work before settling down into an engaged person," finished the girl, with a droll little laugh.

I was spared the necessity of any reply to this surprising confession by the entrance of our three visitors, for Max had encountered them at the station, of course by accident, and had walked up with them. That fact was sufficient to account for Gladys's soft bloom and the satisfied look in her eyes: she looked so lovely in the new fur Giles had bought her, that I did not wonder that Jill was a little absent in his replies to me. Jill had made some excuse and left us, and it was really a very good idea of Mr. Tudor's to come out on the balcony and look at the sea. He wrapped me in his plaid and placed me in a sheltered corner, and we stood watching the twinkling lights, and the dark water under the glimmer of starlight. He had a great deal to tell me, first how happy Eric was in his new work, and what cheerful letters he wrote to Gladys, and next about Captain Hamilton, with whom he professed himself much pleased.

"Lady Betty is just as much a child as ever. It is ridiculous to think of her as a married woman," he went on; "but Claude declares himself to be perfectly satisfied. Well, there is no accounting for tastes," with a change of intonation that was very intelligible.

"And how is Phoebe, Giles?" "Oh, first-rate," he answered, cheerfully; "she likes her new couch much better than the bed. I tell her if she goes on improving like this she shall have her in the next room before Easter. By the by, Ursula, have you digested the contents of my last letter? Shall we go the Pyrenees to spend our honeymoon? It will be too early for Switzerland: we might go later on, or the Italian lakes."

"Anywhere with you, Giles," I whispered; and he gave me silent thanks for that pretty speech. He did not say any more for a little time, and I stood by him watching the dark, wintry sea. Once my life had been so dark and dreary, but how beautiful it had been drawn out! The deep waters had brought to this haven of rest! As I crept nearer to Giles he seemed to utter my unspoken thought.

"I am very happy to night, Ursula, I have been thinking as I travelled down what it will be to me to have you always near me, to share my work and life. I am so glad you love Gladwyn so dearly."

"Love Gladwyn,—your home, Giles: is there anything strange in that?" "No, dear, perhaps not; but I like to hear you say so. There will not be a wish of yours ungratified if I can help it. I mean to spoil you dreadfully, Ursula."

I told him, smiling, that I was not afraid of this threat, and just then Max's voice interrupted us. "Little she-beard, do you know this is dreadfully imprudent? Is this the way Hamilton means to take care of you?"

"Wait a moment, Ursula," whispered Giles. "Do you hear that ballad-singer in the square? A voice clear and shrill seemed to float to us in the darkness: 'Sweet and low, sweet and low, wind of the western sea,' she sang. The waves seemed to splash in harmonious accompaniment; the lights were flickering, the carriages rolling under the faint starlight. I saw Giles's face—as I loved to see it—grave, thoughtful, and satisfied."

"After all," he said, as though answering some inward questioning, "a man cannot know what his life will bring him. Do you remember what Robert Browning says: 'What of the way to the end?—The end crowds all.'"

The end crowds all to me, Ursula." And Giles's deep-set eyes gave me no doubt of his meaning.

THE END.

SACRIFICING HIS LIFE. Mr. W. C. Lynght, M.R.C.S., Assistant Medical Officer of the King's Roof Infirmary, England, has sacrificed his life in an effort to save a patient. About a fortnight ago a man was admitted to the infirmary suffering from an affection of the throat, supposed to be diphtheria. The operation of tracheotomy was performed by Mr. Lynght, which, perchance, was checked, the last chance of saving the man's life for some one to apply his lips to the tube and suck the moisture. This Mr. Lynght did, but without avail, for shortly afterwards the patient died of suppressed septicæmia. Mr. Lynght caught the disease in its worst form and died. A wail of grief is to be erected in the infirmary to his memory.



GO IT, MACBETH.

"My name's Macbeth, I'm out of breath. In my name to allure you, Upon the Papish crew, Home Rule with me does not agree, To you I plainly tell, On it I frown, I'll put it down, And disapprove it farnell.

My power is great, I'll vindicate His name who represents the Crown, And Home Rule yae I will upset, And glorify Lansdowne.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Salts and water cleans willow furniture. For diarrhoea use boiled milk and castor oil, also brandy and raw eggs.

Charcoal ground to powder will be found to be a very good thing for polishing knives.

In ironing, have a piece of sandpaper, such as carpenter use, lying on the table handy, it removes the stiffness of starch from the iron perfectly with only a few strokes.

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A small box packed to the wall in some corner where it will be easy of access, into which is deposited all the small clippings from the family sewing that would otherwise be thrown into the rag bag will be found of no little assistance.

Have some small pieces of board, either round or square, covered with enamel-cloth or oil-cloth, to set under pots and kettles when they are taken from the stove.

Put Grease's August Flowers has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remembrance—No happiness without health. The Grease's August Flowers brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

TO GET RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

INSECTS THAT FEED ON STEEL RAILS.

The existence has just been discovered of a detestable microbe which feeds on iron with as much gusto as the phyloxera upon the vine. Some time ago the greatest consternation existed among the engineers employed on the railway at Hagen by the accidents occurring during the construction of the rails.

A POLITE NEW YORK BANK CASHIER. A despatch was received that ticket No. 30,253 had drawn the \$100,000 prize in the August drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, on the first night, at New Orleans.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

Keep a shade on your lamp or gas burner. Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

HOW SHE KEEPS HER WAIST DOWN. A writer in the London Lady gives the following simple plan by which all the evils of wearing corsets may be done away with.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT. Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease.

DR. T. A. SLOOM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 YONGE ST., TORONTO, 32-L

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED. TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease.

THE BREATH of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into society, and he becomes an object of disgust.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints.

PASCAL TRANCHMONTAGNE.

I'm etivadore de de winter, I work de Bliver'Lins, On summer time I do dawing, I'm wan de man dats sign.

De doctor tell—You'll alright now, Dats jest your back's break; You soon be on your work encore, Dats onla small time take.

De ver nex day he bring one fren Her name dats Paul Devienne; She'll bring de box wit it, and Play—"Vive la Canadienne."

Perf quick, nabbee, we come very rich, And dees Eder Lord Middleton; Dats for to make it little trip, And see my Brodder-law.

BRITISH LANDOCRACY. THE MEN WHO MONOPOLIZE THE LAND. It is a striking fact that one-half of the land in the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales—by 12,000 part owners.

THE SCOTT ACT REPEAL. A THIRD PARTY TO BE FORMED TO RESIST THE MOVEMENT. TORONTO, Sept. 14.—The Scott act convention closed this afternoon.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY can be easily practiced when Diamond Dyes are known and used.

THE DIRTY DUKE. HIS OPINION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTERS. New York, Sept. 14.—A correspondent of the World called upon the Duke of Marlborough.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. PETERS. Mrs. Peters had pills. Mrs. Peters had chills. Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die.

BURYING ONE OF THE VICTIMS. MICHELLESTOWNS, Sept. 13.—The funeral of Michael Lonergan, who was shot dead by the police last Friday took place yesterday afternoon.

MORE FIRING BY THE POLICE. DUBLIN, Sept. 13.—At Ballypore, Tipperary, last evening, a riot broke out in a public house and the police used their batons freely on the rioters.

THE SPANISH IN-LAW fall out, we get at the family facts.

HOW CLEOPATRA KILLED HERSELF.

Dr. Cleopatra Grand Maria, in a curious pamphlet on the Egyptian Queen, dissects a some length her experience on slaves, prisoners and persons condemned to death.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT. If you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

A WORD TO THE BOYS. If we are to have drunkards in the future some of them are to come from the boys to whom I am writing.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND WEAKNESS OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

THE SCOTT ACT REPEAL. A THIRD PARTY TO BE FORMED TO RESIST THE MOVEMENT.

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COURTSHIP IN FRANCE.

This is the way they court in France:—One lady says to another:—"My daughter is looking for a husband. She has to touch. Every girl has a dowry, if it be but 500. You may do your children from a child. You see so many young men, cannot you think of one to suit her?"

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THE SCOTT ACT REPEAL. A THIRD PARTY TO BE FORMED TO RESIST THE MOVEMENT.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY can be easily practiced when Diamond Dyes are known and used.

