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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887.

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LEO THE THIRTEENTH.

(London Universe.)

Seven and seventy years ago, in a palace near Signia, where the breezes of the Appenines blow among the pines, was born Joachim Peeci—he whom we honor to-day as His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, the lumen in calo of Mulcahy's prophicy. Descended from a noble and ancient family—his father was a Count—he has added the most exalted of earthly glorics to its lineage. The Pecci who wears the tiara and carries at his girdle the keys of Peterl is the greatest of The Pecci who wears the tiars and carries at his girdle the keys of Peterl is the greatest of the Peccis. He first saw the light in a plain stone-floored room leading into an oratory, where he afterwards had the blessed privilege of celebrating Mass. As customary on the Continent, he received several names in Bapton for example Vincent Raphael and Alangement Cont nent, he received several names in Hap-tism, for example, Vincent, Raphael and Aloy-sius—all dear and sanctified by their associasius—all dear and sanctined by their associa-tions—but that which was his pet name at home was Vincent on account of his mother's venera-tion for St. Vincent Ferrer. At eight he went with his brother to the Je uit seminary at While there he exhibited that fondviterbo. While there he exhibited that fond-ness for poetry which has distinguished him through life, and addressed some tender and elegant Latin verses to his preceptor, Father Vincent Pavini. On the death of his mother, Vincent Pavini. On the death of his mother, in 1824, he was sent to Rome, where he so-journed for a time in the manson of his uncle, the Marquis Muti. The next portion of his education was acquired at the Roman Col'ege, from which he passed to the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics—the nest of so many illustrated by the Sagrad College. His was

Col'eze, from which he passed to the Adadeny of Noble Ecclesiastics—the nest/of somany illustrious members of the Sacred College. His vocation left no doubt. From his early years he had yearnings toward the Church. While in Minor Orders he was attached to the Papal household as a domestic prelate, and in 1837 he was ordained by Cardinal Prince Odescalch, and said his first Mass assisted by his brother Joseph, then a Jesuit prest, now a Cardinal, in the Church of St. Stanislas on the Quirinal. The reverend Gregory XVI., recognizing the abilities of the young ecclesia—tic, deputed him to the administration of the Province of Benevento, which was in a disturbed condition owing to the exactions of the lords of the soil. The new Delegate, while siding with no party, took care to see that justice was rendered to the husbandman. He behaved like a paternal despot, went about among the humblest finding out everything for himself, and pursuing his enquiries, undeterred by fear, regardlesss of intrigue, and unwarped by favor. The conenquiries, underfered by fear, regardlesss of intrieue, and unwarped by favor. The consequence was he soon restored peace and a measure of prosperity, and applied an effective remedy to the disease of brigandage which was rife at the time in that part of Italy. Benevento was a sort of asylum for the riff raff of the kingdom of Naples, and these scoundrels enjoyed the patr mage of the local nobility—of course, for a cossideration -but Joschim Pecci would have none of it. They till how one day a great a istocrat of the neighborhood called on him and complained that he was destroying the legitim to influence of authority and rendering the tenure of property insecure, and so on to the tenure or property insecure, and so on to the same effect, ending by accusing him of ad-vocating the cause of the peasants to the detri-ment of the nobles. "You think so?" said the Delegate quietly.

"Most assuredly I do."

"Do me the pleasure of remaining here a "Do me the pleasure of remaining here a while as my guest or prisoner as you prefer."

That very night the castle of this ill treated nobleman was surrounded by the Papal troops, and eight-and twenty of the biggest ruffians in the country were captured. They were enjuying the hospitality of the innocent aristocrat who had threatened to take his tale of grievances to Rome! So arduously did the Delegate carry out his errand that he brought in a fever from over-work. Then it was that the love of the people for him blossomed out in all its fragment. They went in procession bare-headed They went in procession bare-headed grance. They went in procession bare-neaded to the church, imploring the Most High to restore their benefactor to health and activity. At Perugia, where the good man was next transferred, he signalized himself by an equal zeal in putting down abuses. There the ranterred, he signalized himself by an equal zeal in putting down abuses. There the eninently practical nature of his benevolence came into strong relief. The bakers had been in the habit of selling bread under weight. When they discovered that the Del gate had given strict orders that all the loaves which did not reach the proper standard were to be conficated and presented to the poor, the dishonest caitiffs quickly mended their hands. Monsignor Pecci saw after this re-form himself. In truth it was never his custom to depute to another what he could not do personally. He realized the picture given to us by the Eastern story-teller of the Caliph Harounal the Eastern story-teller of the Caliph Harounal-Raschid, the prop and solace of the poor. The Holy Father was so gratified at the bright example the Administrator was setting that he meditated a visit to Perugia, on hearing which Monsignor Peeci set about repairing the roads with the energy of an old Roman. He who repairs a road is as great a benefactor, in a sense, as he who makes two blades of grass to grow where one had been. What remains to us to day of the achievements of the Cæsars and Napoleons? Nothing so substantial as the causeways set up by their patient legions. But more than the roads he traced or improved will transmit the name of Joachin Perci to posterity, for he is a man of rare gifts of intellect and super-eminent virtue as well as a sound utilitarian, and he has made

his mark on mind as legibly as on matter.

In 1843, being then in his thirty-third year, he was preconized Archbishop of Damietta and sent as Nuncio to Brussels. At the foreign Court, as in the Government House, amidst his beloved contadini, the cultivated Italian gentleman was at home. In the "little Paris," as the Belgian capital is called, he made many friends did much to promote the interests of religion. In a short time he spoke French with such fluency that King Leopold said, "I often forget that my friend the Nuncio is an Among those he met in the saloons Italian." Among those he met in the saloons of diplomacy at Brussels were the late Dr. Whateley, the celebrated logician, who was afterwards Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and the witty Charles Lever, who has bequeathed to English literature so many lighthearted Irish stories. In 1846, Monsignor Pecci was nominated Archbishop of Perugia, but before returning to his native country visited. afterwards Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and the witty Charles Lever, who has bequeathed to English literature so many lighthearted Irish stories. In 1846, Monsignor Pecci was nominated Archbishop of Perugia, but before returning to his native country visited England. He remained in London during the mouth of February. He was present in the House of Commons while a debate was going on and had an opportunity of hearing Daniel O'Connell, with whose fine imposing appearance and harmonious swell of oratory he confessed himself captivated. He was a guest at a soires at Lady Palmerston's, was witness of a court ceremonial, and was invited to a State reception, but was never formally introduced to the Queen. This may be explained by the circumstance that he was in England in a private and non-official capacity. He had no fair chance of mastering the language, which is much to be regretted, more for our sakes than his, we candidly think, for he has sufficient acquaintance with it to read its literature

and grasp its spirit, but not to enrich it by contributions of his own. On leaving Brussels, the Sovereign to whose Court he had been accredited expressed his regret at parting from him and playfully added that as compensation for not having been won over to Rome, he would ask the Pope to confer a Cardinal's hat upon the Nuncio Monsignor Pecci said that even the honor the King mentioned would be a very poor substitute for the impression on his

"I have no heart," answered Leopold (we are afraid he unintentionally approached the truth.)

"Then," said the Nuncie, "I am sorry that I have not succeeded in making an impression on your head." When the Monsignor got back to the Vatican,

the tidings met him that the Holy Father was no more. This retarded for a time his admisno more. This retarded for a time his admission to the Cardinalate. After a few months' repore in the Eternal City—a repose necessitated by a condition of health never too robust—Joachim Pecci went to Perugia as its Archbishop. He entered his see on the Feast of St. Anne, a chosen patroness of his mother. This was in 1846, and the dignitary's age, but 36, was remarkably young for the elevated and responsible p sition; but he had shown himself equal to the call by his ability, tact, and discrimination. Call by his ability, tact, and discrimination.

Naturally, he who had been so popular as civil governor was welcomed with a welcome almost

Trish its warmth on his return as spiritual head to the seat of his admirable administration. The to the seat of his admirable administration. The energy which had shone out in his lay functions was still conspicuous. Throughout his lengthened rule in Perugia he was always laboring for the cause of religion—laboring with perseverance, firmness, and zeal irrepressible. To his exertions are to be attributed the building of thirty-six churches, the restoration of many others, and the institution of the Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas for priests. Some of his pastorals, when the day of storm and stress for the Papacy fell upon Italy, were instinct with a noble courage, and at the same time were models of style—erudite, yet were instinct with a noble courage, and at the same time were models of style—erudite, yet simply and plainly written, strenuous but graceful, and full of a pure, prescient wisdom. The Pope's affection for Ireland dates from the Archbishop's experience of the gallant defence of his city by the soldiers of the Irish Brigade in 1860. He indited a scathing protest against the imposition of civil marriage upon Umbria by the myrmidons of Victor Emanuel, and latter on emptied the vials of a just wrathout the Sub-Alpine usurper for his cruelty and on the Sub-Alpine usurper for his cruelty and rank injustice—only paralled by Henry VIII. of England—in expelling, roboing, and maltreating the austere friars of the order of Camal-

doli and the members of many other religious doli and the members of many other religious houses. There was a wondrous kinship of thought and similarity of style between the Archbishop of Perugia and that staunch friend of Ireland, the late illustrious Felix Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans. There was likewise a sulidarity of wholesome sympathies. When the spirited guide of the See, made famous by the Maid, wrote demouncing those who pretended that the Syllabus of Pius IX. was opposed to progress, liberty, and civilization, and reminding them that the unity of Catholicity could embrace all systems, social and political, and take within its folds every country. political, and take within its folds every country, the Archbishop of Perugia hastened to cover him with his congratulations. Similarly when the ine d and beautiful pastorals from the midst of the Umbrian hills made their appearance, the dying prelate of Orleans perused them again and again with ejaculations of joy. There are idiots who maintain that Papacy is the enemy of the higher attainments of learning. Shallow fools, let them listen to him who sits in the chair of Peter at the moment, and presides over the destinies of the Church which has been the

nurse and repository of knowledge, which kept the lamp alight in the ages of darkness, and is still the earnest friend of music, sculpture, painting and rhetoric in their most refined and soul-moving forms.

"Tell the students of Louvain," said the Pontiff in 1879, "not to be afraid of sci nce, for God is the author of all science."

He who gave utterance to this truth is no mean scientist himself, having borne off prizes in his earlier years for physics and chemistry. The Jesuits are the most accomplished of exist The Jesuits are the most accomplished of existing scholars, taking them all round; and the untiring Benedictines did for literature, when the manuscript preceded the book, that which the printing press undertakes now. Shallow fools again, those who affect to imagine, as the late Earl Russell did, that the Papacy cramps

the men'al faculties.

Monsigner Pecci was created Cardinal in 1853, and in July, 1877, was summoned to Rome to act as Camerleugo to the Supreme Pontiff, an office carrying with it the Presidency of the Apostolic Chamber, and the management of the temporal concerns of the Papacy. Seven months later the glorious Pio Nono was ushered to his reward, and on the Camerlengo devolved the duty of closing his eyes and superintending his funeral rites. At the election of a successor to the heritage of Peter there were present more Cardinals than had ever before assisted at the conclave. The first ballot was void owing to an informality, the result of the second was that Cardinal Pecci received thirty eight votes out of sixty-one; but as a majority of two thirds out of sixty-one; but as a majority of two-thirds is required there was a third ballot, when he was elected by forty-four. This happened on the 20th February, and at half an hour after mid-day Pope Leo was proclaimed. On Sunday, the 3rd of March, the Holy Father was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, this being the second instance since 1555 of the ceremony taking place outside the loggia of the Church of St. Peter. When Felix Dupanloup heard the news of the election having fallen on Cardinal Pecci, he shed tears and fell on his knees exclaiming in an ecstasy, "God be thanked." His emotion and his thanksgiving were alike easy to be understood. Among the earliest acts of the Pontiff were the creation of the Scotch episcopacy and the elevation of John Henry Newman to the Sacred College. Thus had the great Oratorian spoken of Leo XIII. some months before: "In the successor of Pius, I recognize a depth of thought, a tenderness of heart, a winning simplicity, and

and quick-searching, his mouth firm and large but radily softening into an expansive smile. He has the delicate blue veined skin of the patrician, but his nose, aquiline and massive as those of most leaders are, is the dominant feature in his countenance. His figure is stooped under the burden of age and thought, with care combined, but on occasions he starts up, straight as a dart, under the impulse of some sudden fancy or recollection. To form a judgment from tancy or recoilection. To form a judgment from his profile, if one may do so without trenching unduly on the familiar, the Holy Father is one predestined to command. There are all the commingled traits which go to build up preponderance—power in the arched broad forehead, decisiveness in the lines of jaw and chin, eloquence in the mobile lips, the whole tempered by an expression at once suave, alert and benignant. These traits are in componence with benignant. These traits are in consonance with his antecedents; every act and utterance of his since he was raised to the Pontificate have but confirmed the tokening of nature and justified anew the choice of his colleagues of the Sacred College. They were well inspired in fixing on the prelate from the quiet city in the lap of the Umbrian hills as the ruler of the Universal Church, the successor of Pio Nono, the much-afflicted and well-beloved. Nothing that has since come to pass has in the faintest degree diminished the value of the prophetic appreciation and enthusastic jubilance of the two re nowned ecclesiastics who welcomed His Holiness to the chair of the Apostles, the great Frenchman and the greatest Englishman, Felix Duranloup and John Henry Newman. The Papacy had been despoiled of its temporal power, the Pope is a virtual prisoner in his own

city, the shout of indecent triumph has be raised that the strength of Rome is nil and its day gone by. Yet what do we see, what has the generation to acknowledge? The Papacy exists in prestige and wide-spreading influence unim-paired, the prisoned Pope controls the hearts of millions and gathers to himself their cheerful allegiance in his confinement, Rome is still erect and its enemies are beginning to admit what its children are sure of, that its day will last until the crack of doom, when time shall be no more. The Revolution in its vainglory and windy pride cried out, "There shall be no longer this Papacy," and lo! the Papacy is entrusted to one of the strongest, most profound, and philosophic of Popes, one who unites the authority of Peter to the language of Gierre. the authority of Peter to the language of Cicero The scholiasts bow to him as a master, the governors of mighty nations refer their disputes to his arbitration, his voice is as the voice of one onforcing conviction from a garden by the Tiber to the uttermost limits of civilization. In the words of Cardinal Manning, the Church was never more powerful, because it is visibly independent and its power is in the hands of Leo XIII. The world can take nothing from him. From the world he asks nothing but the obedience of its faith. That faith which has outlasted the fall of empires and opposed a st-adfast from to the thundering billows of per recution—that faith which has been derided secution—that faith which has been derided, belied, trampled upon, and assailed in every way that is vile and insidious—survives in unskiken majesty like some giant rock raising its form serenely on the shore amid the sullen frothing surges of an angry sea. Yea, it is a rock, the Rock of Peter, against which—we have the Divine promise for it—n thing can prevail. Never from the reign of the first of the long line of Pontiffs until the present has that rock been more solid, never has the Papacy shown more evidence of vigor and vitality than shown more evidence of vigor and vitality than now that we are commemorating with a fervor that embraces and enkindles the universe, the Jubilee of Leo XIII., whom may God preserve ad multos annos. Amen.

THE NEW FRENCH CHURCH AT CORNWALL, ONT.

Last Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, Rev. Father Kelly turned the first sod for the new French Catholic church. Soon after a large number of spades were busy in the excavations who worked most zealously in the noble_enter prise they have so long yearned after. During the forencon there was quite a large number present, and at one o'clock a force of one hundred and fifty men were on the grounds, many teams being present. The work of excavation was nearly completed before night. Rev. Father Kelly was highly pleased with the willingness and generous spirits of his Father Kelly was highly pleased with the willingness and generous spirits of his parishioners to do the work, as it was all a free will offering, and will be the saving of many dollars to the completion of the edifice. Many ladies were present to see the work as it progressed, and were greatly interested in it. The mason work on the foundation began on Tuesday and is expected to be terested in it. The mason work on the foundation began on Tuesday, and is expected to be ready for the 8th September, when Most Rev. Dr. Cleary will bless the corner stone. The church is to be 150 feet long by 75 feet wide, with a sacristy in the rear 30 by 40 feet. The building is to be a frame one, with brick veneering, and is expected to be ready for occupancy before the 1st of November. Rev. Father Kelly spoke in glowing terms of the generosity and the kindness he has received from the members of St. Columban's Church, as well as from Protestants, who contributed generously in aid of the new who contributed generously in aid of the new church. Nothing is being left undone by the young and self-sacrificing priest to further the cause confided to his keeping.

THE PANSY.

There is a fable told about a king's garden, in which, all at once, the trees and flowers began to pine and make complaint.

The oak was sad because it could not yield flowers; the rosebush was rad because it could bear no fruit; the vine was sad because it had to cling to the wall and could cast no shadow. "I am not of the least use in the world," said the oak.

"I might as well die, since I yield no fruit." said the rosebush.
"What good can I do in the world?" said the

vine. Then the king saw a little paney which all this time held up its glad fresh face, while all the rest were sad.

And the king said, "What makes you so fresh and glad, while all the rest pine and are

sad?"
"I thought," said the pansy, "that you wanted me here, because you wanted me; and so I made up my mind that I would try to be the best little pansy that I could be." Reader, are you like the oak, the rosebush and the vine—doing nothing, because you cannot do what others do? Then, rather be like the pansy, and do your best in that little spot where God's hand has placed you.

The sensible people of Ontario have surely had a surfeit of "the dreadful habitant." They know perfectly well that he is guilty of nothing know perfectly well that he is guitty of nothing worse than being different from us in race, language and creed; and they know that the "crime" which is alleged to justify the crusade against him is simply that he petitioned for mercy for one whom helconceived to be an insane political prisoner, when others howled like mad wolves for blood.—Toronto Mail.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The death of Mgr. Fynes, Vicar-General of Auckland, New Zealand, is announced. His Grace Archbishop Elder will shortly open the new Jhurch of Sc. Patrick at Claves, near Delhi, Ohio.

St. Mary's new parish school and convent, Memphis, Tennessee, are nearly finished and will be opened in September next.

A new church is being erected at Mornya, Australia. When completed it will be one of the best buildings on the coast.

The Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, of Armidale, Australia, laid the foundation stone of a new convent at Casino, Australia, on the 3rd ult.

The Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, secretary to the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, has been seriously ill. He is slowly regaining strength. A church was consecrated at Eldorado, South Africa, at the beginning of last month. It is the first Catholic courch erected in that region. For the first time in the parish Confirmation was given at St. Bernard's Botany, Australia, on the 3rd inst., by his Eminence Cardinal

Father Mathurine Picardo, of the Congrega tion of the Holy Ghost, has been nominated Vicar-Apostolic of Senegambia and Prefect-Apostolic of Senegal.

The Rev. Father Smulders, C.SS.R., the veteran mis-ionary, has left Detroit for the far west of America, where he will be engaged for several months in giving missions and retreats in Oregon and Idaho.

The Very Rev. Louis de Schram, V.G., of Vancouver, Washington Territory, has left his diocese for a tour in Europe. He was made Vicar General of the diocese of Nesqually on the eve of his departure.

Mgr. Junger, Blshop of Nesqually, lately made a visit to Puget Sound, Washington Ter ritory. His object was to secure land in the city of Seattle whereon to erect another church and Sisters' school in the fast growing metropolis of the Sound.

A Las Angelas (California) paper states that Banker Helman of that city, who is an Israelite, is about to present the Sisters of Charity with \$20,000 towards the building fund of the new orphan asylum which the sisters propose to creek in Las Angelas erect in Las Angelas.

At a meeting of the leading Catholic citizens of Scattie, Washington Territory, lately held in the basement of their church, it was decided to organize a chartered stock company with a capital of \$25,000 for the purpose of establishing a library second to none on the Pacific Coast. The Fathers of the Benedictine Order at Mount Angel, Marion, Oregon, have succeeded in establishing a college. The Most Rev. Archbishop Gross, of Oregon, will be the presi-dent and the Rev. Father Barnabas director.

lived for nearly thirty years, and accumulated a large fortune. He left Boston when a young man, and subsequently became captain of an American barque trading along the Chinese coast. He was shipwrecked and reached Bang-kok in a Chinese junk, having been picked up at sea. He readily acquired a knowledge of Siamese, Malay, and other Eastern languages, and became a prominent person at Bangkok.

Fifty years ago the Catholic Church in Eng land could count only four bishops, and these were vicars apostolic; now it has a Cardina were vicars apostone; now it has a Cardinal Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Westminster, with 14 suffragan bishops, together with two auxiliary bishops and two bishops of titular sees. And whereas 50 years ago there were in England about 500 Catholic priests and about 430 churches and chaples, now there are 2023 Catholic priests and 1 280 Catholic priests. 2,273 Catholic priests and 1,280 Catholic churches and chapels, exclusive of such private and domestic chapels as are not open to the Catholics of the neighborhood.

THE NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has, at the request of the Rev. Curé Labelle, appointed a committee of experts, composed of the Rev. Curé Adam, of Hochelaga, and Mr. L. N. Dumouchel, N.P., to enquire into the working of the National Lottery. Following is the letter respecting the matter addressed by His Grace to Mr. Dumouchel:—

Louis Dumouchel, N. P., Moutreal, 43 St. Hubert street,

Sir,-Mr. A. Labelle, priest, curé of St Jerome, having requested me to make an in Jerome, having requested me to make an investigation into the working of the National Lottery of the Province of Quebec, a copy of the conditions of which accompanies this letter, I have the honor of appointing you one of the investigation committee to act conjointly with Rev. Curé Adam. You would do well in consequence to take cognizance of the articles in L'Etendard, which incompanies to the and National Lottery by all the criminate the said National Lottery, by all the just and honest means which you think well to employ and see if these accusations are founded, and make a report to me on the whole in writing.

I have the honor to he, sir, Your respectful servant, † EDWARD CHARLES, Archbishop of Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 25, 1887. His Grace at the same time expressed a hop to see all the discussion on this subject cease after the writing by "A member of the clergy" in L'Etendard.

BLOWHARD SAUNDERSON.

Colonel Saunderson, writes a correspondent, the doughty warrior who was called a liar on the floor of the House by Healy and other members, and meekly swallowed the affront, has become pugnacious. Mr. Healy is ill in Ireland, and seizing the occasion, Saunderson tells a reporter that he will thrash Healy, and in fact any Irish member who may insult him in future. The memoer who may insult him in future. The Colonel even offers to whip Healy and Philip Stanhope together. As Healy is a small man Saunderson's talk is only funny. There are Irishmen in the House big and strong enough to throw Saunderson over the fence, and although Healy is small and near-sighted, too, I should like to back him against the worthy Colonel. The latter's appearance is not tarrifying. He Healy is small and near-sighted, too, I should like to back him against the worthy Colonel. The latter's appearance is not terrifying. He has a washed-out look. He is bald and thin, with shoulders that owe much of their breadth to the tailor's skill, and he is not over plucky. After his quarrel with Healy the latter offered to fight him any way, and I myself went searching for the Colonel to tell him what Healy

had said, and asked if he would fight, but he was not to be found, and was absent from the

THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

Ten Thousand Persons Gather to Enter their Protest Against the Proclamation of the National League-More Irish Victims.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Under the auspices of the Liberal league and the Radical and Irish temperance societies a procession comprising ten thousand men marched to Trafalcar square, last night, to listen to speeches in denunciation of the Government's action against the Irish league. Four platforms had been erected, and from these speakers addressed the multitude simultaneously. Among the orators were Mesers, Biggar, Nolan Quinn and Shirley, members of Parliament, and the Socialist leader, Morris. A resolution de-nouncing the proclamation of the league was carried by acclamation. Large bedies of police were present, but the crowd was orderly.

HARTINGTON'S POSITION.

Lord Hartington, in a fetter defining his political position, denies that Home Rule is practically win. The depression, which seems to exist among the Liberal Unionists, he declares, is caused chiefly by the impression which obtains in some quarters that Mr. Gladstone has made larger conscious. made larger concessions than have really been made, and he knows of no reason why the out of any socialistic commonwealth, and rather than be in it I would go to some love island in Unionists should relax their efforts.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—The Government have summoned John Mandeville, chairman of the Michelstown board of poor law guardians, for making a speech inciting to violence on the occasion of William O'Brien's visit to Michelstown. Mr. Mandeville leads the plan of campaign in County Cork. He is a nephew of Colonel O'Mahoney, the late Fenian leader in America. It is expected that Mr. Condon, member for

East Tipperary, will be prosecuted simultaneous ly with Mandeville and O'Brien. THE FREEMAN'S OPINION.

The Freeman's Journal, commenting on the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's motion, says: "The division of the House of Commons last night will undoubtedly encourage the Government to carry on their warfare, and if it does we antici-pate troublesome times for them. The possible vere never better prepared to stubbornly resist tyranny than they are at the present time."

DAVITT'S SPEECH.

DAVIT'S SPECH.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—Michael Davitt addressed the Bray branch of the League to-day. He said that the only crime prevalent in Ireland was eviction. If England imprisoned men for resisting the injustice of landlordism and exercising the right of free speech the country would be steeped to the lips in crime during the coming winter. They would continue to boyent sneaking thieves and landgrabbers, but before two years had passed the necessity for agitating and boycotting would be over. agitating and boycotting would be over.

AN EVICTION DEFEATED.

AFTER A SIEGE OF SEVEN HOURS THE TENANT COMES OFF VICTORIOUS.

CORK, Aug. 21, —An eviction failed yesterday on an estate in South Cork, belonging to Sir George St. John Colthurst, sixth baronet, whose principal seat is misnamed Castle Blar ney. A tenant named Timothy O'Leary owed about \$700 arrearages of rent and costs. baronet's agent offered to accept \$100 in full satisfaction, O'Leary to surrender possession. He refused and an eviction writ was issued. There was a crowd of three hundred persons, headed by the secretary of the local branch of the National League and a band.

PROTECTING POLICEMEN.

The sheriffs and bailiffs were protected by twenty policemen in charge of a district in-spector. When the party arrived, at seven o'clock in the morning, they found the house barricaded and a number of men inside prepared to offer every resistance. Over the front door was suspended an American hay rake, which, by means of ropes attached, the de-fenders in the house were able to drop upon the heads of the bailiffs.

A DANGEROUS ROOF.

Seeing the difficulty in forcing the door, some of the bailiffs got up on the roof, but no sooner had they made an opening than they were attacked by those within, who shot out long poles at them, and one of them narrowly escaped

being hurled to the ground.

After five hours' work the bailiffs forced an entrance to the ground floor, but having got thus far they were assailed with stones and other missiles and assaulted with mops dipped in boiling tar.

ORDERED TO FIRE. Matters became so serious that the Police Inspector ordered his men to load and fire. The latter part of the order was not carried out.

After seven hours of fruitless effort the eviction was abandoned.

was abandoned.

In the yard of the premises there is an open well fifty feet deep. This was covered over with light laths and rushes, and had any sheriff's assistants or policemen fallen into the trap laid for them they would, in all probability, have been killed.

A TENANT'S VICTORY. There was no arrests made, and the Nationa Leaguers present shouted triumphantly as the sheriff abandoned his efforts to enforce the de-

cree of the court.
The baronet's coat-of arms has three gallop-

ing horses on it, and the suppestive motto is, "Just and tenacious." Whether he—and he is "Just and tenacious." Whether he—and he is an aide-de-campt to the Viceroy—realizes the first part clearly, the tenant proved the last

GRATTAN AND PARNELL. AN INTERESTING BEBIES OF COINCIDENCES IN THEIR LIVES.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.-Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, member of Parliament and editor of the Freeman.'s Journal, to day contributes editorially this re-markable comparison of the lives of Grattan and Parnell:—

"Following are striking coincidences of date

and fact:—Grattan was born in 1746; Parnell exactly a century later. Grattan entered the Irish Parliament in 1775; Parnell took his seat

the same compliment was conferred on Parnell,

the same complimant was conferred on Parnel's Both were Protestants. Grattan attached himself to Fox, who visited Ireland in 1778; Parnell to Gladstone, who visited Ireland in 1878.

"A golden tribute from a grateful people was presented to both. Grattan bought an estate in Queen's county, the stronghold of the Parnells, but chose his home in county Wicklow, whether Charles Stewart Parnell's grandfather, and migrated and also fixed his paridage. father had migrated and also fixed his residence
—Gratton at Tinnehineh, Parnell at Avondale. In 1780 Grattan's declaration of Irish rights was fiercely attacked by the government, and so also was Parnell's programme in 1880 by means

of State prosecution.

"Both were intended for the bar in youth, but neither had a taste for the profession. A base effort was made to implicate Grattan in the treasonable plots of his time, and failed; the same remark applies to Parnell."

The verbatim reports in the *Freeman's Journal* of the monster meeting fills twelve closely printed columns, and the presses were still quint

printed columns, and the presses were still going to-day to supply the extra demand from all parts of Ireland and other parts of the United

DR. McGLYNN WOULD RATHER BE ROBINSON CRUSOE THAN A SOCIALIST.

New York, Aug. 29.—At a meeting in New York last night, Dr. McGlynn said:— "The Socialists are frank and honest and brave. They tell us their ideas and can scarcely conceal their contempt for the present plan of society. We believe in individualism; we want elbow room. I, for one, want to be counted

the Pacific and begin for myself the beautiful experience of Robinson Crusoe. (Wild cheers.) REPUDIATING THE "LEADER." Here Mr. Crossdale announced that the whole city staff of the Leader, headed by its city eliter, had resigned because the labor organ had been captured by the socialists. He read the resignations of the reporters amid great applause. J. J. Bealin amounced from the platform that he was no longer a trustee of the plause. J. J. Bealin announced from the plat-form that he was no longer a trustee of the Leader. The editor, he said, thought he was bigger than the trustees. It was resolved by vote that no member of the United Labor party

hould patronize the paper.

MR. COLLINS ON LIBERAL ENGLAND. Boston, Aug. 29.—At his reception at the Boston Theatre, Mr. Collins said the monarchy Boston Theatre, Mr. Collins said the monarchy is a mere sign, but there is nothing for sale inside. The aristocracy stands for the present and so long as it is respectful to the commons; but as surely as we in the United States are governed by three coordinate powers—the legislative, executive and judical—so surely is England governed by the House of Commons and the voice of the people is potent in the land. (Applause.) So my prediction is an early dissolution and a Liberal l'arliament in England and Home Rule for Ireland within the next two years. (Applause.) The time was when we spoke of England as against Ireland, but we can do so no longer. What there is in England to-day in power is not the representative of the heart, the power is not the representative of the heart, the conscience, the brains, the intelligence, or the interest of England. And I repeat it again in the other way: The brains, the heart, the intelligence, the conscience and the history of England are to grant Home Rule to Ireland. (Applianse.) England has become democratic. These people in power represent only the aristocracy, and they represent the landlord class in

Ireland.

