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THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

But you know, my child, the old gentleman said, that the Count de Lebriz is going to Mexico on a secret mission...

CHAPTER XXII. DESOLATION IN FAIRY DELL. He alone never loath what is dear to him...

CHAPTER XXIII. DEAREST ROSE.—I hoped, when I wrote to you last, that my next letter would only tell of pleasure...

CHAPTER XXIV. "Oh, my darling, how I wish to be with you, just to tell you that I love you better a thousand times than anything in this world..."

CHAPTER XXV. "So you see, dear sir, that nothing can cast him down now, especially that you are soon to be with us..."

CHAPTER XXVI. "I hope I am not selfish in wishing that we were again all united..."

CHAPTER XXVII. "You, dear grandfather, are the guide and stay of us all..."

CHAPTER XXVIII. "So far I have refused firmly, but with all the moderation I could command..."

CHAPTER XXIX. "The Duke of Argyle, Earl of Stair and Messrs. Vernon, Sutherland and Thorburn..."

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

HOW TO CONTROL EFFECTUALLY ALL SUCH HORRIBLE HABITS.

Rockester, N. Y. Post-Express. A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter...

There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of morphine, opium, quinine and cocaine...

There are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs. There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone...

There are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs. There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone...

flora of its mountains and valleys. And so they spent their days visiting all these treasures of nature and art...

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sufficient to awe the 'rebels,' as he calls our enemies. Of course they swear that if they catch him here they will hang him like a dog to a branch of the nearest tree...

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ried in passing near the smoking ruins. Aunt Sallie said that when she called them into the chapel to recite the Rosary...

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CHAPTER XXV. "So you see, dear sir, that nothing can cast him down now, especially that you are soon to be with us..."

to abstain and remain idle at home, when all the youth of my country were taking arms in the struggle.

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who I can find shelter during the short... I had only thought... I had only thought...

During their stay with Mr. Bingham they received a most pressing invitation from a dear old friend in Kentucky...

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE SHADOWS STILL DEEPENING.

Most joyous was the meeting of Mr. Bingham with his venerable friend, and right heartily the welcome which he extended to her...

It was now about the middle of May, 1861. It was a different from that peaceful...

During her short stay in the West... she could not be withheld from making...

Carley, as he had travelled westward from New York, and as the stern determination...

(To be continued.)

During their stay with Mr. Bingham they received a most pressing invitation from a dear old friend in Kentucky...

All these circumstances made Mr. D'Arcy hesitate to accept the invitation so cordially extended to him...

In this they did wisely. Both banks of the Ohio were then alive with men bent on aiding their...

Rose felt a sort of repugnance to part with her sick patients. She thought of Diego de Lebriza...

There is, however, another reason, and a very simple one, why the Ontario Government should not interfere...

(To be continued.)

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—In its new-found zeal for Progress it has set the Toronto Mail of Saturday...

This is a very one-sided view of the difficulty, and contains only a small portion of the truth...

The Protestant and English element, predominant in Wellington ward, but there is a large Irish Catholic vote in the Ashburnham hill region...

St. George's ward and Ottawa wards are the Lower Town divisions. New Edinburgh is St. George's ward returns one Irish Catholic...

OTTAWA ward is French in the same proportion that By ward is Irish, and returns usually two French and one Irish alderman.

OTTAWA ward is the weakest in population and wealth, yet it contains over 6,000 souls.

THE ACCURACY OF THE VARIOUS STATEMENTS cannot be questioned. It therefore appears that the question of the subdivision of wards...

There is, however, another reason, and a very simple one, why the Ontario Government should not interfere...

THE TERMS OF THE STATUTE have not been complied with. Therefore the Government cannot act in the matter at all until the law has been fully and properly carried out.

THE FORTUNE OF TWO CUBAN MERCHANTS. Wednesday last Senor Eduardo Marquez del Pino and Senor Lazaro Vila...

THE FULFILLMENT OF THE LAW. Years are not unannually entertained that the same game may be attempted in the general Dominion election...

THE PEOPLE HAVE NOT DECEASED. Therefore, any attempt to defeat the popular intention will only result in a still greater storm...

THE OLD ORANGE TOAST. "Derry Walls and No Surrender" will have to be revived after the smoke of the pit, and it is better that our hearts should be swept clean of them.

THE FULFILLMENT OF THE LAW. Years are not unannually entertained that the same game may be attempted in the general Dominion election...