THE DIRTY DUKE. HIS OPINION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. PETERS. Mrs. Peters had pills. Mrs. Peters had chills. Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die.

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THE SPANISH IN-LAW fall out, we get at the family facts.

IN MEMORIAM.

No lingering in the valley, No wailing by the shore; His feet scarce touched the water, When his soul was wafted o'er.

That loving friends could scarcely Believe his spirit fled, And thought that smile so saintly Belonged not to the dead.

But the brave, brave heart was silent, His good life's work was o'er, And the firm right hand and helper Had gone for ever more.

His soul had sought its Maker, His Father and his God; And a sorrowing household To bow beneath the rod.

Oh! think what blissful vision Burst o'er the fading sight, As closing here his eyelids In the dark and mourning night.

They met a glorious morning, A perfect blissful day, When all the clouds of sorrow Had fled, yes, fled for aye.

ALONE IN AN OFFICE WITH A BOX OF GOLD AND A TRIFLE IN A COFFIN. "Not long ago," said a gentleman recently in conversation with a reporter, "I met a most singular and daring woman in a little town in the West. She was a telegraph operator, and a very good one, too.

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Mrs. Parvutis ever new house has all the modern conveniences, even rheumatic tables.



THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY... SEPTEMBER 21, 1887

LANSDOWNE is well instructed as to the localities where it is judicious for him to appear in public.

MR. DENIS KILBRIDE, who visited Canada in company with Mr. O'Brien, has been selected to represent South Kerry in Parliament.

We were bent upon bringing about annexation to the United States, we would oppose commercial union with all our strength.

REGARDING the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the Knights of Labor, Bishop Ireland says that the Church holds the secret word of the order to be harmless so long as it does not foment riots, immorality or irreligion.

It has transpired that there were only forty delegates present at the famous Young Men's Conservative convention at Toronto.

A good story comes from Toronto to the effect that Sir John Macdonald has offered the vacant Chief Justiceship of Ontario to the Hon. Oliver Mowat.

It would be impossible to imagine a character more dangerous to the state than that of Balfour. A Tory, who is also an Atheist, is exactly the sort of person a Salisbury, inspired by Balfour, would select to persecute a God-fearing, liberty-loving people like the Irish.

DOMINION contested election trials will take place in the following cases on the dates mentioned:—Victoria, before Judge James, Sept. 15th, at Baddeck; Queens, N.S., before Chief Justice McDonald, Sept. 19th, at Liverpool; Colchester, N.S., before Judge McDonald, Sept. 27th, at Truro.

A TRANSLATION from the Russian of an important article supposed by some to be from the pen of the famous Stopniak, on labor agitation, has just been published in England.

WHEN the London Times wants a certain sort of work performed it knows what instruments to employ. It is sending a man to America to write up the country, and has selected for the purpose the presumed author of the forged Parnell letter.

THE Hamilton Times quotes Sir George Stephen as an advocate of Unrestricted Reciprocity. "A few years ago Mr. Stephen was a leading merchant of Montreal, free to speak as he chose, for he was not hunting subsidies and monopoly privileges from Sir John Macdonald."

said that if we could have free interchange with the United States of all the native products of both countries, whether natural or manufactured, Canada would soon become the Lancashire of this continent and would increase in wealth and population to a degree that could be hardly imagined."

LIBERTY of speech is no longer a British institution. English politicians in their efforts to gag Ireland have stifled the voice of Parliament. What a stupendous loss of freedom and manliness is indicated by the following from the London Standard:—"Cloture has manifestly failed to meet the necessities of the case; therefore it is announced that the Government is already anxious to submit the cloture rules to still further amendment in order that with less than 200 supporters they may bring any inconvenient discussion to an abrupt end, even though over forty members are against them."

A LARGE delegation of the Home Rule Union of England is now in Ireland, and will remain for a fortnight. Among the delegates are Messrs. Pickersgill, M.P., Graham, Conybeare, three clergymen, Messrs. Wilfrid S. Blunt, T. Eccleston Gibb, Thorold Rogers and W. H. Wills. The deputation was received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin on their arrival last Wednesday, and entertained by him at the Mansion House yesterday evening.

It is perfectly sickening to read day by day the same old stories of imprisonment, outrage and murder under the forms of British law in Ireland. The Salisbury Ministry appear divested of all sense of shame, and to have abandoned all pretence of honor and justice. The impossibility of governing Ireland by coercion has been so thoroughly demonstrated that this last attempt must be regarded as an infatuation.

We read in the Hamilton Times that a family of deaf mutes, sent from England, arrived at that city three months ago looking for work. From the day of their arrival they had to be supported by the city in the House of Refuge, till the other day they were packed off to Montreal, their fares having been paid to this city by the corporation of Hamilton.

THE Kingston News objects to its namesake of Toronto asking what the people think of "paying an imported official some \$130,000 a year as Governor, though he does none of the work implied by the title?"

MANITOBA can checkmate the Federal Government effectually and forever by adopting the Georgian plan of taxing the land, as the Hamilton Times suggests:—"The Provincial Legislature has power to change the laws in favor of the settler and render the Dominion question of title secondary. The real owner of land is the person or party that is entitled to collect the land rent, and in this case the province can collect the rent. Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act gives to the Provincial Legislature exclusive power to impose direct taxation for Provincial revenue, and gives also exclusive control over municipal matters. The Legislature is able to enact that no municipal taxes shall be assessed upon buildings and goods, and that both municipal and Provincial revenues shall be collected by a tax on land values; in other words, the Province can become the universal landlord by passing an Act which is within the constitutional right of the Legislature. The result of such legislation would be that neither the Dominion Government nor any of the Colonization companies or other pets of the Government could take anything from the settler. The selling price of unimproved land would disappear, and the Province would own the land in fact, whatever the nominal claim of the Dominion Government might be."

With such an abundant revenue as Manitoba would then have at command, the Province could well afford to join the other provinces in a demand for the abolition of Provincial subsidies from the Dominion treasury, and for the abolition of Dominion payments for local public works, including railways. The next step would be a vast reduction in Dominion taxation, which is now particularly oppressive to Manitoba. Land rent is the proper source of public revenue."

We see it stated in the American papers that Mr. Bayard is anxious to promote, to the fullest extent, the object of the Fisheries Commission. He disclaims, it is said, any desire to have commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States who are nothing more than commissioners. The matter at issue is one, in his judgment, which can alone be defined by a treaty. The Joint High Commission of 1871 originated with the desire to settle the so-called Alabama claims. Its scope was broadened to include all questions then pending and to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries. The five members appointed by President Grant were named as commissioners, yet with plenipotentiary powers. Of the five the first was Secretary of State, the second Minister to England, and the third an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. It is possible that this example may be again followed, and that the Secretary of State, Minister Phelps and Associate Justice Field may be appointed by President Cleveland, with plenipotentiary powers to deliberate upon the means by which "an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries" may be provided for.

THAT passage in the Queen's Speech proroguing Parliament relating to Ireland is a fine specimen of irony, and might pass for a closing witticism by Balfour, the new Mephistopheles, were it not for the diaphanous echo it receives from the desolate homes of Ireland. Her Majesty was made to say:—"The wants and difficulties of Ireland have not escaped your close attention during a protracted session. I trust the remedies your wisdom has provided will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry."

O, yes, the wants and difficulties of Ireland have certainly engaged attention. But the eighty-six representatives sent by Ireland to state those wants and present a solution of those difficulties were insulted, reviled and finally clouted into silence. After that we are prepared for the smug reflection that follows. The "remedies" Tory "wisdom" has provided are shackles, bayonets and bullets, and to deliver the country into the hands of an ignorant, savage, bloodthirsty police. These lovely instruments are to "effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry." The sort of order that is produced by murder, and the landlord's "peaceful industry" of racking and evicting!

It is rather amusing that whenever Mr. White, Minister of the Interior, says or writes anything concerning public affairs he has to supplement it with any number of explanations and go on explaining his explanations till he disappears like a cuttlefish in inky murkiness of his own creation. And now, several weeks after his misstatement regarding the cost of the Intercolonial Railway was shown up by THE POST, his organ explains how it was he failed to tell the truth. These continual lapses from the standard of truth when dealing with accessible facts emphasize a notorious failing of the Hon. Thomas's. It seems constitutional and inveterate. Unlike his patron saint, who would not believe till he saw and felt, our modern Thomas will not be believed though he be seen, and heard, and felt.