Mr. Parnell and his associates want a Parlia Mr. Parnell and his associates which a Parnell and anything else (applause) in any way they please, without interference from England, from America, or any other power on the planet. (Applause.) If they want to deal with the tariff or anything else, they should be as free as Australia, Canada or the United States as free as a bird.

IRISH NOTES.

A NERDLESS SOARE.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—The Privy Council was lurrically called to meet at Dublin Castle to-day, and it was rumored that the League was to be suppressed immediately. The rumor was without foundation, however, as merely formal business was transacted.

"ELECTORAL FACTS OF 1887." LONDON, Aug. 29.—In the Ninctcenth Century appears an article by Mr. Gladstone entitled "Electoral Facts of 1887," in which he says that the general election of 1886 indicated not the conviction, but the perplexity of the country. He contends that the results of the recent elections are equivalent to an improved Liberal strength of twenty-two per cent., and that giving the Conservatives the benefit of all doubt a new election would leave the latter in a minority of 103. This basis, be the latter in a minority of 103. continues, is too narrow to allow of a demonstration or the expression of undue confidence on the part of the Liberals. But viewing the figures in cold blood a rational Tory or Dissident will probably regard them as of marked signi-

ficance, and may even begin to enxuire in a re-flecting temper "where is this to end?" In the House of Commons this evening on a motion to grant £752,315 for the purpose of completing the credit for the Irish police service, Mr. Dillon protested against the constant increase of the expenses of the police in Ireland. Although the population had decreased 200,000 since 1880, the cost of the police service had increased over £250,000. This waste of the public money was not due to crime. A monstrous and corrupt police force was kept up to evade the provisions of the Maties. Act he maintaining a larger military Mutiny Act by maintaining a larger military force than was sanctioned by Parliament. The law was not enforced and rents were not collected, and the only effect of employing the police ed, and the only effect of employing the police was to create widespread disaffection and to exasperate the people. Mr. Balfour said he would not deny that the cost of the police force in Ireland was largely in excess of that of England. He asserted that the responsibility for this state of affairs frested on those who were doing their best to foment the discontent in Ireland. Mr. Sexton said he believed that Ireland and the selections with world where with was the only country in the world where, with a steadily decreasing population, there existed a steadily increasing police force to overawe the people.

Some one has described the ideal wife as a woman who, before marriage, determined to spend her life in obeying the wishes of her hus-band, but who takes care at the same time to

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XL.-Continued.

"Still, he would have come to me and told me so," she replied, quickly. "He is not weak or wanting in moral courage : if he had not changed to me he would have come.

"I have never had hope since that day, she went on, mournfully. "He is very kind to me,—ve y; but it is only the kindness of a friend. He tries to hide from me how much he is disappointed in me, how I have failed to come up to his standard; but of course I see it. But for Etta I should have resumed my wer't. You were present when he nearly persuad d me to do so; I was longing then to lease him; I think it would be a consolation to me if I could do something, however humup, and she makes me ready to sink through the floor with the things she says. I dare not open my lips to Mr. Cunliffe in her presence; she always says afterwards how anxious I looked, or how he must have noticed my agitation: if I ever came down to see you, Ursula, she used to declare angrily that I only went in the hope of meeting him. She thinks nothing of telling me that I am so weak that she must protect me in spite of myself, and sometimes she implies that he sees it all and pities me, and that he has hinted as much to her. Oh, Ursula, what is the matter?" for I had pushed away my chair and was walking up and down the room, unable to endure my irritated feelings. She had suffered all this ignominy and prolonged torture under which her nerves had give way, and now Max's ridiculous scruples hindered me from giving her a word of comfort. Why could I not say to her, "You are wrong: you have been deceived; Max has never swerved for one instant from his love to you?" And yet I must not say it. I cannot sit down! I cannot bear it!" I

exclaimed, recklesely, quite forgetting how necessary it was to keep her quiet; but she put out her hand to me with such a beautiful sad smile.

"Yes, you must sit down and listen to what I have to say: I will not have you so disturbed about this miserable affair, dear. The pain is better now; one cannot suffer in that way forever. I do not regret that I have learned to love Max, even though that love is to bring me unhappiness in this world. He is worthy of all I can give him, and one day in the better life what is wrong will be put right; I always tell myself this when I hear people's lives are disappointed : my illness has taught me this.'

I did not trust myself to reply, and then all at once a thought came to me: "Gladys, when I mentioned Captain Hamilton's name just now-I mean at the commencement of our conversation-why did you seem so troubled? He is nothing to you, and yet the very mention of his name excited you. This perplexes me."

She hesitated for a moment, as though she feared to answer: "I know I can trust you, Ursula; but will it be right to do so? I mean, for other people's sake. But, still, if Etta be talking about him——" She paused, and seemed absorbed in some puzzling problem.
"You write to him very often," I hazarded

at last, for she did not seem willing to speak. Who told you that?" she returned, "Claude is my cousin, -at least auickly. step-consin, -but we are very intimate: there can be no harm in writing to him."

"No, of course not: but if people miscon strue your correspondence?"

"I cannot help that," rather despondently: "and I do not see that it matters now; but still I will tell you, Ursula. Claude is in love with Lady Betty. "With Lady Betty?"

"Yes, and Giles does not know. Etta did not for a long time, but she found out about it, and since then poor Lady Betty has had no peace. You see the poor children conhas promotion. She has got an idea that he place. would not allow of the engagement; it sounds wrong, I feel that; but in our unhappy household thing; are wrong."
"And Miss Darrell knows?"

"Yes; but we never could tell how she found it out: Claude corresponds with me, and Lady Betty only puts in an occasional letter; she is to dreadfully frightened, poor little thing ! for fear her secret should be dis-We think that Etta must have opened one of my letters; anyhow, she knows all there is to know, and she holds her knowledge as a rod over the poor child. She has promised to keep her counsel and not tell Giles; but when she is in one of her tempers she threatens to speak to him. Then she is always hinting things before him just to tease or punish Lady Betty, but happily he takes no notice. When you said what you did I was afraid she had made up her mind to keep silence no longer.

"Why do you think your brother would object to Captain Hamilton?" I asked, trying

to conceal my relief at her words.
"He would object to the long concealment," she returned, gravely. "But from the first I wanted Lady Betty to be open about it; but nothing would induce her to let Claude write to bim. Our only plan now is to wait for Claude to speak to him when he arrives in November. Nothing need be said about the part : Claude has been wounded. and will get promotion, and Giles thinks well of him.

She seemed a little weary by this time, and our talk had lasted long enough; but there was still one thing I must ask her.

"Gladys, you said you trusted me just now. I am going to put that trust to proof. All that has passed between us is sacred, and shall never cross my lips. On my womanly honor I can promise you that; but I make one reservation, -what you have just told me about Captain Hamilton.

She looked at me with an expression of in

credulous alarm. What can you mean, Ursula? Surely not to repeat a single word about Claude ?" "I only mean to mention to one person. with whom the knowledge will be as safe as | not be disappointed; I have very little to it will be with me, that Lady Betty is engaged to your cousin Claude."
"You will tell Mr. Cunliffe," she replied,

"I forbid it, becoming very pale again. "I forbid it, Ursula!" But I hindered all further remonstrance on her part, by throwing my arms round her and begging her with tears in my eyes, and with all the earnestness of which I was capable, to trust me as I would trust her

in such a case. "Listen to me," I continued, imploringly. "Have I ever failed or disappointed you have I ever been untrue to you in word or deed? Do you think I am a woman who would betray the sacred confidence of another

"No, of course not; but-" Here my hand resolutely closed her lips. "Then say to me, 'I trust you, Ursula, as

I would trust my own soul. I know no word would pass your lips that if I were standing by you I should wish unuttered.' Say this to me, Gladys, and I shall know you love

She trembled, and turned still paler. Why need he know it? What can he have to do with Lady Betty?" she said, ir-

"Leave that to me," was my firm answer;

"I am waiting for you to say those words, Then she put down her head on my shoulder, weeping bitterly.

"Yes, yes, I will trust you. In the whole world I have only you, Ursula, and you have been good to me." And, as I soothed and comforted her, she clung to me like a tired

CHAPTER XLI.

"AT FIVE O CLOCK IN THE MORNING."

I passed a wakeful and anxious night, pondering over this strange recital that seemed to me to corroborate Max's account. I had no doubt in my own mind as to the treachery that had alienated these two hearts. I knew too well the subtle power of the smooth false tongue that had done this mischief; but the motive for all this evil-doing baffled me. "What is her reason for trying to separate ble, to help him; but Etta always prevents them?" I asked myself, but always fruitme from doing to. She has taken all my
work, and I do not think she wants to give it
girl, who has never harmed her? Why does she render her life miserable? It is she who has sown discord between Mr. Hamilton and myself. Ah, I know that well, but I am powerless to free either him or myself at present. Still, one can detect a motive for that. She has always disliked me, and she is jealous of her position. If Mr. Hamilton married she could not remain in his house; no wife could brook such interference. She knows this, and it is her interest to prevent him from marrying. "All this is clear enough; but in the case of poor Gladys?" But here again was the old tangle and perplexity. I was not surprised that Gladys slept little

that night : no doubt agitating thoughts kept her restless. Towards morning she grew quieter, and sank into a heavy sleep that I knew would last for two or three hours. I had counted on this, and had laid my plan accordingly.

I must see Uncle Max at once, and she must not know that I had seen him. In her weak state any suspense must be avoided. The few words that I might permit myself to say to him must be spoken without her know-

ledge.

I knew that in the summer Max was a ver early riser. He would often be at work in his garden by six, and now and then he would start for a long country walk, -"just to see Dame Earth put the finishing-touches to her toilet," he would say, But five had not struck when I slipped into Chatty's room half dressed. The girl looked at me with round sleepy eyes as 1 called her in a low

"Chatty, it is very early, not quite five, but I want you to get up and dress yourself as quietly as you can and come into the turret-room. I am going out, and I do not want to wake anybody, and you understand the fastenings of the front door. I am afraid I should only bungle at them."

"You are going out, ma'am!" in an as-onished voice. Chatty was thoroughly tonished voice. awake now.

"Yes. I am sorry to disturb you, but I do not want Miss Gladys to miss me. I shall not be long, but it is some business that I must do." And then I crept back to the turret-room.

Leah slept in a little room at the end of the passage, and I was very unwilling that unusual sound should reach her ears. Chatty seemed to share this feeling, for when she joined me presently she was carrying her shoes in her hands. "I can't help making a noise," she said, apologetically; "and so I crept down the passage in my stockings. If you are ready, ma'am, I will come and let you out.' I stood by, rather nervously, as Chatty

manipulated the intricate fastenings. I asked her to replace them as soon as I had gone, and to come down in about half an hour and open the door leading to the garden. "I will return that way, and they will only think I have taken an early stroll," I observed. I was rather sorry to resort to this small subterfuge before Chatty, but the girl had implicit trust in me, and evidently thought no harm; she only smiled and nodsider themselves engaged, but Lady Betty ded; and as I lingered for a moment on the will not let Claude speak to Giles until he gravel path I heard the bolt shoot into its ded; and as I lingered for a moment on the

It was only half-past five, and I walked on leisurely. I had not been further than the garden for three weeks, and the sudden sense of freedom and space was exhilarating.

It was a lovely morning. A dawy freshness seemed on everything; the birds were singing deliciously; the red curtains were drawn across the windows of the Man and Plough; a few white geese waddled across the green; some brown speckled hens were feeding under the horse-trough; a goat browsing by the roadside looked up, quite startled, as I passed him, and butted slowly at me in a reflective manner. There was a scent of sweet-brier, of tall perfumy lilies and spicy carnations from the gardens. I looked at the windows of the houses I passed, but the blinds were drawn, and the bees and the flowers were the only waking things there. The village seemed asleep, until I turned the corner, and there, coming out of the vicarage gate, was Uncle Max himself. He was walk ing along slowly, with his old felt hat in his hand, reading his little Greek Testament as he walked, and the morning sun shining on his uncovered head and his brown beard.

He did not see me until I was close to him and then he started, and an expression of fear crossed his face.

"Ursula, my dear, were you coming to the vicarage? Nothing is wrong, I hope?" looking at me anxiously.
"Wrong! what should be wrong on such

morning?" I returned, playfully. "Is it not delicious! The air is like champagne only champagne never had the scept of those flowers in it. The world is just a big dewy bouquet. It is good only to be alive on such morning.

Max put his Greek Testament in his nocket and regarded me dubiously.

"Were you not coming to meet me, then It is not a quarter to six yet. Rather early tor an aimless stroll, is it not, my dear?"

"Oh, yes, I was coming to meet you," I returned, carelessly. "I thought you would be at work in the garden. Max, you are eyeing me suspiciously: you think I have something important to tell you. Now you must say, and I cannot answer questions; but there is one thing, I have found out all you wish to know about Captain Hamilton."

It was sad to see the quick change in his

face, -the sudden cloud that crossed it at the mention of the man whom he regarded as his rival. He did not speak; not a question came from his lips; but he listened as though my next word might be the death-warrant to his hopes.

"Max, do not look at me like that: there no cause for fear. It is a great secret, and you must never speak of it, even to me,—but Lady Betty is engaged to her cousin Claude." For a moment he stared at me incredu

lously. "Impossible! you must have been deceived," I heard him mutter.
"On the contrary, I leave other people to be duped;" was my somewhat cool answer. "You need not doubt my news: Gladys is my informant: only, as I have just told you, it is a great secret. Mr. Hamilton is not to know yet, and Gladys writes most of the lettens. Poor little Lady Betty is in constant terror that she will be found out, and they are waiting until Captain Hamilton has promotion and comes home in November."

He had not lost one word that I said: as he stood there, bareheaded, in the morning her defects. "I suppose he never sees her:

gold, I heard his low, fervent "Thank God! up my roses. then it was that;" but when he turned to me his face was radiant, his eyes bright and vivid; there was renewed hope and energy in his aspect.

"Ursula, you have come like the dove with the olive-branch. Is this really true? It was good of you to come and tell me this." I do not see the goodness, Max."

"Well, perhaps not; but you have made me your debtor. I like to owe this to you,—
my first gleam of hope. Now, you must tell me one thing. Does Miss Darrell know of this engagement?"

"She does." "Stop a moment: I feel myself getting confused here. I am to ask no questions: you can tell me nothing more. But I must rake this clear to myself: How long has she) tint, without much color or gloss, always reknown, Ursula? a day? a week?"

"Suppose you substitute the word months," l observed, scornfully. "I know no dates, but Miss Darrell has most certainly been acquainted with her cousin's engagement for months."

"Oh, this is worse than I thought," he returned, in a troubled tone. "This is almost too terrible to believe. She has known all I suffered on that man's account, and yet she never undeceived me. Can women be so cruel? Why did she not come to me and say, frankly, 'I have made a mistake; I have unintentionally misled you: it is Lady Betty, not Gladys, who is in love with her cousin? Good heavens! to leave me in this ignorance, and never to say the word that would put me out of my misery !"

I was silent, though silence was a torture to me. Even now the extent of Miss Darrell's duplicity had not clearly dawned on him. He complained that she had left him to suffer through ignorance of the truth : but the idea had not yet entered his mind that possibly she had deceived him from the first. 'Oh, the stupidity and slowness of these honorable men where a woman is concerned !' I groaned to myself; but my promise to Gladys kept me silent.

"It was too bad of her, was it not?" he said, appealing to me for sympathy; but I

turned a deaf ear to this. "Max, confess that you were wrong not to have taken my advice and gone down to Bournemouth: you might have spared yourself months of suspense."
"Do you mean---" And then he red-

dened and stroked his beard nervously; but I finished his sentence for him: he should not escape what I had to say to him.

"It is so much easier to come to an under standing face to face; but you would not take my advice, and the opportunity is gone. Gladys is in the turret-room: you could not gain admittance to her without difficulty: what you have to say must be said by letter; but you might trust that letter to me, Max.

He understood me in a moment. I could see the quick look of joy in his eyes. I had not betrayed Gladys, I had adhered strictly to my word that I would only speak of Lady Betty's engagement; and with his usual delicacy Max had put no awkward questions to me: he had respected my scruples, and kept his burning curiosity to himself. But he would not have been a man if he had not read some deeper meaning under my silence: he told me afterwards that the happy look in my eyes told him the truth.

So he merely said, very quietly, "You were right, and I was wrong, Ursula: I own my fault. But I will write now: I owe Miss Hamilton some explanation. When the letter is ready, how am I put it into your

"Oh," I answered, in a matter-of-fact way, as though we were speaking of some ordinary note, and it was not an offer of marriage from penitent lover, "when you have finished talking to Miss Darrell,—you will enjoy her "I am never too busy to see Uncle Max conversation, I am sure, Max; it will be both he knows that," I returned quickly. "Will to say to your niece Ursula, and would she kindly ask that young person to step down | sulkily into her own room. to you for a minute? and then, you see, that little bit of business will be done.

"Yes, I see; but—" but here Max hesitated—"but the answer, Uraula?"

'Oh. the answer?" in an cil-hand manner you must not be looking for that yet. My patient must not be hurried or flurried: you must give her plenty of time. In a day or two—well, perhaps, I might find an early stroll conducive to my health; these morn ings are so beautiful; and—— Nonsense. Max! I would do more than this for you; for quiet, undemonstrative Max had actually taken my hand and lifted it to his lips in token of his gratitude.

After this we walked back in the direction of Gladwyn, and nothing more was said about the letter. We listened to the rooks cawing from the elms, and we stood and watched lark rising from the long meadow before Maplehurst and singing as though its little throat would burst with its concentrated ecstasy of song; and when I asked Max if he did not think the world more beautiful than usual that morning, he smiled, and suddenly quoted Tennyson's lines, in a voice musical

All the land in flowery squares, Beneath a broad and equal-flowing wind, Smelt of the coming summer, as one large cloud

Drew downward; but all else of heaven wa pure

Up to the sun, and May from verge to verge, And May with me from heel to heel." "Yes, but Max, it is July now. The air

is too mellow for spring. Your quotation is not quite apt. "Oh, you are realistic; but it fits well enough. Do you not remember how the poem goes on?

The garden stretches southward. In the midst

A cedar spread its dark-green layers of shrub. The garden-glasses shone, and momently The twinkling laurel scattered silver lights." always think of Gladwyn when I read that description."

I laughed mischievously: "I am sorry to leave you just as you are in a poetical vein but I must positively go in. Good-by, Max. I felt I had lingered a little too long when I saw the blinds raised in Mr. Hamilton's study. But apparently the room was empty. I sauntered past it leisurely, and walked down the asphalt path. On my return I picked one or two roses, wet with dew. As I raised my head from gathering them I saw Leah standing at the side door watching me.

"Oh, it was you," she grumbled. "I thought one of those girls had left the door unlocked. A pretty piece of carelessness that would have been to reach the master's ears! You are out early, ma'am."

I was somewhat surprised at these remarks, tor Leah had made a point of always passing me in sullen silence since I had refused her admittance into the sick-room. Her manner was hardly civil now, but I thought it best to answer her pleasantly. "Yes, Leah, I have taken my stroll early.

It was very warm last night, and I did not sleep well. There is nothing so refreshing as a morning walk after a bad night. I am going to take these roses to Miss Gladys." But she tossed her head and muttered something about people being mighty pleasant all of a sudden. And, seeing her in this mood, walked away. She was a bad-tempered, Coarse natured woman, and I could not under-stand why Mr. Hamilton seemed so blind to eyes; but before her trembling hands could

sunshine that was tingeing his beard with that is one reason," I thought, as I carried | had sealed it I had noiselessly left the room.

G'adys was still asleep. I had finished my breakfast, and had helped Chatty arrange the turret-room for the day, when I heard the long-drawn sigh that often preluded Gladya's waking. I hastened to her side, and found her leaning on her clow looking at my roses.

"They used to grow in the vicarage gar den," she said, wistfully. "Dark crimson ones, like these. I have been dreaming. And then she stopped and flung herself back wearlly on her pillow. "Why must one ever wake from such dreams?" she finished, with the old hopeless ring in her voice. "What was the dream, dear?' I asked,

smoothing her hair caressingly. It was fine, soft hair, like an infunt's, and its pule gold minded me of baby hair. I have heard people find fault with it. But when it was unbound and streaming in wavy masses over her shoulders it was singularly beautiful. She used to laugh sometimes at my admiration of her straw-colored tresses, or lint-white locks, as she called them. But indeed there was no tint that quite described the color of Gladys's hair.

"Oh, I was walking in some fool's paradise or other. There were roses in it like these. Well, another blue day is dawning, Ursula, and has to be lived through somehow. Will help in making everything clear. you help me to get up now?" But, though she tried after this to talk as usual, I could and I was not surprised that Mr. Hamilton grumbled a little when he paid his morning visit.

"How is this? You are not quite so comfortable to-day, Gladys," he asked, in a dis-satisfied tone. "Is your head aching again?" She reluctantly pleaded guilty to the headache. Not that it was much, she assured him; but I interrupted her.

"The fact is, she sat up too late last night, and I let her talk too much and over-exert herself." For I saw he was determined to come to the bottom of this "I think the nurse was to blame there

he returned, darting a quick, uncasy look at me. I knew what he was thinking: Miss Darrell's speech, that Miss Garston always excited Gladys, must have come into his

"If the nurse deserves blame she will take it meekly," I replied. "I know I was wrong to let her talk so much. I must enforce extra quiet to-day." And then he said no more. I do not think he found it easy to give me the scolding that I deserved. And, after all, I had owned my fault.

I had just gone out in the passage an hour later, to carry away a bowl of carnations that Gladys found too strong in the room, when I heard Uncle Max's voice in the hall. The front door was open, and he had entered without ringing. I was glad of this. door of the turret-room was closed, and Gladys would not hear his voice. I should manage to slip down without her noticing the

So I busied myselt in Lady Betty's room until I heard the drawing-room door open and close again, and I knew Miss Darrell was coming in search of me. I went out to meet her, with Gladys's empty luncheon tray in my hands. I thought she locked rather cross and put out, as though her interview with Uncle Max had disappointed her.

"Mr. Canliffe is in the drawing-room, and he would like to speak to you for a moment, she said. in a voice that showed me how un willing she was to bring me the message 'I told him that you never cared to be dis turbed in the morning, as you were so busy; but he was peremptory.'

pleasant and profitable,—you might mention you kindly allow me a few moments alone casually that there was something you wanted with him?" for she was actually preparing to follow me, but after this request she retired

I found Max standing in the middle of the room, looking anxiously towards the door: the moment it closed behind me he put a thick white envelope in my hand.

"There it is, Ursula," he said, nervously 'will you give it to her as soon as possible ! I have been literally on thorns the last quar ter of an hour. Miss Darr II would not take any of my hints that I wished to see you : so I was obliged at last to say that I could not wait another moment, and that I must ask her to fetch you at once."
"Poor Max! I can imagine your feelings;

but I have it safe here," tapping my aproupocket. "But you must not go ju t vet." And I beckoned him across the room to the window that overlooked a stiff prickly shrub. He looked at me in some surprise. "We are alone, Ursula.'

"Yes, I know: but the walls have ears in this house: one is never safe near the conservatory: there are too many doors. Tell me, Max, how have you got on with Miss Darrell this morning?"

"I was praying hard for patience all the time," he replied, half laughing. "It was maddening to see her sitting there so cool and crisp in her yellow tea-gown-well, what germent was it?" as I uttered a dissenting isculation: "something flimsy and methetic. I thought her smooth sentences would never

stop."
"Did she notice any change in your man

ner to her?" "I am afraid so, for I saw her look at me quite unessily more than once. I could not conceal that I was terribly bored. I have no wish to be discourteous to a lady, especially to one of my own church workers; but after what has passed I find it very difficult to forgive her.

This was strong language on Max's part. could see that as a woman he could hardly tolerate her, but he could not bring himself to condemn her even to me. He hardly knew vet what he had to forgive: neither he nor Glalys had any real idea of the treachery that had separated them.

Max would not stay many minutes, he wa so afraid of Miss Darrell coming into the room again. I did rather an imprudent thing after that. Max was going to the Maberleys', for the colonel was seriously ill. so I begged him to go the garden way, and I kept him for a moment under the window of the turret-room.

I saw him glance up eagerly, almost hungrily, but the blinds were partially down, and there was only a white curtain flapping in the summer breeze. But an unerring instinct told me that the

sound of Max's voice would be a strong cordial to the invalid, it was so long since she had heard or seen him. As we sauntered under the oak-trees I knew Gladys would be watching us. On my return to the room I found her sit-

ting bolt upright in her arm-chair, grasping the arms: there were two spots of color on her cheeks; she looked nervous and excited. "I saw you walking with him, Ursula: he looked up, but I am glad he could not see me, Did—did he send me any message?" in a faltering voice.

"Yes, he sent you this." And I placed the thick packet on her lap. "Miss Hamilton,"—yes, it was her own name: he had written it. I saw her look at it, first increCHAPTER XLII.

DOWN THE PEMBERLEY ROAD. Three-quarters of hour had elapsed before I ventured into the room again; but at the hrst sound of my footsteps Gladys looked up, and called to me in a voice changed and broken with happiness.

"Ursula, dear Ursula, come here." And as I knelt down beside her and put my arms round her she laid her cheek against my shoulder: it was wet with tears.

"Ursula, I am so happy. Do you know that he loves me, that he has loved me all brough these years? You must not see what he says; it is only for my eyes; it is what he says; it is only for my eyes, it I was rather a trial which her touch roused me too sweet and sacred to be repeated; but I out of a delicious dream; but one glance at

seemed to be a lump in my throat just then. I did not often repine, but the yearning sense of pain was strong on me. When would this cruel silence between me and Giles be broken? But Gladys, wrapt in her own blissful thoughts, did not notice my emotion.

"He says that there is much that he can only tell me by word of mouth, and that he dare not trust to a letter explanations for his silence, and much that I shall have to tell him in return: for we shall need each other's

"He seems to reproach himself bitterly, and asks my pardon over and over again for see the old restlessness was on her. A sort misunderstanding me so. He says my giving of feverish reaction had set in. She could up my work was the first blow to his hopes, settle to nothing, take pleasure in nothing; / and then he had been told that I cared for my cousin Claude. He believed until this morning that I was in love with him; and it was your going to him-oh, my darling! how good you have been to me and him!—that gave him courage to write this letter, Ursula." And here she cried a little. "Was it Etta who told him this falsehood about Claude? How could she be so wicked and cruel?"

"Do not think about her to-day, my dear est," I returned, soothingly. "Her punishment will be great some day. We will not sit in judgment on her just now. She cannot

touch your happiness again, thank heaven!"
"No," with a sigh; "but, as Max says, it is difficult to forgive the person who is the chief source of all our trouble. He did say that, and then he reproached himself again for uncharitableness, and added that he ought to have known me better.

"He does not seem quite certain yet that I can care for him, and he bigs for just one word to put him out of his suspense, to tell him if I can ever love him well enough to be his wife. I don't want him to wait long for my answer. Ursula: he has suffered too much already. I think I could write a few words that would satisfy him, if I could only trust

Chatty to take them."
"You had better wait until to-morrow merning and intrust your letter to the 'five o'clock carrier.' " And as my meaning dawned on her her doubtful expression changed into a smile. "Do wait, Gladys," I continued, coaxingly. "It is very sulfish of me, perhaps, but I should like to give that letter to Max."

"You may have your wish, then, for I was half afraid of sending it by Chatty. I have grown so nervous, Ursula, that I start at a shadow. I can trust you better than myself. Well, I will write it, and then it will be safe in your hands."

I went away again after this, and left her alone in the quiet shady room. I fought rather a battle with myself as I paced up and down Lady Betty's spacious chamber. need I think of my own troubles? why could I not keep down this pain? I would think only of Gladys's and of my dear Max's happiness, and I dashed away hot tears that would keep blinding me as I remembered the chilly greeting of the morning. And yet once—but no; I would not recall that bittersweet memory. I left Gladys alone for an hour: when I went back she was leaning wearily against the cushions of her chair, the closely-written sheets still open on her lap, as though she needed the evidence of sight and touch to remind her that it was not part of her dream.

"Have you written your letter, Gladys?" short, only a few words. He will under stand that I am weak and cannot exert myself Will you read it, Ursula, and tell me

if it will do? I thought it better to set her mind at rest. so I took it without demur. The pretty, clear handwriting was rather tremulous: he

would be sorry to see that.
"My dear Mr. Cunliffe,"—it said,—"Your letter has made me very happy. I wish I coult answer it as it ought to be answered : but I know you will not misunderstand the

reason why I say so little.
"I have been very ill, and am still very weak, and my hand trembles too much when I try to write; but I am not ungrateful for all the kind things you say; it makes me very happy to know you feel like that, even though I do not deserve it.

"You must not blame yourself so much for misunderstanding me: we have both been deceived: I know that I now. It was wrong of me to give up my work; but Etta told me that people were saying unkind things of me, and I was a coward and listened to her : so you see I was to blame too.

I have not answered your question yet, but I think I will do so by signing myself, think I will do so by Segarate "Yours, always and forever, "GLADYS."

"Will he understand that, Ursula?" "Surely, dear; the end is plain enough: vou belong to Max now."

"I like to know that," she returned, simply. "Oh, the rest of feeling that he will take care of me now! it is too good to talk about. But I hope I am sufficiently thankful." And Gladys's lovely eyes were full of solemn feeling as she spoke.

I thought she wanted to be quiet, -it was difficult for her to realize her happiness at once, -so I told her that I had some letters to write, and carried my desk into the next room, but she followed me after a time, and we had a long talk about Max.

When Mr. Hamilton came up in the evening he noticed the improvement in Gladys's appearance.

it would hurt me to have a drive to-morrow? I am so tired of these two rooms. A drive alone with Ursula would be delicious. We could go down the Redstone lanes towards Pemberley: one always has a whiff of sea-air there over the downs."

Gladys's request surprised me quite as much as it did Mr. Hamilton. She had proposed it in all innocence; no idea of encountering Max entered her head for a moment Gladys's simplicity would be incapable of laying plans of this sort. Her new-born happiness made hor anxious to lay aside her invalid habits; she wanted to be strong, to resume daily life, to breathe the fresh outer air. made hor anxious to lay aside her in-As for Mr. Hamiltan, he did not try to conceal his pleasure.

"I see we shall soon lose our patient nurse," he said, with one of his old droll looks. "She is anxious to make herself independent of us. Oh, you shall go, by all means. I will go round to the stable and tell Atkinson myself. It is an excellent idea, Gladys."

"I am so glad you do not object. I am so break the old-fashioned seal with which he much stronger this evening, and I have the soft shadows that lurked in the distant

wanted to go out for days; but, Giles," touching his arm gently, -"you will make Etta understand that I want to go alone with Ureula."

"Certainly, my dear." He would not cross her whim; she might have her way she liked; but the slight frown on his face showed that he was not pleased at this allu-sion to Miss Darrell. He thought Gladys was almost morbidly prejudiced against her cousin; but he prudently refrained from tell. ing her so, and Galys went to bed happy.