THE PEOPLE HAVE NOT DECEASED. Therefore, any attempt to defeat the popular intention will only result in a still greater storm...

will have to be renewed, and it seems that an understanding was arrived at between the Quebec Government and the lumbermen...

DISCREETLY THEIR PARTY. And used all their influence to elect Mr. Cormier. The returns show very few well how they succeeded...

AN INCREASE OF DUES. Next year, if they do not know that there was considerable room for such increase...

THEY HAVE NOT ALTOGETHER abandoned the hope that the Ontario Government will be forced by the law, changing the Ontario Government...

A TABLED TOOK AT QUEBEC. Everywhere throughout the country the Conservative press has been the target of the attack...

THE GENERAL ELECTION. No date of whatever is anticipated now concerning the general election. The announcement of dissolution is expected...

A FIREKICK OUT. Quebec Conservatives are severe on Sir A. P. Caron and Mr. Chaplan, and blame them much for the adverse result in that Province...

HIS PERSONAL HONOR IS AT STAKE. and that no matter how much he may desire to favor his party friends, he must not permit them to use the power, patronage or funds of the province...

THE PEOPLE HAVE NOT DECEASED. Therefore, any attempt to defeat the popular intention will only result in a still greater storm...

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he Liberal-Nationalists out of power in Quebec. All the members of the Federal Government are bent on the utmost...

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silly cannot that the result of the Quebec elections is "30 Liberals, 30 Conservatives, 4 Independents, 30 of whom were Conservative, and one Dr. Cameron a Liberal, but opposed to Mr. Mercer...

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TO OUR PATRONS.

THE TRUE WITNESS

WILL BE SENT

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE TRUE WITNESS, and we earnestly trust that our patrons receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

The report of the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk in London indicates a condition of business which is very gratifying. The shareholders and management alike are to be congratulated.

THE POSITION IN IRELAND.

In another column of this issue, Mr. Redmond puts before our readers, with the full force of his facile pen, the position of affairs in Ireland. Interested persons may endeavor to spread about false rumors by means of certain sections of the press and by the miswae of the telegraphic facilities of the country.

"THE MAIL" GETS WORSE.

It seems hard to believe that any sane person can in this country, or for the matter of that anywhere else, point to the events which took place during the French revolution with approval or as worthy of imitation.

much as they could of the Church, and thought possibly that by rifling the tombs, defiling the sanctuary, and enthroning a harlot on the altar of Notre Dame, they had for ever obliterated the object of their diabolical hatred. The Mail begins at the beginning, what it calls the "disestablishment" of the Church, but its argument is the revolutionary period is to be dragged in at all, must go to the extreme.

LORD RANDOLPH'S MANIFESTO.

The spirit of levity and obstinacy running through the Bradford speech of Lord Randolph Churchill is not a hopeful sign of peace and progress in the affairs of Ireland, if that minister speaks with authority as the mouthpiece of the cabinet. It justifies all the gloomy anticipations that have been indulged in concerning the future since the rejection of Mr. Farnell's bill.

A SLANDER KNOCKED OVER.

Part of the programme of The Mail and its friends has for a long while past been to charge the local administration of Ontario with truckling to the hierarchy of the Church. It has been again and again asserted that the Hon. Mr. Fraser is "the" cabinet; that whatever he dictates to the Premier has to be carried into execution, and that he is, in turn, merely the spokesman and representative of the Archbishop.

statute book at the time of Confederation, and it provides for separate schools for Protestants and for colored people as well as Roman Catholics. Personally I should be glad if children of all denominations were educated together.

But whatever political advantage we may receive from the good will of Roman Catholics, whether clergy or laity, we shall not owe to any unequal rights or privileges obtained by their Church or people at our hands, for they have obtained none; nor do we owe their good will to any condition, promise or understanding in regard to the future, for there has been no such condition, promise or understanding.

THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

We maintain that, alike in Sir John and in Mr. Blake, this truckling in the Catholic vote gives to the Church which it and collects the price an exceptional and unparalleled status and authority in public affairs, and that the practice must be stopped if the country is to be preserved.—Toronto Mail, Oct. 27th.

The above may be taken as the key-note of the policy adopted by the party of which the Mail is the mouthpiece. War on Catholics and the Catholic Church! It suits the present purpose of our contemporary to bracket Sir John and Mr. Blake as traffickers in the Catholic vote, and the Church as fixing and collecting the price thereof.