The unfortunate moral and mental obliquity under which Mr. White suffers, and for which he may be assured of our deepest commiseration, has, we regret to find, proved contagious in the journal over which he has long been the presiding genius. The same unhappy faculty attaches to it whenever it touches upon figures. Like a boy with a tough aun in arithmetic, it can never give a correct answer, but having forced a result to please itself, announces it with the confidence of a dunce in authority. This curious twist in the nature of our contemporary has been again illustrated by its statement recently regarding the public debt. First, it started off with a bouncing defiance of fact in saying that "the debt of Canada is practically stationary," and that "the whole of it has been created for works of public utility, directing and promoting the wealth and prosperity of the people." Now, let us look at the figures as given in the Public Accounts. The debt of the Dominion at the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1886, was \$223,157,107; at the end of the last year, June 30th, 1887, it had swelled to \$225,026,762, an increase of about two millions. That is what Mr. White's organ calls stationary! But what is a mere matter of two millions to the magnificent Kazoot?

AMERICAN newspapers, discussing the question of Commercial Union, indicate a growing feeling among our neighbors to meet the Canadian desire for closer trade relations at least half way. The Buffalo Courier says:—"The sentiment in favor of Commercial Union in Canada is much stronger than has been supposed in this country. Whatever view may be taken as regards the practicability of the project, its discussion throughout the Dominion and the favor with which it is received, there are auspicious signs of the times. They point to closer relations in the not far distant future between two countries that are nearly each other—in every sense in which the term can be used—than either is to any other country of the world."

A ST. PETERSBURG despatch says the Moscow Gazette openly avows sympathy with Dupleep Singh, the Maharajah, and his claim to succeed his father as Rajah of the Punjab. The principle has been under British annexation to England's Indian empire ever since Dupleep Singh's infancy, the reason given for the act of annexation being the alleged disordered state of the country following the death of Dupleep

Singh's father, Ranjeet Singh. The Gazette, commenting on Dupleep Singh's abandonment of his residence in England as a pensioner on the British Crown, and his attempt, resisted by England, to re-enter the Punjab and assert his claims, says:—"The people of India believe that Russia will sooner or later free them from the British yoke."

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a report of the magnificent banquet tendered last evening by the leading citizens of Quebec, of all parties, creeds and nationalities, to the Hon. James McShane. Few public men receive so flattering a tribute, and we have no doubt but this splendid demonstration was made as a reply and rebuke to those who recently attempted to injure Mr. McShane in public estimation. That they feel the rebuke is proved by the fact that the senior Tory organ at this city, which led the attack on the Minister of Public Works, with its usual violence and dishonesty, refrains from even mentioning the banquet. This manifest unwillingness to show a political opponent the smallest courtesy, even to the exclusion of news which everyone in the city wants to read, is an exhibition of churlishness that only excites contempt. Were Tom White honored with a banquet the whole paper would be devoted to a grandiloquent report of the event. It is gratifying, however, to Mr. McShane and his friends to know that the attacks made upon him have resulted in establishing him more firmly in popular estimation, and the people of Montreal, whom he represents, will see in these instances still stronger reasons than before to support him.

THE Catholics of Scotland are laying before the Holy See the claims of Mary, Queen of Scots, to beatification. The Catholic press of England expresses sympathy with the Scotch, who are thus endeavoring to have justice done to the memory of the unhappy Queen. "That she was a Martyr is almost beyond question," says the Catholic Times, "for it is on record that she purposely enquired of her persecutors whether, if she renounced her religion, her life would be spared, and on being told that it would, she broke out into thanksgiving for the assurance that she was to be permitted to die for the Faith. It is not for us to prejudge the cause of the murdered Queen, but we may be permitted to say that if she were proclaimed [to be worthy of] beatification, the decree would be peculiarly acceptable at the present moment. The extremely interesting exhibition of her relics at Peterborough has turned the attention once more to her sad fate, and has quickened and deepened the sympathy which nearly all tender-hearted Protestants, as well as Catholics, have felt for her. And as regards her history, there cannot be a doubt that the false judgment which popular opinion in England has passed upon Mary's character and that of her contemporaries has been widely questioned of late years, and that the beatification of Queen Mary, while it would probably inflame the anger of worshippers of John Knox, would lead thoughtful Protestants to ask themselves whether a Pontiff like Leo XIII. could pass such a judgment if the facts were indeed as they had been brought up to imagine them to be."

THE SHERBROOKE EPISODE.

A gentleman residing at Sherbrooke, who was a witness to the episode between Mr. Michael Lynch and the Marquis of Lansdowne, reported in the papers yesterday, sends us a circumstantial account of what occurred. Our correspondent vouches for the truth of his statement, and adds that the facts, as he gives them, can be substantiated on oath. It will be seen that his report differs very materially from that given by the Gazette. The statement is as follows:—"Michael Lynch is an Irishman from Boston, now staying with his relatives, who are farmers in Compton. He visited the exhibition with Lynn and his cousins, a young man and a young woman. Lynch was seated on the grand stand with the young woman when the address of welcome was presented to Lansdowne. In reply, when Lansdowne was referring to immigration, Mr. Lynch said, 'We want no pauper immigration to this country.' Lansdowne heard the voice, and looking towards Lynch, who was well dressed and respectable looking, and said he 'would be glad to discuss that subject in some other place.' Lynch replied by saying that his (Lansdowne's) tenants were too poor to emigrate. "Any one who knows the composition of the ruling Tory body of this city will not be surprised to learn that a rush was made for Lynn by a crowd who were more like wild beasts than human beings. Lynch being muscular, stalwart Irishman, was not pounced upon by an athlete, as reported in the Gazette, but struggled manfully with the crowd, till he was dragged by main force from the platform, and then handed over to the police. A charge was trumped up by the chief of police, Lynch brought before a magistrate and sent at once to jail. Bail was refused last night. Lynch passed the night in jail, but was liberated this morning, when they found they could make out no charge against him which they could substantiate. Mr. Lynch has since placed his case in the hands of Mr. L. C. Belanger, a leading advocate of this city. An action for illegal arrest will be at once instituted, and the court will in due time decide how far the authorities were justified in their brutal treatment of Mr. Lynch." Sherbrooke, Sept. 15th, 1887.

TORY INHUMANITY.

Humanity revolts at the spectacle of a person occupying a position of trust and responsibility on behalf of the nation flippantly sneering at the physical torments he has inflicted on a political prisoner. This is how Balfour stands before the world. Like Lansdowne, he appears anxious to let the public know how keenly he enjoys the reflection that a defiant patriot has been made to endure physical suffering. This icy devilishness suggests the thought of thermal conditions hereafter that will thaw a Secretary of Ireland, even though he were a glacier, and make an evictor sweat at every pore. English writers have exhausted their powers of lurid coloring in describing the alleged tortures inflicted by tribunals of religious persecution in a dark and cruel age, but it has remained for "an English gentleman" to defend the use of torture from the Government benches in the British House of Commons, in the face of humanity, under the blaze of nineteenth century civilization. A savage dancing about his victim at the stake is a cheerful spectacle compared to a British minister of the Crown declaring in fine phrases of brutal humor his satisfaction at the sufferings of a fellow-being. The imagination of a Dante could not picture

a more execrable fiend than Balfour appeared when he sneered at William O'Brien in a dungrean. But there is such a thing as carrying the affectation of elegant cynicism too far. Balfour has brought upon himself a gaze of horrified loathing from the civilized world. A great authority on English law has written:—"As the British courts of law hold him answerable who does anything against law, though directed to do so by lawful constituted authority, so will, we may suppose, if there be any responsibility at all, God hold him responsible, who does anything on the authority of injustice, passed in the form of law, against His eternal laws of justice, reason and humanity." Mr. Balfour may fancy these high-sounding words that have no bearing on practical politics. But they convey a truth under which many Balfours have been crushed never to rise again.

AYOUB KHAN.