I had taken the precaution of asking Chatty

wake me the next morning. I had slept little the previous night, and was afraid that I might oversleep myself in consequence. It was rather a trial when her touch roused me too sweet and sacred to be repeated; Dut I out of a deliberation dream, but one giance at never dreamt that any one could care for me indolence. I dressed myself as quickly as I indolence. I dressed myself as quickly as I could, and then looked at my little clock. Chatty had been better than her word: it had not struck five yet.

Max would not be out for another hour, I thought, but all the same I might swell take advantage of the morning freshness: so I summoned Chatty to let me out as noise. lessly as possible, and then I stole through the shrubberies, breaking a silver-spangled cobweb or two and feeling the wet beads of dew on my face.

I walked slowly down the road, drinking deep draughts of the pure morning air. I had some thoughts of sitting down in the churchyard until I saw some sign of life in the vicarage; but as I turned the corner I heard a gate swing back on its hinges, and there was Max standing bareheaded in the road, as though he had come out to reconnoitre; but directly he caught sight of me two or three strides seemed to bring him to my side. "Have you brought it?" he asked, breath.

lessly.
"Yes, Max" And I put the letter in his outstretched hand; and then, without look. ing at him, I turned quietly and retraced my steps. I would not wait with him while he read it; he should be alone, with only the sunshine round him and the birds singing their joyous melodies in his ear. No doub he would join his Te Deum with theirs, Happy Max, who had won his Lady of Delight!

But I had not quite crossed the green when I heard his footsteps behind me, and turned to meet him.

"Ursule, you naughty child! why has you run away without waiting to congratu late me? And yet I'll be bound you know the contents of this letter." "Yes, Max, and from my heart I wish you

and Gladys every happiness.'

"Good little Ursula! Oh, yes, we that be happy." And the satisfaction in Max's brown eyes was pleasant to see. "She will need all the care and tenderness that I can

give her. We must make her forget all these sad years. Do you think that she v centent at the old vicarage, Ursula? as he asked the question there was no doubt -no doubt at all-on his face. "I think she will be content anywhere with you, Max. Gladys loves you dearly."
"Ah," he said, humbly, "I know it now,
I am sure of it; but I wish I deserved my blessing. All these years I have known her goodness. She used to show me all that was

in her heart with the simplicity of a child. Such sweet frankness! such noble unselfish. ness! was it a wonder that I loved her? If I were only more worthy to be her hus-I liked Max to say this: there was nothing unmanly or strained in this humility. The man who loves can never think himself worthy of the woman he worships: his very affection casts a glamour over her. When I told Max that I thought his wife would be a happy woman, he only smiled and said that

he hoped so too. He had not the faintest idea what a hero he was in our eyes; he would not have believed me if I had told him. Max said very little to me after that: happiness made him reticent. Only, just as he was leaving me, I said, carelessly, "Max, do you ever go to Pemberley ?"

"Oh, yes, sometimes, when the Calverleys are at the Hall," he returned, rather ab-"Pemberley is a very pretty place," I went

on, stopping to pick a little piece of sweet-brier that attracted me by its sweetness: "it is very pleasant to walk there through the Redstone lanes. There is a fine view over the down, and at four o'clock, for example— "What about four o'clock?" he demanded

and now there was a little excitement in his manner.
"Well, if you should by chance be in one of the Redstone lanes about then, you might possibly see an open berouche with two ladies

ın it.'

"Ursula, you are a darling!" And Max seized my wrists so vigorously that he hurt me. "Four-did you say four o'clock?"
"It was very wrong of me to say anything about it. Gladys would be shocked at my making an appointment. I believe you are demoralizing me, Max; but I do not mean t

tell her." And then, after a few more eager questions on Max's part, he reluctantly let I had plenty to tell Gladys when she wok that morning, but I prudently kept part of our conversation to myself. She wanted to know how Max looked when he got her let ter. Did he seem happy? had he sent he any message? And when I had satisfied her on these points she had a hundred other questions to ask. "I am engaged to him,

and yet we cannot speak to each other," she finished, a little mournfully.

I turned her thoughts at last by speaking about the promised drive. We decided sh should put on her pretty gray dress and bon net to do honor to the day. "It is a fete day, Gladye," I said, cheerfully, "and we must be as gay as possible." And she agree

to this. At the appointed time we heard the horse coming round from the stables, and Mr. Hamilton came up-stairs himself to fetch his sister. Chatty had told me privately that Miss Darrell had been very cross all day. She had wanted the carriage for herself that afternoon, and had spoken quite angrily t "You are better to-night, my dear."

"Oh, yes, so much better," looking up in his face with a smile. "Giles, do you think for once. Thornton heard master say that he was surprised at her selfishness: he had thought she would be glad that Miss Glady should have a drive. "Miss Darrell looked as black as possible, Thornton said, ma'am," continued Chatty; "but she did not dare argue with master; he always has the best of it with her."

As we drove off, I saw Miss Darrell watch ing us from the study window: evidently her bad temper had not evaporated, for she ha not taken the trouble to come out in the ha to speak to Gladys, and yet they had not m for a month. Gladys did not see her: sh was smiling at her brother, who was waving a good-by from the open door. My hear smote me a little as I looked at him. he think me very deceitful, I wondered, for giving Max that clue? but after a moment abandoned these thoughts and gave mysel

up to the afternoon's enjoyment. The air was delicious, the summer hes tempered by cool breezes that seemed to come straight from the sea. Gladys lay back luxuriously among the cushions, swatching the flicker of green leaves over our heads, of

esdows, or admiring the picturesque groups heattle under some wide-apreading tree.

We had nearly reached Pemberley, the this roofs of the cottages were gleaming hrough a belt of firs, when I at last caught house half hidden by some light or siet. I think he was sitting on a stile reating himself; but when he heard the carriage-wheels he cam; slowly towards the using up his hand as a sign that Atkinshould pull up.

I shall never forget the sudden illumination that the Gladys's face when she saw him : har in up Grange inco whou are saw nim : a lovely color tinged her oneeks as their eyes met, and she put out her little gray-gloved hand to touch his. I opened the carriage door and slipped down into the road. "The horses can stand in the shade a little

bile, Atkinson," I said, carelessly: "I want to get some of those poppies, if the stile want to get rome of those poppies, it the atile be not very high." I knew he would be watching me and looking after Whitefoot, who was often a little fidgety, and would take the vicar's appearance on the Pemberley Road as a matter of course.

Road as a matter of course.

I was a long time gathering those poppies.

Once I peeped through the hedge. I could see two heads very close together. Max's arms were on the carriage; the little grayloved hands were not to be seen; the sunhine was shining on Gladys's fair hair and Max's beard. Were they speaking at all? Could Atkinson have heard one of those low tones? And then I went on with my pop-

It was more than a quarter of an hour when climber over the stile again, laden with garlet poppies and pale-colored convolvuli. Glalys saw me first. "Here is Ursula," I heard her say; and Max moved away relactintly.

I do not see why we should not drive you back to Heathfield, Max," I remarked, coolly; and, as neither of them had any obaction to raise, we soon made room for Max. There was very little said by any of us during the drive home; only Gladys pressed my hand in token of gratitude; her eyes were shining with happiness. As Max lcoked at the pale, sweet face opposite to him his heart must have swelled with pride and joy : nothing could come between those two now; henceforth they would belong to each other for time and eternity.

Max asked us to put Lim down at the Three Firs; he had to call at "The Gowans." he said. "In two or three days -I cannot wait longer," he said, in a meaning tone, as he hade good by to Gladys. She blushed and smiled in answer.

"What does Max mean?" I asked, as we left him behind us in the road.

"It is only that he wishes to speak to Giles," she returned, shyly. "I asked him to wait a day or two until I felt better; but he does not wish to delay it; he says Giles has always wanted it so, but that he has long lost hope about it."

"I den't see why Max need have waited was my reply; but there was no an hour." time for Gladys to answer me, for we were turning in at the gate, and there were Mr. Hamilton and Miss Darrell walking up and down the lawn watching for us.

Mr. Hami'ton came towards us at once, and gave his land to Gladys.

"I need not ask how you have enjoyed your drive," he said, looking at her bright face with evident satisfaction.

"Oh, it has been lovely!" she returned.

with such unwented animation that Miss Darrell stared at her. "How do you do, Etta! It is long since we have met. Giles, if you will give me your arm, I think I will go up-stairs at once, for I am certainly a little tired. Come, Uraula."

We met Mr. Cunliffe in the Pemberley Road, and drove him back," I observed, carelessly, when Miss Darrell was out of hearing. I thought it better to allude to Max in case Atkinson mentioned it to one of the servants.

'You should have brought him in to dinwas Mr. Hamilton's only comment. "By the bye, Miss Garston, when do you intend to honor us with your company downstairs? Your patient is convalescent now." "I have just awoke to that fact," was my

"and I have told Mrs. Barcon that she will soon see me back at the White Cottage. Miss Watson leaves next Tuesday: I think Gladys could spare me then."

Gladys shook her head. "I shall never willingly spare you, Ursula; but of course I shall have no right to trespass on your time." "No, of course not," returned her brother, sharply; "Miss Garston has been too good to us already : we cannot expect her to sacri-

fice herself any longer. We will say Tuesday, then. You will come down-stairs on Sunday, Gladys?" "Yes," with a faint sigh.

"We need not talk about my going yet, when Gladys is tired," I returned, feeling inclined to scold Mr. Hamilton for his want of tact. Tuesday, and it was Wednesday now,—not quite a week more; but, looking up, I saw Mr. Hamilton regarding me so strangely, and yet so sorrowfully, that my brief irritability vanished. He was sorry that I was going; he seemed about to speak; his lips unclosed, then a sudden frown of re-collection crossed his brow, and with a curt good-night he left us.

What is the matter with Giles?" asked Gladys, rather wearily: I could see she was very tired by this time. "Have you and he quarrelled, Ureula?"

"Not to my knowledge," I replied, quietly, turning away, that she should not see my burning cheeks. "There is Chatty bringing the tea: are you not glad, dear?" And I busied myself in clearing the table.

CHAHTER XLIIL

"CONSPIRACY CORNER." Gladys went to bed very early that night : her long drive had disposed her for sleep. The summer twilight was only creeping over the western sky when I closed her door and went out into the passage: the evening was

only half over, and a fit of restlessness induced me to seek the garden.

The moon was just rising behind the little avenue, and the soft rush of summer air that met me as I stapped through the open door had the breath of a thousand flowers on it.
Mr. Hamilton was shut safely in his study;
I was aware of that fact, as I had heard him tell Gladys that night that he had a medical article to write that he was anxious to finish.

Miss Darrell would be reading novels in the drawing-room; there was no fear of meeting any one; but some instinct—for we have no word in our human language to express the divine impetus that sways our inward promptings-induced me to take refuge in the dark asphalt path that skirted the meadow and led to Atkinson's cottage and the kitchen

I was unhappy,—in a mood that savored of misanthropy; my fate was growing cross-grained, enigmutical. Mr. Hamilton's frown had struck cold to my heart; I was beginning to lose patience (to lose hope was impos-sible),—to ask myself why he remained silent.

(To be Continued.)

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs colds, bronchitis and all affections of the state of the colds. the throat, lungs and chest.

5 15 C T. & EWILL

COMMERCIAL UNION.

The Farmers of Shefford all in Favor of it. An Enthusiastic Meeting.

WATERLOO, Que., Aug. 24.—The Commercial Union picnic of the farmers of Shefford County was held to day at Shefford Mounain, a few miles from this thriving village. Early in the forenoon a drizzling rain began to fal, increasing in force until about noch, when it creased, but the lowering clouds c at a gloca of apprehension over a l, and it was seen that a large contingent of farmers had been deterred by the threatening weather from putting in appearance; nevertheless there was an attendance of about fifteen hundred farme a of Shefford and neighboring count es. The ladges of Shefford Mourtain had furnished a table game abed with flowers and choice efforts of their cooking skill, where the speakers, representatives of the press and invited guests were hospitably entermined. The rain had saturated the cloth and interfered with what must have been a pretty specimen of their taste and skill as caterers, but they bore their taste and skill as caterers, but they bore up bravely. A large number of celebities, local and otherwise, were present, among whom were Hon. Senator Stevens, W. J. Briggs, C. H. Parmelee, D. Darby, C. A. Nutting, C. S. Martin, A. Lanthier, J. A. Jacques, J. A. Chsgnon, J. R. Tattre, R. E. Tremblay, Waterloo; Geo. Clayes, M.P., Bedford; S. A. Fisher, M.P., Knowlton; M. Auger, St. Padentienne; H. T. Duffy, Sweetsburgh; E. R. Johnson, H. M. Rider, Stan-Auger, St. Padentienne; H. T. Duily, Sweetsburgh; E. R. Johnson, H. M. Rider, Stanstead; R. Peters, Mayor South Stukely; R. E. Prefoutaine, St. Hyacinthe; Dr. Fontaine, Spencer, Mass.; W. V. Davidsun, North Ely; Charles Willard, Milton; S. C. C. Miner, C. T. Miner, J. A. Tomkins, Dr. Gati n, E. H. Rousseau, Granby; Charles Whitcomb, Mayor of Shefford; Sweat, Mayor of Granby; L. L. Roberts, Lawres, Spengers, Shefford and others Roberts, James Snodgras, Shefford, and others of equal weight in their respective localities. Hubbard's brass band discoursed music for the o :casion. H. N. Whitcomb, of Shefford Mountain, pre-

sided, and explained that this was a farmers meeting called by farmers to discuss questions which concerned them. He introduced Mr.

speakers at the Commercial Union meetings in Ontario, but were stated with telling force. Mr. Fisher spoke at greater length, and with equal force, in favor of the principle. As a farmer he pointed out the benefits which a policy of commercial union or unrestricted reciprosity would confer on the agriculturists. He also pointed out the many unfavorable restrictions which the support of the National Policy entailed upon the farming interests, and carefully and at great length discussed the proposed remidy. He concluded the question of commercial Union in all its bearings, but more particularly as affecting the interests of the agricultural class, and expressed belief that that measure would relieve them from many of the burdens which the support of the present policy entailed upon

Mr. R. E. Fontaine, Warden of the County of St. Hyacinthe, next spoke in French, following closely the same line of argument, referring to the almost unlimited market for agricultural produce which the adoption of the policy of

commercial union would open out.

Dr. Fontaine, also is Fiench, followed out the same line of argument, incisting that though some manufacturers might be injured in the outset, that, taking all in all, the cheaper living, the healthier working climate, and the cheap and abundant labor of Canada would enable them to hold their own, and more, to increase

their trace
Mr. R. Johnson was satisfied that the advantages of the proposed change would more than outweigh the trifling inconveniences that might be expected at first, and strongly recommended the farmers of the township to support the

measure.

the farming interest for some conside a the adjustment of the burdens of political existence. At present, he said, the manufacturers had protection carried to its highest point, but that had failed to build up and populate the Dominion.

Dominion.

The spe ches were all good, and were is ened to intently by the intelligent farmers present, who seemed to be as unanimous as are speakers in favor of commercial union. It is likely that other meetings will follow, but none can be more successful, despite the adverse weather.

IF YOU ONCE TRY Carter's Little Liver P.lls for sick headache, billi usness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't

CASE OF MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A queer development of the mother in law element in human nature is reported from Valett, near Toulon, France. Jules Anicet, a young grocer, four months ago lost his young wife, of whom he was very fond. The bride's mother had lived with her son in-law, and they had not got on at all well together, but after the funeral Anicet discovered that Mme Frebois, his wife's widowed mather, was year much like his wife's widowed mother, was very much like her daughter, fell in love with her and proposed, although his mother-in-law was twenty years his senicr. Mms. Frebois refused and persisted in her refusal, although Anicet renewed his offer frequently. One day Anicet returned from a cafe after drinking to calm his chagrin, and, entering his mother in law's room, proposed once more. She refused sgain, proposting that it would be improper for a mother to marry the husband of he daughter. Anicet thereupon drew a revolver from his pocket and shot his mother-in-law dead at the foot of the staircase by which she had tried to escape. He next fired two bullets into his own body and threw himself out of the window into the street.

i Worms cause feverishness, moaning and rest-lessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggest has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

NAPO L ON'S LEGACY TO FRANCE.

[From the New Princeton Review.] Botween 1804 and 1815 he has had slaughtered more than 1,700,000 Frenchmen born within the boundaries of ancient France, to which must be added, probably, 2,000,000 of men born out of these limits, and all for him, under the title of these limits, and all for him, under the title of allies, or slain on his account under the title of enemies. All that the poor, enthusiastic and credulous Gauls have gained by confiding their public welfare to him is two invasions. All that he bequeaths to them as a reward for their devotion, after this prodigious waste of their blood and the blood of others, is a France shorn of 15 departments, acquired by the republic, deprived of Savoy, the left bank of the Rhine, and of Belgium, deepoiled of the northeast angle by which it completed its boundaries, fortified its most vulnerable point, and, using the words of Vauban, "made the field square;" losing 4,000,000 of new Frenchmen which it had assimilated after twenty years of life in common; and, worse still, thrown back within the frontiers of 1789, alone, diminished in the midst of its aggrandized neighbors, suspected by all Europe, and lastingly surrounded by a threatening circle of distrust and rancor. allies, or slain on his account under the title of

When a man becomes firmly convinced that he is a genius, is is then that the fringe slowly begins to form on the bottom of his trousers leg.

IRISH NOTES.

Mr. O'Rrien the First Victim—A Gindstonian Caucus-Russell's Reply.

London, Aug. 24.-William O'Brien, M.P. has been unimoned to appear before a magistrate for making inflammatory speeches at Mitch-lstown, on the 9th and 11th instant. The hearing has been fixed for September 9.

A DEFIANT BOARD OF GUARDIANS. The Ennis Board of Guardians has adopted an official reso ution defying the Government's proclamation against the National League, and exhorting all roards of guardians to advance the principles of the League.

O'GORMAN MAHON, M.P.

O'Gorman Mahon (Nationalist) has been elected without opposition to the seat in the House of Commons for Carlow, made vacant by the death of J. A. Blake.

A GLADSTONIAN CAUCUS. Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Har court, Earl Spencer, Mr. Arnold and John Morley had a long conference this morning in reference to the proclamation of the Nationa Lague. Mr. Gladstone is in good spirite. He wears a thick overcoat, though the weather

is hot.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be con-

DENOUNCED IN DUBLIN.

Great Meeting in the Rotunda to Protest Against the Proclamation of the League - Hartington's Protest in the House.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23 .- A meeting to denounce the Government's course was held in the which particularly concerned them, and pointed out the injury wrought to the Town-hips in general, and to the agricultural classer more particularly, by a system which protected the manufacturers and their products at the expense of the farmers.

His arguments were practical to the speakers at the expense speakers at the expense of the farmers. Rotunda this evening. An immense crowd was

which was uranimously carried. which was utanimously carried.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. E. Robertson (Liberal), member for Dundee, referring to the proclaiming of the Irish Nati nal League, said he had examined the returns upon which the proclamation was issued and he failed to find any mention of the lague. He asked if the Government would submit evidence upon which the house would be enabled to discharge its duty under the statute and decide whether the proclamation declaring the league dangerous on specified grounds of criminality should be confirmed. Mr. Smith said that it was not the Governmen:'s intention to submit any additional papers. (Parnellite cries of "Oh! oh!" and ministerial cheers.)

Lord Hartington did not know that the Gov ernment intended to proclaim the league until after the decision had been reached. As soon as he learned of the Government's intention he sent a strong remonstrance to Lord Salis Lord Hurtington believes the probury. clamation ill advised, dangerous and unneces sary. A to-night. Mr. Balfour will return to London

Hartington has written a letter to T. W. Russell, expressing regret that Mr. Russell has seceded from the Unionist party. He hopes to induce Mr. Russell to modify his decision and asks him to attend a conference

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a posi tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have be-n permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of measure.

Mr. H. M. Rider, of Stansterd, spoke strongly in favor of the projected new departure, averring that the agricultural interests would be greatly benefit'ed and the population and resources of the Dominion correspondingly increased.

It is timely use thousand. I shall be giad to be permanently cured. I shall be giad to send two bottles of my remedy freez to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,

BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

SIR VERNON HARCOURT ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—An open air meeting wa held at Westminster last evening for the purpose of denouncing the Government's action in proclaiming the League. Mr. Biggar, member of parliament for West Cavan, delivered an address, and was followed by Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt. The latter quoted Mr. Chamberlain's statements of Saturday to the Head was free of Saturday to the effect that Ireland was free from crime, and, continued the speaker, Messrs, Chamb rlain and Collings, who were opposed to coercion after the Phænix Park murders, countenance coercion now when Ireland is tranquil, even without the local Gov countenance coercion now when ernment. Mr. Chamberlain seems to like the principle, but not the application of coercion. am glad there is so much old leaven left in him. He ought to have known that to give the him. He ought to have known that to give the Tories a coercion act, with the advice not to use it, would be like putting a tiger in a cage with a man and enjoining the tiger not to eat the man." Referring to the secession of Russel, the speaker said: "The history of the secession for loyal Ulsterites ought to be a frontispiece with a picture of the faithful Russell who was trotted out at the Carlton Club by Lord who was trotted out at the Carloin Cult by Bord
Salisbury as the bright star of Ulster and who
was finally closeted by Mr. Smith. The
Unionist party is perishing by the process of
political mortification. The Government have
repudiated their advice and the country has
repudiated their candidates. Referring to Lord
Havington has said havery much regretted to Hartington he said he very much regretted to hear that his absorption by the Tory party had already been arranged for, but he hoped that Hartington would be warned in time by the sad fate of Goschen.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurrence to try Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

A REAL UNION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Daily News says the meeting at the Rotunda in Dublin last nigh marks an epoch in the history of England and Ireland. The attendance of English members of Parliament is emphatic testimony that a realt union has at length been schieved by the most illustrious of English statesmen. The English members of Parliament present advised Irishmen to be calm, and to refrain from collision with the law. Mr. Dillon said that in spite of proclamations the League would continue to exercise what Mr. Balfour calls intimidation. exercise what Mr. Ballour calls intimidation.
Instead of advising tenants to be reasonable they would advise them in future to double their demands. Mr. O'Brien said that no Irishman was worth a pinch of salt unless he trampled the proclamation under foot, but he advised calmness in the struggle for freedom.

Man wants but little here below, Man wants but little here below,
But wants that little strong.
This is perfectly true of a purge. The average
man or woman does not precisely hanker for it,
as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be
prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleas
and Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired
in point of efficient and wat their sation is totally in point of efficacy, and yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagree able after-effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly

THE HARVEST IN ONTARIO. A bulletin just issued by the Ontario Government Burcau of Industries gives a sum-

mary of the agricultural statistics of Ontario for the present year, compiled from returns made by the farmers of the province under date of June 25th, together with a digest of reports made on the 12th inst, by nearly 600 correspondents of the Bureau on the year's crops and harvest, and the yield of principal orons computed from their estimates.

From it we take the following figures :-Total yield. Fall wheat..... 14,435,505 20.635,843 Spring wheat..... Barley..... 1882 6 { 1887 { 1882-6 2.102,453 1882 6 495,148 Hay..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1887 \\ 1882 \end{array} \right\}$ 3.093,610 1887 Acres. Corn..... 64,143 Potatoes 140.283
Mangel-wurzels 17,924 Carrots.... Turnipe..... 105,322 STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK. Horses-Working h rses...... 296,504 300,682 Breeding mares....... 111,907 Unbroken horses....... 166,950 161.967569,649

CATTLE-Working oxen..... Milch cows. 748,321 Store cattle over 2 years. 392,580 746,897 Young and other cattle.... 793,600 835,783 2,018,173 SHEEP-Coarse-woolled over 1 year. 673,935 Coarse-woolled under 1 790,652 476,970

136,956

207,487

652,638

860,125

522,714

lba.

Pigs-Under 1 year............ 625,873 POULTRY-Turkeys...... 469,598 Gerse 428,055 Other fowls 5,600,708

5,952,445 Total 6.438,361 6,968,915 Woorlbs. Coarse 952,595 1,066,944

Total clip.......4,658,249 5,547,867 HAPPY HOMES. Much has been written and said about how

to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unlappy homes, and have overlooked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable,

dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Piescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it

THE DISALLOWANCE QUESTION. TORONTO, Aug. 26.-The following special

case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee

printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

cable appears in this morning's Globe :-LONDON, Aug. 25.—The discussion of the disallowance question by the press continues. Satisfaction is expressed at the denial of Sir John Macdonald's alleged statements. Two letters appear in the *Times* to-day defining the view held in Manitola. One correspondent, signing himself "Fair Play," contends that to an unprejudiced mind the disposition of the province appears to be all that could possibly be desired for promoting its own interest and improving that portion of the British empire. of either Canadian or British troops for the use pose of upholding monopoly and preventing a vast province from spending its own money in the construction of railways and developing its

own resources. TORONTO, Aug. 26.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:—

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Mr. Baden Powell, M.P., said to-day: "I wish you would ask the Manitobans, through the Mail, to wait a week longer before taking any further action, when the Pacific question will probably be settled." He means, of course, that if a subsidy is granted to the reality out a by the Imperial Government the the mail route by the Imperial Government the company will be in a position to reduce rates. company will be in a position to reduce rates. It is the general opinion here, however, that the struggle between Manitoba and the central Government has reached too acute a stage to admit of a compromise. In fact, fears are entertained in some quarters for the integrity of the Dominion. Sir John Macdonald's denial of the report cabled here, that he had hinted at the employment of British troops against the Manitobans, is published to-day. It has given satisfaction in the lobby to those members of Parliament, who are watching Canadian affairs just ment who are watching Canadian affairs just now, though to tell the truth nobcdy credited

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

the report referred to.

Dr. O. Stour, Syracuse, N.Y., says: "I have no doubt of its efficiency in all cases of nervous prostration. I gave it to one patient who was unable to transact the most ordinary business; as he explained it, his brain was 'tired and confused upon the least exertion mentally. Immediate benefit followed the use of the Acid Phosphate, and he owed his recovery to it."

ELIGIBLE ROYAL HUSBANDS. It is supposed that the present summer will not pass over without some royal marriages being announced. The princes who are in every way "eligible" husbands for English princesses are the Hereditary Prince of Anhall-Dessau (born 1856), Prince Ludwig of Baden (born 1865), the Landgrave of Hesse (born 1854), (born 186b), the Landgrave of Hesse (born 1854), who is a nephew of the Queen of Denmark and grand nephew of the Duchess of Cambridge; the Duke of Augustenberg (born 1863), Prince William of Nassau (born 1852), Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, brother of the Duchess of Connaught (born 1865); Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen (born 1859), Princes Oscar, Charles and Eugene of Sweden (born severally 1859, 1861 and 1865), the Hereditary Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, brother of the Duchess of Albany, (born 1865), and at least half a dozen Grand Dukes of Russia, of whom the only one known in England is the Grand Duke Michal Mich witch, who has but lately departed

MURDERED IN THE DARK. WELL KNOWN CITIZEN OF PARKDALE FOUND DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK WITH HIS POCKETS BIFLED.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 26.—The town of Park dale, adjoining Toronto, is greatly excited over the murder this morning of one of its best best known citizens, Joseph Priestman, jr., agent for the Northwestern Masonic Association, of Chicago. At 5 this morning Constable Smith, who is also lamplighter for the town, was proceeding down Dunn avenue, near the lake shore, which is a very lonely portion of the town, when he discovered a man tring agrees the siden all in a second of book lving across the sidewalk in a cool of bood. On close inspection, Smith found that the man was dead, with a bullet hole through his head. Close by he found a Brit sh bull-dog revolver, from which a bullet had evidently been fired. Along the sidewalk were scattered a number of the dead man's private papers. The pockets of his pants were turned inside out, and had been robbed of their contents, con-isting of money, a gold watch and chain and other articles. A valuable ring, however, was left on one of his fingers. Smith identified the body as that of Priestman, and after pro 304,086 curing assistance, had it conveyed to his late residence, where the scene was touching, de-cessed s wife and three daughters being frantic with grief. Priestman left home about 9.30 last night to see some gentleman on a business matter, expecting to reach home in an hour.
That was the last time the family
saw him alive. Friestman was about 43
years of age and was in comfortable
circumstances. He came from Welland to Toronto about a year ago and star ed an office in Manning's Arcade. It is believed he had a good cum of money in his possession last night. Coroner Lynd thinks it is a case of suicide, and explains the rifling of pockets by the theory that some tramp came along and finding the body lying on the sidewalk helped himself to the contents. This suicide idea, however, is not generally believed, and it is looked upon as a clear case of murder. An inquest will be held to night.

B. B. B. STOOD THE TEST.

"I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was." Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont. . . .

A WIFE MURDERER CAPTURED AFTER MANY DAYS BY WINDSOR'S CHIEF OF

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 25.-Two weeks ago a stranger put in an appearance here, and after roaming about town a day or two engaged a room in Dougall Block. He did not appear to have any particular business, spending most of his time in his apartments. No one knew his name or where he came from. Finally Chief Police Barnes set about to discover the identity of the stranger. Yesterday the chief came across a circular received in February last from the chief of police of Jackson, Mich. which gave the description and photo of Emmanuel Myers, fish peddler, ared 67, wanted at Jackson for murdering his wife. The description tallied with that of the stranger. Late in the afternoon Chief Barnes, accompanied by a police officer, visited Dougall Block, and while the latter kept watch on the window the former rapped on the door and demanded admission. His request was complied with, and a moment later Myers was in the clutches of the law. The prisoner offered no re-istance, quietly submitting to the manacles which were placed upon him and taken to the police station, where he will be hold to await extradition. The authorities at Jackson were notified of his capture. After being locked up Myers made a clean breast of his crime to Chief Barnes, and gave a detailed account of his wanderings since February 11th, on the evening of which date he fired the shot which resulted fatally to his young wife. It is probable that Myers will consent to return to Jackson without the formality of extradition, as he is completely broken down in health.

AN UNDOUBTED OPINION.

"I was severely troubled with diarrhoa and having used some of the wonderful Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry, I was in a short time completely cured. I can recommend it as a splendid medicine." Wm. A. Stafford, Shedden, Ont.