Offensive as the remarks of The Mail are to Catholics everywhere, recantment is cooled by the reflection that they are less intended as an insult than as a sap to presumed Protestant prejudices. It is a pretty safe proceeding to condemn Sir John for truckling in what he cannot obtain on any terms, so long as Mr. Blake is included in the sentence, it being understood by everybody that the Catholic vote is certain to be cast on the Liberal side, on account of the stand taken by Mr. Blake on the Home Rule and Northwest questions.

In taking this course the organ is acting entirely in sympathy with the spirit that animated the speeches of Messrs. White and McCarthy in Haldimand, and while we are willing to acquit it of entertaining the faintest spark of bigotry we feel assured that all thinking Protestants will preserve a wholesome doubt of its sincerity.

As a manufacturer of public opinion The Mail may fancy it is playing a very cunning game, but we are quite convinced, as all observant men, Catholic and Protestant, must be convinced, that if the organ believed it could secure the support of the Catholic electorate for the party led by Sir John Macdonald, it would be down on its knees to the Church on the first convenient opportunity. The attitude may not be unknown to it, and we know its conscience has lost none of its elasticity, its joints none of their nimbleness.

Mr. Gladstone. The Church had nothing to do with it, could have nothing whatever to do with it. And as the Church would be powerless to make the Irish love and cherish their enemies and oppressors, so would it be impossible for it in Canada "to fix and collect the price" of what no institution, however sacred and revered, could dispose of to any power under the sun!

The exasperation of the French Catholics at the atrocities perpetrated under Tory Government sanction in the North-West, culminating in the tragedy at Regina; the indignation of the Irish Catholics at the conduct of Sir John Macdonald and his party in relation to Home Rule, were not worked up by the Church. They were the natural, inevitable results of events over which the Church had no control.

Yet these two points in Conservative policy are what alienated French and Irish and made them what they are to-day—determined opponents of Sir John Macdonald and his party. But because opposition to the Government has arisen among French and Irish Catholics from causes purely secular, The Mail attacks the Catholic Church, not that it fears the influence or condemns the policy of the Church, but because it thinks it is a good card to play with the Protestants, from the Reform ranks of which it hopes to make good its losses!

The insincerity of this miserable game is only equalled by its baseness. It deceives nobody. It has not detached our honest Protestant vote from Mr. Blake, who is himself an uncompromising Protestant, and it only deepens the conviction in the minds of all classes that a party, which is so shallow and stupid as to hope for success by practices so manifestly hypocritical and every way detestable must be deprived of its power for mischief at the earliest moment allowed by the constitution.

The peace, the welfare, the happiness of all demand, to use The Mail's own words, "that the practice must be stopped if the country is to be preserved."

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO THE IRISH DEPUTATIONS.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to the address presented him on behalf of 400,000 women of Ireland, and to the deputations from Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel, who, at the same time, presented him with the freedom of those cities, will be read by Irishmen everywhere with profound satisfaction.

With perfect fidelity to historical truth and that grace of oratorical diction for which the Grand Old Man is famous, he reviewed the history of the Irish cause from the days of Grattan's Parliament to the present time in a manner to convince the most obturate of the justice contained in the demand for Home Rule.

In this speech Mr. Gladstone shows that he not only understands the subject in all its bearings, but also that he understands the Irish people, feels for their misfortunes, and shares in their aspirations.

He justly described the cause in which the Irish are embarked as "the cause of order, the cause of peace, the cause of legality, the cause of faith and confidence in the power of free discussion and of parliamentary institutions, to the working of which, in the face of the civilized world, they truly commit all the true interests that they now believe to be involved."

When we compare this admirably simple but profoundly true description of the Irish cause with the fanatical ravings and historical distortions of the Orange delegates who lately passed through this country, we feel that from the lips of the greatest of British statesmen a declaration has gone forth to the world which must be accepted, and which cannot long be denied the sanction of the Parliament and people of England.

Truly, indeed, did he point to the undeniable fact that "the interests of England were quite as much involved in this question as those of Ireland, and that until Ireland and Great Britain are thoroughly one, the authority of the nation in the councils of the world will never reach the height to which it ought to attain, and it will only be when the whole of the population of the United Kingdom is one in sentiment, when Ireland stands in the same relation to England as Scotland and Wales stand to England, that the weight of England in the councils of the world will be strengthened and its wise and just influences will be increased."