Ayoub Khan, who was reported in our despatches yesterday as having appeared in the vicinity of Herat with a number of followers, is a younger brother of Yakoub-Khan, who succeeded his father, Shere Ali, on the throne of Cabul in 1878, while the war was being carried on against this potentate, who refused to receive a British envoy on terms of equality with a Russian. That war was comparatively brief, and resulted in Yakoub tending his submission at Gundamuk, and yielding the "scientific frontier" claimed by the then Tory Government; but September 3, 1879, Major Cavagnari, the new British resident, and all the other members of the mission, were murdered at Bahl, and the whole of the country had to be occupied by the English. Ayoub was the prime mover of the rising that broke out against the army of occupation in July, 1880, and which, after being at first successful, was crushed by Sir Frederick Roberts. For a time Ayoub held out at Herat, but in the end had to flee across the Persian frontier. He had been "interned" at Teheran for over five years, when last week his escape from his place of confinement created an immense sensation throughout the Anglo-Indian world. Ayoub claims the throne of Afghanistan, held by Abdurrahman, his cousin; and is probably of opinion that Russia can provide him with a more advantageous base than Persia for operations against the present Ameer.

ORIGIN OF POLITICAL EQUALITY.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the constitution of the United States has given occasion to a very interesting historical discussion. The question debated is the origin of the underlying principle of American political institutions as expressed in Lincoln's famous phrase—"Government of the people, for the people, by the people." A writer in the Catholic Review points out that "prevailing popular ideas on the subject have been formed from the ordinary text-books of the United States history used in the public and private schools. With scarcely an exception, these books treat the history of the development of the Republic, material, intellectual and moral, as the work, directly and indirectly, of the English Puritans settled between Nova Scotia and the mouth of the Hudson river and their descendants. Even in Catholic schools most of the histories employed convey the same impression. The explanation is probably that the writers or compilers of American school text-books in the first half of the century were New Englanders, and the methods adopted by them, having once secured the field, have remained in possession." Nothing, however, could be more erroneous. The Puritans had no idea of liberty as it is now understood. Toleration of independent opinion in political matters was as bitterly opposed by them and as relentlessly persecuted as were all deviations from their gloomy standard of religion. The principle embodied in the American Constitution, and destined to find its fullest development in the social regeneration of mankind, was never dreamed of by the ancients. In Greece the people had a strong sense of national independence, but none of absolute individual freedom. Slavery was an institution that nobly questioned. Plato included human slavery in his model republic. Slaves were sometimes given their freedom, but the notion of the innate right of all men to freedom and share in government was unthinkable to the ancients. To Christ alone was reserved the enunciation of the evangel of equality in the sight of God and salvation for all mankind. Hence, nowhere else, we find the origin of the principle which has extended to politics and government, and which is recognized as the most ennobling that nation could maintain. It took a long time, many ages, in fact, before it became recognized. Even yet it is assailed by the forces of despotism on one hand and anarchy on the other. It was never lost to sight, however, and was frequently asserted by Catholic peoples long before the Puritans appeared on the political scene. From the religious life of old Catholic times it extended to government. Inasmuch as Christ died for all men, without exception, all became ennobled, even to the very humblest. Thus was established the brotherhood of man, and it was only a natural step that the religious thought should be carried into effect in government. The writer before mentioned, while adopting this view, fortifies it with the dogma of free will, "which implies the individual responsibility of every human being without an exception, and this was bound to issue in equal political right, an equal share according to capacity and circumstances in the functions of government. These two dogmas underlie the principles of Mr. Lincoln's phrase. But a hundred years ago nearly all Protestants who were not infidels at heart were Calvinists to the extent that they limited the merits of Christ's death to a chosen few—a spiritual aristocracy. The Protestant tendency has always naturally been towards exclusiveness, and wherever this Protestant tendency has appeared among Catholics, as it sometimes has done, it has always taken the same direction. As for free-will, it is notorious that Catholicity has always stood alone in maintaining it against both Protestants, on the one hand, and the hundred and one infidel systems of philosophy on the other."

In thus presenting the case, there is no desire to detract from the honor due to the many great and noble Protestants who have aided in the cause of human liberty. "But one of the most egregious mistakes that could be made is the endeavor to find amid the negotiations of which Protestantism is composed the origin of the

principle of our constitution, 'Government of the people, for the people, by the people.'

As regards the institutions of American freedom, and the attitude of the "Anglo-Saxon" element in America towards them in revolutionary days, and down to the present time, it cannot be denied that it was almost uniformly hostile. Mr. Lecky, in his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," throws a good deal of light on this, and he has delved in many documents of the period. He seems to maintain that most of the well-to-do "Anglo-Saxons" were either open or disguised Tories; that, with the exception of a few ambitious or turbulent lawyers or demagogues who were "Anglo-Saxons," and their immediate rabble of a following, the blood, brains, brawn, sinew, and money that were expended in making the Constitution possible, belonzed chiefly to Irish, Dutch, Swedes and Scotch.

A SHADY TRANSACTION.

From the Leinster Leader, received by last mail, we learn that "the Marquis of Lansdowne has given notice that he will do at Lugnaquilla what The O'Grady is doing at Herbertstown. And this, the Chief Secretary has declared in Parliament, is illegal. If Lord Lansdowne is not guilty of a violation of the law in evicting his tenants at Lugnaquilla he is decidedly guilty of an evasion of it. The Irish Party were battling in Parliament against landlords being left the power to proceed by writ and sheriff's sale to evict the tenant. The Chief Secretary refused to listen to their representations. This power of eviction was, he said, never exercised. The House was told over and over again that it was the more usual way with the Lansdownes, the Clanrickards, and the other landlords who desire to deprive their tenants of the privilege of the six months for reduction. The Bill passed with no provision for the stay of this measure of cruelty. The Marquis of Lansdowne now steps forward to give the lie to the Chief Secretary's assertions. He had proceeded by writ for the recovery of the rent against the tenants. The sheriff sold their farms to realize the judgment, and they were bought in by the landlord who is now proceeding technically on the title, but really for non-payment of rent. From the Chief Secretary's statement it appears that there is a question of the legality of such a proceeding—so at all events he has decided in The O'Grady's cases. It will be interesting to know if the Government will lend their forces to assist a proceeding which the Chief Secretary says he believes is illegal, and which, in its very best aspect, is a shady transaction."

THE BIGGEST SYNDICATE YET.

If what we hear of the Chinese-American Bank scheme be true, China has become subject to a syndicate whose operations and exactions will be as bad in the long run as occupation by a foreign army and worse a thousand times than any Tartar invasion could be. This syndicate of American capitalists has secured the exclusive right in China for the Chinese-American Telephone Company to erect telephones, operate telephone lines and manufacture telegraphic apparatus and appliances in all the treaty ports now open or to be hereafter opened in that country, for a period of fifty years. In connection with this scheme a Chinese-American bank is to be established, to be under joint American and Chinese control, and the capital of which is to be contributed jointly by American and Chinese. The functions of this institution, in addition to the transacting of general banking business, will include the placing of all government loans for such public purposes as the construction of railways, the working of mines and the contracting for supplies needed for such undertakings. It is also to have authority to issue bank bills and to provide a uniform currency in gold and silver, such bank bills and coin to be a legal tender for their full value throughout the empire. The head of the syndicate is in Philadelphia, and the active and organizing agent is one "Count" Mikikiwicz, who has been so "financially embarrassed" for years as to make it impossible for scores of creditors in New York and Washington to obtain satisfaction for their claims. The "count" lives in style in the house in Washington recently occupied by Mr. Manning. The immense Eastern transaction has been approved by the Chinese minister at Washington, and said financial men begin to open their eyes with amazement as they listen to the stories of the achievements of the impudicus "count."

THE OTTAWA COUNTY VICTORY.