SALVATIONISTS STONED. A GANG OF ROWDIES ATTACK THE ARMY IN QUEBEC

-MONTREAL DELEGATES INJURED. QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—One of the most brutal and uncalled for attacks on the Salvation Army took place here to-night. The members resident in this city and a large number of outside members arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of taking part in their fifth annual jubilee. They came from Halifax, St. John, N.B., the Eastern Townships, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and other places West, probably 150 delegates in all. Last evening, in the usual way, they paraded through evening, in the usual way, they paraded through the streets headed by a brass band, and did not interfere with any one. A few ill-disposed ruffians, who probably detested religious wor-ship in any form, threw a few large rocks at the procession, slightly injuring passers by as well as the members of the army. No particu-lar notice was taken of this, and the cowards desisted, only to renew the attack to night with reinforcements. The procession had just reinforcements. The procession had just reached Place d'Armes square when a wellknown Quebec bully, backed by three or four hundred similar cowards, rushed on the unpronundred similar cowards, rushed on the unpro-tected Salvationists, and poured a general fusil-ade of rocks at them, with an occasional thump of a stick. They did not stop in their murderous assault even when men and women, one after the other, fell on the ground maimed. In fact, it seemed to increase their fury, and if any sympathizer went to the assistance of the injured ones they were given a stormy reception. By the greatest efforts the wounded were rescued and taken to the barracks. In the meantime the mob followed up the army and hid behind a fence, which encircles the Jesuit grounds, opposite to the Basilica. Here they grounds, opposite to the Basilica. Here they opened fire again, and caused a general stampede amongst the army, who were taken at fearful odds. A young lady who was passing Simon & Foulds' dry goods store, on Fabrique street, during this attack escaped death by a hair's breadth. A rook weighing about two pounds struck her hat, glanced off and smashed a \$100 pane of glass. Further down the street a lady member of the army was struck on the back of the neck with a huge stick by a burly ruffian. The young girl ran as fast as she could into a store on Fabrique street for protection, but was rudely ejected and ran as fast as she could into a store on Fabrique street for protection, but was rudely ejected and again attacked. The army were making as fast time as possible and reached the barracks, where it was found that some fifteen or more were seriously injured. Color-Sergeant Morrit, of Quebec, was hit on the temple and is suffering from concussion of the brain. He is now delirious, and the doctor cannot pronounce in his case. Adjutant Van Allan, of Montreal, and McHardy, of Ottawa, have split heads; Bateman, Gardener and Young, of Montreal, are injured on the face, head and body; Miss Lloyd, a captain, of Waterloo, was kicked in the ribs and is almost prostrated. Commissioner Coombes was set upon by a number of the mob, and would undoubtedly have been killed but for the timely assistance of a man named Low, who the timely assistance of a man named Low, who mixed up with the row and changed hats with the commissioner. Commissioner Coombes the commissioner. Commissioner Coombes states that he demanded police protection for to-night, after being assaulted last night, and

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's home

was awarded four men, who only arrived in the

usual way after the storm was over. Dr. Gale, who is in attendance, has refused to allow seve-

who is in accordance, has recused to allow several of the injured ones to be removed to-night. There is great indignation felt over this outrage of civil rights. The ringleader was fully recognized by several persons and, it is said, will be arrested. Commissioner Combes will, it is said remain over and much the recognitions.

said, remain over and push the prosecution

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

E. P. Tanner, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for dyspepsia, but he also found it to be the hest medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.B. is the great system regulator.

Wife—Dear, I wish you would invite young Professor Y. some day. I hear he is so dreadfully absentminded; perhaps he will take our

"What is your sweetheart by trade, Lizzie?"
"A miller." "So was my last one; but missis always saw him standing in our dark pantry, and so I've now got a chimney sweep."

RESTLESSNESS, MORBID ANXIETY, and a fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dys-reptic. The-e mental indicia show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most prolific cause, dyspepsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Blood Purifier is used with unvarying success. It also remedies Billiousness, Constipation, and Impurity of the Blood.

The more you puff a cigar the smaller it becomes; and that is the case with some men. When you are nailing down carpets and pound your finger it's time for a new tack.

An ounce of keep-your-mouth shut is better han a pound of explanation after you have said it.

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, he waver, he promptly relieved and the discass eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, which is, more over, a swilt and thorough remedy for neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excornated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complete and all affactions of the breather or plaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

A lad cannot expect to be dressed up like a man until he is through being dressed down like a boy.

"You and Jones don't seem to be as thick as you were. Does he owe you anything?" "No; he wants to.

A coust of bread with contentment therewith s better than a dish of strawberry ice cream with a sore tooth.

I HAVE been bothered with catarrh for abou twenty years. I had lost my sense of smell entwenty years. I had not my sense of smell en-tirely for the last fifteen years, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim I had to get some one to thread my needle. Now I have my hearing as well as I ever had, and I can see to thread as fine a needle as ever and I can see to thread as the a needle as ever. I did. My sense of smell is partly restored; it seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh.—Mrs. E. E. Grimes, Rendril, Ohio.

A lady in Birmingham wrote to a lady friend in Montgomery to come up and spend a week with her. Among the other inducements she held out she offered this :- "You can sit at my front window and see several funerals go by

every day."
What is the difference between a paper dollar and a silver dollar. Never mined.

Hired man-Gosh! I've been stung by a wasp. Farmer-Why don't you swear? Hired man-Because the female wasp is the only one that stings, and you don't catch me swearing in the presence of a female.

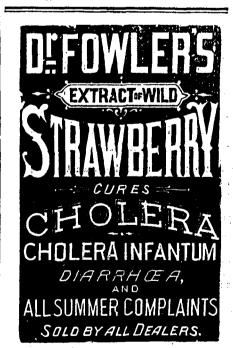
Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling which would last for several hours after enting. I was recommended by Dr. Popplewell, ist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and lan-guid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

There is a man who brags of having a time piece that keeps correct time. He was heard to remark, not long ago, upon pulling out his watch, "If the sun isn's over the hill in a minute and a half he will be late.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments ren fer them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the casiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills purity the blood, remove all obstacles to its tree circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the uerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of escaping from suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, broughitis, and other chest complaints, by which the health of so many is seriously and permanently injured

Said Mrs. Fitz-Maurice :- "The dear child is such an ethereal creature and so delicate! You will scarcely credit it, but she lost a hair pin out of her head one day last week, and she has had a frightful cold ever since."

in most countries.



Illustrative Sample Free PRESERVATION

HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and french your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invaluable presoriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopois, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Phy-sician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

seeled in plain wrapper.
ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE PREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days: Send now or out this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulinch st., Boston, Mass.

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WEDNESDAY......AUGUST 31, 1887

BSCRIPTION.

THE conference of provincial premiers will commence at Quebec on the 12th September.

Two Mone Unionist members of Parliament have returned to Mr. Gladstone, viz: Sir Hussey Vivian and Mr. Winterbotham. This makes a gain of ten votes within a few weeks.

Last week granulated sugar was quoted in New York at 5%c per lb.; in Montreal the quotation was 63c per lb. This gives the Montreal combine \$2.50 per barrel profit over and above what American refiners get. Any one may see by this how outrageously vast are the "profits" of the sugar "combine" in Canada.

Hon. John Carling's wicked partners must have had something to do with the naming of Carling's Bluff-or Cliff, which is it ?-in New Brunswick lately. All they have to do now is add "Beer" and paint the name across the face of the hill, and the design of this monumental humbug will be manifest to all beholders.

A Washington despatch says that the Canadian Pacific Railway is reaping a rich harvest in American freights at the expense of the United States transcontinental lines. The Canadian road is not affected by the provisions of the inter-state commerce law, and it is at liberty to cut freight rates to its own liking and to do about as it pleases.

PRIVATE communications and his own notes were all the authorities Mr. Balfour could produce in parliament to justify the proclaiming of the National League, and even these doubtful authorities he refused to place on the table. No better proof of the utter lack of reason for the action of the government could be given. But the united opposition of the Liberals and Nationalists will render the policy of suppression largely inoperative.

An Anti-Luxury League is to be established in Europe, with the object of counteracting the excess now common in dress, in amusements, at the table, etc. Any one who will dip into the Socialist press, or the literature of the Revolution, now so popular and powerful among the working classes, will not need to be assured that an Anti-Luxury League has already been formed and is doing its work with fearful of sneaking any one of their number into office energy.

A CONTEMPORARY wants to know what is th good of the office of Governor-General, and the Quebec Telegraph hopes that "when Parliament meets that the member for Quebec West, Hon. Thos. McGreevy, will do his duty and ask for a detailed statement connected with the office of he Governor-General. Economy, my Lord, is our policy in Canada, and if a Vice-Regal race comes off here, let the Duke of Luggacurran pay for it out of his own pocket."

THE meeting to discuss Unrestricted Reciprocity held yesterday at Shefford Mountain was a great success. All the speakers, including two-Liberal members of the House of Com. mons, advocated closer commercial relations with the United States, and the farmers present were clearly in favor of the change. This is undoubtedly the great question of the day, and we are glad the farmers of this province are alive to it. The more it is discussed the better.

A LARGE number of election petitions have been filed in Nova Scotia, most of them agains Tory members elect. Two have been filed against Liberal members-namely, Hon. Mr. Jones, Halifax, Mr. Robertson, Shelburne. On the other side petitions have been filed against Sir Charles Tupper, Cumberland, Hon. A. W. McLelan, Colchester, Mr. Kenny, Halifax, Mr. Mills, Annapolis, Mr. Freeman, Queens, Mr. McDonald, Victoria, and another was filed against the late Mr. Campbell of Digby, which lapsed by his sudden and unfortunate death.

Toronto sheet refers. Yet he has declared time, for the day is not far distant when short that the condition of trade, as affected by the work will be made of the power and present harvest, is one calling for prudence and caution.. The idea of "clapping on all sail" under present circumstances would be injudicious in the highest degree. It would be prudent rather to curtail importations and lesson production somewhat. Credit also should be granted with care. Both wholesale and retail merchants would consult their own interest by buying less."

MR. MERCIER is redeeming his promise to reduce the army of provincial officials. He has abolished the joint [prothonotaryship at this city as well as the inspectorship of surveys, both of which offices were made vacant by death. Together these places represent a saving of \$5,000 a year. The dismissal of Mr. Richard, who resigned his seat in Montcalm to make way for Mr. Taillon and was given a sinecure in return, stops a leak of \$1,400 a year. Other positions of a similar nature will be abolished as occasion occurs, thus showing that the policy of economy is being carried out according to the declared intention of the Premier.

THE time allotted for the redemption of the American trade dollars will expire September 3. The amount redeemed up to date is a little over \$7,000,000. The number of these dollars estimated to be held in the States by the director of the mint was 7,036,900, and the slight excess in redemption is accounted for by importation from China and Japan.

SPEAKING of commercial "combines" the Chicago Herald puts a question and answers it thuswise:-"A corporation of corporations, what is that? What but a sea-devil in the moral world? It is the embodiment of famine; its multitudinous tentacles each vital and each insetiate It thrusts a sucker into every home. The measure of its hunger is the need of its prey. It drains the muscle-force and brain. power of every bread-winner for its ravening maw. Born of greed, what is it but an appetite unappeasable for gold? Fed to grow, it grows only to feed. And reversing the order of nature the baser organization gluts itself in the nobler; avarice feeds on the intellect, the affections and the lives of men."

AMERICAN newspapers have come to the conclusion that the primary cause of the greatest railway disaster over known in America, by which some 120 lives were lost at Chatsworth, was Jay Gould's wrecking of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, on which it occurred. The property at one time seemed necessary to his "system," and he acquired it, for the purposes at least of absolute control, and with characteristic disregard of the bondholders and their interests preyed upon its movable property and allowed its roadbed to fall into chaos. A whim or the combination of some Wall street scheme had prompted the purchase; the same cause was sufficient for the neglect or deliberate depreciation of the property. Only with infinite trouble did the rightful owners wreat their interests from the wrecker's hold. The road came back to them crippled at every point, a losing investment. Thus it is clearly shown that all these lives were destroyed and untold misery inflicted on hundreds of families because Jay Gould, in pursuit of his selfish objects, intentionally neelected to keep the road in repair. Surely it is time that the law was amended so as to provide some means for punishing the milless guilty than those who deliberately place obstructions in the way of trains.

THE unesteemed Kazoot cannot repress its exultation over the silly rumor of Mr. Mc-Shane's retirement. And, to give the report a semblance of probability, it misrepresents what appeared in two Liberal journals. The simple fact that the boodle organ rejoices at so flimsy a story is proof that Mr. McShane is held in fear and dislike by the enemies of the Quebec government. It is not a matter of wonder that they should be anxious to see so able and popular a minister removed, anything that would weaken the ministry would be hailed by them with satisfaction. We can, however, assure them that Mr. McShane is not "tired of politics," that he has no intention of retiring, and that they may as well abandon at once the hope by the back door, as indicated by an evening paper. This story about Mr. McShane is a bolt out of a clear sky, flung as a feeler by certain parties who, long accustomed to fatten at the expense of the province, are beginning to feel the pange of hunger and are ready to descend to anything in order to satisfy the craving.

Now that the Coercionists have entered upon their work of suppression at full swing, it is gratifying to note the spirit in which they are being met by the people. From the reports of the numerous branches of the National League throughout the thirty-two counties of Ireland, it is seen that the Government proclamation has no terrors for them. Every branch, without exception, has adopted resolutions of what may well be called defiance. They say that to be proclaimed is one thing; to be actually suppressed is another thing, and they will not be put down. If they can no longer meet as formerly, they will meet, nevertheless. Constabulary will not balk them, and, what is best of all, they do not fear the treachery of any one. To proclaim them is to test their real power as it never has been tested, and they do not flinch from the test. Several branches, indeed, have intimated, by their resolutions, that they welcome the tug-of-war.

No doubt the Viceroy of Ireland, in singling out Mr. Wm. O'Brien as the first victim of his newly conferred powers of tyranny, was actuated by a desire to make him suffer for his coursgeous arraignment of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The patriot Trishman could not be touched by A Toronto paper, which is striving hard to get the vacant organship of the Tory party, scion of the same reprobate stock, located in procity are seeking to gly and mean in Irish history, now domination to get the vacant organship of the Tory party, some of the same reprobate stock, located in procity are seeking to gly are seeking to the reptilian representative of all that is vile,

prentesions of the tribe to which both viceroys belong. The struggle of the Irish people against a worthless class of landlords is but the prelude to a like conflict in England. The democracies of the three kingdoms are rising, and such actions as the arrest of William O'Brien will only serve to precipitate a conflict which can only result in the triumph of the laboring masses over the idle and profligate classes.

words of Sir Henry Holland in the British House of Commons that some sort of movement was made to secure the services of British troops in Manitoba. Perhaps Sir John only sounded the Imperial Government on the matter. Sir Henry Holland said :-

DESPITE denials, it would appear from the

"He had no information that Sir John Macdona'd intended to ask for British troops for service in Manitoba, but he was not prepared to say that under no circumstances would Im-perial troops support the local forces. Each case must be judged on its own merits. The announcement was received with cheers.

This cautions answer leaves the plain inference that Sir John must have made some motion. Sir Henry did not deny the truth of the report, he only dodged the question. The remarks of the Toronto News are worth quoting in reference to another phase of this question :- "When the question was asked in the House of Commons it meant more than the desire to quiet a rumor. It meant that the Grand Trunk stockholders desire to know where this thing is going to stop. The financial resources of Canada, her credit and her lands have been heaped into the lap of the Canadian Pacific Syndicate to aid that corporation in its contest with the Grand Trunk. But all these things have been insufficient to bolster up a road conceived in fraud and finished for robbery. Now the holders of other Canadian railway stocks in England want to know if Imperial troops shall be called upon to force the Canadian people to be slaves of Van Horne and his gang of railway sharps."

We have received a communication from the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works requesting us to publish an enclosed circular relative to the "Great International Competition of Science and Industry," to be held at Brussels, in 1888. While complying with the request, we must express our regret that those interested in the management of the Exhibition did not secure the services of come one who understood the English language to write the circular, which we give verbatim et literatim :-

"The Belgian Government has begun an active propaganda in favor of the Great Inter-national Concourse of Sciences and Industry, which will take place at Brussells in 1888. The Director of the Belgian Section, accompanied by different members of the Government's General Commissariat, have begun their tour in province, in order to constitute local com-mittees, in the different industrial centres of the kingdom. These Comittees are designed to group the local industries, and to obtain their important partaking at the Concourse at the exhibition.

"Earl du Chastel take advantage of these ex cursions, to make known the profit which will derive for them, from the Concourse, and the facilities which Government will grant to the exhibitors of the country. He meets everywhere with the best reception, and receives numerous

The members of the General commissariat, have already visited, in the centre: Louvain and Antwerp. They will shortly visit: Nivelles, Gand, Iermonde, Alest, St-Nicolas, Audenarde, Bruges, Courtrai, Mons, Charleroi Tournai, Malines, Liége, Verviers, Namur, Hasselt, etc., The Director of the Belgian section, has nearly finished the expedition of documents to the

producers.

"Within this last forthnight he has trusted about 25,000 folds to the post. On the other zens only. hand, the executive Comittee, which has his seat, 22, rue de Palais, is occupied with the organization abroad, and will very shortly constitute Commissions in every Country.
"The zeal with which every one, at this

moment, works at this organization, as also the number of adhesions already received, make sure the success of this Great industrial solemnity."

ELSEWHERE will be found a resolution adopted by the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, with a memorandum of prices, sent us for publication by the Guild. These documents impliment the discossion on the sugar question without at all affecting the arguments against the series of rings by which the people are compelled to pay double the price they ought to pay for their sugar. This protest of the wholesale dealers against "articles in the newspapers of the city, which were unjust in spirit and inaccurate as to facts," in reality concedes all that has been advanced by the newspapers to which reference is made. As far as THE POST is concerned, the charge is without foundation, and we believe our confreres, who expressed the same views that we did, were actuated by the one motive. There was not the remotest idea of injustice, whatever slight inaccuracies there may have been. Indeed it was the great injustice, we might even say with perfect truth the gross imposition, by which consumers are robbed of three cents on every pound of sugar they use, which gave rise to the whole discussion. This point the wholesale grocers do not touch. That, perhaps, must be left to the refiners and the Government for elucidation.

But the great fact that the grocers are combined, for the purpose of fixing prices so as to deprive the public of the benefits arising from competition, is now admitted and stamps the whole system as contrary to the general welfare. We may also note that the resolution does not give all the facts of the "combine." For instance. we would like to know what the relations of the Grocers' Guild 18 to the Refiners. We are quite aware that when the production of an article of every day necessity is wholly committed to a few persons shey are sure to make the most they can out of it. Monopoly is the same everywhere and at all times. But newspapers. which may be allowed to speak in the public interest, have certainly a right to expose a svs. tem by which the refiners, the wholesale men and the retailers, each in turn, lay a tax on the people till the price of the farticle is raised to double what it would be were there fair, open competition.

THE LAW OF ROBBERY.

being systematically cheated. Wholesale merchants in league with the refiners may endeavor to excuse their conduct, but the simple fact that they have combined with the avowed purpose of preventing competition is enough to condemn them. It proves that they have antagonized the interest of the public for their own profit, and raises the question of their right to do so. The immorality of the "combine" is as unquestionable as its dishonesty is manifest. If a burglar breaks into the stores of any of these merchants and robs a safe of money the power of the law is set in motion at once to other hand, there has been gradually growing secure his capture and punishment, but up a Canadian idea with distinct nationthe action of the thief is only different in ality as its final purpose. So manner from that of the parties to the as can at present be seen conspiracy to defraud the public. Both seek John Mardonald and the combinations to obtain from others money to which they he has created under the protective system have no claim. The intention is the same. Nor | form the head and body of the Imperialists can the action of the combiners be justified un der the terms of the law. The fact that men d'armée. In it are also included the advocates cu mination in a c'vil war to throw off the yoke can conspire to compel the public to pay more for an article than they should under the law does not excuse or palliate the dishonesty of the But what are we to think of a system under

which such things are possible? What are we to think of a Government which imposes this system? By what right are the great mass of the people placed at the mercy of a ring? Surely it is bad enough that the Government should impose enormous taxation on the necessaries of life without delegating a like power to private persons? Have Canadians surrendered their liberties to the extent of permitting the abanabsolutely necessary for the expenses of government? It seems so: and the fact that a class extortionate prices and the suppression of competition proves that the power to levy taxes has, under a false fiscal system, come to be regarded as a right by certain private persons. This may be contributions from manufacturers to aid in carrying an election, and in return makes a law whereby the manufacturers can fleece the people, is more guilty and more deserving of reprobation than the potentates of other times, who licensed brigands to rob travellers on condition of sharing in the plunder. The crime is the blacker because the government was instituted to protect the interests of the public. But in using its delegated power, so as to enable a few private persons to rob the people under the pretence of commercial management, the government has betrayed its trust. If such action is permitted to continue, we are no longer free, we are slaves, and our slavery is all the more ab. ject, because with the means of redress in our hands we lack the courage and manliness to assert our rights and punish those who have invaded them.

KNOWNOTHINGISM REVIVED.

Among the numerous parties, formed and in process of formation, in the United State, in view of the next presidential election, is one which has assumed the imposing title of the American Party. Its principles are the same as those of the old Knownothing party, without, we are assured, religious intolerance. The following is its platform :--

"First-The careful restriction of immigra-

tion.
"Second—A thorough revision of the natu alization laws. "Third-Reserving lands for American

"Fourth-The protection of Americans, in all their rights, on land or sea, in all parts of the world.
"Fifth-To restrict and guard the right of

elective franchise. "Sixth—To impose a high tax on all foreign immigrants.
"Seventh—To abolish polygamy in the United

States immediately and entirely.
"Eighth—To enact and enforce such laws as will eradicate intemperance.

"Ninth-To develop the resources of the country by a wise system of internal improve ments.
"Tenth—To protect and promote the Ameri-

can system of free common schools.

"Eleventh—To adjust the relations between labor and capital on a paramount basis of equity

and justice.' It is somewhat curious to note that so far as restriction of immigration is concerned the new party would impose a tax of \$500 upon every person who lands in the United States, and in armies. In furtherance of his policy of making addition he would be required to obtain a permit from foreign consuls, based upon an accurate biography, to be furnished by himself and by reputable citizens of the neighborhood in doubtedly is, he is urged to its prosecution by a which he had lived. Thus paupers, criminal and political agitators could be excluded. A foreigner of money getting. would have to be a resident of the States twentyone years before he could vote. It is argued that the naturalizing of a foreigner after a few years' residence gives him an advantage over a man of American birth. Thus, like the Chinese, the Americans are

finding it good policy to shut their ports against European barbarism. There is really a wise thought at the bottom of this demand. For many years the despotic countries of Europe have been shipping their criminals and paupers to America. Almost every parish in the United Kingdom has a scheme for getting rid of their bad characters by sending them over the sea in the guise of emigrants. The result is seen in the fearful increase of pauperism and crime in American cities, both classes being almost exclusively of foreign birth. So far Canada has not had much of this undesirable addition to its population; but it is flowing in Toronto has already had to conand sider questions to which it has given rise. As to the other planks in the new platform, they are of interest to Americans only. We may, however, observe that the movement is likely to be popular. Our neighbors are being brought face to face with grea social problems, and it remains to be seen how far their institutions are able to solve them. We have infinite faith in the wisdom and strength of the American people, and of the power of free institutions to settle all questions of human concern, but there is a great spirit of unrest

present discussion on the sugar "combine" has | raised by the noisy demagogues of the cities, amply demonstrated that the general pub ic are | but when it moves we may be sure it will be in the right direction.

THE NEW PARTY LINES.

to the drift of politics in Canada of late cannot

opposing principles. On the one hand, there has been evolved from the Conservative party a distinctly reactionary movement looking to the establishment of Imperialism. On the far Si: with the Tory party as its nominal corps of Imperial Federation. The Canadian party is the very opposite. It comprises nearly the under which the country is suffering. whole of the old Laberal party, strengthened by those who advocate unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. It has no affection | Manitoba should be expected to submit tamely for any principle which places Imperial interests paramount to Canadian. Its loyalty is to Canada first, and it seeks in the expansion of should be jeopardized to uphold it. Canadian nationality, not in subordination to Imperialism, the true fruition of the distiny of the Dominion. These are the parties of the future. Indeed it may be said that the armies have taken the field. The first donment of the first principle of taxation—that | the determination of the people of that province no more shall be taken from the people than is to break the railway monopoly and obtain free commercial intercourse with the States we see the first evert act in the coming struggle. Of of business men openly defend the imposition of course there can be no doubt as to the ultimate result. The threat to employ regular British troops to compel the Manitobans to submit to monopoly is in perfect keeping with the Imperialism of which Sir John is the leading spirit. A cable despatch considered proper because it is possible, but it says Sir Charles Tupper denies the truth in no wise differs in principle from the practice of the report, but as it was given on the of a former age. A government which accepts | verscity of Mayor Walsh, a leading Conservative of Manitoba, who stated the terms of an interview he had had with Sir John Macdonald, the public will not be satisfied till something more definite and from an authority more worthy of credence has been obtained. Sir John is reported as having said :-

"I am bound to see," he said, "that the supremacy of the federal authority is maintained. It is time that the provinces should be taught that when Her Maje ty's representative, with the consent of her advisers, sees fit to display a massure which is deroratory to the inallow a measure which is derogatory to the in-terests of the Dominion and the Empire, they

must submit gracefully."

Mr. Walsh said: "The people of Manitoba wish to build the Red River road wish their own money, and are determined not to be prevented from so doing. I am sure the volunteers of Onterio will not take up arms against their

brothers in Manitobs."
"I am determined," said Sir John, "that the construction of that road shall be stopped, and, gestion the Imperial Government has decided to establish a garrison at Winnipeg and troops will be sent there shortly. The idea has met with favor by the British Government. They see that Winnipeg is an important strategi-point and that in event of war troops can be kept there cheaply and be transported to India or elsewhere with despatch. Their presence there will also make the unruly provinces submit to federal authority."

Mr. Walsh replied: "Our people will resist

with an armed force, and if a collision occurs

rebellion will follow."
"I cannot help that," said Sir John, " must see that federal authority is maintained over provincial authority, and if rebellion is the result it will not be my fault. It will be the fault of the Manitobans. I am determined to stop the construction of the Red River Valley Railway if it has to be done at the point of the bayonet."

The only thing which casts doubt upon this report is the bluntness of the language attributed to Sir John. It has never been his habit. except under peculiar circumstances, to speak out bluntly. But nevertheless there is in the reference to Winnipeg as a strategic point a has mooted it more than once in his speeches on the Pacific Railway, and we know that among the arguments employed to obtain an Imperial subsidy to the Canadian Pacific mail line the same thing has been urged. Vancouver and Victoria have been boomed in England as great Points of vantage against Russia, and the Northwest has in the same way been represented as a field of supply and drill ground for future this country a military adjunct to the empire, Sir John would not hesitate to shoot down the Manitobans. Visionary as his policy unring of capitalists, who see in it untold sources

But the future of this country does not lie in that direction. There are as many believers in the Monroe doctrine, according to population. in this country as there are in the United States. To be rid of the dangers of European wars is one of the underlying motives of the peace-loving people of this continent. Still, it would seem that Sir John Macdonald is willing to repeat in Canada the same stupendous mistake which led to the revolt of the Thirteen Colonies. It is impossible to contemplate the importation of British troops to coerce the Manitobans without the deepest indignation. The bare mention of resorting to such an extremity to enforce Federal authority has justly roused the people to a sense of the dangers threatened by Imperialism. Already it has called forth expressions of wrath which Sir John had better heed if he does not desire to precipitate a con. flict the end whereof no man cen foretell. One thing, however, is certain-the odious tyranny of Macdonaldism under its latest and worst development must be overthrown, and Manitoba has the good will of the great mass in the older provinces in the efforts she is making in that direction.

THE MANITOBA REBELLION

Evidently the British press is beginning to understand the brigand character of Canadian Toryism. So long as Indians and Halfbreeds were the only people in the North-West who took up arms against the tyrants of Ottawa, our cousins over the water considered them in

and bayonets, the British press draws the line and demands that "steps he taken to prevent the Dominion authorities from making the grave mistake of authorizing military interference to coerce the Manitobans in the matter of the Red River Valley Railway." Anyone who has given even passing attention

But however low our estimate may be of the honesty and wisdom of the Ottawa ministry, but have observed the gradual regrouping of we cannot think they dare proceed to the forces into two new and very distinct lines of dangerous length of sending an armed force to make war upon the people of Manitoba in order to preserve the C.P.R. monopoly and prevent an outlet being had to the southern frontier. We do not think a volunteer corps in the country could be induced to take part in such an unnatural expedition, and should the military schools be employed, the whole country would cry out against it. The folly of imposing the monopoly would, however, find a fitting sequel in such an attempt, and the villainous policy by which Sir John Macdonald has bedeviled the Northwest would reach its legitimate of political, commercial and railway slavery

Apart, however, from these considerations, it is monstrous to suppose that the people of to a policy which is nothing short of robbery, or that the peace and prosperity of the Dominion

A few facts will show how well founded are he demands of the Manitobans. Two years age the merchants of Winnipeg sought to procure competition against the high rates of the Canadian Pacific by establishing a line of boats gun has actually been fired in Manitoba, and in on the Red River to carry freight from St. Vincent to Winnipeg. By utilizing the American system of railways between Chicago, where the Grand Trunk terminates, and St. Vincent, competion was secured, but what did the Canadian Pacific do? It promptly made overtures to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, who carried the freight from St. Paul to St. Vincent, to raise their rates and accept remuner. ation from them. The result was the formation of a compact between the two companies whereby the Canadian Pacific paid, and to the present day continues to pay, the other 12 per cent. on its gross freight earnings between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. By this iniquitous arrangement the people of Manitoba were debarred from having the slight measure of competition they had secured with considerable trouble. The Canadian Pacific charges are, between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, a distance of 430 miles, 28 cents per 100 pounds, while the charges between St. Paul and Chicago, 420 miles, are only 71 cents per 100 pounds. So that the Manitobs settler has to pay four times as much as the Minnesota or Dakota settler to get his wheat to the lake. Taking the all rail rates for car loads, the rate from Winnipeg to Montreal by the Canadian Pacific, a distance of 1,423 miles, is 50 cents per 100 pounds, and from St. Paul to New York, a distance of about 1,500 miles, the rate is 321 cents. So that the Manitoba farmer, shipping from Winnipeg, gets 173 cents per 100 pounds, or ten cents per bushel less for his wheat, consequent upon the higher tariff, than the Minnesota and Dakota settler. shipping from St. Paul. In reality, this is dis. crimination against Montreal as well as against the farmers of Manitoba. To threaten armed force to enable the C. P. R. to continue this iniquitous system is simply atrocious. The Government must back down, pretty quick too, or there will be no Canadian Northwest.