At the time Mr. Gladstone was speaking these words a portion, at least, of the British press was bewailing the evident paralysis of British diplomacy in Europe. If the cause of that paralysis was not mentioned after the manner of Mr. Gladstone, it was nevertheless apparent to all the world. And if the Tory ministry, now unhappily in power, prefers the interests of the Irish landlорd to the dignity, welfare and prestige of the empire, we can only regret the fact and wait till wiser counsels prevail, or, perhaps, until some bitter national humiliation will teach them the criminal folly of their policy.

The tribute which Mr. Gladstone paid to the moderation and self control of the Irish

people during this trying period was as graceful as it was well merited. No people ever displayed greater calmness under so severe provocation. In this respect we can point with pride to our countrymen whose conduct presents so noble a contrast to the blood-guiltily ferocity of the unhappy fanatics styling themselves "Loyal Unionists" in Belfast.

All the threats of civil war, of armed rebellion, of flame, slaughter and separation, came not from the Irish people who made no boast of their loyalty, but simply asked for justice, but from those who claimed a monopoly of loyalty, and who declared that should justice be granted they would resort to Cromwellian methods to prevent its administration!

What a commentary is this on the character of the people who have been largely responsible for the misery and degradation of Ireland! Worthy descendants are they of the "Undertakers" of the "Plantation"! Worthy representatives are they of the authors of the Penal Code, and doubly worthy companions for the instigator of violence, crime and inhumanity, whose padded puppyism is the last seedless flower of Toryism!

The fact that Home Rule is a leading plank in the platform of the Liberal party puts the question in a position which it never before occupied. It takes the place which all great measures of reform have successively held in the past before they were advanced to statutory recognition. Like them it has to pass through the ordeals of agitation, defeat, insistence, resistance, discussion, approbation, before it comes to final adoption. Perhaps it is well that it should be so, and we ought to be thankful that in our day this great measure of national justice is within reasonable distance of the solution for which so many of our people have devoted their fortunes, their happiness and their lives.

No speech ever delivered on this burning question equals, in our estimation, this latest effort by Mr. Gladstone. It is at once a vindication of Ireland's right and a refutation of the calumnies of her enemies.

In the course of his speech Mr. Gladstone referred to Mr. Goldwin Smith and the opinions he once held and expressed with "that vigorous animosity," to use the words of the Saturday Review, "which characterize all his writings." In April, 1874, Mr. Smith, in a letter to the London Daily News, declared—"Home Rule, however undesirable in English eyes, is at least a public object. It is better than corruption, servility or mere wealth worship. It is at least as good as our national beverage and our national religion." The learned professor has changed his opinion since then, and seems to prefer "Beer and the Bible" to Home Rule. We regret the change, but we still maintain the truth of what he then wrote, although the words may grate harshly when applied to himself, that "The wrongs of Ireland have not made a worse impression than the want of courtesy with which a large section of English writers and speakers have habitually treated the complaints and aspirations of the Irish people."

We make these quotations to emphasize the remarks of Mr. Gladstone, if such a thing be possible, and to point out that, while old friends have become cold or hostile, the cause of Irish freedom has steadily advanced, and, in spite of traitors and deserters, is certain soon to become the great political event in British history of this century, marking, as it will, the close of seven centuries of confiscation, tyranny, persecution, sorrow, misery for Ireland, shame and disgrace to England.

But we are willing, after what Mr. Gladstone has done and said, to forgive, though we may not entirely forget, the past, and strive to bring about that "Union between the mind of Ireland and the mind of England, between the heart of Ireland and the heart of England," which he so nobly advocates, and which the Irish stand ready to consummate the moment England shows a sincere desire for reciprocation.

THE RIEL CRY.

Conservative newspapers have for some time been endeavoring to prove that the "Riel cry" was the great moving influence in the late Quebec elections. But the Ottawa Citizen, in its anxiety to placate the French Canadians, spoils the contention of its friends by pointing out that "the recent election returns show clearly that fully one-half of the French-speaking electors refused to be led astray by the Riel cry. They stood firm amidst great temptation and declared to the other nationalities 'in that Province: 'We don't want to have anything to do with you; we propose to form a party on a race platform.' They joined the other nationalities, and by so doing saved the country from what might have been a serious menace."