Mr. Roebon, candidate of the Mercier-McShane Government, has been elected in Ottawa county by a majority, according to late reports, of about 1,500! This is a magnificent victory. At the last election Mr. Roebon, the Tory candidate, was elected by 357 majority over Mr. Roebon. This extraordinary reversal of popular feeling can only be attributed to the vast change that has come over the people in relation to parties. It is a proof of the popularity of the Government founded on its record. Ottawa county has been uniformly Tory for a great many years, till now, grown tired of the corruption and dishonesty of that party, and having had practical illustration of the benefits of Liberal rule, it has turned completely over. The blow is a terrible one to the Tories. The battle was fought in one of their noted strongholds. The whole influence of the Federal Government close at hand was exerted against the Liberal candidate. Their best men spoke and worked in the contest. They poured out money like water. But they have suffered a veritable Waterloo. We congratulate Mr. Roebon and Mr. McShane on this splendid proof of their popularity. By a miserable trick of delaying the appointment of an administrator during the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Masson, Mr. Roebon was prevented from visiting the county and addressing the people till night upon the last day. When he did appear, however, the enthusiasm with which he was greeted showed how high he stands in public estimation. But though the Premier was thus kept away for a while, the field was not vacant. Hon. James McShane was there, and by his powerful speeches and active work in organization and canvassing contributed in a very great degree to the glorious result we chronicle to-day. Among the large Irish population of the county especially was his influence felt. Everywhere he went the majority for Roebon was 200, and in some places the former Tory vote was only reversed, but Toryism was wiped



pleately. In Egao, East and West Temple...

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Discontent with confederation in the eastern provinces, open defiance of Federal authority...

A SLANDERER REPUTED.

Rev. Mr. Piché, a French Canadian priest, now residing in France, has written an able reply to the Baron de Grancey's book on Ireland...

The learned writer combats the statements of the illustrious Baron with facts and statistics, and ends his admirable work with the following eloquent peroration:

No Irish mother, sir, rocked me in my cradle beside the smoking ruins of her little home...

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES.

After the great flourish of trumpets with which the convention of Young Conservatives was heralded, it is melancholy to read in the independent press of Toronto that it was "an ignominious fizzle."

"That this Convention desire to express the loyalty of the Young Liberal-Conservatives of Ontario and of the institutions of this country, and their firm adherence to British connection, and truly pledges itself to resist any attempt to alter the one or weaken the other."

have been increased by carrying, and successfully, such progressive policy, and beg to express the hope that in the future as in the past the Government may, while pushing forward the development and settlement of the country, exercise a due regard for economy.

"That, inasmuch as it has been found that the exercise of local bodies of the fullest powers in the management of affairs which do not affect the country at large, contrives readily to the happiness and well being of a people, and tends to develop the principles of self-government, we view with disapproval and alarm the course which the present Government of Ontario has adopted of centralizing power in itself, and thereby prejudicially affecting the dignity and lessening the power of usefulness of the Municipal Councils."

LANDSDOWNE THE DISTURBER.

When the workmen of Perkins' brewery in London mobbed General Haynau all England approved while many applauded that exhibition of English hatred for tyranny and cruelty.

Landowne has already been informed that in this country his usefulness is gone, but if he chooses to persist in remaining here, antagonizing the governing principle of Liberty, supreme on the continent, he must be prepared to endure such treatment as he must know his character and conduct merit.

While there is a general demand that papers, cripples and criminals should not be landed on the shores of America, would it not be wise to provide some guard against moral lepers. But it seems that no matter how vile a man may be so long as he has a hand to his name, American society is open to receive him with all honor and admiration.

In view of the facts of William O'Brien's imprisonment, that a Castlereagh and a Balfour are slowly doing that true patriot to death in a leaden dungeon, while vindictive Tories and their newspapers express their joy in gloating over the imprisoned man, Landowne, the investigator of their dastardly crime, has the impudence to show himself as a bandier of compliments in the face of outraged humanity.

Commercial union is being discussed with great vigor and ability by the country press, especially in Ontario. The preponderance of opinion is altogether on the side of union. In fact, the few Tory newspapers who oppose it do so in a very pertentory manner, as if they were not sure but they might have to accept it.

meeting held there to discuss this question, showed how great was the discontent in the eastern provinces arising from existing commercial conditions. Referring to his visit to Prince Edward Island, Mr. Cloyes said "he had heard prominent men there say that unless Commercial Union was obtained they were all going for annexation. That was the general opinion in the Lower Provinces. He doubted whether if those before him were put in the places of these people even their loyalty would stand the test. Annexation to the States was going on every day. Canada was annexing her youth to the States with a rapidity which was really frightful, and already one in every five of the Canadian population had gone to the neighboring republic."

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

The American poet who wrote "A thing for laughter, sneers and jeers is American aristocracy!" has been more than justified by the conduct of "society" among our neighbors towards the Duke of Marlborough. A man of more unenviable reputation is not to be found in the two hemispheres; yet he has been received with open arms by the ladies of that class which on account of wealth occupies the position of aristocracy in the States.

After this it was not astonishing that his disgraces should issue a card to the American public saying:—"I have really nothing I wish to say beyond a general expression of gratitude at the excessively kind and hospitable manner in which I have been received by my friends in America."

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.—Words can hardly express the feelings and the interest at this moment for this significant demonstration of your good will and for the cordial and hearty manner in which you have received my name. This is not the first occasion on which I have experienced at your hands that kindly courtesy and generous hospitality for which your city is so well known.

DENIS KILBRIDE.

In announcing the definite selection of Mr. Denis Kilbride as the Nationalist candidate for South Kerry, the seat now vacant by the resignation of Mr. O'Connor, the Leader remarks that he will appropriately represent almost exclusively the tenants of the Marquis of Lansdowne and that he will have among his constituents the Marquis's relatives and agents. "Mr. Kilbride," says the Leader, "is well deserving of such an honor. Outside the Parliamentary Party, and including many within it, there are few more popular men in Ireland today than Denis Kilbride. The first evicted tenant under the Plan of Campaign he displayed in the circumstances of his eviction and in the subsequent proceedings a sturdiness and manliness of character denoting the true soldier, and showed the not less requisite qualities of coolness and discipline which admirably fit him for Parliamentary life."

COMMERCIAL UNION OR ANNEXATION.

Commercial union is being discussed with great vigor and ability by the country press, especially in Ontario. The preponderance of opinion is altogether on the side of union. In fact, the few Tory newspapers who oppose it do so in a very pertentory manner, as if they were not sure but they might have to accept it.

holding its own equally with the sister provinces. (Cheers.) Of course, ladies and gentlemen, this demonstration, so magnificent in its proportions, friendly in its tone, and non-partisan in its character, prevents me from referring to what the Government has so far accomplished in other respects. I can, however, say, without offence to those good and kind friends of the opposite party, that the efforts of the Premier, myself and my colleagues have been directed as to do the greatest good for the majority of the people. (Cheers.)

I have also to express my warmest thanks to my true friend, F. X. Lemieux, a gentleman who does honor to his nationality and his country, and whose abilities are such as cannot fail in placing him in the very highest positions in the land (cheers). I have to thank my young friend, Jules Tessier, the hon. member for Port Neuf, the representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished French-Canadian families in the Province. He, too, will, I am satisfied, some day, from his ability and energy, occupy an important position in the country (cheers). To him and many others who have aided, I owe this generous manifestation of esteem and good feeling towards me and my wife. (Cheers.)

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER.

The Popular Minister of Public Works, Hon. James McShane, receives an Enthusiastic Reception at the Hands of the Citizens of Quebec—His Speech.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19.—The banquet tendered to the Hon. James McShane this evening was an immense success in every way. It was the finest of the kind ever given in the city. The Hon. C. J. Pelletier, Mayor of Quebec, presided as public man and his large-heartedness in social life. Politicians of all political colors and views were present to testify their respect and esteem for Montreal's representative, making it, as it was, the finest demonstration ever held in the city. The Hon. Senator Pelletier presided as chairman, and among those present were the following: Hon. Peter Mitchell, Hon. D. A. Ross, Hon. John Hebert, Major Short, "B" Batters, Lt. Col. Duchesneau, A. G. Messrs. J. N. Lemieux, M.P., Jules Tessier, M.P., Robt. McGreevy, J. J. Foote, Mr. Stewart, editor Chronicle, J. P. Whelan, U.S. Consul Down, Hector Cameron, Toronto, A.D. Beausoleil, M.P., George Lewis, Henry Norman, Edw. Mill Gazette, London, M. Deschamps, M.P., Hon. John Hebert, Hon. J. P. Lacombe, Henry Pemberton, Hon. J. P. Lacombe, Assistant Commissioner Public Works, George Desbarats, C. Duquet, M. Bossiere, French steamship line, and about one hundred others.