THE DEMANDS OF MANITOBA. Sir Donald Smith has, according to a Winni-

peg despatch, which will be found elsewhere. filed two bills of complaint against the Red River Valley Railway to prohibit it crossing land belonging to him at St. Norbert. Sir Donald is a director and one of the principal shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has thus thrown himself directly in the way of the Government and people of Manitoba, revival of an old pet idea of the Premier's. He challenging them, as it were, to the conflict. It is somewhat curious that a leading spirit in a I railway company which has forced it way through public and private property, with supreme disregard to all its interests cave its cwn, should attempt to block the right of way when another railway seeks an outlet through his property. But it is hard for Sir Donald with his Hudson's Bay Company proclivities to get over the idea that the Northwest belongs to him and the ring of which he is so distinguished an ornament. That the people of Manitoba have any rights which he should respect, or should presume to assert them, are things which may be beyond his comprehension; but he will find them very tangible all the same. In cherishing the notion, in which he was brought up, that the North-West is a happy hunting ground for him and his associates, he forgot that the earth and the fulness thereof are not his, that the people who have succeeded the wild animals are not to be impounded and robbed of hide and tallow to enrich an avaricicus corporation. He must also remember that rebellion is indigenous to the valley of the Red River. He has only to recall certain instances in his own career to convince him what sort of seed was planted in the North-West and the fruit it has always borne when attempts were made to rule that country contrary to the will and wishes of its people. But since he and the Canadian Pacific railway are determined to try conclusions with the Manitobans, it is well that the contest should be fought out now. But this is no mere question of right of way for a railway. Important though it is to the people of Mani. toba as affording them an outlet to the great markets to the south of them, it sinks into a more prelude to the great questions that lie behind it. The people have, in effect, declared that they will no longer submit to the unnatural monopoly forced upon them by Ottawa politicians at the command of an overbearing combination who claim the right to hold them in servitude, contrary to their material interests and subversive of their liberties as independent citizens of a free country. An idea of the situa. tion in Manitobs and the feelings of the people may be obtained from sithe following, which appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press of the 17th

over the comparatively short distance which sparates us from the United States to the south sparates us from the United States to the south of the state of the south of the state of the s ff is a canous countries, fishermen, lumbermen hout it the farmers, fishermen lumbermen miners of Canada could furnish themselves and miners of Canada could rurnish themselves with all they require at prices varying from 20 to 30 per centiless than they pay now. This could be could be settle the question of Compercial Union in the minds of the people of the people of North-West. It comes have to the product of the people of the could be comed to the people of the andian North-West. It comes home to us Gandian North-West. It comes home to us Gandian North-West. It comes home to us with peculiar force. Owing to our great remote-with peculiar force. Owing to our great remote-with peculiar force. Owing to our great remote-with peculiar force. Owing the our produce is far narrower margin of profit on our produce is far narrower margin of profit on our produce is far narrower market to Canada red wheat 82 to 84c, Canada were: Canada red wheat 82 to 84c, Canada were: Canada red wheat 82 to 84c, Canada were: 1 to 34c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, No. 1 hard Manitoba 87c, No. 2 spring 82 to 84c, Canada were: 1 tis said, should start at 55c. It is applied, it is said, should start at 55c. It is applied that through proximity to market the larger that through proximity to market the larger of the Eastern Provinces have an adjusted over us of about 30 cents on every and the start at 55c. variage over us of about 30 cents on every bashel of wheat. As the margin of profit to busnes of white North-West is so much the farmer of that of the Eastern farmer, narrower than of his buying in the cheapest the importance of the baying in the cheapest market is abundantly evident. From his point market is abundantly evident. From his point of view a trade policy which compels him to spend his small profits by supplying his wants from m rkets two and three thousand miles from the the more bind of following his wars to the more bind of following his wars bind of following his point his different him of following him and the same him and from m recent two and three the unit and miles distant must be the worst kind of folly. To distant must be the worse kind of folly. To urge the fact that by so doing he is helping to brace up a few sickly manufactures in Ontario and Quebec, by which in return for his goodand Quebec, by which in return for his good-ness he will be charged two prices, is but little consolation. What we want in this country is full liberty to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. To develop the great natural resources lying dormant over thousands upon thousands of square miles of territory is and hould be our supreme care."

Here we have a pretty clear statement of the riews of those who have challenged the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Rail way Company by the building of the Red River Valley Railway. That work is, therefore, only a first blow in the struggle to cast off the shackles imposed upon the Northwest by the Tory Govemment of Canada. Not only is the railway policy of monopoly resisted, but a demand is made for a reversal of the trade policy of the Government. It is manifestly impossible to prevent the people of Manitoba working out their destiny in their own way. Any attempt to coerce them will only increase the popular resistance, and may end in disruption of Confede-

A WEST END PARK.

The question of a West End Square or a West End Park is now occupying the attention of the people of Griffintown, St. Gabriel and Point St. Charles. We cordially join in the discussion, and beg to throw out a hint and to direct the frontage on the Lachine Rapids, as a most suit-Mr. John Fraser's "Fourth Summer Morning Walk Around Montreal," which appeared in the columns of THE Post October 23rd, 1886.

Our Mountain Park is the rich man's park, We want a poor man's park, easy of access, with no climbing of a mountain to get to it. The land is now cheap out there, say from \$200 to \$250 per acre, being less than one cent per foot, and we would seriously advise the people of these localities to look into this matter before the land reaches a price of from 5 to 10 cents per foot.

We cut the following extracts from Mr. Fraser's Summer Walk, and shall allow our readers to judge for themselves. They can assily walk out and examine the place and then w their own conclusions :-

The proposed West End park should be named the "La Salle Park," in memory of Robert de la Salle, who at one time, over two hundred years ago, was seigneur of Lower

La Salle is the brightest name in Canadian history, he once trod the same ground we now tread, and while his name and his memory are preserved and perpetuated in every American town and city from Detroit to the mouth of the Missis quoi, Montreal alone has nothing com-

memorative of him.

Have y u ever, reader, as you have passed along the Lower Lachine Road, cast your eyes on that block of land—those three farms—between Verdun, the property of John Crawford and the Somerville property, having a frontage of one mile on the Lackine Rapids and a breadth of half a mile in the rear on the Aqueduct—the whole containing about six hundred acres? and then pictured to yourself what a magnificent west end park this block of land would make. You may travel the whole island of Montreal and not find another spot to compare with this

for the purposes of a public park. Having a mile frontage on the Lachine rapids and a half a mile on the aqueduct in the rear, it would compare favorably, for beauty or grandeur of situation, with the great International Park at the Falls of Niagara.

The time is not distant when a carriage road, connecting with the Atwater avenue, will be built along the bank of the acqueduce, then a horse car track would soon follow, affording easy access to the proposed park, not taking into account the almost certainty of a railway by the river front.
These hints are thrown out with the hope that

decided action will be taken by the people of Montreal to secure that block of land referred to, for the purposes of a West End park.

THE QUEBEC CABINET. An evening contemporary amused its readers

last evening with a cock and bull story about a rumored coalition in Quebec. We do not know who the author may be, but we can easily imagine how certain hungry office-seeking Torics, seeing there is nothing before them but the forlorn prospect of remaining for many a long day in the cold shades of opposition, are anxious to get their noses into the old crib even should they have to sacrifice their "principles" to do so. Coalitions are usually formed when neither party is able to conduct the government by itself. This is not the case in Quebec. Mr. Mercier controls the strongest Government the Province has known for years. It is strong not only in legislature but in the country, and is increasing in strength every day. The idea of a coalition is therefore absurd. Any changes that may be made of necessity will involve that whoever goes into the ministry shall be a National-Liberal and nothing else. Mr. Mercier is not in need of Contervative help much as some Conservatives may be desirous of helping him. The pretext advanced for the proposed change is one which could only smanate from Tories out of office. They say that the entrance-into the Cabinet of an English speaking Protestant, would secure
the support of the Protestant members for the Government. This is an extraordinary assertion, and presupposes con-siderable agility on their mit, especialty as Mr. Hall is mentioned as bell-wether of the flock. It is likewise asserted that Mr. Lynch is willing only pick the best fruit has been well exempli-

to act in the same obliging capacity. But what | fied in the conduct of the Tory and quasi-Tory strikes us as particularly suggestive in the new programme is the proposed retirement of Mr. MoShane because "he is tired of politics." We would like to have the honorable gentleman's word for that. Coming from those who have hitherto opposed him the wish seems father to the thought. It may be good policy in the eyes of the schemers to sacrifice the Irish member of the Cabinet to secure This support from the English Protestants, but it is rather dangerous. If there be a desire in some quarters to supplant Mr. MoShane, thore who entertain it have so far failed to give a reason. That plotting and scheming to that end may be going on is clear from what has appeared in the evening paper. " Party divisions," we are told. " have no reason to exist, as the Legislature is more of a large municipal council than anything | dit Mr. McShane, they took another course, else." This is exceeding cool, after the desperate party spirit in which successive Tory governments conducted the affairs of the Province. It further added that :--" The English members have realized that business should be the first object there, and that party lines have worked injuriously to the Province as a whole. It was further stated that Mr. Hall's friends would be willing to approve of this action in the interests of his countrymen."

The cat is out of the bag with a vengeance. Mr. McShane is to be retired and Mr. Hall is to take his place. No coubt this would admirably suit certain parties who have their own game to play, but we do not think Mr. Mercier will make so egregious a blunder. If Mr. Hall, Mr. Lynch, or any other representative of the Protestants of the Province, is willing to join the Cabinet and bring with him the support of that element, we have no objection, provided they are true to their new allegiance, but we must protest against the sacrifice of the Irish representative, even to secure so desirable an object.

THE BAD BARON.

When Mr. Gilbert drew the character of the Bad Baron in "Ruddygore" he must have had his eye on the Marquis of Lansdowne. His Ex. is the only person we can think of who supplies an original for the conception of a man course taken by those who seek to injure Mr. whose miserable fate it is to commit a crime every day of his life. Lansdowne, in fact, over does the character, inasmuch as he is doomed to be a villian at both sides of the Atlantic at one and the same time. While Ireland is ringing with the story of his eviction brutalities at Luggacurran, his name is identified in America with the tyrannical abuse of the power of disallowance of the railway legislation of Manitoba. It must be something more than a misfortune which continually attention of the people of these localities to a and one generation after another connects the spot on the Lower Luchine Road, having a mile name of Lansdowne with the most hateful exercise of power. But it agrees with the eternal able one for a West End Park, being close to fitness of things that the detested name should the city and easy of access, as pointed out in be identified in the minds of Canadians with tyranny, oppression and misgovernment. The descendant of one of those whom Goldwin Smith graphically and truthfully described as buzzards, who went to I eland when the eagles | the idea of his retiring, No one can find a reawent to the Spanish main, has demonstrated his heredity. Lake has produced like and no mistake. The buzzard family has not changed and the people of Canada will not be sorry when the bird of ill omen takes its flight from their shores.

> THE MONEY VALUE OF MONOPOLY. The Manitobans estimate their export of wheat this fall at 4,000,000 bushels. From Winnipeg to Toronto the freight rate on wheat by the C. P. R. is 50 cents per hundred. From Ingersell to Halifax, and equal distance over hundred. If a competing line would give Manist their impotent and transparent efforts to injure toba the Grand Trunk rate from Winnipeg to Montreal the wheat growers would save 183 cents per 100 lbs., or considerably more than 11 cents per bushel. The saving from than 11 cents per bushel. The saving from Brandon to Montreal wou'd be almost the same. Geneal gical Dictionary of French Canadian If the western part of the prevince were to save families has just been forwarded to us by the 10 cents per bushel on its 4,000,000 bushels editors, Messrs. E. Senecal & Son. This volume exported, \$400,000, or twice the cost to the public of the western connection, would be saved in one year, and, even if the rate were reduced but five cents per bushel, the saving would amount to \$200,000, and the whole public cost of the road to Portage la Trairie would be recouped in the province in one year. The great importance of completing a competitive railway system to carry out this year's crop must be abundantly evident. If, through apathy, the Government shou'd fail to meet the wishes of the people in this respect, between \$200,000 and \$400,000, which rightly belongs to the farmers, will be snatched from them by the C. P. R., and the financial success of the R. R. V. R. will be imperilled. For these reasons the Winnipeg Free Press urges that the aid necessary to assure the completion this year of a railway from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie should be promised right away, so that construction can be successfully completed in time to carry out the 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, which will soon be ready for shipment. Surely the people of Manitoba are right in their efforts to save this money by smashing the

HON. JAMES MOSHANE.

We have received a number of letters from friends of the Provincial Government in various parts of the province concerning the rumor of Mr. McShane's retirement. Considering the source from which the report emanated, we did not think that any credence would be placed in it, but we may as well, once for all, give it a square, emphatic, direct contradiction. Not only does Mr. McShane not contemplate retirement, but such a notion never entered his mind, nor has there been the remotest indication that the idea was ever entertained by Mr. Mercier or the other members of the Cabinet. On the contrary, Mr McShane's abilities and services were never more highly 'prized by his colleagues and his party than at present. The department over which Mr. McShane has been called to preside is one which demands constant and close supervision; more especially, is this the case on account of the somewhat loose system prevailing therein previous to the change of government. Mr. McShane's long practical experience and firmness of character are exactly the qualities required in a Minister of Public Works, and we would not, perhaps, be far astray were we to suppose it, was on secount of his firmness and sagacity that certain parties, having no particular love for ulm of the Government, set affort the story of his retirement. The old adage that birds

organs in this city towards Mr. McShane. From the day he entered the administration to the present time they have never ceased to assail him in a manner that would be unaccountable on any hypothesis save that he was a man whose influence they feared, and therefore desired to destroy. The senior organ in particular has made itself a disgrace to journalism by admitting reports into its columns orimming with maliciousness, not far removed from ruffianism. The "fifth rib-stabber" of The Mail of ten years ago never did worse. All these cowardly attacks Mr. McShane treated with the contempt they merited, doubtless because he knew the source from whence they emanated and the object that actuated the authors. Having thus failed to injure or discre and, by starting the stupid story of his retirement, endeavored to make it appear that they had to some extent succeeded in their purpose-The disreputable little conspiracy is as thoroughly understood as the parties to it are despised, and for their own sake it is to be hoped that they will not invite further exposure by repeating the offence. As the head of an important branch of the

Government Mr. McShaue has shown the highest capacity. All who have had business with him bear testimony to his suavity and the energetic manner in which he disposes of matters coming before him. Although he is the representative of the Irish element in the Cabinet, he is in reality the representative of the English-speaking people of the province. To the Protestant community he has given the utmost satisfaction, and it was but the other day that leading gentlemen of that pursuasion bore cheerful, generous testimony to his attention to their representations in regard to the sanitary arrangements of the schools of Montreal. Indeed there has not been the faintest expression of dissatisfaction in any quarter with Mr. McShane's management of his department or with his conduct in any respect whatever. In fact it has all been the other way. Of course public man occupying a prominent position must expect to be criticised, but the McShane shows how utterly in want they are of tangible grounds for their oppositi n. If they had any real grievance, or could bring any plausible charge against him, we may be sure they would not resort to the underhand methods of publishing lying reports of his being "tired

of politics" and similar stupidities. In one respect, perhaps, we may be permitted to express an opinion. As the representative of the Irish Catholics, Mr. McShane has won the respect and confidence of his people. They know him, appreciate him, and have no desire to see him replaced by any other person whose name has been mentioned, or who could be selected. Judging by the letters we have received, there is a very general feeling of disapprobation at the mention of his retirement. In Montreal the feeling is strongly pronounced among Protestants as well as Catholics against son for it, and all agree that public policy, even more than party considerations, requires the retention in the Government of one so able and popular.

It is to be hoped that the organs will after this find some other means of assailing the Provincial Government than by spreading false reports with the hope of creating embarrassments. The Cabinet is united, strong and in no need of reconstruction. The bootlers who have been left out in the cold will have to stay out and console themselves as best they can. Secure in the support and confidence of his party and his people, Mr. McShane can well afford to despise

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF REV. is as carefully prepared in every respect as were the three preceding ones. The author and editors are keeping their word, and subscribers have the satisfac'ion of noticing that the enterprising work is being rapidly completed. attentive examination of this unique collection, as the author gradually reaches the last years o the occupation by the French, goes to show to what extent it is u-eful and that before long it must become indispensable, not only for families and heirs, but also in the consultation of the registers of the civil state to establish the degrees of parentage, pricularly in the case of marriages. The Genealogical dictionary, by its nature, is inevitably destined to take its place among the works that are necessary to establish the history and legislation of the country; it will become obligatory that it should be found in all equipped liberaries. This is also the opinion of the Governor-General of Canada, as expressed in the following letter :-GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, May 29th, 1887.

Vitawa, May 2006, 1007.)

SIR,—I had the honor of receiving the three volumes of your Genealogical Dictionary, which you were kind enough to present to me, and which will be, as I learn with pleasure, followed by three other volumes which you will publish later. Permit me to dispute your right to characterize the dictionary as an "humble work." It is really a magnum opus which you have had the courage to undertake; a work which will preserve tor those who come after us historical treasures which would have escaped us completely without your help. I am happy to be the possessor of an issue of a book so worthy of esteem, given by the author himself. I must reproach him a little for not making known this fact by a short inscription on the first page of Vol. I. I hope, however, that this omission will be remedied one day. Accept, I ask of you, my best thanks and the expression of my best wishes. LANSDOWNE.

Rev. Abbé Tanguay. The above letter needs no commentaries; it resumes in a precise manner and confirms the general opinion concerning the Genealogical Dictionary. For details regarding the subscriptions apply to E. Senecal & Son, editors, 20 St. Vincent street, in Montreal.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. The leading paper in the always welcome Magazine of American History for September is a biographical sketch of the distinguished revolutionary office, General James M. Varnum, volutionary office, General James M. Varnum, from the graceful pen of Judge Advocate Asa Gardiner, U.S.A., LL.D. The handsome portrait of the general forms the frontispiece to the number, and his historic home in Rhode Island, and the fine portrait of his brother, also a man of distinction in military and political liffe, are among the superbillustrations. The second article, "How California was Secured," by the renowned Hubert Howe Bancroft, will command universal attention; it is clear cut, concise, and informing to every American. Then comes "Our Revolutionary Thunder," by the eminent James D. Butler, of Wisconsin, short but admirable in its sope. Nothing in this number, however, will Butler, of Wisconsin, short but admirable in its some. Nothing in this number, however, will attract more genuine appreciation than the fourth paper, entitled "Union, Secession, Abolition, as illustrated in the careers of Webster, Calhoun, Sumner," by W. M. Dickson, of Cincin.—Toronto News.

nati; it is a scholarly study, and an intensely readable production. It is followed by "The United States and the Greek Revolution," an article of exceptional merit, by Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman. The Mass; their Customs, Laws, and Religion," is the sixth article, by Mrs. Alice D. Le Plongeon, who has spent many years in Yucatan. "A Patriotic Parson" is a years in Yucatan. "A Patriotic Parson" biographical sketch by Rev. Dr. Lamson. curious will be entertained with "Running-Antelope's Autobiography," chiefly given in pictograph—the Indian's novel method of chro nicling events. The shorter papers are of much importance, "H. C. Van Schaack's Historical Tressures," notably; and Original Documents contain the "Memorandum of Route pursued by Colonel Campbell in 1770, from Savannah to Augusta, Georgia," annotated by Colonel Chas. C. Jones, jr., LL.D. The breadth and varied character of this spirited and educating periodical is forcibly illustrated in the above list of eontents for the current mouth. Its departments are also filled with good things. Published at 743 Broadway, New York city.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for September is an Extlent number. Contents: Revelations of Divine Love, poem, Rev. Alfred young; Cruel Nature Rev. Henry Hayman, D.D.; Dublin Nature, Rev. Henry Hayman, D.D.; Dublin Chanters, Mary Bauim; Mexico: Educational and Industrial, Margaret F. Sullivan; Literary Mexico, Mary E. Blake; An Old-Fashioned Poet, Agnes Repplier; Domini Non Sum Dig-nus, W. Duggert; Tornadoes, Rev. Martin S. Brennan; Silly Catherine, C. R. Carson; Land, Labor and Taxes in the Last Century, D. D. Lum; Woman in Early Christianity and During the Middle Ages, Rev. Wm. P. Cantwell Marguerite, D. Byrn; Catholics and Civic Vir-tue, P. P. Barry, and the usual departments.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A Dakota man, while on his way to borrow his neighbor's paper, was struck by lightning and killed. We have no comment to make here. To intelligent people it isn't necessary. Columbus Capital.

When Prince Ferdinand insured his bought a new liver pad, and went to Bulgaria to be a crowned head or die, he was probably sustained in his lofty purpose by the know ledge that if he lost his job he could get another one in a dime museum.—Chicago News.

Twenty years of Canadian connection has dwarfed our industries, dwarfed our trade, doubled our taxes, driven away thousands of our population, and almost wholly destroyed hope in those who remain. This has been the result of our acquaintance with Canadian politicians. - t. John Globe.

There is scarcely a day that some accident, sometimes a very grave one, does not happen on the Intercolonial railroad. As far as possible, the facts are kept from the public. The official who gives anything to the press places his head in the guillotine, and unless he has influence with the political machinery department of the road the axe is pretty sure to fall .- 2t. John

"An impression seems still to prevail that Sir Charles Tupper is now in England as High Commissioner to the Dominion of Canada. This impression is entirely erroneous, and we are authorized to correct it. Sir Charles is now here as Canadian Minister of Finance, with supervision of the High Commissioner's office He expects to return to Canada in October. London Canadian Gazette.

The King of Spain is now seventeen months old, and his salary is a million dollars a year, yet there are scoundrelly socialists, crazy com-munists, assimine anarchists, abourd agrarians, and dangerous demag sques, not to speak of lazy labor agitat rs and criminal cranks, who deny that wealth and prosperity is ever and always the result of toil, thrift and temperance, as an amiable alliterative ass of the preaching per-suasion puts it.—Toronto Labor Reformer.

Governor General Lansdowne arrived in town this morning from the Metapedia and put up at the vice-regal quarters on the Citadel. It will now be in order we suppose f r the shoddy aristocracy and for all those who favor his policy of oppression and cruelty to his Irish tenants to run after and dance attendance upon Lord Lansdowne, and thus show their appreciation of the evictions upon his estates. Lansdowne is a model Irish landlord—that is, from the landlord's point of view .- Quebec

Telegraph.
L'Electeur says it does not know the amount commission and brokers' fees, but what it does know is that the Mercier Government does not pay one cent for these items. It will be ad-mitted that this is simply marvelous, and that the mitted that this is simply marvelous, and share in National Government has acquired a new title to the oralitude of the public. "It is quite potent to everybody now, even for our adveraries, that we have first-class business men at the head of the Province."

Discipline won the world for Rome. Discipline checked Napoleon at Waterloo. Discipline sent El Madhi back to his native desert and kindred earth. Discipline saved all who were saved on the burned steamer City of Montreal. Hurrah for Discipline. It wins always .- Corn-

wall Standard. It may be very gratifying for Canadians to know that the business of sugar refining in Canada is so profitable that Mr. Redpath has been able to purchase and maintain a castle in England, while Mr. Baumgarten is the biggest swell in Montreal, with his hounds and horses and top boots, but remembering that the great wealth of those men is obtained by an arrangement which practically lowers the wages of every farmer and workingman in Canada, one cannot but wonder that the masses submit to the sugar tax. A people who give themselves up to be plundered by rings do not deserve to prosper.—Hamilton Times.

We tell the combined grocers that it would be better for them in every way—more honorable to them and their calling—more profitable in the long run—to smash the refining grabbers than to league against plucky men who will not break an unexpressed though real trust reposed in them by their customers and take a dirty penny by submission. Instead of combining to secure the refiners in their extortions, instead of banding as boadsmen to the monopolists, they might well have organized to make themselves, what independent buyers ought to be, masters of the situation .- Toronto Globc.

Goldwin Smith, who voted with the protectionists in 1878 and stumped for Macdonald candidates, now says: Protection is like the eye-salve of the inventor in the American comedy. The more people use it the more they want it. The manufacturers are all crowding to Ottawa, each to get more protection for him-self; and at last the industries of this country will be so protected that the people will clear out and go to a cheaper country. Canada will be left to the protected manufacturers and the protectionist politicians .- Hamilton Times.

There seems to be a very strong feeling amongst Conservatives at Peterboro and Port Hope in favor of commercial union. Some Tory organs have been unwisely trying to make it appear that those favoring the movement are simply "Grits" and "rebels," but that is absurd and baseless. Such shrewd and practical men as Messrs. Stevenson, Cluxton and Wm. Mackie as messrs. Stevenson, Ciuxton and Wm. Mackie are strongly in favor of freedom of trade with our neighbors, and state clearly its immense advantages. Their statements and arguments are unanswerable. The only argument that will be offered against them will be the "rebellyell."—Lindsay Post.

The ultra-protectionist papers just now have a good deal to say in praise of Katkoff, the lately deceased Russian journalist, the mainspring of whose policy, it seems, was a desire to keep Russia for the Russians, and exclude western civilizing influence. Considering that M. Katkoff's N. P. resulted in the assassination. of one Czar and innumerable plots against his successor, the deportation of tens of thousands of the best and most enlightened men and women to Siberia, a perpetual state of terror-ism for both officials and populace and a finan-cial condition not far removed from bankruptcy.

TREMBLAY VS. PARADIS,

A Celebrated Case in Court.

HON. JAMES McSHANE GIVES EVIDENCE.

AYLMER, Que., Aug. 26.—The Tremblay Paradis case was adjourned from last Monday till 10 o'clock this morning, in order to secure the presence of the Hon. James McShane, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Quebec. This morning at 10 sharp a number of interested parties and several Ottawa gentlemen were at the Court house, amongst others the Rev. Father Paradis, Hon. James McShane, Messrs. Chitty, Barry, Dr. Duhamel and several lawvers.

At eleven o'clock the Court opened. The first witness called by Mr. Foran was the Hon. Jar. McShane, Messrs, Prentiss and McArthur, J.P., occupant the bench, assisted by Mr. Driscollag algebra the Court opened and the Court opened and the Court opened and the Court opened are the Court opened and the Court opened and the Court opened are the Court opened and the Court opened and the Court opened. coll, as clerk of the Court. A lengthy discussion took place between Mr. Foran and Mr. Aylen as to whether the reporters and public should or should not be excluded. Mr. Foran contended that the whole case should be made public. Mr. Aylen combated the contention on the ground that the press was not fair. The banch decided in favor of the press and public being admitted. Hon. Mr. McShane, examined by Mr. Foran,

Since I became minister, by vote of the said: house, \$70,000 for colonization purposes, were appropriated, which sum was distributed as fairly as possible. The names of the parties to whom that office should send mone, were given to me by members of the House; works were ordered to be done and moneys sent to the parties who had control over the roads where the moneys were to be spent. This rule was, I believe, invariably carried out by my predeces

In answer to a question-" Under my rule the moneys were sent by mail as, in these places there were no banks."

Question-Please take communication of you department fyled as exhibit "E," at page 100, and state if you know anything concerning the entry "amount, main road, Mr. White

Answer-I must reply by stating that since we came into power, some six months ago, that owing to the bad management of the late Government, principally in my department, the books, reports, etc., of the colonization in ney had not neen posted up for nearly two years, which I remedied as soon as possible. It has therefore been impossible for me to examine in letail the reports of moneys distributed to sixtyfive counties.

Having taken communication of exhibit D. witness states that the signature to the best of his belief is Mr. Turgeon's signature.

Mr. Aylen objected to the evidence. lengthy discussion here took place as to whether Mr. Turgeon's signature was evidence or not. Question-Do you know anything abou

cheque for \$450 payable to the order of Mr. Michael White and endorsed by him? Answer-I have no personal recollection of the cheque. Hon. George Irvine called at my office; our conversation was private.

Question—Did you refuse the Hon. Mr

cheau**e** ? Answer-He never asked for any. Question-Is there such a cheque in your de partment, dated October, 1885?

Irvine to obtain a certified copy of such

Answer-I do not know. Question-Will you please produce such a cheque if it is in your possession as Minister of Agriculture and Colonization?

Answer-Certainly, if it is. It is not now nor never was in my individual possession. I such a cheque is in my department, and it legal, I shall certainly send it if the court de-mands it. As a minister of the Cr wn, I have no objection to produce it, provided the court orders me to do so, and the Attorney-General

sa; s it is legal to do so.

Mr. Foran then asked the court to request Mr. McShane to producetouch cheque under the

above conditions. Mr. McAtthur-We will not order it until we have further evidence. Mr. McShane-Extracts from my office are

signed by the or through my orders by puties in my different departments. Cross-examined by Mr. Aylen: Question-Is it not the custom that the memer asks for a certain amount; then suggest

certain names of conductors and names of their as directors over them for the distribution ? Answer—Exactly. Que-tion—Give us an idea how these directors

are to work

Answer-Suppose we send \$100 to Aylmer; we send it to the person named by the member, and that person distributes the money where required and is responsible to the Government for the same. We look upon the person as responsible for any changes, etc., in the distribution of that money. I know by enquiry that the money sent to Father Paradis by the late Government was faithfully distributed. I say this because there are vouchers signed to prove it. Mr. Paradis came down to Quebec in the month of April in the interests of the poor settlers, and had in effect to beg his way down from the Gatihad in effect to beg his way down from the Gathern, getting a dollar from one party and two dollars from another, and so on, to pay his expenses. Our Government, after hearing the deplorable story he told about the settlers, allowed him \$800 for colonization work. He was so poorly off himself that I gave him \$25 out of my own pocket to help him on his way back home. I consider Father Paradis a persecuted man, and regret that his enemies should hound him down as they are trying to do. The cheque was given previous to my coming into office. Since we have had men examining all over the county of Ottawa to see where the sum of \$10,800 was

Mr. Foran objected to Mr. McShane giving his opinions.

A hot discussion took place, in which Mr. McAthur and Messrs. Foran and Aylen joined very warmly, each and all going outside the case, and each striving to make his ideas pre-

Mr. Prentiss settled the case by stating what the bench wanted to know was whether the cheque was sent up to Mr. White or not, and whether endorsed or not.

Re-examined by Mr. Foran: Question—Did

Father Paradis ask you last spring not to show that cheque outside your office? Answer—No; nor any living man ever spoke to me about hiding that cheque. Mr. McShane's evidence being read over, he

Mr. McShane's evinence being read over, he signed the deposition and withdrew.

The next witness called was Mr. George R. Nettle, bookkeeper to C. T. Bate & Co., of Ottawa. Mr. Nettle deposed: I am bookkeeper to C. T. Bate & Co., of Ottawa, wnose effection on the capal basis. office is on the canal basin.

Mr. Aylen here objected to Mr. Nettle

answering anything with regard to the cheque until the cheque be first produced or else it be proven the cheque was destroyed. Another hot debate arose between Messrs. Foran and Aylen, which was carried on pretty warmly and almost came to a wild scene, when again Mr. Prentiss coolness came into play by asking Mr. Nettle if such a cheque were sent to C. T. Bate & Co. Mr. Nettle only had the number of the

official cheque (4622) and the amount (\$450). He did not know the date, by whom it was signed or endorsed. It was received about October 5th, 1885. Part of the proceeds were placed to Father Paradis' credit to settle his account for supplies and the balance was remitted to S. R. Tremblay. I do not know bank the cheque was drawn. I banked the cheques in the Bank of British North America

must have been presented ten days before it wa

drawn. Mr. Foran—The Court seems to know when the cheque was drawn.
Mr. McArthur—No; I merely see it in evi-

Mr. Nettle-Tremblay was not there. He merely sent the cheque and the balance was sent back to him by mail. The Bank of British North America would have, I think, the names of the and or the sent of the sent of the sent or the sent of the sent of the sent or the sent of the sent

of the endorsers, etc.