What becomes of the charge that the French-Canadians had united with the Liberals on the cry of race and revenge after that? If we read the deliverance of the home organ of the Government aright, the Conservatives have discovered that their contemplated crusade against the French people and the Catholic Church was all a mistake, that the people of Quebec have not been "led astray by the Riel cry," and that therefore there must be some other reason for their defection from the Conservative party. The enormous extent of that defection is shown by the Quebec elections.

When the legislature assembled after the previous general election the Liberal Opposition mustered only twelve members, this was subsequently increased to eighteen, at which it stood when the House was dissolved.

The elections are now over, and, granting the Conservatives all they can possibly claim, which is more than they really possess, that is 28 seats out of 63, they stand in a minority of 8. According to the Conservative Citizen, "the French-speaking electors refused to be led astray by the Riel cry." What then, may we ask, did lead them "astray"? Astray from the Conservative party they certainly were led, or the Ross government would not have been defeated.

Had there been no Riel cry at all, we are convinced the result would have been pretty much the same. The people of Quebec have been conservative in their leanings for many years. In former days their leanings were the other way, but they were estranged from the old Reform party by just such stupid intolerance in The Globe that now characterizes The Mail. Can we wonder that the result should be the same in both instances? But this is not the only cause. The record of the successive Conservative governments at Quebec and their connection with the Conservative government at Ottawa contain ample room and verge enough to account for the result of the late contest.

Despite the self-sufficient assertions of certain parties in Ontario, the people of this province are as well instructed in public affairs on the average as any other section of the Dominion. Indeed we venture to assert that the standard of intelligence in our most remote and backward counties would compare favorably with that, say of the "metropolitan county" of Carleton, in Ontario.

The issues of the campaign, the merits of parties were known to all. The forces that were working for the defeat of the Conservatives had been accumulating for years. The clouds of prejudice which had been industriously manufactured to darken the character and obscure the objects and aims of the Liberal party, had been breaking away long before the exposures of maladministration and the execution of Riel deepened the conviction in the minds of the great mass of the people that a change was necessary, and would be salutary. The Government of Quebec had thrown in its lot, mistakenly with the Government of Sir John Macdonald. It was felt throughout the province that the two were identical, and many former Conservatives felt bound on that account to vote against it.

The Riel cry had its effect we must admit, but it was only as an emphasis to what had gone before, and in that way it may have turned the scale between parties in several constituencies. The Conservative party had become discredited on account of the corruptions that had grown up under a long and almost uninterrupted lease of power, and when the Riel affair happened, it acted like the proverbial last straw and broke the back of the Conservative camel in Quebec. When the Federal elections take place, it will be found that the feeling of repulsion will have gathered intensity, and that very few apologists for the Ministry of Sir John Macdonald will find their way into parliament.

Nothing could be more incorrect than to confound the action of the people of this province with the attitude of the Church. In Nicolet alone was an expression of ecclesiastical opinion given, and that was in favor of the Conservatives. It will thus be seen how false and foolish are the attempts of western Tory papers to raise a cry against the Catholic Church and people of this province because a majority has gone against the Conservative party.

Those papers which, like the Citizen, are showing that parties were nearly equally divided in the late contest, are doing a service to the country. The facts they exhibit show that the people of Quebec are divided, as are the people of Ontario, on purely political questions, and that the idea that the French-Canadians are a flock of sheep is all nonsense. Conversely the same holds good in Ontario. The Riel cry will not disturb the normal condition of parties.

But there is this to be remembered: the Conservative party has heaped insult and contumely on the Catholic people through its organs, by the voices of its speakers in Haldimand, and no distinct repudiation thereof has yet been made by the leader of the Conservatives, the journals or the politicians who have been the authors of these wrongs. For these wrongs, in addition to other offences of corruption, extravagance, injustice, dishonesty and maladministration, Conservative candidates will be called upon to answer at the polls. Let them enquire of their own conscience what sort of answer they ought to receive. Catholics and Protestants of all nationalities will do the same, and, if we are not grievously mistaken, the answer will be alike in both instances and the result of the general election will be neither difficult to prophecy nor hard, nor a matter of astonishment when the ballots are counted.

CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION.