The dining room of the St. Louis was neatly decorated with English, Irish and French flags. A very fine orchestra played an excellent program during the evening. The guests enjoyed the splendid menu of the St. Louis to the many fine traits of character of their guest. He also paid a tribute to the Hon. Minister's executive capacity, and also referred to the manner in which he had assisted to alleviate the distress among the laboring classes last winter in Quebec. The toast was received with a three times cheer, the whole company singing "For He is a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.—Words can hardly express the feelings and the interest at this moment for this significant demonstration of your good will and for the cordial and hearty manner in which you have received my name. This is not the first occasion on which I have experienced at your hands that kindly courtesy and generous hospitality for which your city is so well known.

"What are those germs around our vicinity?" "Bacteriology treats of those lower forms of life, of a vegetable nature, which are now known to be the cause of all contagious and infectious diseases. Consumption, for instance, has been found to be due to inhaling the bacillus of tubercle."

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has gone to New York to consult eminent medical men in regard to his health, which is still far from satisfactory. Winnipeg Liberals will push the petition against Mr. Scarrh, who only secured his election by a majority of ten, and that, it is alleged, by corrupt means. If a new election is ordered the Liberals should be able to carry the seat. The Toronto World reports that three new judges are about to be appointed for Ontario. Their names are: W. G. Falconbridge, Q.C., and Jas. F. Smith, Toronto, and W. P. R. Street, London. Mr. Erastus Wiman and Hon. E. Butterworth have been requested to address a public meeting under the auspices of the Oswego, N.Y. Board of Trade in that city at an early date. The interest in the unrestricted reciprocity movement grows in the States. The Shefford Dominion election trial commences at Sweetsburg to-day (Monday, 19th.). Mr. Auger, who was defeated by 28 votes, claims the seat on the ground that Mr. Auget, the sitting member, was an official of the Dominion Government at the time of his nomination, he having continued to hold the office of postmaster at Bonsecours until after the election. A dispatch from Quebec announces that Mr. Mercier is continuing his policy of retrenchment by jolting off useless officials. Several provincial civil servants whose services are not re-

quired will be discharged and their places will not be filled. The offices of deputy provincial registrar and deputy prothonotary of the Quebec district, which have become vacant by death, will not be filled but will be abolished or amalgamated with others. The Hon. Mercier is carrying out his promise to reduce the cost of government, while the federal ministry are constantly creating new and unnecessary offices for their favorites.

CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

ON THE FISHERY COMMISSION LIKELY TO BE SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 16.—The announcement from Washington that Sir John Macdonald will be Canada's representative on the Fisheries Commission is somewhat premature. It is stated, on the best of authority, that the Premier's colleagues have urged him to accept the position, but that, as yet, he has not signified his intention to accept. In the department, however, it is thought Sir John will ultimately accede to the wishes of the ministers and in that event the responsibility of urging the case before the commission would fall on the Minister of Justice. With Mr. Thompson to present the legal side of the case and Mr. Foster to handle the political side, a historical material, it is generally thought that Canada's interest would be in safe hands. In the event of a solicitor-general being appointed before the commission meets, the duty of arguing the Dominion case would devolve upon him, but in an important question of this kind, the Minister of Justice is the man above all others to whom the public look to present the Dominion side. The work of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may not be greatly apparent in the negotiations which have taken place, but when it is stated, on the authority of a gentleman who knows that outside of the legal bearing of the case, the material supplied in the despatches to the Government has been seen by those who have read the correspondence that he is thoroughly au fait with the Dominion case.

HONORING MR. LYNCH.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT KNOWLTON IN HONOR OF THE LATE MINISTER OF CROWN LANDS.

KNOWLTON, Sept. 16.—The demonstration in honor of the Hon. Mr. Lynch, late Minister of Crown Lands, came off with great éclat here to-day. The special train from Montreal arrived at Knowlton at 11.30, with the following gentlemen among others on board:—Hon. Messrs. Tupper, W. L. Abbott, Blanche and Sturges, Mr. J. Curran, M.P., Senator Ogilvie, Aldermen Archibald and White, Messrs. Joseph Tassi, J. L. Archambault, Francis Bonnet, J. Hall, Spencer, Poirer, Owens, E. R. Smith, Alex. Smith. There were also present a large delegation from Waterloo and the surrounding district, among which were noticed Mayor Slocum, J. B. Feltus, and Messrs. N. W. Wright, J. P. Foster, G. Foster, B. Wright, Nesbitt, S. Foster, M. Leffebvre, F. England and Williams. The train landed the excursionists at Foster Post, on the shores of Rome Lake. Here the ladies of Knowlton had an appetizing lunch prepared for the visitors, who did not fail to enjoy it. After the lunch all adjourned to the platform, where an excellent banquet was served. Mr. Lynch, escorted by Mr. Foster, occupied a prominent position.

THE GREAT MEDICAL CONGRESS.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH DR. LAPHORN SMITH ON THE SUBJECT.

New Discoveries in Medicine and Surgery—The Most Important Congress Ever Held—The Social Endurance of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland—Montreal Doctors Honored.

Dr. Laphorn Smith, who has just returned from the 14th International Medical Congress at Washington, was interviewed by a Post reporter, in regard to the business of the congress.

"What was the particular business of the congress, doctor?" was asked. "The meetings are held every four years," he replied, "to enable original workers in the various departments of medicine and surgery to give the results of their labors before the world. The general mass of medical men are glad to avail themselves of such opportunities to learn the latest advances which have been made in their profession. The first of these meetings was held in Paris, France, another in London, England, another in Copenhagen, and, as you know, this last one in Washington. The next congress will be held in Berlin, Germany. The leading men from all the countries in Europe attend them, wherever they may be held, the languages used being English, French and German."

"There were about 3,000 registered, but it is estimated that there were another 3,000 who arrived at five or ten late in the evening. Of course, it would have been impossible to manage so much business before a single meeting, so that after the opening ceremonies, at which the President of the United States was present, the meeting broke up into sections, eight in number, each composed of 300 to 400 doctors, and each provided with a separate hall, the sections were held in the public buildings of the Capital being placed at our disposal."

"What was the most interesting discovery of those previously held?" "Yes; those who have attended all the others say that this one far surpassed any of them. Many of the most important discoveries of the most vital interest to the public, and which will aid materially in lowering the death-rate of many of the most fatal diseases—for instance, in bacteriology."

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Midland train was crowded with excursionists going to Doncaster to see the race for the Doncaster cup. Suddenly a plate layer was noticed willy waving a red flag. On looking out the passengers were horrified to see the express coming at full speed. Before realizing the danger there was a terrific shock. The express cut through the excursion train. The express engine was badly damaged, but kept on the rails. Its train practically sustained no damage. The scene was horrible. Scores of people lay bleeding or dead wedged amid the splintered woodwork and debris. Their shrieks and groans were heartrending. At first it was impossible to release them till mechanical appliances arrived. Many were taken out shockingly mangled, with arms and legs severed. Others were almost decapitated and disemboweled. The dead were laid in an adjoining meadow. They were only recognizable by their clothing. The injured were conveyed in improvised ambulances to the nearest house. A number of surgeons were speedily in attendance. There were numerous broken legs, some requiring amputation. All that was possible to remove was taken to an infirmary.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—Casey, one of the men who was wounded during the melee Friday at Mitchellstown, has died. On Sunday he swore to a deposition identifying the constable who shot him.

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by W. H. BRIDGEMAN, a New York Medical Doctor, who has been practicing in Montreal for over 20 years. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Beware of cheap imitations.



MANIFESTO

By the Count de Paris to the Monarchists of France—He says "The Present Calm III Conceals the Future of the Future—France's Future—The Opportunity—An Important Document."

New York, Sept. 15.—The Herald's Paris despatch says that the most important manifesto that ever appeared in Europe was posted during the night in the principal towns throughout France.

Grave dangers have been succeeded by an apparent calm, and for this reason it is chiefly understood that their position would be determined by the numbers, if, out of a feeble minority, they would be content with energetic and unceasing protestations.