This closed the evidence of Mr. Nettle. Mr. Foran again applied for the production of the chaque, but Mr. McArthur refused. Mr. Foran declared he had no more evidence unless the order for the chaque. the order for the cheque to be produced were granted. Mr. Prentiss or lered the production of the cheque; Mr. McArthur refused.

At this state of the case Mr. McShane promised to forward the cheque by next Friday.

This settled the vexed point. Mr. Foran then objected to the defence producing evidence at a preliminary examination.

Mr. Aylen here made an eloquent speech

against the persecution of an innocent man who was persecuted for personal reasons. Mr. Foran suggested that the magistrates consult Mr. Justice Wurtele if they doubted his

interpretation of the law. The case was then adjourned till Friday next,

ISOLATING THE DOMINION.

English Opinion on Disallowing Maniteba-The Federal Covernment Commits a Suicidal Act.

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe:—
1.0NDON, Aug. 28.—The discussion still continues in the press on the Manitoba dispute. There are no fresh features of interest. Spectator to-day deals with the question, arguing that of the conflict Canada makes very apparent the great difficulties and dangers to which Britain would be exposed if a form of government was adopted placing the Imperial Parliament in the same relation as the Ottawa Parliament with the Provincial Legislatures. Several Unionist organs have also nake party capital from the incident. The Manchester Guardian editorially discusses, with much vigor, the correspondence just published respecting the increase in the Cana-dian tariff. It says: "The correspondence gives no evidence that any other consideration was taken into account by the Ottawa Government than serving a little group of Canadian capitalists, who endeavor to further their own interests under the guise of the National Policy at the public cost. The present victorious party in Canada is d ing what it can to isolate the Dominion from the advantage of interchange of its productions with the outside world. So suicidal and unfriendly a course will inflict more harm upon Canadians than upon England, and is about as sensible a proceeding as to fill up its harbors or blow up its railway bridges.

The following special cable appears in this

morning's Mail:

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Manitoba Railway question is arousing great attention. An eminent lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes are that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes are the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes that the action of Manitoba in the lawyer writes are the lawyer writes and the lawyer writes are the lawyer writ toba is simply illegal under the constitution, and that if an appeal to the Privy Council were taken, that decision would be upheld by all the forces of the Crown and the Federal Executive in Canada. On the other hand the Observer, Manchester Guardian, Edinburgh Scotsman, Glasgow Heraid, Pall Itali Gazette and other leading papers point out that whilst, technically speaking, the Manitobans are defying the Federal executive, and are therefore in the wrong, it is none the less true that the Federal executive is injuring them by a misuse of the veto power. It is the general opinion here that the Manitobans will succeed in carrying their twint and some extensions. in carrying their point, and some astonishment is expressed that Sir John Macdonald should have taken a course which has already discredited the Federal authority, and which may end even more seriously In the House of Commons lobby nearly all the members who understand the question are of opinion that the Ottawa authorities were, to say the least, badly advised in disallowing Manitoba railroad charters after promising to abandon the disallowance policy. Writing of Sir Charles Tupper's explanations touching the new Charding iron duties the Manalost of Guarding Canadian iron duties, the Manchest r Guardian of yesterday says the dominant party of Canada is doing all it can to isolate the Dominion from the advant grous interchange of productions with the outside world. The Guardian deplores and protests against so suicidal and unfriendly a course, which inflicts harm upon England, but still more upon Canada.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FOR THE CAUSE.

THE AMOUNT FORWARDED BY THE CENTRAL THE THE INSH NATIONAL LEAGUE IN MONTHEAL.

At a meeting of the Centra! branch of the Irish National League on Sanday afternoon, Mr. Burns, vice-president, occupied the chair. Messrs. B. Cannangeton, treasurer, J. B. Lane, secretary, Hart, Callaghan, McArran, O'Connor, Donovan and others were present. The financial accounts for the reception of Mr. O'Brien, M.P., during his recent visit to Canada were submitted by the treasurer. The receipts amounted to \$481, leaving a deficit of only \$9. The expenses of Messis, O'Brien and Kilbride were paid by the Montreal Langue. It was decided to send \$250 to the tracurer of the American League to be forwarded to Ireland in aid of the cause. Messis, E. O'Rourke, MoArran and O'Connor were appointed auditors to examine the accounts of the League during the past year. Next Sunday a general meeting will be held, when the annual election will take place and resolutions probably adopted denouncing the Coercion act,

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages. but the thousands of little tubes and cavities eading from them. When these are clozged and choked with

matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do,

they cannot do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, are all bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German That is to take Boschee's German them. Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for cer-

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of We regret to have to chronicle the deann of Mr. Michael Coffey, which and event occurred at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Thomas Rowan, on the 22nd inst. The deceased was was born at Lanally, King's County, Ireland, in 1821, and came to Canada in 1835. He was a sincere and practical Catholic, a loving relative and a kind and considerate neighbor. The length of the funeral cortege was a proof of the esterm and respect in which he was held by all who knew him. The funeral took place on Thursday, the 25th, to St. Patrick's church, Rawdon, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. J. O. Dubois. The chief mourners were his six nepliews and the pallbearers four of his grand nephews. R.I.P.

Young wife, petclartly: "Well, even if I don't come to meet you every night, as I used to, what does it signify?" Young husband: "That we have been married six months."

cheques in the Bank of British North America in Ottawa. It is the bank with which we deal. Cross-examined: I do not know that I ever received two cheques for \$450. I only know of this one. It was not the 15th but the 5th of October I received it. Mr. McArthur have remarked that the cheque

Mr. McArthur have remarked that the cheque should cak for its dia

GLADSTONE CONFIDENT.

HE IS CERTAIN OF AN EARLY VIC-

He Declares the Proclamation of the National League to be a Declaration of War-Balfour Refuses to Produce Official Papers

LONDON, Aug. 25. — Mr. Gladstone was greeted with cheers in the House of Commons this evening when he arose to move his resolu-

on:

"That a humble address be presented to the Queen representing that the Viceroy of Ireland has proclaimed the National League a dangerous association; that no information has been furnished to Parliament to justify the proclamation, by virtue of which Her Majesty's subjects are to be rendered liable to be punished. ished as criminals without a judicial enquiry into the nature of their acts; and that this House, in the absence of such information, prays that said proclamation shall not continue in force as to the association named and described

Mr. Gladstone said that the Irish Viceroy, in declaring that the League had incit d to violence, must have acted on information—but where was that information? The Irish chiefs had not be the control of the control o had a right to demand—to know—the grounds on which the Government had acted. If the facts were withheld the Opposition must forth-with urge these propesitions upon the House

and the Government:

Firstly—That it was a slight—almost an cutrage -on the dignity of Parliament to discharge
such an important statutory duty without know-

ing the grounds. Secondly-That it reduced to utter destruction and to an absurdity the main contention that the Government advanced during the disthat the Government advanced during the dis-cu-sion of the Crimes set, that the safeguard promised had proved a farce. He asked what was the value or meaning of a parliamentary approval given in ignorance of the fac's: Why no: follow the course taken by Wellington and Pe-I in 1829 regarding the Catholic league and

Thirdly-What could the house think of information that they must thus know we lit not been the light? (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said he had always centended that the Govern ment were I gislating against combina ions apart for marine, and now was the time for the Go ernment to show that he and his friend-were wong. But the

GOVERNMENT SHRANK FROM THE 'EST. and begined the challenge. They and substitute in a arbitrary will for regular legal action. This principle was a most dangerous and disgractful one in any country, and especially in Ireland. Law in Ireland was still on trial. A great misfortune was that those who administer it, especially locally, were not in sympathy with the fee ings of the people. The proclamation of the National League, Mr. Gladstone declared, was a near approach to a declara-tion of war on the Irish people. The people of Ireland generally sympathized with the League because they believed that it rad been their salvation (Parnellite cheers,) Nobody did anything for the tenants until the League was founded. The Government were pressing Ireland to the cheers of the cheers of the cheers of the cheers. land very hard, and it was evident that they intended to work and act by summary jurisdiction. The Government's action absolutely excluded the house from anything, except an about and perfunctory operation in connection with the prest duri daughting mean it made in the connection. with the great duty devolving upon it under the statue. The c guizance of this proclama-tion was rejuced to a mere farce. There would be no jury, judge or resident magistrate and no parliament to control Ireland. There would be l nothing but the absolute numitigated arbitrary act of the Irish executive, which was necessarily partisan. He hoped that the Irish would continue to bear the pressure.

THEY WOULD NOT HAVE TO SUFFER LONG. It was certain that they would not obey the law through fear (cheers), but from a strong, vivid, bu yant hope which, even at the last election, was not changed, and which now was brighter and livelier. (Cheers.) The Irish believed that the Government policy had not the sanction of the British nation. (Irish The Government's f undation slipping from under them, and their action in reference to the proclamation of the League showed that their strong!h was failing. Ire and, her reasonable wishes, and was convinced that her expectations would not be disappointed. Mr. Gladstore then presented his resolution amid prolonged cheers.

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY. Mr. Palfour said that Mr. Gladstone would have been wiser had he rested his argument on the allegation that the House was ignorant of the groun is for the proclama ion rathe than on a defence of the Leigue. The Government's difficulty was not the finding of evidence to justify the proclamation, but the selecting it from the enormous mass of evidence they possess d. There was sufficient foundation to justify the proclamation in the columns of the local newspapers without going into the Government' confidential reports. Mr. Ballour argued that when Mr. Gladstone proclaimed the Land League be did so when Mr. Pernell was imprisoned and when Parliament was not sitting, and that he afforded ro information to any one conce no 1. He quoted at length from documents to show that the League was guil y of boycotting, coe cing and instigating infractions of the

THE SPEAKER'S RULING POUGHT. Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the Speak 'r whether the documents from which he quoted would be submitted to the House.

Mr. Balfor refused to submit the decuments

and, proceeding, narrated other instances of the League's unlawful action. Sir William asked the Speaker whether Mr. Balfour was bound to table official documents

The Speaker replied that Mr. Balfour was not

bound to table confidential documents, but the case was different with official papers which the House might want to verify. Although Mr. Balfour was justified in quoting from confidential documents, the authority of such quotations are real real and heaves the documents to be decreased. tions was weakened because the documents had Sir William Harcourt-After the Speaker's ruling, I expect that the papers will be tabled.

Mr. Balfour—I shall do nothing of the kind.

My decumenrs are of three sorts-public and confidential papers and my own notes. If the conndential papers and my own notes. If the people realized the true nature and working of the League they would, regardless of creed or party, support the Government. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Balfour accused the opposition, through Mr. Gladstone, of making themselves pologists for, and therefore accomplices in, intimidation.

A UNIONIST CONVERT.

Mr. Buchanan (Liberal-Unionist) said that the Government's action was ill-timed. Mr. Balfour had not given a fair account of the League, which from the most reliable data in the possession of the house had been largely instrumental in having rents reduced in Ireland. The English people desired that the Irish difficulty be treated amicably.

THE "NATION'S" ADVICE.

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—The Nation advises all branches of the League to continue operations as usual, and says that if the right of public meet ing be denied them they must meet privately. The Nation undertakes to publish reports of meetings, regardless of the results.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If so you can testify to its marvellous powers of liesling and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhea, cholera morbus, dysen-tery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it. . .

"Now is the accepted time," remarked the poor young man solemnly when his girl told him she would have him.

THE DEATE STRUGGLE. Gladuone's Nultification Motion-The Ministry Sustained -"Wait Patiently and Abstain from Violence."

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The dibate on Mr. Gladstone's matter for an address to the Queen praying for nullification of the Government's proclamation of Irish National League was resumed in the House of Commons, this evening, by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, who complained of the absence of information and 'dehi'd that the general operations of the League increased crime in Ireland or led to the non-payment of rent. 'Let the house remember,' he continued, that if the proclamation of the League is sanctioned, every Irishman belonging to it who will not leave it at the command of the Government will be liable to be punished as a common criminal, and that l'ability will not depend on any wil oe hade to be pullened as a common chimi-nal, and that liability will not depend on any judicial proceedings worthy of the name. In conclusion he complained that the statements made by Mr. Ba four, and only given out last night, left no time for the examination of their

The Atto: ney-General, Sir B. E. Webster, held that convictions of crime were prevented by terror of the League, and reminded the House that Earl Spencer had repeatedly proclaimed the Land League's meetings, and that Sir George Trevelyan had supported him on the ground that the objects of the Land League were to put down landlords and to effect a separation between Ireland and England. The objects of the existing League were the same. They were told this woud be the death struggle. Well, either the League or the Government would go down. (Irish cheers.) He did not fear tha result. The Government would be supported by the consciousness that they had done their

duty.
Timothy Harrington (Nationalist) said that as one largely responsible for the League he de-ired to reply to the calumnes that had been hurled at its character. He read letters from branches of the League co demning the practices which the Givernment declared the Le gue promoted The League repudiated every form of outrige. The League would go on doing what it had done in spite of preclamations, which had not terrors for the Irish people. (Coers.)

William Redmond accused the Orange

Silety of worse intimidation than was ever con ged to the League, which was a genuine n tion I association. Under certain circumsomoes he said boycotting was justifiable and Lecessery. (Cheers from the ministerial

teners ry. (Chers from the ministerial beneries.)

Lord Horington followed and questioned whe her Mr. Redmond's speech wou'd influence the house in favor of the League. After twitting Sir George Trevelyan on his volte face he went on to support the Government's action arguing that the action of the League destroyed the liberty of the people, subverted order and good Government, and was hostife to social order. He contradicted the reports that he had disagreed with the Government on the step proagreed with the Government on the step pro-posed. He believed the League's game was spolation and injustice and that its methods were in defiance of the law. (Cheers.) Continuing, Lord Hartington said he had some doubt as to the course ad pted. He should have preferred, it is that been possible, that the Government resort in the first instance to the provisions of the Crimes' act. Bit with their aim and object he entirely and earne thy sympathized. The Government were justified by the facts before them in the course they had taken. He would oppose Mr. Gladstone's resolution because it asked the House to interfere needlessly with the Government's very and prematurely with the Government's exer-cise of autho i y whi h Parliament had en-trusted to them and intended that they should

use. (Loud cheers)
After speeches by Sir William Vernon Har Atter speeches by Str Window Tan Vindow Tate court, who characterized Hartington's speech as extraordin ry in that he pleaded responsibility for the Government's policy, and Mr. Goschen, who asked if Harcourt had been selected to hold in street in Harden and denounced the League in strong terms, Mr. Healy ended the debate by counselling the Irish people to wait patiently and abstein from violence. The vote was then taken and Mr. Gladstone's motion was rejected by a vote of 72 to 194—a Government majority of 122 in a small house.

THE SUGAR "COMBINE." RESOLUTION ADDPTED BY THE WHOLESALE

At a meeting of the Wholesals Good re' Association, held the other day, the fellowing resolution was unatimously adopted:-

Resolved,-That the sugar agreement entered ne-coved,—Int the sugar agreement entered into by the wholesale grocers of the Dominion taking of late been t'e subject of certain articles in the newspapers of the city, which were unjust in spirit and inaccurate as to facts, the Montreal branch of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild hereby protests against said his representation, and declars that the sugar agreement is not a "tryrangical" combination agreement is not a "tyrannical" combination for "imposition or extortion," Lut simply an arrangement between dealers to prevent granulated sugars from being sold at or even under cost, as was done prior to its inception, the subjoined figures and statements being subm the d to prove the reasonableness of the agreement.

That of over one hundred wholesale merchants in the Province of Ontario and Quebec only two or three refuse to comply with the terms of the Sugar Agreement, and while those who champion that small minority applaud its action as proceeding from principle, it is known to the association that the firms composing the minority are parties to other agreements of like minority are parties to other agreements of like nature, and sell various articles at combination prices; also, that owing to the cutting of prices before the existence of the Sugar Agreement, some of those who now oppose it then expressed a wish for such a compination, and, further, that the non-signing firms benefit in many respects by the rules and regulations adopted by the association.

That this resolution be communicated to the Montreal newspaper press, with a request that it be published in its entirety. MEMORANDUM.

Price of granulated sugar at refinery to wholesale crocers, per 100 lbs Cash discount in 14 days, 2½ per cent	8 6.75
Cartage from refinery to store	6.58 .02
Actual cost in store	6,60
Cost to wholesale dealer	6.62
Price to retail dealer in lots of 15 brls, per 100 lbs	\$7.00 .101
Cost to retail dealer	6.891
Leaving profit to wholesale dealer of	$0.27\frac{1}{2}$
The state of 071 a may 100 lbs /	

From this profit of 27½c per 100 lbs (about 4 per cent.) has to be deducted cost of insurance, rent and loss of interest. An additional charge of the per lb is made to buyers of less than fifteen barrels. The price to Ontario dealers is ac per Ib over foregoing quotations, but the esale merchants in many instances pay the

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, Manitowaning, Ont.

PICKED UP.

THE MISSING BOAT OF THE 88. MONTREAL PICKED UP WITH ALL SAFE. LONDON, Aug. 24.—The City of Montreal's missing boat has been picked up, and the seven passengers and six members of the crew who

were in it are safe and well.

The rescue was made by a German vessel named the Mathilde, which arrived at Falmouth to-day with the 13 survivors on board.

THE GREAT MEETING IN DUBLIN.

English Members of Parliament, Uphold the League-A Grand Patriotic Demonstration."

[New York Herald Correspondence.] DUBLIN, Aug. 23.-MIDNIGHT.-The grand and patriotic demonstration is over. It seems as though the echoes of the plaudits and shouts s ill linger awaiting dawn. The rotunda, con-cert room and pillar room each contained s

At the principal one Lord Mayor Sullivan At the principal one Lord Mayor Sullivan presided, surrounded by ladies in brilliant toilets, including Miss Lynch, fermerly secretary of the Ladies' Land League. The band played "God Save Ireland" as the meetings assembled, but the mu ic was at times fairly drowned by the plaudits as the favorite M. P.'s entered. The Lord Mayor and Secretary Harrington made short addresses. Then an immense batch of telegrams of sympa.hy from all parts of the realm were read. parts of the realm were read. THE RESOLUTION.

Professor Galbraith, senior fellow of Trinity College, moved the first resolution, describing the proclamation as "an invasion of constitu-tional liberty to which the people would not

submit."

Mr. Jacob Bright followed in a powerfully logical speech, which concluded by advising passive resistance until— what he said wallost as a stentorian voice roared, "Until the time comes to fight."

Mr. Cobbe then spoke as helig the grand-on, son and fa her of English Radic. Is. He evoked great enthusiasm by calling Mr. Gladstone the passe liberator to succeed O'Counell. new liberator to succeed O'Council.

THE IRISH SPEAKERS. Other English M. P.'s baving spoken, John Dillon followed with a crushing denunciation of the proclamtion, and Mr. William O'Brien—who was the 'ast speaker—grew fiery. Among other things he said:—

'I ake it for granted that there is no Nation—like will now describe the proclamation.

alist who will not despise the proclamation, resist it and tramp's upon it every hour of the day. (Ludcheers) That is what I mean to do, for one, and if by d ing so I shall be b eaking the law, then I shall break the law in mighty good company."

GOOD ADVICE.

"I have listened to the eloquent and manly advice of our Er glish friends to be clim, moderate and pati nt, and within c rtain limits I most condially re-echo that advice. The Iri-h will trust the masses acro-s the water who trust them. Ireland is the most crimeless country in Euro e; its criminal calender is an a most absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot m nage to govern the couple of mill one of una m-d and crimeless people without gagzing their Parliament, wi hout perelyzing the business of their whole mpie and without passing a coercion act that has handcuffed and clotured a whole nation for all time. The Government hates the National Leigue, but they know it is winning, and that is why they proclaimed it. Lond cheer.)

The meeting dispersed in an orderly fashion, the growd scorting the English visitors to their hetel, a nairg and cheering through the principal thoroughfares.

"THE OXFORD." 1 TEMPERANCE MAN'S VIEWS ON THE CRUSADE

AGAINST IT. The usual annual crusade against the granting of a sicense to the Oxford restourant, on University street, has commenced, and the fight promises to be conducted this year with as much letermination and bitterness on both sides as in the past. The prohibitionists are must-ring all their forces against Mr. Kearney, who, up to the present time, has defeated all their efforts against him. He has many friends in the community even amongst temperauce men, on secount of his personal good character and the respectable way in which he conducts his house. One of ohnoxious to the prohibitionist community on account of its situation in what thy are pleased to call the respectable portion of the city. If temperance people would stop to think, they would come to

these gentlem in said to a Post reporter to-day: "The Oxford restaurant has been particularly the conclusion that the Oxfold does more to the cause of time temperance than they give it cred t for. It is far better to supply the demand for stimulants through a respectable, law-abiding, well-conducted house than with un-licen-ed places; for if a particular restaurant was closed to-morrow a lot of illicit hole and corner grogeries wou'd spring into existance in this very locality. Temperance men should consider this. I must say that Mr. Kea ney has always conducted what I call a temperance place—temperence in the sense that I have never known him to allow excessive drinking within his doors. I have mys-if sen him refuse intoxicating drink to men whom he considered had overs'epped the bounds of moderation. There is a certain partion of the public who use and do not abuse liquor and ale, and they should not

MALE ATTIRE FOR WOMEN.

GROWING MOVEMENT IN ITS FAVOR IN PARIS.

be debarred from enj ying the privilege in a proper and respectable house.

(From the London Telegraph.) The proposal of the erratic Mme. de Valsayre, who intends to sgitate for freedom of female garb, seems destined to find many supporters, both male and female. The Prefect of Police has for some time past allowed several women to wear male attire, but for particular reasons. Among these is a female from Marseilles, who is blessed with a hirsute appendage on her chin, which would do honor to an athletic sapeur, a soldier who is popularly supposed to grow a marvellous beard. This woman was, of course, followed by a crowd of small boys whenever she appeared in public. So the bearded woman resolved to discard the petticoat forever, and to don the pantaloons of the stronger sex. To this intent she made an application to the Prefect of Police, which was granted at once. The other women who are allowed to assume man's habili-ments are a few female painters or copyists, who work on high ladders in the picture galleries, and about a half a dozen persons who have left off the proper garb of their sex for motives connected with health.

A CONVERSION SOON.

The following language is attributed to the Right Rev. Randolph S. Foster, Protestant Bishop, and if followed up in a sincere and thoughtful manner, must end in his embracing the Holy Catholic faith:

"It cannot be disputed that she (the Catholic Church) descends in direct and unbroken in the control of t

line from the Apostlic time and Church. With-in her pale, both recently and anciently, have been many of the most illustrious saints and scholars. She presents the most compact and powerful organization that has ever been set up among men. She has wielded more power over wider space of time or place than other institu-tion, ancient or modern. She is still to day as powerful as she was in the time of the great Gregory or Hildebrand, in essential respects. That there are still many saints within her pale, there is no reason to doubt. Her Episcopale, there is no reason to doubt. Her historial throne on the Tiber still moves the world. It is not perfectly clear that she will ever be less powerful than she is to-day. Her communion is as large as in her palmiest days, and her children not less loyal in constrained allegiance. Neither England, nor Germany, nor the United States is free from her grasp.—Her influence in England is scarcely less than in the reign of bloody Mary, and is growing with every rising

HARSH PURGATIVE REMEDIES are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

and setting sun."

BURNING NEWSPAPERS.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE LARGE "HERALD" BUILDING.

Fmp oyces Rush for their lives-Nairow Escapes of Other Buildings Which were Ignited by the Flying Sparks-One Hundred Thousand Dollars go up in Smoke-The Fire Brigade Do Good Work in Confining The Flames.

Never in the records of the fire brigade of this city have so many serious and disastrous fires occurred in one summer in our city. The most serious confligration which has occurred lately, one which equals the disastrous fire of the St. Lawrence sugar refinery, broke out last evening about eight o'clock. The scene of confingration was the building of the Montreal Herald, at the corner of St. James atreet, facing Victoria Square and also facing Craig street. The build-Square and also facing Craig street. The building was an ancient one—constructed of stone and six-storey high. On the ground floor on St. James street is the main entrance to the St. James street is the main entrance to the Herald, adjoining is the office of King's Express Company. Facing Victoria Square are the offices of the Dominion Coal and Shipping Company, St. Leon Mineral Water Company, City ice office, and Messrs. Hart Bros'. cosl office. Facing Craig street is a rear entrance to the Herald, and adjoining is the entrance to the press room, which extends to St. James street through the building. On the second floor is the brough the building. On the second floor is the office of James Stewart, auctioneer, and the editorial rooms of the Herald. On the front floor is the Victoria Square Steam Laurdry, on the fifth storey the composing room, and on the sixth the Herald birdery. The building was purchased som: months ago by Mr. G. W. Stephens for the sum of \$40,000. It was formerly the o'd St. Jan es Hotel, but when the Herald was burnt out some years ago on St. James street, the management secured the late premises, which have been occupied by them ever since. The paper has been remarkably unfortuna e in the way of fices, the former fire causing them great inconvenience, and almost resulting in the paper not being published. They pu led through after hard work, and were publishing one of the finest morning journals in Ganada when this last disaster fell upon them. For the pist few days roofers have been en-gazed repairing the building, and a wide scaffolding had been constructed around the premises on the upper flat. It was about three min tes to eight o'clock when the many pedestrions through Victoria square and the streets in the vicinity were astonished to see flames suddenly break through the windows of the upper flat and spread along the roof of the building. Within two minutes, and before an alarm could be sounded, the whole upper portion of the premises was in a blaze, and the roaring fire sent forth large fiery tongues which fell on the adjoining buildings. Mr. Bernard Tansey succeeded in ringing the first alarm from box 134, and Chief Detective Cullen sounded box 30. The firemen responded to the first alarm, but the men of No. 4 having seen the blaze started out before an alarm was sounded and were the first to reach the scene. The fire, it is thought, originated on the upper storry, where the roofers must have left a furnace burning, and spread rapidly down the hoist to the composing room. The

COMPOSITORS ALL RUSHED OUT and notified the others throughout the building on their way down stairs. When the flames were apreading through the type room the "comps" returned with a few hand fire grenades comps" returned with a few hand fire grenades and threw them on the flames, but with no perceptible result. They then made for the street. Meanwhile Mr. Ritchie, one of the Herald representatives, who was in the editorial room, writing, rushed to the telephone, but was unable to call up the fire department. He then rung up the Central station and informed them of the fire, but the alarm had meanwhile been given. The Central division of the br gade was quickly on the spot, and a moment later, seeing that the flames were spreading to the lower that the flames were spreading to the lowe flats, a general alarm was sounded by Chie Patton. Shortly after the arrival of the fire-men Chief Paradis reached the scene, and con-stables were summoned from the different stations. Over filty officers were present, and kept back the crowd most effectually. They did their duty well, and deserve great credit, having to work assiduously to control the crushing as-emblag. Sub-Chief Lancey was present, everlooking, and Serg-ant Beauchemin took charge of the men near the Heratd building on St. Jan es street and Victoria square, while Sergeant Le gi: was on the northern side of the Square, Sergeant, Reeves on Craig street and Sergeant Kenoe on St. James, west, of the fire and on Little St. Antoine street. The crowd was very controllable and k-pt a good di-tance from the building, but this may be accounted tr by the fact that the flames threw out an immense heat which was unb-arable several hundred yards off. One thing favorable to the firemen was the large space afforded them in their work. They were very thankful for this, as several times the were compelled to retire some distance. The Nos. 1, 4 and 7 Merryweather engines were stationed on Victoria square near the fountain, and soon had three splendid streums on. The other engine, namely, Clapp & Jones, was at the corner of Little St. Antine screet, and these with the numer us streams o' tained from the great hydrant on the square threw a regular deluge of water on the flames. Streams were laid on from all parts, but the flames seemed to gush forth with renewed vigor and spread from the fourth floor to the third, then to the s cond and finally to the offices on the ground floor. The St. Gabriel firemen were present and had an effectual stream on. The chemical engine was doing patrol work, looking for smal fires which might originate from the falling sparks. The Skinner and Hayes ladders were hoisted, the former facing Victoria square and the latter on St. James street. Men ascended and played into the building with a telling effect. Two streams were laid on from the Victoria Luilding, adjoining the burning premises; two from the rear, facing Craig street; five streams were kept continually on from St James street, and five from the Victoria square side. The crowd continually increased, and nothing could be seen for half a mile every way but an immense assemblage of eager-looking beings.