Mr. Blake's announcement at Guelph that he had received information that the Dominion Government would very shortly announce the dissolution of Parliament confirms the general impression that the Ministry are afraid to hold another session. From a democratic point of view there can be no objection to shortening the Parliamentary term. The charter idea of annual Parliaments is founded on a correct principle, for the shorter the term the greater the control of the people over their representatives. But the power which Sir John Macdonald has arrogated to himself of dissolving parliament before the expiration of the legal term without reason, save what may be supplied by party exigencies, is an abuse which should not be tolerated. In the present case, however, the objection is less pressing than in 1882, because the country is ripe for a change, and the act of dissolution will be accepted by all as a confession of the Ministry's inability to control parliament any longer. Of the two evils—whether to hold another session or dissolve the House—we may be sure

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The League and Clergy—The Conservative... The Woodford Case—General Butler's Conversion.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1886.

The Government have wisely resolved to abandon all idea of suppressing the National League and proposing a Coercion Bill, and as the only alternative they are using all their efforts to make the Irish landlords come to terms with their tenants.

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superior courts, the more effectively to overawe them. By this means costs were incurred in each case of £17—that is to say, the costs in each case exceeded by 55c. the total reduction asked for on all the holdings.

The next step was to possess himself of the property which had thus legally been conveyed to him. He called upon the Government to assist him. Seven hundred policemen and 200 soldiers were conveyed twenty-five miles across country on cars brought from Dublin, at a cost of nearly £1,000.

T. is a typical case, and it is needless to point out that in making a fight such as this the tenants will receive the sympathy of large masses of the English people. It marks an enormous advance in the fortunes of the Irish cause, that the true facts of cases such as this are being circulated and read broadcast in England.

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A hundred years ago Moot and Chandon thought 6,000 bottles of champagne in one year an enormous production. Their successors—one only of many firms—now bottle about 200,000 dozen.

MADE PERMANENT.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION TO REMAIN IN JUNE NEXT AND TO REMAIN OPEN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Public attention is being directed to the proposed Imperial Institute, in which colonial produce and manufactures can be constantly exhibited.

THE MEMORY OF THE PAST. THE CZAR DROGS THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR AS AN INCENTIVE TO HIS ARMY AND NAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The czar has issued an order of the day to the army and navy in connection with the newly erected monument in memory of the Russo-Turkish war.

THE LONDON SOCIALISTS' PROCESSION FORBIDDEN. LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is stated that Col. Sir James Fraser, chief commissioner of the city police, has issued orders forbidding the procession of unemployed workmen of London, which it was proposed by the Socialist leaders should march through the streets at the same time as the Lord Mayor's show.

A PREDICTION. In the last number of the Sunday Herald a Franco-Canadian, M. E. Evanturel, in the course of a highly interesting article on his countrymen here in Massachusetts, states that some one, who was neither Wiggins nor Vennor, had predicted that in a century from the present time the French Canadians will have invaded all the New England States, and that they will settle in Massachusetts at the city of Boston, in 1880, in the cathedral of Boston.

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A HORRIBLE CRIME. NEVUO LADREDO, Mex., Nov. 1.—On the south bound Mexican National train yesterday morning, Senora Ambrosia Martinez, a Mexican woman and her daughters, aged 6 and 8 years, were passengers at Monterey. Vicente Ronderos, the husband of the lady, approached them and leaning forward, put his arms around his wife as if to embrace her, but instead poked the muzzle of a pistol against her breast and fired twice. He then fired at the youngest of the children, sending a bullet through his head.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business during the past week has been very good. Remittances are considered fair. GROCERIES.—Trade in this line continues good. Sugars are a shade weaker, granulated 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 at refinery; yellows 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Shoe men report a very fair number of sorting orders as still coming to hand, and spring samples will soon be ready for travellers. The movement in leather is a moderate, healthy one, and a fair steady trade is looked for for the balance of the season.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The tendency of the iron market is to firm up, owing to the higher freights and a better feeling in Britain, and there is a good movement at quotations. We quote:—Sommerlee, £17.50 to £18.00; Gartsherrie, £17.50 to £18; Lurgan and Coltness, £17.50 to £18; Shotts, £17.50 to £18; Edginton and Dalmenlinton, £15.00 to £16.50.

PAINTS AND GLASS.—Lined oil remains at the old level, namely 60 for raw, and 63 for boiled in small lots; fish oils still in demand for red values flat; stocks of team refined seal are small and any demand should attain values, present quotation is 43 to 44; p-l 36; to 38; straw about 32 1/2; cod oil 38 to 40; for Newfoundland or Caspe, Halifax 36 to 37; castor 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per lb; olive, very little demand and dull at \$1 to \$1.05; turpentine 56; to 57 1/2.