In raising the chief of the executive power beyond all competition, he becomes thereby the supreme guardian of that law before which all are equal. Henceforth, let all good citizens, all patriots, whom the law respects, have their eyes fixed on the monarchist, in their interests and wounded in their consciences, join those who have worked since the beginning in preparing for the common safety.

In vain has the Congress proclaimed the eternity of the Republic. What one congress has done another can easily undo, and on the day that France will clearly have manifested her will, no obstacle of procedure will stand in the way of making a monarchy once more, having been made wiser by its own experience.

To create, after so many revolutions a government whose principles should be firmer and broader than the grasping of the leading strings or a delegation of the sovereignty of numbers, we must revive historic tradition by an agreement freely made between the nation and the family depository of that tradition.

Such a reciprocal engagement, consecrating historic rights, and binding like a covenant, at the same time that stability which France requires to once again take her position among the European powers, and that true liberty which, above all, protects the weak.

If these pre-conditions be legitimate, they shall be the first expounders of it, and the support of the assembly will not fail them. In a capacity of the Chamber of Deputies shall not be able afterward unexpectedly to paralyze public life and national policy.

which they are applied; France knows this well.

Under the protection of a monarchical Government, France will be able to recover by peace and labor her former property. Thanks to the confidence inspired by the solidity of her institutions, she will have the necessary authority to treat with foreign powers, and, simultaneously with them, reduce the military expenses which are ruining old Europe to the profit of other parts of the world.

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IRISH RENTS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—At a conference of Irish landlords and tenants, resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, denying that the present rents prevailing in Ireland are excessive, or that general and reasonable abatements have been refused during time of distress.

EXHIBITION SEASON.

ST. JOHN'S, Que., Sept. 15.—The annual cattle show of this date, which was held here to-day, attracted more attention and a larger attendance than for several years past.

GRANDY FRUIT SHOW.

GRANDY, Q., Sept. 15.—The first day of the fruit show here opened with clouds and rain. Before 10 o'clock, however, the sun shone forth again, and the exhibitors began to stream into town.

AT DUNCANSVILLE.

AT DUNCANSVILLE, Ont., Sept. 15.—The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Township of Kinsell Agricultural Society was opened on the new grounds, Duncansville, to-day.

A SQUARE STATEMENT BY A CARPENTER.

"For years I have had a chest trouble amounting to nothing short of consumption. I saw how others in like condition had been cured, and by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I resolved to test its merits in my own case.

Lawyer—I shall have to charge you two guineas for my services in the case. O. O. Sullivan, the famous lawyer, has just written me, saying, 'Well, make it thirty guineas, then. I'm always willing to do the fair thing.'

A GRAND PAGEANT

ILLUSTRATING THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND SCIENCES. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The last centennial of the events of revolutionary times began this morning with a clear sky. The day gives promise of being everything that can be desired.

LOYALTY AND LOYALTY.

There was a great deal of richness at the memorable meeting of thirty-two manufacturers to the Commercial Union in the bud, but the richest bit of all was the exclamation of a protected brushmaker:—"Commercial Union!"

THE VICTORY IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The returns coming in from all parts of Ottawa county show a great victory for the Conservative vote, but more particularly in the districts where the Irish Catholics were numerous, their whole vote being on the Liberal side, following their leader, Hon. Jas. McShane.

WITHOUT EQUAL.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhoea has no equal."

VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Mantowaning, Ont.

VERY VALUABLE.

"I am a sufferer, this headache is at least three weeks long," says, "I'm sure; only been here a fortnight."

ECONOMY AND HEALTH.

Economy for yourself, health for your baby, mother, is insured by purchasing Lactated Food before any prepared food. It contains sugar of milk, the chief constituent of woman's milk, and a little of it goes further, more surely assimilates and nourishes than any other food.

DO NOT DESPAIR OF CURE.

DO NOT DESPAIR OF CURE YOUR sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

MERCIER COME TO STAY.

A Great Liberal Victory in Ottawa County—Mr. Rochon's Majority Over Eleven Hundred. OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—The brilliant victory won by Mr. Rochon, the national candidate, is being celebrated to-night by demonstrations, mass meetings, fireworks and bonfires all over the County of Ottawa.

THEY MUST HANG.

HOW THE ANARCHISTS RECEIVED THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The first official information that reached this city of the decision in the Anarchist cases was a telegram from the Court Clerk at Ottawa to the State Attorney here.

THE IRISH CROPS.

The Cork Examiner says:—There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that the reports we publish to-day are calculated to create a very gloomy feeling and to induce most dependent exporters to leave for the coming winter. That it will be a time of terrible scarcity goes for the saying. It can only be hoped that it will not be such a season of dire distress as we have grown terribly familiar with in this country.

THE INSURANCE RATES.

We are given to understand that the advance in fire insurance rates for risks in the city of Montreal, determined upon by companies at their last meeting, will be as follows from Monday next:—

Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. 1st class buildings, occupied as wholesale stores, .40 .45

Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. 1st class buildings, occupied as retail stores, .45 .50

Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. 2nd class buildings, occupied as retail stores, .75 .85

Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. 1st class buildings, occupied as stocks of wholesale dry goods, .50 .60

Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. 1st class buildings, occupied as stocks of wholesale fancy goods, hardware (no oils), book stations, small wares, etc., .60 .70

Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. Retail-Dry goods, grocers, in 1st class building, .62 1/2 .75

Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. Retail-Fancy goods, in 1st class building, .75 .90

Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. Retail-Dry goods, grocers, in 2nd class building, .85 \$1.00

Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. Retail-Fancy goods, hardware (no oils), booksellers, etc., in 2nd class building, .90 \$1.00

THE SALVATION ARMY ASSAULT CASE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—The Salvation Army assault case closed to-day. The Recorder has taken the case en dehors. Mr. J. Dunbar, prosecuting attorney, stated in his address that the charge had been clearly proven against Wagner. No less than fifteen witnesses had sworn most positively that he had been the ringleader of the mob.

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Table with 2 columns: Former New Rates, Rate. Retail-Fancy goods, in 1st class building, .75 .90

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father LaBellevue Established in 1844, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vic., Chap. 50, for the Benefit of the Colonization of the Province of Quebec. CLASS D—Drawing Third Wednesday of every month.

Prizes Value \$60,000.00. Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$30,000.00. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000

Prizes Value \$10,000.00. Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$10,000.00. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Real Estate worth \$1,000

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer FOR CHOLERA GRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC D'ARRHOEA DYSENTERY CHOLERA MORBUS AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER. Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all blemishes, freckles, and pimples.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint.

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LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cents with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODERN houses.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief.



FOR THE POST.

IN MEMORIAM.

MARY ANN McLENN, WIFE OF CHAS. F. SMITH, DIED SEPTEMBER 7, 1887.

They have closed the precious casket, They have borne our loved away; In the silent grave they've placed her, To return to kindred clay...

Love's wife, how calm thou sleepest; Tender mother, dost thou see? How little ones are mourning? Motherless, how sorely grieve...

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

WHAT SHE HAS TO SAY ABOUT DISORDERS IN IRELAND. LONDON, Sept. 16.—The following is a fuller report of the Queen's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament...

My relations with the other powers continue friendly. The protracted negotiations between Russia and myself regarding the frontier, which we should agree to recognize...

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION. I have agreed with the authorities of the United States to refer to a joint commission the difficult questions respecting the North American fisheries which have recently been discussed...

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE. With singular satisfaction I mention the assembling of the first conference of representatives of our colonies ever held in London...

STATE OF TRADE. The Queen thanks the House of Commons for liberal provision for the public service, and commends the various parts of my empire are bound together.

THE JUBILEE. This year, the fiftieth anniversary of my reign, has been the occasion of the expression of fervent loyalty, which has deeply touched me...

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON CRIMINALS. TORONTO, Sept. 14.—Last night several members of the National Prison Association were entertained to dinner at the Government House...

Mrs. Julia Lockaby, the wife of a farmer of Greenville County, South Carolina, is said to have recently "developed extraordinary powers" by which she claims to possess...

Why is the earth like a school blackboard? Because the children of men multiply upon it.

It is not "the only" Food, BUT IT IS THE BEST FOOD, THE CHEAPEST FOOD, THE HEALTH GIVING FOOD.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. It is a Cooked Food: A Predisposed Food: A Non-Irritating Food.