THE FLAMES WERE GUSHING FORTH every now and again with renewed vigor, and the scene was most beautiful to behold. The heavens were brightly illuminated, and the shining of the moon and stars over the great conflagration rendered the spectacle most brilliant. The heavy tongues of fire and sparks travelled with the dense smoke southward, and fell on the buildings between St. James street and William. The wind was most favorable, otherwise the fire could hardly have been prevented from spreading, and a more disastrous blaze would have re-sulted. The firemen on the ladders were almost scorched, and were finally compelled to retire, while the ladders were removed. The Hayes was hoisted to the building of Messrs. Thomas May & Co. and the old Co-operative store, opposite the *Herald*, as it was noticed that heavy sparks were falling on the roof and the place was catching fire. Streams were laid on the building, but of course none could reach the roof. The Salvage corps with could reach the roof. The Salvage corps with babcocks entered the building and ascending to the roof several times put out the fire which caught in different places. Guardian Nolan of No. 1 was looking after the working of the engines, and these were pumping as hard as possible and sending out splendid streams. The Skinner ladder was removed from the building opposite Victoria square and into its constant. The Skinner ladder was removed from the building opposite Victoria square, and just in time, as the upper portion of the wall and scaffolding came down with a terrible crash, and at first it was thought that some of the firemen were injured, and a story was circulated to that effect. It proved erroneous, as all the men showed themselves, none having received the slightest bruise. They continued to play on the fiames with more energy than ever, as the fire was more threatening, and fears were entertained that it

Journal of Commerce, Witness and other places. When the Hayes ladder was being crossed over to Thomas May & Co.'s a broken te egraph wire attached to a pole caught in the wheels, and Mr. Alf Perry, who was near at the time, was caugh by the wire on the mouth, inflicting an ugly, wound. Chairman Stevenson, of the Fire Committee, Ald. McBride and Cunning. ham, were running about and giving wise order ham, were running about and giving wise order. They work das iduously and prove the meelves worthy: of their positions as members of the Fire Committee. The fire had been raging about an hour when the roof fell in with a terrible crash, sending forth dense volumes of smoke and lurid tongues of fire, which gave an additinal glare to the already bright sky. The tar of the roof when catching fire caused a greater blaze, and once in awhile lepor a like small canons could be in awhile reports like small canons could be heard inside the building, which made many believe that the premises contained explosives
These reports, however, were caused by the
portion of walls falling from one floor to another Another partial of the outer wall fell about this time, and the firemen retreated, while

THE GROWD RUSHED BACK, and one man was seen flying to an adjoining 10.0 building, where he telephoned for the ambulance, he suspecting that some person was hurt. This proved false fortunately, as the only accident of the evening occurred to Mr. Perry, as stated above, who, braides being cut, lost severa teeth. About ten o'c'ock the fire had done al the damage possible on the upper storeys, but the ground floor and the second flat was filled with roaring flames, and the firefilled with roaring flames, and the fire-men continued to pour water on, and place the streams where they would do the most effective work. The water made no perceptible effect, but the brigade were successful in confining the flames. The fire having almost lett the upper storeys, dense smoke took its place, and the sky was darkened, as well as the faces of many onlookers, whose skin and clothes were preys to the falling ashes and sparks. About 10.30 all danger was over, and the return blow was sent in. The Clapp & Jones agins and a number of reels were ordered home, but several streams were kept on till after 12 o'clock, when the fire was near ex-tinguished. Two streams were kept on till tinguished. Two streams were kept in till early this morning, and at 7 o'clock, when people were going to their work, nothing could be een but the standing walls, which are very dangerou, and the smouldering ruins of a once majort c building. Total destruction was the result of the fire, and the only alternative is to tear down the tottering walls and rebuild the place, a the site is a good one. The engines at work, besides the 1, 4 and 7 Merryweather, were the Clapp & Jones and Shand & Muson broke down and was of no service. All the buildings between St. James street and William bulldings between St, James street and William bulldings between St, James street and William were we'l guarded, the watchmen being on the roof with water, leady to extinguish the laige tingues of fire which fell about everywhere, and threatined to ignitional the premises. Twice did the roof of Thomas May & Co.'s ignite, but the blaze was specify extinguished. M.:Kay's saloon, adjoining the Herald, was in danger, and everything of valus was removed. Fortunate'y, however, owing to the efforts of the brigade, the fire was prevented from doing any damage there. was prevented from doing any damage there. Between 8:30 and nine o'clock, when the sparks were flying high and far, and falling on all the surrounding buildings south of the Herald,

A CRY WAS RAISED that other premises were on fire. On St. Henri street the occupants of dwelling houses were busy watching their houses; the American House was nearly becoming a prey to the flames, and Shorey's wholesale house, but with the assistance of friends and others the watchmen of these places and other wholesale houses and the occupants of the dwellings prevented the fire from catching. The awnings of the Atlantic Clothing store were destroyed by fire before anything could be done, and while the crowd assembled here it was learned that sports had set fire to two wooden chanties on St. sports had set fire to two wooden chantle's on St. Henri street, Nos. 17 and 9, belooging to Mr. J. S. Evans. The firemen were notified and three reels besides the chemical engines were soon on the spot. A stream was quickly l. id on the blaze, which was excit gui-hed b-fore much damage w. s done. Sparks had meant me made their way to the roof of Messrs. James Donalue & Co.'s premises, corner of St. Henri and St. Munice, streets, and ignited the and St. Maurice streets, and ignited the building in three places. A stream was laid on trom a hydrant, and with the assistance of the chemical engine the fire was subdued. All the esidents in this vicinity were terrified. The falling tongues were so threatening that it was anticipated that a serious conflagration would result among the premis son St. Maurice or St. Henri streets. Vigilant watch and hard and quick work by the people alone prevented this. as the parks made several efforts to cause a big fire thereabouts. Word was brought to the subchief that a fire had started in stores near the chief that a fire had started in stores man the City Hotel, and reels 3 and 9 were dispatched to the scene, as well as the Salvage corps and chemical engine. Spacks had falled on the stores of Mr. F. C. iller, tobacconst, No. 1916; Mr. Fabien Prieur, tailor, No. 1917; Mr. M. Ryan, salorn-keeper, No. 1922, and Mr. Dufresne, jeweller, No. 1922. The fire ignited on the roof and fell to the back, under the stairs leading to the upper part of the saloon. Streams leading to the upper part of the aloon. Streams were lad on, and through the efforts of the Salvegs corps and of Guardian Mangan and his men the flam's were quickly ext nguished. Some of the houses were burned, but very little damage was done in the front premises, as the Salvage spread a number of covers. It would be useless to attempt to praise the firemen individually for the work, as they all did it in a most creditable manner, and it is most remarkable how they prevented the fire from spreading, co sidering that it had gained such headway before their arrival. The three aldermen men tioned elsewhere and the chief and sub chiefs of the brigade are deserving of much p aise, as really they worked like Trojans, seemingly in-defatiguable in their efforts in directing the men and keeping on he alert to discover if the flames had located anywhere else. The chemical engine rendered valuable service and extinguished many small fires originating from falling sparks.

THE DAMAGE.

The *Herald* building was purchased, as mentioned above, for \$40,000, and was fully insured n the different companies doing business here. The stock and plant of the Herald Company is now valueless, it being completely destroyed. It was valued at \$30,000, with only \$18,000 in It was valued at \$30,000, with only \$18,000 insurance in the city companies. The Trade Bulletin office was, of course, destroyed, the damage amounting to \$3,000, not covered by insurance, it is said. The offices of the St. Leon Mineral Water Company, Dominion Coal and Shipping Co., City Ice Office, King's Express Office, and George Hartt, coal, were totally detroyed. The damage to the St. Leon Water Company will be about \$2,000, and to George Hartt & Co. \$3,000, to the City Ice Company \$1,000, King's Express \$1,000, and Dominion Co. & S. Company, \$2,000. Making a total of \$11,000 to these offices alone. Mr. James Stewart loses about \$1,000. The stock and plant of the Victoria Laundry was insured. James Stewart loses about \$1,000. The stock and plant of the Victoria Laundry was insured for \$2,000, but the damage will be in the vicinity of \$5,000. James Donohue & Co., on St. Henri street, were insured, and the damage to stock by water will be about \$2,000. The building is damaged to the extent of \$100. Mr. Dufresne's jewellery store, oa Notre Dame street, is not damaged any, but Mike Ryan loses about \$200, and Fabien Prieur, tailor, a like amount as damage was done in his place. like amount, as damage was done in his place by water. There is insurance on Mr. Prieur's by water. place. Miller's is not very badly damaged.

WITHOUT EQUAL.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienns, 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 diarrhose it has no equal.

"How are you getting on in your new place?" asked a lady of a girl whom she had recommended for a situation. "Pretty well, thanks," answered the girl. "I am glad to hear it," said with more energy than ever, as the fire was more the lady, "your employer is a nice person, and threatening, and fears were entertained that it you cannot do too much for her," "I don't might spread to the adjoining buildings of the mean to, ma'am," was the innocent reply.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle Established in 1984, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap., 36, for the Benefit of the Dioc eanisocieties of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D-Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Fourth Monthly Drawing will take place on

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PRIZES VALUE 850,000.00 Principal Lot- 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00 LIST OF PRIZES, 1 Real Estate worth......\$5 000 \$ 5,000 1 Real Estate worth...... 2,000 2 000 10 Build ng Lots in Montre J... 300 3,000 15 Bed-room or Drawing-room

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CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT
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CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP,"

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Perry Davis' Pain - Killer FOR CHOLERA CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY CHOLERA MORBUS AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

UCZZONI'S COMPLEXION moves all pimples, freekles and discolorations. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 cts in stamps by J. A. POZZONI,

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

CARTER'S IVER PILLS,

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billou, state of the system, such as Dis-gluess, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after esting-rain in the Side &c. While, their most remarks

Readache, yet Carter ELittle Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the Lowels. Yen if they only cure

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fertunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pillexaluable in so manyways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and. very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all when use them. In vials at 25 cents; five f. \$1. Soldably druggists everywhere, or sect by mail.

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Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

POWDFRLY ON THE POWER OF ASSO UNIVERSALITY OF THE IRISH RACE. CIATION.

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(From the New York Star.) The paper written by Mr. Powderly for the Journal of United Labor has for its subject "Association is the Watchword for the Future" The position taken by the General Master Workman in this article has a solid casis in the present condition of our industries, and he writes philosophically of the relations now extend to the present condition of the relation of the r writes philosophically of the real i ns now existing between employers and their employes. isting newten employers and their emplyes.

Mr. Powderly prints out the great and
general change that has recently taken place in
the change of employments in the file general CHADE that has accessly water place in the character of employments in the following

para raph : The individual employer hardly exists tody, and the legal entity, the joint stock cor-day, and the legal entity, the joint stock cor-poration, is practically away. The 'combina-tins." "prols" and "tru-ts" of manufacturers are becoming the fashion in the industrial world. This means simply a c nf-deration of employers t raise the price of articles of ordin-ary consumption by means of curtailing their employers threse the price of articles of ordinary consumption by means of curtailing their production. It does not mean the raising of wages even in the industries affected, but less wages even in the industries affected, but less work and less pay, and workin-in generally suffer in proportion to this artificial restriction of production, for they are the lergest consumers in society and spend the greater part of their incomes in mere sub-intence. It means of description of the wigeworker socially and description of the wigeworker socially and of their incomes in mere sub-reserved. It means a deterioration of the wigeworker socially and

industrially.

He then traces the effect of the substitution of machinery for hand labor in the disappear are of jou neymen handicraftsmen, and the appearance of countries are also formatives massed in factors. of journeymen handle area in asset in factories. ance of crowds of open fives massed in factories He says that under these crommstances, when He says that under the section stances, when-ever employers get into trouble with employes, the remedy rescrited to is the use of a child and a tool in place of a man. This state of affairs, he contends, renders the old-time trade unions ineffective, and calls for the massing of labor to be pitted for self-projection against massed capital. Hence he concludes that organization of the entire working classes is necessary, and that "association is the watchword for the

SCIENCE AND DECAPITATION.

TEST MONY REGARDING THE INSTANTANEOUSNESS OF DEATH BY THE GUILLOTINE.

British Medical Journal.

The Progres Medical publishes a piper by Dr. Regnari and Loye on the examination of the head and body of a convict immediately after his decapitation by the guillotine.

after his decapitation by the guidotine.

The prison to was calm to the last, and not pale, ever when his neck was fixed ready to recive the fital knife. Two seconds after decapitation the cheeks were still rosy, the eyes wide onen, with moderately delated pupils, the mouth fixedly closed. When a finger was placed close to one tyeno change of extrassion took place; but on touching an eye or the tips of the lashes during the first five seconds, the lise closed just as in touching an eye or the tips of the lashes during the first five seconds, the lise coved just as in life. This reflex action could not be exceed from the sixth second of er decapitation. The jaws were tightly cleuched and could not be at opened by manual force. No smillar muscular contraction could be detected in the trunk or extremities. One minute after death the face began to turn pale, the trunk remained flouid, the carolids continuing to throw out blood rethe caroulds continuing to throw out blood remaining in the circular ry area. At the end of four minutes the face was quite pale, the upper lids were half closed, the jaws less firmly clenched than before. The knile passed through the lower part of the fourth cervical vertebra.

These r. searches show that n that tage of constants.

These r. searches show that n t a trace o' consciousnes remains two seconds after b healing; that reflex m vements of the cornea can be excited for a few sec nds; that the heart may be for an hour, the suricles continuing to pulsate alone for over half that point, and that, putting asile the reflex movements of the eyelid, the contraction of the immediate asile the reflex movements of the eyelic, the contraction of the jaws, and the jets of blood from the carotids, it seemed in this case as thugh a corpse had been decapitated, so inert were the remains of the convic. Drs. Regnard and Laye note have calm and free even from physical and have becaused a symptoms is death. physiological dea h struggle symptoms is death by the guillotine. There is not in sphyxia

DOGS IN THE GERMAN ARMY. trained dogs have been attached to the Twelfth Battalion of light infan ry at Schwenen. A thers are being raight trained, and the Griman army will soon perhaps be in a condition to take us back to old times, when barb rians appeared with "bou'e dogue." in silver kennels, which they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats in time of war. It will be upleasant for peaceful digs going along on private business, for of course they will be shot on suspicion of being military dogs with messages.

DON'T BE LAZY WHEN YOU PRAY (From the Buffielo Courier.)

The edit r of a char h caper which has

The colt r of a char a caper which as hundreds of readers in fault to received some time ago the following from a subscriper:

"Is it necessary for a Christian to kneed by his bedside to offer his daily prayer before returning if the room is very c.ld? Will not God hear prayer if a man prays in bed under such circumstances?"

In his prayer the editor gives him this cold.

In his answer the editor gives him this cold comfort: "It is not necessary that we should occupy any particular position if the heart be right, but kneeling is the proper attitude, and most frequently referred to in the Bible. Persons who cease to kneel and undertake to pray in bed, we have reason to believe, soon give up praying. At this point temptation frequently

LET THE CHILDREN PLAY.

Children of active minds should not be sent Children of active minds should not be sent to school as early as those of slower mental growth. Let them romp and play until they have attained the age of eight or ten years, without learning a letter, if need be. They will be none the worse for it, and, when they do begin, will progress more rapidly than those who began three or four years before. There are those who will perhaps take exception to who began three or four years before. There are those who will perhaps take exception to this, but to the fact of early begun and long continued school-life, the broken down nervous system of the average American is to be justly attributed. Health first; let mental attainments follow as they naturally will. It is not to be supposed that during this period the child is to be altogether free of, training of some kind. A system of home discipline should go on during this time that will prove invaluable to the child in after life. When tired of play, devote a portion of each day to reading.

DO TRY TO BE NATURAL.

Girls, talk to the young men you meet as unaffectedly as you do the boy friends of your,
brothers, or, if you have no brothers and therefore no brothers' Mends, as you do the neighbor lad, who, mayhap, "does chores" for your
father. Do not imagine when you meet a gentleman that your conversation must be remarkable man that your conversation must be remarkable everyday behavior. You should have no company manner. Assume no extra kinks of demenor simply because you are in the society of a young gentleman instead of a young lady.

Do not suppose that the strange gentleman you meet is a typical movel hero. He is no more a hero of romance than you a heroine. You are both just plain; everyday here is a contact of the law in the law

both just plain; everyday humanity. Don't get I wanted my girls to get spliced so bad; that I foolish notions that you are anything but ordinary clay and try to act lke the young person men in. One of the girls; No. father! Nobly who figured as chief character in your last novel. | said! Give me the lasso!

A singular coincidence came under the writer's notice recently. A Russian army officer invited six gentlemen to dinner. Without mentioning names I will stat their occupations Mine host was a general in the Russian army, my next neighbor was a Tu kish official, the gentleman opposite was in the English consulate service, and the gentleman opposite was in the English consulate service, and the gettleman on his right was a young French officer. The sent at the end of the table was occupied by a distinguished Irishman, who was occupied by a distinguished Irishman, who is famous for his knowledge of the ancient and modern languages. The writer was cannoted with the United States consular service. The conversation was chiefly in French, as all present speke that language. Nei her the Turk nor the French officer understood English. European politics were discussed, and the conversation turned on the Irish question. The French officer said he land always taken a great interest. tion turned on the Irish question. The French officer said he had always taken a great interest in Irish affairs, because his grandfather was an Irishman. The Tork then made the announcement that his grandfather was also from the Emeral Isle. The Egishman's mother was a county Waterford la'y. The Americ n's father and mother were born in Tipperary, and the Russ an's grandmother came from Weklow.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertise ment for Dr. Sage's Cotarrh Remedy.

VULGAR DISPLAYS AT FUNERALS A RELIC OF IGNORANCE.

The Philade phia Times says: Notwithstanding the efforts made by many ministers and leading public journals to re train the excessive cost of funerals, the exp nsive display in the burial of the dead is increasing rather than diminishing.
It this extra agant and utterly und impensating expenditure in tunerals was confined to people of abundant means, who can afford any outlay on funeral occasions, it would be a matter of little or no consequence to the public; but so far as there has been any growth of simplicity in funerals it has been chiefly among the more intel gent and opalent people, while those who can least afford extravagant funerals are com-

con least afford extravagant funerals are com-pelled by what they regard as an impericus cus-ton to exhibit their appreciation of their dead by the want noutlay of money in their burish. A great funeral parade on the burish of the private citizen is not only unreas able, but it fairly crosses the line of vulgar display. Grief for the dead is the most sacred of the world's many sorrows, and it is the last thing that shiuld be par ded before the unsympatheti-multipade. Indeed, the burial of the dead militride. Indeed, the burnd of the dead should be as for rem well as no soble from the ourside world. The dead should be eared to the gaze and loving offices of those who mourn fir them; and there should be absolute excusion of the curious ideas whose presence so sody jurs the sanctity of grief. So ost ntations has occome the display of the merest regulation respect for the dead that many of the dea hooices in the pulit jumps's have added to them the wise adoor i ion—"Please omit flowers," and many others have the still better adminitio.—"Interment private." Those admortism, forced by love of lavish display, teach a lesson that all should learn, and the lesson that would save thousands of poor to miles from st reation or severest sacrifice for months af er a funeral, merely to gratify the vulgar taste for vain pomp and idle cerem ny in the burish of

LIFE ON THE MOON.

There is reas a for thinking that the moon inot ab-olutely airless, and whole it has no visible bedies of water, its soil may, after all, not be entirely a id and desiccated. There are observations which hint at visible changes in certa n spots that could poss bly be caused by vegeta-tion, and there are other observations which suggest the display of electric lum nosity in a rarefied atmosphere covering the moon. To declare that no possible form of life can exist under the conditions pre-ailing upon the lunar surface would be saying too much, for human intelligence cannot set hounds to creat ve power. Yet within the limits
of lif-, such as we know them, it is probably safe o a sert that the moon is a dead and deserted world. In other worls, if a race of beings resembling ourselves or resembling any of our contemporaries in terrestrial life, ever existed upon An occupation more energetic than being faithful has been found for Old Dog Tr.y. In the German army dogs are to act as sentinel, and as messengers. They accompany men on picket duty, and are to be dispated ed with notes to the main body of the triops to communicate to the main body of the triops to communicate to the main body of the triops to communicate to the main body of the triops to communicate to the main body of the triops to communicate to the main body of the triops to communicate the moon of the triops to communicate the moon of the triops to the moon of the triops and the Griman army will soon perhaps be in a condition to take us back to old times, when barb rians appeared with "bou'e dogues" in silver kennels, which they only left to eat up Roman calves and thooast they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they only left to eat up Roman calves and throats they are the moon is a dead and deserted world. In other words, if a race of beings resulting ourselves or recent bing and consisted upon the moon, they must long since have prevised upon the moon, they must long since have prevised upon the moon, they must long since have prevised upon the moon, they must long since have prevised upon the moon, they must long since have prevised upon the moon, they must long since have on world. In other words, if a race of beings resulting ourselves or recent lemporaries in terrestrial life, ever existed upon the moon, they must long since have prevised in particu or explore those glitteri g mountains, we might, perchance, find there some remains or mement ea of a race that flourished, and perhaps was al gathere i again to its fathers, before man ared upon the earth .- Popular Science

Monthly. A GHASTLY WORK OF ART. In the Pitti Palace, at Florence, is a table which, for originality in the matter of construc-tion and ghastliness in conception, says the Medical Press and Circular, propably without a rival. It was made by Giu-eppe Sagatti, who passed several years of his life in its manufacture. To the casual observer it gives the inpression of a enrous mos ic of marbles of different shades and colors, for it looks like polished stone. In reality it is composed of human muscles and viscera. No less than a hundred bodies were requisitioned for the material. The table is round, and about a yard in diameter, with a pedestal and four claw feet, the whole being formed of petrified human remains. The ornaments of the pedestal are made from the in-testines, the claws and hearts, livers and lungs, praying. At this point temptation frequently begins. God will hear no prayer that is not tearnest, and a person who is earnest in his prayer will be very unlikely to be so conscious of the cold as to want to jump hastily into bed. We fear our correspondent is in the habit of praying only when he has removed all his clothing, and mumbles over a few words as the last act, in which case doubtless the cold would seem severe."

testines, the claws and hearts, livers and lungs, the natural color of which is preserved. The table-top is constructed of muscles artistically arranged, and it is bordered with upwards of a hundred eyes, the effect of which is said to be highly artistic, since they retain all their lustre, and seem to follow the observer. Sagatti died about fifty years ago. He obtained his bodies from the hospitals, and indurated them by impregnation wish mineral salts.

> COWARDLY TRAMPS. THEY ATTACK A DEFENSELESS OLD WOMAN AND

THROW HER IN A WELL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—D. L. Hiller lives upon a farm near Maple Grove, with his mother and brother. Yesterday morning, when the brothers were absent at work, two men called at the house and asked for something to eat. Mrs. Hiller complied with the request, and when they finished eating one of them picked up a poker and threatened to kill her. The old lady begged them to spare her life, whereupon the brutes dragged her to the cistern and threw her in. The cistern is twelve feet deep and was half full of water, but Mrs. Hiller clung to the lead pipe of the pump and managed to keep affoat until noon, when her sous returned, and she was taken out in an exhausted condition. Investigation showed that THROW HER IN A WELL. hausted condition. Investigation showed that the tramps had ransacked the house and abthe tramps had ransacked the house and abstracted \$170 in cash and \$1,350 in certificates of deposit upon the First National Bank of Minneapolis. Mrs. Hiller is 65 years of age, and it is feared the shock to her system from the brutal treatment she received may result

O'BRIEN'S OPINION OF THE PRO-CLAMATION,
DUBLIN, Aug. 21.—At a meeting last night
Mr. W. O'Brien said:—
"I take it for granted that there is no nationalist who will not despite the produced in the produced

FIGHTING UTES.

The second secon

A Desperate Fight Reported Between Them and Colorow's Band-The Loss.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 27.—The arrival of the courier with the report of a fight with the Utes, in which one white man was killed and several were seri usly wounded, created profound sensation here. When the news arrived Governor A'ams, who was on his way to meet Gen. Clook near Keeker for the purpose of holding a place pow-wow with Colorow, and who leaves here at daylight, was making a speech at Hotel Glenwood. He was speaking on a jest lutten which had just been speaking on a lesslation which had just been presented to him on behalf of the citizen, endorsing his action in ordering the militia. An officer of the post came into the room and walking up to the Governor whispered something in Lis ear. The Governor's countenance grew pal, and after a moment's pause he to'd the gat lering of what he had just heard, and almost immediately left Gen. West's he douarters for consultation. This news gives a very black aspect to the peace pow wow, as it is believed a fight is being waged with unrelening fury. Ward, the man who is reported killed, is a pominent citizen of Consul Butta. Grand Butte. He was a d puty under Kendall. It is believed that the officers opened the ball against the Utes upon their arrival on the scene, when they were parting with Les ie. This engagement being the first real biptism of blood since the beginning of campaign, the chances are that a more serious battle occurred to day. Further news is awaited with impatience.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 27. -A telegram received at 6 p.m. from Range y via Glenwood says: The only man known to have been killed in the fight Thursday was Jack Ward, who was buried to-day. The wounded on our side was Lieut. Folsom, of Aspen, and L. Stewart, of Leadville, and Dick Coffrey, of Leadville, the 1.tter mortally.

and Dick Coffrey, of Leadville, the 1. ver mortally.

DENVER. Col., Aug. 27.—A special from Rangley, Col., 10 a m., by courier to Glenwood Springs, s.ys.—The fight occurred at a place six miles west of Rangley in a little canon between the mount ins. The Indians had planed an arrivable, but the scouts discovered it and retreated in time. The Indians then arrivable five and Major Leslie, who comprinted an arouse, but the social property it and retreated in time. The Indians then opened fice, and Major Leslie, who commanded the scouts, which were anymented by Major Hooper's Aspen volunteers, returned the fire from behind the ricks. The Indians showed themselves and fought desperately. Upon the first concentrated fice of the trops two Indians fell and one white man. Dr. Dunmout, of Me ker, with Kendall's band, was mounted. For two hours the battle raged incessantly. Then the Utes retreate to timber and only skirmish sho's were fired curring the day. This continued until 11 o'clock lastingly, but not exast injured, Jack Wid, one of Kerdall's men, was shot dayn down give first part of the light. The whites saw eight! Indians diagref behind the line. The Indians were dead. There were five whites wounded. Their names are not known at this time. There of them were members of Hoo, er's comnames are not known at this time. Three of the wave members of Hoo, ea's company. One mad was a scout, and two beli-ved, a'though not known to be, soldiers. After the fight the Indians retreated, and a report came that they were going to pil'age the ranches. They were not bearing for the rese vation. The men of the National Chard and in feet all the white a green fort. Guard, and in fact all the whites, are on foot, their horses being exhausted. A courier passed here this morning, bound for Mecker after supplies and hospital supplies. There is immediate demand for them. The men have barely enough

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, 3-39 p.m., Aug. 27.— The Utes are on the reservation and the com-mander of the forces at F rt Duchesne has agreed to assist the United States Marshal in restraining Colorow as dhis two Indians. They are wanted by Sheriff Kendall. It has been agreed to here by Leslie and Kendall, and a courier has been despatched to headquaters for an endorsement there. The war is virtually over.

DENVER, Co., Aug. 27.—A special from Camp Adams stat at the Lieut. Leslie and eccept have gone to the reservation to demand the body of Color w, and the two Indians want d for horse stealing. Sheriff Kendall says he will have the Indians at all hazards. It is believed by some that all the Utes have not returned to the re-servation. A small band may have done so in order to their whe troops off the trail, while the rervation. A small band may have done so in order t throw the troops off the trail, while the rest of the band fortify themselves in the mountains, and lay in a supply of provisions for a long engagement.

SHOCKING SCENES AT A BULL FIGHT. A bul fight given in the Prado Amphitheatre at Marsei expectity was marked by most revoting uniderts. Frequelo, the detectated tore dor, was good in the jaw by a bull, but reappeared in the areas after having his wound and all the detectations of practice, and called the dr ssed, smoking a cirace te, and saluted the public. When the last bull was it the arena same two hundred specta ors, who had descended on the track, were that god by it. The bull had pads on his horns, but a dozen persons were knocked down and more or less braised. The poor brute was, however, s on overpowered by numbers, and most cruelly used. He was t'r avn down, kick d, and struck with heavy stacks, not then drogg d about the arena. The some chang d in a moment, when a vicious hodging bull, whose horrs were not tipp d, ercap-d, o pubans was quietly let out. The crowd vanish d behind the barriers in an in-

PRINCE VICTOR ISSUES A "MANI-FESTO.

Victor Bonaparte, the son of Plon Plon, has by the hand of one of his hangers on issued an address, or "manifesto," to the people of France, to tell them that he is the heir of the empire the sole chief of the imperialist committees, and that he is "destined to restore the empire,"
That young man should learn a trade and do
something to earn a respectable living. A good
deal more respectable young men than he are
working as tailers in Pavis and elsewhere. The Bonapartes have received all the honors they are entitled to from the people of France. At all events, no son of Plon-Plon will ever mount a throne in France. Young Victor is the product of the werst principles that ever floated to the surface of the sea of revolution in Europe Most people thank God that Bonapartism is past and gone torever.

Secretary Bayard will deliver an address of welcome to the International Medical Congress which meets at Washington, September 5.



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THE HEALTH GIVING FOOD. For young Infants, it will prove a safe substitute for mother's milk; for the Invalid or Dyspeptic, it is of great value. Hundreds who have used it recommend it as

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testimony of Physicians and Mothers, which will amply prove every statement we make. THREE SIZES-250., 500., \$1. EASILY PREPARED. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing allments peculiar to females, at the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladics.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had builted their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-giris," house-keepers, aursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimato medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorito Prescription? is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, annatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Ewortte Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

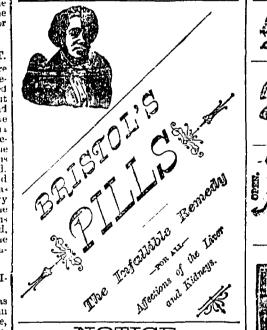
"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pelicts (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder discases. Their combined use also removes blood thints, and abolishes cancerous and serofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



NOTICE.

Evariste Moquin, farmer, of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, has this day been sued as to separation of property by his wife, Denuse Monty, of Montreal, under No. 789 of the Superior Court's records Montreal, 22nd August, 1887.

LONGPRÉ & DAVID, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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THE REV. THE RECTOR,

THE ABBEY, FORT AUGUSTUS, INVERNESS, SCOTLAND

ANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

District of Montreal. Superior Court. No.
404. Dame Delphine Charest, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of Louis Hisson, tailor, of the said
(ity, duly authorized a cetter en mestice, Platniv vs.
Louis Bisson, tailor, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case the 2nd of August, 1887.

Montreal, 2nd August, 1887.

A. ARCHAMBAULT

52-5

Plsintin's Attorney.

ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Madame Ezida Therrien has instituted an action for separation as to property from her husband, J. Bit. Paquet, gentleman, of St. Vincent de "sul, District of Montreal, the Sth day of August Instant. Montreal, August Sth, 1887.

1. M. DURAND,
Advocate of Potitioner.

MONTREAL — SUPERIOR COURT.—

Wife of Alexandre Segouin, plumber, of the same place, has instituted against him a demand for separation of property.

Montreal, 2nd August, 1887.

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COOK'S FRIENT BAKING PUWDER.

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Circassian	4,000	AU IL DATES DE T
Peruvian	3.400	Capt. J. G. Stephenso
Nova Scotian	3.300	R. H. Hughes.
Caspian	3.200	Alex. McDonga
Carthaginian	4.600	A. Macnicol
Siberian	4 600	D. D. LECTICOL
Norwegian	3 531	R. P. Moore.
Hibernian	2.440	Tr. Carrienna
Austrian	9.700	TOTAL Drown
Nestorian	2,700	John Bentley
Nestorian	2,700	" John France
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Lucerno	9 000	. iv. o. James
Lucerne.	2,200	" W. S. Main.
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rence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and

25 Common street, Montreal.

GURE FITS

May 3, 1887.

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Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds
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THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

CABLE.

The Caledonia corn ring has collapsed. A severe outbreak of trichinosis is reported at

ending Monday. A "grand cock fight" for "the benefit of the

is announced at the Chateau Madrid poor " is announce Restaurant, Pavis. The upper floors of the warehouse on wharf, London, together with a

great quantity of property, were burned yester-day. The Berlin police authorities have forbidden Socialists to celebrate the death of Ferdinand Lassalle on pain of a nine of 50C marks or a

year's imprisonment. The German Socialists have issued a circular to members, informing them that a conference of the leaders of the society will be held abroad in the autumn. The date and place are

kept secret. A large force of cavalry, infantry and police have left Limerick for the O'Grady estates, where they will be encamped while evictions are

being made. Two secretaries of Gen. Ferron, French Minister of War, have been arrested for describing to the Figuro the plan for carrying out the mobilization scheme, and thus allowing its publication, contrary to the Government's wishes. The charge against them is high

A Cossican oculist named Padrona murdered his wife and two childsen yesterday at Cairo. The woman was shot six times and the children's throats were cut. Padrona claims he killed his wife because the was unfaithful. He is insane or shamming insanity.