FRUIT.—We quote: Labrador herring \$6 to \$6.25; Cape Bectons \$5.50 to \$5.75. Dry cod \$2.90 to \$3.25; green dill, \$3.50 to \$3.75 for No. 1; North Shore salmon \$1.50, \$1.50 and \$1.4 for No. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia \$1.4 to \$1.5. Lard trout \$3.75.

WHEAT.—The improved feeling noticed in our last report has not made much headway as far as the local market is concerned. Prices in the West have dropped about 2 1/2 during the past week. In this market we quote Canada red and white winter wheat 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, and spring wheat 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; No. 1 Duluth 9 1/2 and No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat 8 1/2 to 8 3/4.

Wool.—All grades of imported wool are now in very light supply, and there is no concession on price. The demand is well maintained. We quote:—Cape 18 to 21c, Domestic, A super, 22 to 23; B super, 24 to 25c; unsorted, 22 to 23; fleece 22 to 24c; black, 22 to 23c.

though the market is said to be easier at \$2 to \$2.10 for ordinary and \$2.10 to \$2.25 for granulated. Moultrie is quoted at \$21 to \$23 as to quality.

GRAIN.—Sales were made at 20 1/2 delivered here on track, with later sales at 27c, and about we quote 27 1/2 to 28c.

BARLEY.—Malsters have been making further enquiries, and we learn of sales of fine mulling kinds at 60c to 62c per bushel. Feed descriptions are quoted at 48c to 50c.

PEAS.—There have been transactions of several large loads at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per 66 lbs, and in cars prices are quoted at 63c to 64c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The receipts of loose hay during the week have been moderate. Deliveries were made on contracts at \$11 to \$11.50. We quote fair to choice hay at \$10.50 to \$12 per 1000 bundles of 15 lbs each, and dark cow feed at \$8.50 to \$9.50.

PROVISIONS, &c. PORK, LARD, &c.—There is a fair amount of business doing in pork on account of a little better country enquiry. Sales of Chicago short cut clear have been made at below our quotations for good sized lots. In lard, some sales have been made at slightly easier prices.

BUTTER.—Although the week opened dull and disappointing, there has been more enquiry within the last few days, chiefly for Western dairy. Sales are reported at 14 1/2 to 15c, the latter for selected goods.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Although the week opened dull and disappointing, there has been more enquiry within the last few days, chiefly for Western dairy. Sales are reported at 14 1/2 to 15c, the latter for selected goods.

EGGS.—The position of the cheese market is not much changed from that of a week ago, save that the easy feeling noticed there has given place to a slightly stiffer feeling among owners.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—The position of the cheese market is not much changed from that of a week ago, save that the easy feeling noticed there has given place to a slightly stiffer feeling among owners.

BEANS.—There is a dull market and supplies are in excess of the demand. Prices are not changed to any extent, ranging from \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel.

POTATOES.—There are no signs of any scarcity. Car lots can be had at 60c per bag of 90 lbs delivered here, and we quote 55 to 60. Smaller lots are offered at 75 to 80c.

ONIONS.—Red and white onions are very firm, some large sales having been made for shipment at \$2.50 per bushel, and we quote \$2.50 to \$2.75.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—Although dealers quote the market quiet a considerable turn-over has been effected during the past week at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.25 for lots of fair to choice winter assortments, and at \$2.50 to \$3 for smaller lots.

COCONUTS.—The market is firm at \$9.50 to \$9.75 per 100.

LEMONS.—In Malaga fruits we have sales to report of boxes at \$4 to \$1.50, at \$7.50 to \$8 in cases, and at \$9.50 to \$10. Palermo fruit \$6 to \$6.25.

CRANBERRIES.—Some very choice Cape Cod cranberries are in the market, which sell at \$3.50 to \$9 per bushel. Country berries are quoted at \$6 to \$7.

BANANAS.—A few sales of yellow, which should be the last of the season, at \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel.

QUINCES.—The market is still girted with this fruit, and prices are purely nominal.

PEARS.—The market is quiet, the season being almost over, except for winter varieties, which are quoted at \$3 to \$9 per bushel, for fine stock, and we quote from \$6 to \$9 per bushel.

GRAPES.—During the week considerable stock has been worked off, and prices are firm, sales of blue grapes having been made at 6c per lb, which is 1c advance on prices a week ago; red and white are quoted at 7c to 8c. California grapes are quoted at \$3 to \$5 per case, as to quality.