Send for circulars and pamphlets giving testimonials of Physicians and Mothers, which will amply prove every statement we make.

THREE SIZES—25c., 50c., \$1. EASILY PREPARED. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

A SHERBROOKE SENSATION.

THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION—A GOOD DISPLAY.

Landsdowne Publicly Branded as a Tyrant by a Plucky Boston Irishman at the Townships Exhibition.

The formal opening of the third annual exhibition of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association took place at Sherbrooke yesterday afternoon, about eight thousand people being in attendance.

Shortly after 2.30 o'clock the Governor General and Lady Lansdowne, with their aide-de-camp, Capt. Streatfield, military secretary, and Lieut. Pakenham, A.D.C., drove on to the ground with a cavalry escort, under Captain Morrill.

An address of welcome was presented. In the course of his reply, after congratulating the Townships on the excellence of the exhibition, His Excellency said:—"I feel no doubt that your progress during the next half-century will be rapid and continuous, and that in spite of the obstacles so often met in other parts of the Dominion to the westward, the Eastern Townships will get their share."

His Excellency turned aside for a moment, but he returned to the subject, and then declared the opening of this exhibition, to which I wish every possible success.

THE EXHIBITION. The department devoted to agricultural and dairy products is in a much better position than it was last year, and the fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese and grains exhibited indicate considerable progress.

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Send for circulars and pamphlets giving testimonials of Physicians and Mothers, which will amply prove every statement we make.

THREE SIZES—25c., 50c., \$1. EASILY PREPARED. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

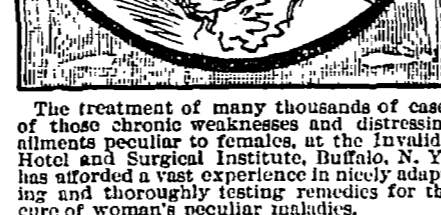
BEHIND THE BARS.

O'BRIEN'S USE OF AMERICAN MONEY—BRUTALITY OF THE "STANDARD"—A MERCILESS POLICY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 11.—Mr. O'Brien has received £100 from America, which he intends to distribute among the relatives of victims of the recent attack at Mitchellstown.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Standard says:—"The Government will make a fatal blunder if they defeat the purpose of the law by converting imprisonment under the Crimes act or any other act into a term of honorable and easy detention."

The session of Parliament practically closed last night. The Ministerial speeches leave no doubt of the Government's intention to resort to a rigorous application of the Crimes act and a more-energetic exercise of its powers.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in the treatment of women's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth of the result of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the most aggravated cases, and obtained cures, verify its truth.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the organs of the reproductive system in particular. For overworked, worn-out, "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "housewives," nurses, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an expelling, purifying, and strengthening agent.

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from childhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious in all the various diseases incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 633 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Advertisement for Dr. Fowler's Strawberry Cholera Remedy, featuring an illustration of a woman and child.

NOW READY!

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE ILLUSTRATED.

PARTIAL CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER: "THE MOUNTAIN THAT SMOKES."—Arthur Howard Roll. OLIVIA DEPLAINE, XI, XII. Illustrated. A POT-HUNTER'S PARADISE. Illustrated. AMERICAN EXPERIENCES IN CHINA. Illustrated.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT. Illustrated. REBEL OR LOYALIST. (Poem). MY LARES AND PENATES. (Poem). THE TWINS OF WEASH, BRANCH. PITTSBURGH'S INVISIBILITY.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS. Price 50c. THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE CO., Publishers 149 Broadway. NEW YORK.

Advertisement for Birmingham Route, featuring an illustration of a train and text about travel via through trains.

Advertisement for Illustrative Sample Free, featuring an illustration of a medicine bottle and text about self-preservation.

Advertisement for HEAL THYSELF!, featuring text about a cure for various ailments and a list of prices.

Advertisement for SELF-PRESERVATION, featuring text about a medicine for various ailments and a list of prices.

Advertisement for THE ABBEY SCHOOL, featuring text about the school's location and curriculum.

Advertisement for ST. LAURENT COLLEGE, featuring text about the college's location and curriculum.

Advertisement for BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS, featuring an illustration of a bottle and text about its benefits.

Advertisement for McShane Bell Foundry, featuring text about the foundry's services and location.

Advertisement for BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, featuring text about the foundry's services and location.

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LA S!

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1885 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A.D., 1870.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. 257 Notices—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Rates, \$5 1/2 Fifth; \$2 1/2 Tenth; \$1.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF \$20,000. 10 GRAND PRIZES OF \$5,000. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$1,000.

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ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

1887—Summer Arrangements—1887. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-ended Clyde-built iron steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unarranged for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders. Naudjian 6,100. Building. Parvian 5,400. Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R. Capt. J. Ritchie.

Polynesian 4,650. Capt. J. H. McHugh. Polyanna 3,600. Capt. J. H. McHugh. Polynesian 4,650. Capt. J. H. McHugh.

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

THE WORLD OVER. Foreign and Home News in Brief. FIVE PERSONS WERE DROWNED in Lake Geneva, yesterday, by a collision between the boat they were riding in and the steamer Lemman.

with the immediate commencement of work on the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway, from Marquette, on the Canadian Pacific, to the mines in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont.

AT MITCHELLSTOWN. Graphic and Harrowing Picture of the Scene of the Massacre - A Mourning Multitude at a Funeral - Unparalleled Brutality of the Police Revealed at the Inquest - Scene of the Massacre.

THEIR UNARMED COUNTRYMEN FROM THE WINDOWS OF THE BARRACKS. THE IMPORTANT AND UNIMPORTANT. There were two magistrates on the bench - Messrs. Eaton and O'Grady. The person next to 'importance' was Jim Neill, who was the chief crowbar work on the Kingston estate.

TOPICS OF THE DAY. "How to be happy, though married - Get along with a hired girl." Syracuse Herald. When Wall street begins sending out rumors, predicting a most striking effect as they are spread.

FULL WEIGHT PURE. D.R. PRICES. CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE.

IRISH NOTES. Father O'Leary's Doctrine Not Approved - Mgr. Walsh Condemns the Landlords. - The English Home Rulers - The Mitchellstown Inquest.

new national hymn, by F. Marion Harland was then recited by Prof. Murdoch, with a chorus of 200 men's voices and the Marine band accompanying. Cardinal Gibbons offered prayer, after which the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Jere. Weatherston, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Nashville, Tenn.

COMMERCIAL. Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR - The market is almost bare of supplies of old hard wheat flour, and prices are firm generally with an upward tendency in price.

JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS. To-morrow special sale of stylish Walking Jackets, several lines marked at exceedingly low prices. No such value can be obtained elsewhere.

SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS. In Velvet, Queensland, Camel's Hair, Kistmar, Himalaya, Very warm material and in all the latest colors at above prices. Also five cases of choice French Goods at special prices.

AMERICAN. The steamer Warwick, from Newport, Eng., reports meeting terrible northern gales with mountainous seas. Oil was used with marvelous results. As far as the eye could see, the ship had touched the sea, but was quite calm and unbroken, while outside they were breaking in every direction.

ON TO THE CHATELAIN. After passing a short distance from the town the coffin was again placed in the hearse, which proceeded to the graveyard, about four miles distant, followed still by many on foot as well as the general body.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17. - At 10.30 o'clock this morning the presidential party took carriage at half past 10 the church of 2,000 Independence square. At the front of the stand hung a photographic copy of the original constitution.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS. - Although eggs are firmer the demand is still low, the few transactions reported being at 15c to 16c according to size of lot and quality.

GENERAL MARKETS. FISH OILS. - Further sales of cod oil have been made in this market at 30c to 32c for New foundland. In steam refined oil, the market is said to be very quiet with sales at 46c to 47c.

AMERICAN. The restoration of inland rates on export freight, which was agreed upon by a committee of representatives of the Central Traffic association and trunk lines, was to effect yesterday.

PETTY SESSIONS AND MARKET DAY. Yesterday was not only market day here but "adjudged Petty Sessions day" also, and a remarkable Petty Sessions it was in some respects.

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AMERICAN. It is announced that the Bank of London, Oct. will redeem its bills at par on and after October 1st, 1887.

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