The civil authorities of Toulouse have been instructed to assist the military authorities by providing supplies and placing all available large buildings at the disposal of the troops. General Ferron, minister of war, in order to remedy the premature revelation of the plans for the mobilization experiment, is altering the plans.

It is rumored in Berlin that Russia has decided to take independent action in Bulgaria and to send a governor there unless Turkey intervenes quickly and puts an end to the cris According to a published interview, Prince Fer-dinand complains bitterly that he is now in a difficult position, being deserted by those who advised him to go to Bulgaria.

The Times has begun the publication of a series of articles describing the visit of its cor-respondent to America. In an editorial the statement is made that such an experience as that of the writer is the most wonderful that can happen to man. A full account will be given of that prodigy of cities, New York. The great cities westward will then be described. It is reported at Quetta that the northern

Ghilzais have rebelled in the Kitawas and Gar-dez districts under Zadar Mohammed Noor Khan, who escaped from India. The soldiers at Cabul are passively mutinous, and if Ayoub Khan crosses the frontier they will join him. The Sotaks of Afghanistan have abandoned their rebellion and returned home.

In 1881 an innkeeper named Jellinck, of Brezina, Bohemia, was sentenced to servitude for life for an alleged attempt to poison his wife with arsenic. The sentence was afterwards commuted to sixteen years. The wife singrated America. Recently she swore out an affidavit before an Austrian consul, stating that she poisoned her own food and then accused her husband, Her motive was jeslousy. Jellinck has just been retried and discharged.

AMERICAN.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt in Mexico and Georgia.

The steamer La Gascoigne brought in New York \$1,374,184 in gold and the Umbria \$900, OOO.

The steamer Bermuda was struck by a cyclone on her way to New York from St. Kitts, and narrowly escaped destruction.

The Chicago Board of Trade has compelled

the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company to discontinue furnishing their wires to bucket Twenty miles from Louisville, Ky., down the

Chio river and upon the Indiana side, the Union Gas Company, of Louisville, has struck a magnificent flow of natural gas. It is estimated to be about 17,000,000 cubic feet per day.

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, made another well planned and desperate attempt to escape from the Charlestown State Prison a few nights ago by sawing through the bars of his cell. It was purely by accident that the young murderer's plan was discovered.

Jimmy McDevitt, a well-known burglar, met Jimmy McDevitt, a well-known burgiar, met with a violent death yesterdaymorning. While trying to escape from a store in New York where he had been discovered, McDevitt plunged through a plate glass window. He was caught by the stomach and disembowelled. A companion of the burglar, who was watching on the outside of the building, was arrested and is now locked to

locked up. Yesterday morning as a freight train on the Cleveland and Maretra Railroad neared Old-ham's trestle the bridge was seen to be on fire. The engineer called for brakes, but as the train hands thought it was to late to save the train. several of them jumped. Fireman Adams was probably fatally hurt. The engine and all the train, except three cars, passed over the trestle, sixty feet of which fell with the last three cars, dropping them forty-seven feet. The cause of the fire is unknown.

GANADIAN.

Three actions claiming \$22,000 damages have already been entered against the Grand Trunk Railway company arising out of the recent accident at St. Thomas. Mr. S. Franc claims \$15,000 damages for the death of his wife, Mary \$2,000 for injuries sustained Alva R. Remey, \$2,000 for injuries sustained in rescuing paster gers from the cars, and Mr. W. Westlake \$5,000 for injuries sustained.

These actions will likely be tried at the approaching assizes, if settlements are not in the meantime reached. Advices from the North-West Mounted Police indicate that everything is quiet along the

The Toronto City Council, at its meeting tonight, passed the rate by-law, the rate being definitely fixed at 157 mills.

Thomas Priestman, who so mysteriously met his death, in Toronto, recently, was buried with masonic honors yesterday.

It is understood that the Finance Department had reduced its deposit in the Bank of London to about \$13,000 previous to the failure. It is expected that the United States authorities will shortly inform the Department of Justice that the necessary authority has been

granted for the extradition of the two half-breeds who are suspected of having murdered McLeish. Michael Ragan, a Hamilton plasterer, was to-day sentenced to twenty days in jail, without the option of a fine, for calling another workman a "scab," because he worked on Saturday afternoon.

Great indignation is expressed in Victoria, B.C., at the libellous statements of Rev. Hugh Johnston, of Toronto, about Victoria. The revenend gentleman either kept very bad company or has been stuffed by some one. All the papers have articles severely calling him to

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CLEVELAND AND VICTORIA.

A MODEL LETTER.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

To write a lett r to the Queen is not an easy Mr. Gladatone has promised to address the National Liberal Federation at Nottingham in October.

thing to any one, much less to a Democratic Note one who has lately imbibed the concert of the concert o There were four new cases of cholera and four deaths at Malta during the twenty four hours sprawling, tongue twisting labor.

this his greatest effort. It was a sweating, desksp-awling, tongue twisting labor.
How to begin it? A good beginning is half
the doing. How to address a Queen who is
also a woman—a British female. Who has not
been perplexed as to the degree of dearnes to
put into the superscription? In a letter to a
man it is only conventional; but to a woman it seems to mean scmething. A breach of promise may be in it, or a disturbance of conjugal peace. may be in it, or a disturbance of conjugal peace.

An eminent railroaler, whose correspondence would fill a train, lately asked a young woman, in anticipation of a business letter, what was the proper way to begin a letter to a young woman, and was relieved that she scorned a letter which did not "my dear" her. But how to go at the Queen. The Emperors, Kings and Kinglets address one another as brother or cousin. But the Queen, while she recognizes any one of royal birth, white, brown or black, from the beastly Shah to Kapiolani, can not recognize the President of the Republic as akin, and so Cleveland could not consin her.

Her title is "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland," and latterly—by a trade she made of the title of Earl of Beaconsfield with Disraeli—Em-

title of Earl of Beaconsfield with Disraeli-Empress of India Anciently France was in the title of dominion, but dropped out. So did the title, "Defender of the Faith," which the pious Henry VIII. gained by his pen and kicked over by his doing. But Cleveland thought that this personal letter from one sovereign to another ought to have a touch more akin than her state-

ly official title. So after much pondering he began it with "Great and G of Friend." The Queen must have recognized this as American. The native have recognized this as American. The native Americans call the President their Great Father, as they used to call the King. To address her as Great Mother might not jive with her motherly exclusiveness. But Great and Good Friend avoids this, and yet comes so uear to the aborigi al Great Father that the Queen recognized it as the native style of the lead of which sho things. By DERLY A sample land of which she thinks RED SHIRT a sample. The "great" is of her station; tae "good" of the quality of her friendship. But it lacks the real George Washington single truth. The Republic can know nothing of her friendship save through the conduct and spirit of her Government. And that rejoiced in our calamity, exulted in our break up, threw open the British ship-yards to make it so, and ordered her fleet to sail in and finish the dissolution on a mere technical cause. She is no more a great and good friend to this Republic than Cleve-land is a great father to White Cloud and Red

Shirt.

"Great AND GCOD FRIEND—In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States. I present their sincere felicitations upon the arrival of the liftieth anniversary of your Majacty's accession to the crown of Great your Majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain.

Felicitations "upon the arrival of the fiftieth!" Felicitate a damrel upon the arrival of her fortieth year! Felicitate the higher upon each year! Felicitate a man upon the arrival each year! Felicitate a man upon the arrival of the end of his fourth score! Felic tate him that he has got almost to the farthest scratch! The "people of the United States" have no behalf" in such clumsy felicitations.

"I but utter the general voice of my fellowcountrymen in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign so marked with advance in popular well being, physical, moral and intellectual."

"I but utter." Not the fine sense of euphony which puts it, "I but utter," instead of the less fine, "I utter but." Putting the but before the utter gives a buttery sound, befitting the Queen, whose traditional feed is bread and honey.

But does this but utter the general but utternee? The "edvance in popular well-

utterance? The "advance in popular well-being" is a figure of speech. Is it fair or friendly to the Prince of Wales to wish the

prolongation of her reign?
"It is justice and not adulation to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues for their important influence in producing and causing the pros-perous and well ordered condition of affairs now generally prevailing throughout your dominions.

He informs her that he is not flattering her. He informs her that he is not nattering her.
It is justice, not adulation. "The debt of gratitude for personal virtues! Whose debt?
Who owes her anything for personal virtues.
The British female is generally proper, and has the domestic virtues. Do those impose a debt. of gratitude on anybody? The Queen is a re spectable woman, and a good provider for number one. She has been a respectable figurehead for John Bull's Government, and has brought up his calves as well as she could, albeit her he-

ones are pretty fat. But by what chemical process are her per sonal virtues converted into the prosperity good order of the Empire? This transmutation of personal virtues into material forces would

of personal virtues into material forces would approach the power of mind to move matter, which would be the very creation.

Cleveland, who found the office of Sheriff more to his genius than Blackstone, does not know the constitution of the British Government. It is not governed by the virtues of the sovereign, like Persia and Ashantee, but by Parliment Parliament.

Do prosperous and well crdered conditions prevail throughout her dominions? Does Cleveland but utter the voice of his Irish voters in this? It is a well-ordered Government that spends three months in passing a coercion bill?
Does the argument that in Ireland banded resistance has made the law powerless argue good order? Is not the main cause the misery of the people? Could be not send a ceremonial congratulation without a certificate to the prosperity of her dominions, and ascribing it to her per-

sonal virtues?
Millions of British females are as virtuous as the Queen, and enjoy cakes and ale as well. Her social principle is that all her subjects ords and commons—are alike beneath her. The influence of her personal virtues should be on the morals of the society of high rank. The common report is of a moral corruption in aris-

tocratic society in the half century, and that the virtues of the British temale are in the middle class. As to the society of her imperial rank, she could not or did not set up a moral line. The English pride was humbled when what took into intincte, social unlations that she took into intimate social relations that debauché, Louis Napoleon, who to his moral corruption added the political crime of stealing into the place of Emperor by treachery and

into the place of Emperor by treachery and assasination.

It is a question if the dominions owe any debt of gratitude to the Queen's personal virtues or government. Ireland denies it. The Coercion Bill expresses her mind. She is personally hostile to Gladstone. Disraeli fickled her with the title Empress of India. What does it represent? A hundred millions of people ground down by British tax collectors—the British Crown, the landlord of alt, and the native people oppressed by taxes for revenue to pay for their own conquest. Her conquests are pay for their own conquest. Her conquests are blight upon all native populations.

blight upon all native populations.

a What had Disraeli done when she gave him he title of Earl to pay for hers of Empress? He had led the Sultan by expectation of British support to dely the Czar, to the downfall of Turkey. He proclaimed that he brought from the Berlin Congress "ceace with honor." Was it with British honor? He had tempted Turkey to her downfall. He had then declared with a high moral tone that Russia must submit her treaty with the Sultan to "the public opinion of Europe." In the august Congress called to adjudge that opinion, he appeared with a secret treaty in his pocket, made beforehand with the Sultan for the cession of Cyprus. with the Sultan for the cession of Cyprus.

with the Sultan for the cessuen of Cyprus.

After he had taken part in adjudging as if impartially the public opinion of Europe in curtailing the Russian treaty, he disclosed his secret treaty. That was peace with honor, and it fitly earned his title of Earl. Beacousfield, with Gladstone for the finisher, brought Egypt to ruin. Where in all this wretched business were the potency and influence which Claveland ascribes to the Queen's per onal virtues? He concludes his composition with this:—

He concludes his composition with this:-"May your life be prolonged, and practs honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your Empire under just and equil laws, and your Government be strong in the affections of all who live under it. And I pray God to have your Majesty in

His holy keeping.
"Done at Washington this 27th day of May,

.D. 1887.
"By the President:
"GROVER CLEVELAND. "T. F BAYARD, Secretary of State.

Amen! May the Queen have less consideration for her station and more for the hapless millins under her Empress rule. Cleveland makes a draft on heaven in her favor. But God is not a respecter of persons, and the Queen will there find her level. Blessings are cheap. But the gift of a shilling will receive more and better spoken from anyone of a score of Irish women on the landing-place at Queenstown, women on the landing-place at Queenstown. May Cleveland, who herps superfluous benedictions on the Queen, have some for home sowing. His Harvard speech, his malignant Gettysburg letter, his accusing withdrawal of his St. Louis acceptance, and several other of his utterances at home, sound as if his cuiver were full of at home, sound as if his quiver were full of maledictions.

* * A parliamentary government with the

A parliamentary government with all things done in the Queen's name, with the great statesmen and real rulers paying homage to her, and she saying "my government," "my army, my navy," and so on, is a travesty. The Queen's high mightiness and conceit magnity the absurday. She has behaved tolerably well, but has had to be checked. During all his life the Prince Consort was unpopular by the belief the that has to make at interference in the Government. that her attempts at interference in the Government were prodded by him in trying to advance his German autocratic ideas.

The way that Disraeli cajoled her, and her vanity in desiring the title of Empress of India —Empress of a conquered and enslaved country
—were not creditable to her. When Gladstone
led the canvas that overthrew Beacon-field, the Queen, because of her dislike of Gladstone, resisted the public will until she was advised that she could not safely do it. She had to submit to the humiliation of calling Gladstone to form a go erament. But after that she kept up a backstairs counseling with Beaconsfield.

She now is for coercion in Ireland. If she should again have to call in G'adstone to change should again have to call in Gradstone to change that policy it would be a bitter pill. She is a respectable Queen. The procession of half a century has moved along. She his moved it, as the wooden juggernaut moves his grand car. The incense of personal flatt ry may be swung under her wonted nose, but the voice of the people of the United States does not certify that the British Government is a great and good friend, nor that it has made the Empire well ordered and prosperous.

In the half century of her reign, Great Britain

has ceased to exercise any influence in the poli-tics of Europe. She has ceased to be regarded as a protector of the weak States against the powerful. Witness Denmark. So far as she has meddled she has sacrificed what she befriended. Witness Turkey. She has gained the character of aggression on the weak and of cringing to the strong. Witness her unnatural alliance with the Emperor Napoleon and her indifference to the dismemberment of France. She had nothing to say when Louis Napoleon overthrew te Republic of Mexico, to set up despotic gov rnment by conquest.

In the Queen's reign was the opium war on China-a monstrous crime by a Christian Queen on a prean nation. In the rule of her favorite, Distable, wars of aggression were made in Afghanistan and South Africa so unjustifiable Afghantean and South Africa to injustinante that his successor and her antipathy, Gladstone, withdrew them. The British traditional policy of maintaining Turkey as a European power has been so badly managed in her reign that it has brought the downfall of Turkey. In her time Great Britain has exercised no bene-ficial influence in the affairs of the nations.

Her government has blighted Egypt. Her traditional host lity to Russia only makes a danger without retarding the progress of that mpire. Great Britain has no friends in Europe. In the presence of despotic governments in all Europe—France, Germany, Austria, Russia and the rest—the Queen's government exulted in what it believed the final break-up of the only other great free gov-ernment in the world, and the one which by race, language. religion and institutions is in a large degree akin. Hers is the only government from which this Republic has reason to apprehend nostility. Its friendship in time of trouble would be the same again as it was in

But a letter from a Democratic President to the Queen is not an easy job. Also in the fresh conceit of liters ry style the labor is prone to run so exclusively to the arrangement of words as to be unconscious of the sense. Compliments to women are apt to run to excess. In straining the flattery up to the high pitch of her station, Cleveland forgot the Irish voters in the rear, and was unconscious of propriety, history, good sense and the quality of constitutional government. S. R. R.

BE CONSIDERATE.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the inventor of the telephone, first entered Boston he wore a yellow pair of linen breeches in the depth of vinter.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't saub a boy because he chooses an humble trade. The author of the "Vicar of Vakefield" was an impoverished scrivener. Don't snub a boy because he stutters.

Demosthenes, the greatest orator of Greece,
overcame a harsh and stammering voice.

Overcame that and statement yours.

Don't saub a boy because of physical disability. Milton was blind.

Don't saub a boy because of dullness in his lessons. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at his books.

Don't snub any one. Not alone because Don't snub any one. Not alone because some day they may far outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind, nor right,

nor Christian. A pig would seem the best subject for medical students to experiment on, as he would be killed first and cured afterwards. DISALLOWANCE.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND ON THE GREAT QUESTION.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 24.—With very few exceptions the English press declares that England cannot allow the use of Canadian troops in enforcing the orders of the Dominion courts in Manitoba. They demand that steps shall be taken to prevent the Dominion auth rities from comm ting the grave mistake of authorizing military interference to coerce the Manitobaus in the matter of the Red River Valley railway. The Pall Mall Gazette severely condemus the attitude of the Dominion Government, and cites many precedents to prove its overbearing char-

The St. James Gazette very mildly supports the Dominion Government, but deprecates violence and bloodshed.

THE NEW BIBLE. At the dinner of the New England Society

there were a number of brilliant speeches, but none more eloquent, patriotic or humorous than the one made by Mr. Grady of the Atlanta Constitution. In the course of his remarks he related the following story:—There was an old preacher once who told some boys of the Bible present the morning. lesson he was to read in the morning. The boys, finding the place, glued together the connecting pages. The next morning he wrote on the bottom of one page: "When Noah was 1:0 years old he took unto himself a wife, who wrs

"then turning the page—"140 cubits long
(laughter), forty cubits wide, built of gopher
wood (laughter), and covered with picth inside and out. (Loud and prolonged laughter.) He
was naturally puzzled at this. He read it again,
verified it, and then said: "My friends, this is
the first time I ever met this in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made." (Immense

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

In baking custard set the pan containing it into snother pan containing hot water, and it will cook much better.

Wash your flat-irons in scapsuds and dry thoroughly, if they at all trouble you by dropping black specks.

A few leaves of green wormwood, scattered where black ants congregate. is said to be be effectual in dislodging them.

It is claimed that the juice of a lemon squeezed into a cup of strong coffee will afford immediate relief in neuralgic headache. For a gunpowder burn, keep the wounds wet with a mixture of linseed oil and lime water for

three days, and then apply vaseline to heal. Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to eat or drink, but prepare the delicacies and present them in a tempting way. A half-cup ammonia to a pail of warm water

will cleanse hard finished walls nicely; of course the water should be changed when much Perhaps some ladies would like to know that

milliners use an ordinary polish for ladies' shoes to renovate old black straw hats. Brush out the dust first.

For poisoning from phosphorous, as when children suck matches, give a tablespoonful of magnesia, and then, freely, gum arabic water; less magnesia if only a little phosphorous is

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c. FLOUR.- Most of the mills in Ontario and Manitoba have closed down for repairs, some of which in Ontario have not been able to grind on account of the scarcity of old wheat. of Toronto millers have been paying 83c to 83½c per bushel for old wheat. During the past few days a better enquiry has been noticed both on local and export account. In American flour there has been further business on local account in Minnesota patents at \$5.25 to \$5.50. account in Minnesota patents at \$5.25 to \$5.50. We quote:—Patent, (Ontario) \$4.05 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.25 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.25 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Canada). \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Superfine, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Middings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.85 to \$1.95; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.75 to \$1.80; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.75 to \$1.80; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.70; City Strong in ancks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55.

sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55.

OATMEAL, &c.—There has been a little better enquiry, but no material change is reported in orices, which are quoted as follows:—Car lots of standard, \$3.90 to \$3.95; jobbing lo's at \$4.05 to \$4.15; granulated, \$5.25 to \$5.35; in bags, \$1.90 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.25 for granulated. Cornmeal is steady at \$2.50 to

BRAN, &c.—There has been quite a brisk de-mand for bran, with sales in car lote at \$15 to \$15.50 per ton, and shorts have sold at \$16 to

WHEAT.—In spite of the supplies on this continent falling short in comparison with those of a year ago, prices do not improve to any extent, which of course is wholly owing to the duliness in the foreign markets. Od wheat is very so are in Upper Canada, so much so, that millers in some districts complain that they have been obliged to shutdown for want of wheat. We quote prices nominally as follows:—No. 1 Manitoba hard 85c for export, with higher prices for car lots for country shipment. Canada red and white winter 80c, Chicago No. 2 spring 79c. In Ontario, old winter wheat has sold at 83c to

S3ic, CORN.—A feature in the corn trade this sea son has been the marked absence of through business from Chicago, the shipments having mostly been made via Buffalo and New York. We quote prices nominally 50c to 51c in bond. PEAS.—Enquiries have been received from England, but shippers state that business could not be done at the low limits offered. We quote prices here nominally at 67c to 68c per 66 lbs. afloat.

OATS.—Sales have been made luring the week at 28c to 30c both on local and Western account. North of the river the prospects of the new crop are disappointing, whilst on the south side they are reported good.

RYE.—Prices continue nominal at 52c to 54c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs.
MALT.—Market remains firm at 800 to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for

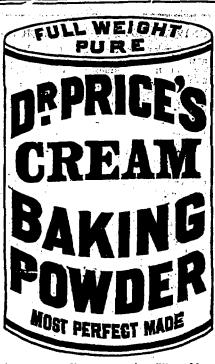
Ontario. SEEDS.—On local account there is very little doing, and we quote prices as follows:—Canadian timothy \$2.75, and American at \$2.60. Red clover seed nominal at \$5.25 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6. Flax seed \$1.10 to \$1.25.

HAY AND STRAW .- Unoice timothy, \$8.50 to \$1.50 per 100 bundles, and common at \$6 to \$7.50. Straw, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per 100 bundles as to quality. Pressed hay, \$9.50 to \$11.50 as to quality, and pressed straw at \$6 to \$7.50 per

PROVISIONS, &c.

PROVISIONS, &c.

POBE, LABD, &c.—A fair, average jobbing trade has been done since our last report, both in pork and lard. Montreal short cut mess has sold in small lots at \$17.75 to \$18, and we quote \$17.50 to \$18. Chicago short cut clear is offered at \$15.75 in bond, and Chicago mess pork at \$15 in bond. Extra mess beef \$7.25 in bond, and extra mess beef \$8 in bond. Chicago lard is quiet, the few lots reported sold ranging from \$9c to \$9c, in pails. Montreal lard, \$9c for best brands. Smoked meats are steady, but the demand therefor is light. Tallow: is quiet in the few lots reported sold ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.0



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and selling at low naures, last sales being reported at 3%c to 4c per lb. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl., \$17.50 to \$18; Canada short cut clear perbbl., \$17.00 to 17.25 HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Milk bread dries out faster than water bread.

Do not let stale flowers remain in a sick chamber.

Scald peaches and the skin can be removed much easier than by pesling them without scalding.

In baking custard set the pan containing it into snother pan containing hot water, and it will cook much better.

Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to 17.25; mess pork, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per lb., 00c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 13c; hams and flanks, green, per lb., 00c to 00c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., \$2c to 9c; bacon, pr lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 00; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 3½c to 4c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER -The tone of the hutter market has BUTTER.—The tone of the butter market has gained somewhat in strength, and a larger volume of business in Western at point of shipment has been recorded. Choice selections of Western have sold at 20c. In Eastern Townships the sale is reported of a lot of over 100 tubs choice at 22c, and a straight lot at 21c. We quote prices firm as follows:—Creamery, 23 to 24c; Townships, 19 to 22c; Morrisburg, 18 to 21c; Brockville, 16 to 20e; Western, 16 to 19c; Low Grades, 12c to 14c.

CHEESE.—The activity and strength which characterized the market at the fore part of the

characterized the market at the fore part of the week has been replaced by dullness and easier prices, 12c being now the top price for finest July, which shows a drop of a 1c to 1c during the week. Most of the cheese in the Brockville and Belleville districts have been contracted, and the fall production will now depend a good deal on the weather. We quote finest colored and white Julys 12c, other kinds ranging from 101c to 112c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—There has been a better demand during the past few days, and good to choice lots of Duchess have been placed in round lots at \$2.25 to \$2.60 per barrel. In Western fruit the general run of prices has been from \$1.75 to \$2.25 for good to fine early varieties. Receives bave not been as large as extended and all are bave not been as large as expected, and all arrivals have been well taken up.

9 stops, \$65.

9 stops, \$65.

SMITH ORGAN, Boston, secondhand, 7 stops, \$50.

MAYON & HAMLIN ORGAN, Lostop, secondhand, 5st.

\$35.

CRAB APPLES.—Recripts are fair and business has been done at \$1.50 to \$2.25 as to size of PEARS.—Hudson River Bartletts are arriving

more freely, and prices in consequence have declined 50c to \$1 per barrel during the week, sales being reported at \$5 to \$6 per barrel, and at \$3 to \$3.75 in kegs.

LEMONS.—Since the cooler weather set in, there has been a perceptible falling off in the demand. Soles however have been made to

demand. Sales, however, have been made to the local trade, as well as for Western shipment, at \$3.50 to \$5 as to quality.

Oranges.—The demand is rather slow, and a

few sales have been made at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per box. GRAPES.—Large quantities of Canadian grapes are expected from the St. Catherines district, as the crop there is heavy. Receipts are already increasing, and prices are on the decline, sales being reported at from 6c to 8c per 1b. New York Concords are quoted at 8c to 10c

per lb., as to quality.

PLUMS.—Red plums have sold at 90c to \$1.00 per basket, and greengages at 90c to \$1.25 per basket. Wild alums are selling at 40c to 50c.

BANANAS.—This fruit is plentiful and cheap, but the demand is limited, owing to the large quantities of other fruit arriving. Sales have transpired of reds at 90c to \$1.50 per bunch, and of yellow Jamaica at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel, as to size and condition. BEANS.-Supplies are light, and under the prospect of a small crop prices have advanced, and we quote \$1.50 to \$1.80 per bushel, as to

quality.

Cocoanurs —The market is quiet at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per 100.
POTATOES.—The early crop potatces are re-

markably fine, both in size and quality.

Onions.—Although some growers talk light yield, it is believed there will be a fair average crop. It is too early to mention prices, but it is expected the new crop in barrels will be on the market in a few days. Naples onions are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 per case and Egyptian at

\$2 per case. GENERAL MARKETS.

CANNED FISH.—There are no canned mackerel to be had from the canneries in Lower Provinces, owing to the great scarcity of fish. Prices here are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.30 per case. Last sale at \$4.20. Lobsters are very firm owing to scarcity of mackerel. Sales have been made at \$4.80 to \$5, and higher figures are looked for.

Fish Oil.—In seal oil the market remains steady as last reported, last sales being reported at 48c. Cod oil is almost unsaleable, a lot of Nawfoundland being sold on the wharf as low as 30c. The day appears to be over for cod oil in this market. Cod Liver oil is very scarce, and there is very little to come forward. have been made at 70c, and we quote 70c to 75c.

STEAM COAL.—The market is firm, Cape
Breton coal being quoted at \$3.10 for cargoes,
and at \$3.75 to \$4 delivered.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—Shippers continue to send in considerable quantities of poor stock which makes it difficult for receivers to sell, a round lot selling at 13½c, other sales being made at 14c to 14½c and occasionally loc may be had for a case of really fresh.

really fresh.

HONEY—The demand is slow, and the few lots
Arriving sell at very irregular prices. For instance, sales of new strained were reported as
low as 9c and up to 12c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is quiet, very little being
reported in the way of business.

ABHES—The market has kept steady during
the week at \$3.75 to \$3.80 per hundred lbs for
first rots.

first pots.

THAT TERRIBLE BABY KILLER Cholera Infantum, may by that fine auxiliary of Nature and preventive of infantile diseases, Lactated Food, be forestalled and shorn of danger. This Food is predigested, always palatable and furnishes 150 meals for an infant

LONG TRAVELLING WRAPS \$ 2.40
LONG TRAVELLING WRAPS 3.00
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LONG TRAVELLING WRAPS 8.75
LONG TRAVELLING WRAPS 9.50
LONG TRAVELLING WRAPS 10.00
LONG TRAVELLING WRAPS 10.07 LONG TRAVELLING WRAPS Nover offered such a large variety of Lon Travelling Wraps at the above prices in all to newest designs. S. CARSLEY

SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS NEW NEW SHAWLS Choice Goods in endl as variety. Custons are invited to come in an lexamine there Goo before going elsewhere. Real bargains to

had.

Two lines reduced from \$2.50 and \$1.75 25c and 50c.

> WHITE SHIRTS
> WHITE SHIRTS
> WHITE SHIRTS
> WHITE SHIRTS MEN'S MEN'S SHIRTS SHIRTS MEN'8 WHITE WHITE SHIRTS

Whoever bought our 85c Shirt have said th were equal to any Shirt sold at \$1.25.

F. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S GLOVES GLOVES MEN'S MEN'S MEN'S GLOVES GLOVES MEN'S

There are Men's Gloves at all prices in t market, but none to compare with the Glove are selling at \$1.10.

8. CARSLEY

CLEARING SALE OF ORGANI

To make room for New Stock by the N.Y. PIANO CO. The following are some of the Bargains to be offered BELL ORGAN, new (handsome walnut case), 10 ave 895.
BELL ORGAN, new, Chapse style, 18 stops, \$95.
PELOUBET ORGAN, N.Y., new (handsome walnut ca

SMITH MELODEOAN, 4 stops, \$25. A full description of any instrument on applicate
PIANOS
SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMEN
TO RENT.
TUNED AND REPAIRED.
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N. Y. PIANO CO.,

228 and 230 St. James Street, Montreal

Near Montreal.

AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEO FATHERS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

Course—Classical and Commercial. Terms: Bos and Tuition, per year, \$130; Bed, Bedding and Waing, \$30; Doctor's Fee, \$3. The only complete classic curse in Lower Carada taught through the medium the English language. The Commercial Course is a REV. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C., Presiden

St. Laurent College

NEAR MONTREAL.

The Re-opening of the Classes will take pla

on the 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT. L. GEOFFRION, CS.C.

NOTICE.

Miss Margaret Murray, of Salthill, Galwa died 8th July, 1887. Her sister, Mrs. HENRY, of Montreal, requested to send her address to Rev. McCarthy, College House, Galway, from who she may have full particulars.

CREAM BALM CATARRY CREAM BALM CATA CHIES HEAD

when applied into the nostrils will be absorbed effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy scoretions. It aliays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from add tional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste at d smell. sense of taste and medl. ASL RIGHT RO Not a Liquid or Snuff.

A Quick Relief &Positive Cure. HAY-FEVE A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered. So de Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, 3.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sal to any baby whose mother will send ut the names of two or more other babies, and that parents' addresses. Also a handsome Dis-mond Dye Sample Oard to the mother and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal

FITZGERALD.—In this city, on the 22d instant, William Redmond, infant son of E R Fitzgerald, aged 11 months and 10 days. DUNN. In this city, on the 22nd instan

DUNN.—In this city, on the 22nd instantive of County Wicklow, Ireland.

WHITE.—At Marine Hospital, Quebec, of 23rd August, James White, printer, of Montreal, aged 44 years and five months.

WOODS—In this city, on the 22nd instantive Mary Grace, aged 25 years, relict of the late.

Edward Woods, of the County Tipperary, ireland.

DIED.