A strawberry grower in Lanarkshire, Scotland, has cleared £1,300 profit this season out of the crops of ground for which he pays a rental of £30 a year. Last season the profit was just £1,000.

SILKS.

SILE.—The proper place to go for Silks of all sorts and at all prices is

S. CARSLY'S. CAMEL'S HAIR. CAMEL'S HAIR.—We are now showing special lines of new Camel's Hair, "French Fabrics," in all the most desirable shades at low figures.

AURIANA. AURIANA.—Just received, three cases of new All-Wool Auriana, double width, for Tailor-made Costumes in all the most fashionable shades.

ROUGH CLOTH. ROUGH CLOTH.—Now is the time to go to S. Carsley's for New All-Wool Rough Cloth for travelling costumes, in all the most fashionable shades.

SURAH SATIN. SURAH SATIN.—Our stock of New Surah Satin, which is not surpassed in the city for variety, shades and price, is now complete.

LOWER PRICE. LOWER PRICE.—We are selling now our New All-Wool French Cashmeres in all the leading shades lower price than ever.

ENGLISH TRIBET. ENGLISH TRIBET.—Just received, three cases of New Black English Tribet in three widths, to be sold at wholesale prices.

YOU CAN BUY. YOU CAN BUY at S. Carsley's. Finest of all sorts and Plain Silk Velvet at wholesale prices this week.

KNABE PIANO-FORTES. KNABE PIANO-FORTES. Fine, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street Baltimore, Md. No. 112 Fifth Avenue N. Y.

A BIC OFFER. Add 1c to 2c per lb to above prices for selected jobbing lots.

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary. A DICTIONARY OF 25,000 WORDS, AND A GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. 11,000 WORDS, 3,000 ENGRAVINGS, GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF NEARLY 10,000 PERSONS. ALL IN ONE BOOK.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. Nothing new to report since last writing, a moderate trade being done. Remittances can improve a little.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—This market continues to drag along in the same sluggish manner that has characterized it for so long. A moderate amount has changed hands during the week. Bran is held at about the same figures as before.

GROCERIES.—Business in this line keeps well up to the average. In tea the movement from some houses is more than ordinarily brisk. We hear of no serious complaints regarding remittances.

GRAIN.—Since our last, values of wheat took a rise of from 2c to 3c per bushel, but the gain has been almost lost during the last few days. Not much wheat is coming to hand. We quote:—No. 1 fall, 75 to 77c; No. 2, 74c to 75c; No. 3, 71c to 72c; No. 1 spring, 76c to 77c; No. 2, 74c to 75c; No. 3, 71c to 72c. Barley has moved quite freely, and values are increasing. No. 3 extra is held at 51c to 52c, and No. 1 bright is unchanged from last week. Oats the figure is about 30c to 30 1/2c. We hear of no transactions in peas. Distillers are making enquiries for rye and the feeling is firmer, say 42c to 53c. Corn continues nominal at 45c to 48c.

MARKET CONTINUE TO BE LIBERAL. For loose Timothy \$14 to \$15 in being paid, and clover hay commands \$10.50 to \$12. Huddled oat straw brings \$11 to \$14, and loose \$6 to \$8. HIDES AND SKINS.—There is no change in the prices of hides, and tallow remains dull. HARDWARE.—A moderate movement goes on, and payments from the country are said to be satisfactory.

PROVISIONS.—Trade during the past week has been of moderate volume only. Choice butter is required for at 18c, but a large proportion of the receipts does not come up to the standard. Small parcels of cheese have found buyers at 12c, and the feeling is steady. In hog products there has been a fair amount selling in a jobbing way. Eggs are unchanged from 13c, for new long clear the figure is 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; old is worth 8c. Receipts of eggs have been more plentiful, and the trade is paying 10c to 10 1/2c. Nothing of any consequence is to be noted in dried or evaporated apples. Old hops are worth about 20 to 30c for yearlings.

WOOL.—An active demand from the mill is reported for all grades. Prices are strong with an upward tendency. Super quotes at 23c to 24c, and extra 27c to 29c.

"That dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers Beauty's transient flower," is often found lurking around the bedside of the invalid in the disguise of a cold, like an unsuspected enemy in camp. For colds or coughs, weak sore lungs, sore throats, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases that lead to consumption, and for consumption itself, take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

We aim to do great things, but to meet our needs in little things is what we never think of.